Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.

(a wholly-owned subsidiary of Assured Guaranty Ltd.)

2021 Financial Condition Report

Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.

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Definitions

Term	Definition
AGC	Assured Guaranty Corp.
AGE	Assured Guaranty (Europe) SA
AGL	Assured Guaranty Ltd.
AGM	Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.
AGOUS	Assured Guaranty Overseas US Holdings Inc.
AG Re	Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.
AGRO	Assured Guaranty Re Overseas Ltd.
AGUK	Assured Guaranty UK Limited
AG Services	AG US Group Services Inc.
affiliated ceding companies	AGC, AGM, AGUK and AGE
Assured Guaranty or the Group	AGL together with its subsidiaries
Bankruptcy Code	United States Bankruptcy Code
Best Estimate Technical Provisions	Gross best estimate portion of the technical provisions value
Bermuda Service Agreement	The Service Agreement among AG Services, AG Re and AGL, effective as of January 1, 2017 (as may be amended from time to time)
BIG	Below-investment-grade
BMA or the Authority	Bermuda Monetary Authority
the Board	Board of Directors
BSCR	Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement
CDS	Credit default swap
CISSA	Commercial Insurers' Solvency Self-Assessment
CMBS	Commercial mortgage-backed securities
Code of Conduct	Insurance Code of Conduct issued by the Bermuda Monetary Authority
Companies Act	Bermuda Companies Act 1981, as amended
The Company	AG Re together with its subsidiaries
debt service	principal and interest
ECM	Economic capital model
ECR	Enhanced capital requirement
Expense Load	Present value of projected future operating expenses
Fitch	Fitch Ratings Inc.
the FOMB	Financial Oversight and Management Board
GPO	Gross par outstanding
IG	Investment Grade
Insurance Act	Bermuda Insurance Act 1978, as amended, and related rules and regulations
IT	Information Technology
KRIs	Key risk indicators
LAE	Loss adjustment expense
MFA	Municipal Finance Agency
Moody’s	Moody’s Investors Service Inc.
MSM	Minimum Margin of Solvency
NPO	Net par outstanding
PROMESA	Puerto Rico Oversight, Management, and Economic Stability Act
PVP	Present Value of New Business Production

Definitions
(continued)

Term	Definition
Rating Agencies	S&P, Moody’s or Fitch
RMBS	Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities
RVI	Residual Value Insurance
S&P	S&P Global Ratings, a division of Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC
Solvency Regulations	BMA's Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 4 and 3B Solvency Requirement) Rules
Standard Formula	Standard formula to calculate the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement provided by the BMA
U.S.	United States of America
U.S. GAAP	Accounting Principles Generally Accepted in the United States of America
USD	U.S. Dollars

INTRODUCTION

Business Overview

AG Re is wholly owned by AGL, a Bermuda-based holding company that provides, through its operating subsidiaries, credit protection products to the U.S. and international public finance (including infrastructure) and structured finance markets, as well as asset management services.

AG Re is incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Act and is licensed as a Class 3B Insurer under the Insurance Act 1978 and related regulations of Bermuda. AG Re owns AGOUS, a Delaware corporation, which owns the entire share capital of a Bermuda reinsurer, AGRO. AGRO was also incorporated with limited liability under the Companies Act and is licensed as a Class 3A Insurer and a Class C Long-Term Insurer under the Insurance Act. AGRO owns AG Intermediary Inc., a New York company.

AG Re and AGRO write business as reinsurers of third-party primary insurers and as reinsurers/retrocessionaires of certain affiliated companies. Under a reinsurance agreement, the reinsurer, in consideration of a premium paid to it, agrees to indemnify another insurer, called the ceding company, for part or all of the liability of the ceding company under one or more insurance policies that the ceding company has issued. The Company reinsures financial guaranty insurance contracts under quota share and excess of loss reinsurance treaties and, through AGRO, provides certain other types of insurance and reinsurance.

AG Re underwrites financial guaranty reinsurance. Financial guaranty insurance protects holders of debt instruments and other monetary obligations from defaults in scheduled payments. If an obligor defaults on a scheduled payment due on an obligation, including a scheduled principal or interest payment (collectively, debt service), the insurer is required under its unconditional and irrevocable financial guaranty to pay the amount of the shortfall to the holder of the obligation. The Company provides financial guaranty reinsurance under quota share and excess of loss treaties. The Company’s affiliates, AGC, AGM, AGUK and AGE, account for all of the new financial guaranty reinsurance business written by the Company in 2021 and 2020.

AGRO provides specialty insurance and reinsurance on transactions with risk profiles similar to those of its structured finance exposures written in financial guaranty form, and has provided financial guaranty reinsurance. AGRO currently provides specialty insurance and reinsurance mainly for life insurance transactions and aircraft RVI transactions. AGRO's specialty insurance and reinsurance offerings also include life reserve financing, and risk based capital and regulatory capital relief.

The financial information in this report is presented on a consolidated basis.

i. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

a. Name of Insurer

AG Re was incorporated in 1996 under the Companies Act as a Bermuda exempted company limited by shares. AG Re is licensed as a Class 3B Insurer under the Insurance Act.

The registered office of the Company is:
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM 11
Bermuda

b. Supervisors

The Company's insurance supervisor at the Bermuda Monetary Authority is:

Carmilyn Hermosura
Assistant Director, Insurance
Bermuda Monetary Authority
BMA House
43 Victoria Street
Hamilton
Bermuda
Phone: 441-295-5278
Email: CHermosura@bma.bm

The Company's group insurance supervisor is:

The New York State Department of Financial Services
1 State Street
New York, New York 10004
United States of America
Attention: Margot Small, Supervising Risk Management Specialist
Phone: 212-709-1625
Email: margot.small@dfs.ny.gov

c. Approved Auditor

The Company's approved auditor is:

Statutory Reporting
PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd.
P. O. Box HM 1171
Hamilton HM EX
Bermuda

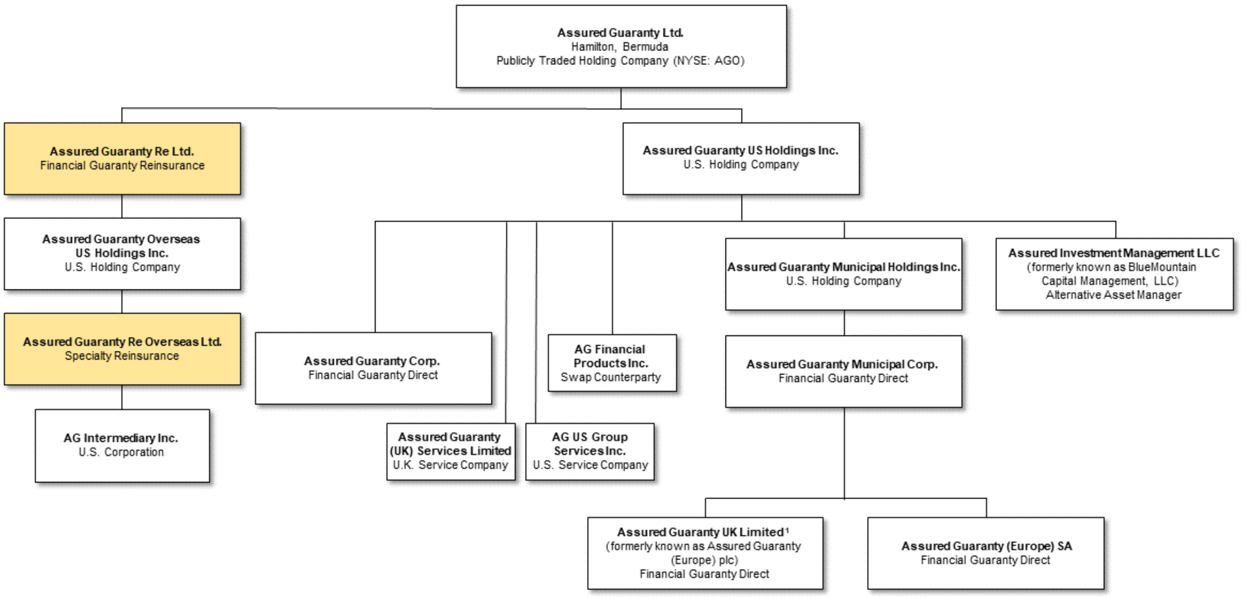
GAAP Reporting
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
300 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10017
United States of America

d. Ownership Details

AG Re is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of AGL, a Bermuda-based holding company, which was organized in 2003. AGL's common shares are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange and are registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

e. Group Structure

The abbreviated organizational chart below shows the position of the Company within the Group as of December 31, 2021.



[1] Effective as of February 24, 2021, Assured Guaranty (Europe) plc changed its name to Assured Guaranty UK Limited

f. Insurance Business Written by Business Segment and by Geographical Region

The Company writes financial guaranty and other lines of reinsurance and insurance.

Financial Guaranty Business

The Company's outstanding exposure consists primarily of reinsurance of financial guaranty contracts written in insurance form. Until 2009, the Company also reinsured some financial guaranty contracts that were in credit derivative form, primarily credit default swaps. Whether written directly or assumed, the Company considers credit derivative contracts to be financial guaranty contracts. The Company also writes specialty insurance and reinsurance that is consistent with its risk profile and benefits from its underwriting experience.

The Company seeks to limit its exposure to losses by underwriting obligations that it views to be IG at inception, diversifying its insured portfolio across sector and geography and, in the structured finance portfolio, typically requiring subordination or collateral to protect it from loss.

Public finance obligations assumed by the Company primarily consist of general obligation bonds supported by the taxing powers of U.S. state or municipal governmental authorities, as well as tax-supported bonds, revenue bonds and other obligations supported by covenants from state or municipal governmental authorities or other municipal obligors to impose and collect fees and charges for public services or specific infrastructure projects. The Company includes within public finance obligations those obligations backed by the cash flow from leases or other revenues from projects serving substantial public purposes, including utilities, toll roads, healthcare facilities and government office buildings. The Company also includes within public finance obligations similar obligations issued by territorial and non-U.S. sovereign and sub-sovereign issuers and governmental authorities.

Structured finance obligations assumed by the Company are generally issued by special purpose entities and backed by pools of assets having an ascertainable cash flow or market value or other specialized financial obligations. The Company also provides specialty insurance and reinsurance on transactions without special purpose entities but with risk profiles similar to those of its structured finance exposures written in financial guaranty form.

Financial Guaranty
Portfolio Summary

	As of December 31, 2021			As of December 31, 2020		
	GPO	Ceded to Non-Affiliated Reinsurers	NPO	GPO	Ceded to Non-Affiliated Reinsurers	NPO
	(in thousands)					
Public finance	$ 56,378,776	$ —	$ 56,378,776	$ 58,667,017	$ —	$ 58,667,017
Structured finance	3,371,440	5,000	3,366,440	3,083,441	5,000	3,078,441
Total	$ 59,750,216	$ 5,000	$ 59,745,216	$ 61,750,458	$ 5,000	$ 61,745,458
IG (1)	$ 57,889,417	$ 5,000	$ 57,884,417	$ 59,805,327	$ 5,000	$ 59,800,327
BIG (1)	$ 1,860,799	$ —	$ 1,860,799	$ 1,945,131	$ —	$ 1,945,131

(1) Ratings on the Company's insured portfolio reflect its internal ratings.

Financial Guaranty
Exposure by Geographical Area

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
Country / State	GPO	NPO	GPO	NPO
	(in thousands)			
Public finance:				
California	$ 8,831,211	$ 8,831,211	$ 8,971,281	$ 8,971,281
United Kingdom	8,764,183	8,764,183	8,727,175	8,727,175
Texas	4,586,447	4,586,447	4,483,986	4,483,986
Pennsylvania	3,809,647	3,809,647	4,029,578	4,029,578
New York	3,635,878	3,635,878	4,022,575	4,022,575
Other (1)	26,751,410	26,751,410	28,432,422	28,432,422
Total public finance	56,378,776	56,378,776	58,667,017	58,667,017
Structured finance (2)	3,371,440	3,366,440	3,083,441	3,078,441
Total	$ 59,750,216	$ 59,745,216	$ 61,750,458	$ 61,745,458

(1) The GPO and NPO of the Company’s exposure to Puerto Rico was $805 million as of December 31, 2021 and $830 million as of December 31, 2020. The exposure was internally rated BIG.

(2) Primarily all structured finance exposure is in multiple states that cannot be broken out by individual state.

Specialty Insurance and Reinsurance

The Company, through AGRO, also provides specialty insurance and reinsurance on transactions with risk profiles similar to those of its structured finance exposures written in financial guaranty form. As of December 31, 2021, gross exposure of $144 million and net exposure of $84 million of aircraft RVI exposure was rated BIG. As of December 31, 2020, gross and net exposure of $13 million of aircraft RVI exposure was rated BIG. All other exposures in the table below are investment-grade quality.

Specialty Insurance and Reinsurance Exposure

	As of December 31, 2021		As of December 31, 2020	
	Gross Exposure	Net Exposure	Gross Exposure	Net Exposure
	(in thousands)			
Life insurance transactions (1)	$ 1,249,979	$ 870,476	$ 1,121,037	$ 720,036
RVI	355,101	200,048	362,600	207,548
Total	$ 1,605,080	$ 1,070,524	$ 1,483,637	$ 927,584

(1) The life insurance transactions' exposure is projected to reach $1.4 billion gross exposure prior to September 30, 2024 and $1.1 billion net exposure by September 30, 2026.

PVP (New Business)

PVP, the Company's key metric for new business production, is defined as gross upfront premiums received and the present value of gross estimated future installment premiums, on contracts written in the current year, discounted as described in the next paragraph. The Company believes PVP is a useful measure for management and other users of the financial statements because it enables the evaluation of the value of new business production by the Company by taking into account the value of estimated future installment premiums on all new contracts underwritten in a reporting period.

New Business Written

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2021			2020		
Sector	Gross Exposure Written (1)	PVP	Number of Transactions	Gross Exposure Written (1)	PVP	Number of Transactions
	(in thousands, except number of transactions)					
Financial guaranty	$ 4,460,769	$ 75,213	1,123	$ 4,866,597	$ 89,877	1,125
Specialty exposure	—	—	—	253,523	1,722	1
Total	$ 4,460,769	$ 75,213	1,123	$ 5,120,120	$ 91,599	1,126

(1) Represents gross par written for financial guaranty insurance and gross exposure written for specialty insurance and reinsurance.

g. Performance of Investments & Material Income & Expenses for the Reporting Period

The table below presents the results of operations of the Company on a consolidated basis.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Year Ended December 31, 2021	Year Ended December 31, 2020
	(in thousands)	
Revenues		
Net earned premiums	$ 97,058	$ 102,722
Net investment income	44,890	49,168
Net realized investment gains (losses)	954	2,829
Fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives	(8,557)	5,571
Other income (loss)	5,809	7,518
Total revenues	140,154	167,808
Expenses		
Loss and LAE (benefit)	(28,442)	93,569
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	28,289	30,988
Other operating expenses	17,848	18,274
Total expenses	17,695	142,831
Income before income taxes	**122,459**	**24,977**
Provision for income taxes	(1,168)	(1,046)
Net income	**$ 121,291**	**$ 23,931**

Material Income and Expenses

The Company's main sources of income relate to investment income and earned premiums on its outstanding book of business.

Investments

The portfolio consists of fixed-maturity securities and short-term investments. The weighted-average duration of the investment portfolio as of December 31, 2021 was 5.1 years, compared with the weighted-average duration as of December 31, 2020 of 4.5 years. The following tables present the investment portfolio by asset class and contractual maturity.

Investment Portfolio
by Asset Class

Asset Class	As of December 31, 2021			As of December 31, 2020		
	Estimated Fair Value		Weighted Average Credit Rating(1)	Estimated Fair Value		Weighted Average Credit Rating(1)
	(in thousands)					
Fixed-maturity securities:						
Corporate securities	$	596,862	A	$	579,169	A
Obligations of state and political subdivisions		331,354	AA-		306,653	AA-
RMBS		179,719	AA+		240,053	AA+
CMBS		143,018	AAA		158,661	AAA
U.S. government and agencies		29,649	AA+		36,358	AA+
Asset-backed securities		29,386	AAA		47,175	AAA
Non-U.S. government securities		954	AA-		152	AA
Total fixed-maturity securities		1,310,942	AA-		1,368,221	AA-
Short-term investments		28,371	AAA		116,573	AAA
Total investment portfolio	$	1,339,313	AA-	$	1,484,794	AA-

(1) Ratings in the table above represent the lower of the Moody’s and S&P classifications. The Company’s portfolio consists primarily of high-quality, liquid instruments.

Distribution of Fixed-Maturity Securities
by Contractual Maturity
As of December 31, 2021

	Estimated Fair Value	
	(in thousands)	
Due within one year	$	14,282
Year two		37,480
Year three		96,842
Year four		139,042
Year five		78,795
Due after five years through 10 years		303,770
Due after 10 years		317,994
RMBS		179,719
CMBS		143,018
Total	$	1,310,942

Investment Return

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
	(in thousands)	
Investment income:		
Fixed-maturity securities:		
Corporate securities	$ 19,354	$ 20,756
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	10,790	10,117
RMBS	7,968	8,771
CMBS	4,900	5,636
U.S. government and agencies	1,171	2,289
Asset-backed securities	787	1,077
Non-U.S. government securities	37	10
Total fixed-maturity securities	45,007	48,656
Short-term investments	10	329
Interest income from loan receivable from affiliate	935	1,609
Gross investment income	45,952	50,594
Investment expenses and charges	(1,062)	(1,426)
Net investment income	44,890	49,168
Net realized investment gains (losses)	954	2,829
Total investment return	$ 45,844	$ 51,997

Gross investment income decreased primarily as a result of lower average invested balances as securities were disposed to meet liquidity needs in 2021 and 2020.

Net Earned Premiums

The Company's net earned premiums were $97 million in 2021 and $103 million in 2020. Net earned premiums decreased in 2021 compared with 2020 primarily due to a decrease in accelerations due to refundings and terminations, which were partially offset by the increase in scheduled earned premiums. The breakdown of this was as follows:

Net Earned Premiums

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2021	2020
	(in thousands)	
Financial guaranty:		
Scheduled net earned premiums	$ 72,165	$ 67,969
Accelerations from refundings and terminations	16,221	26,822
Accretion of discount on net premiums receivable	5,403	5,577
Financial guaranty insurance net earned premiums	93,789	100,368
Specialty net earned premiums	3,269	2,354
Net earned premiums	$ 97,058	$ 102,722

Expenses

In 2021 and 2020, loss and LAE (benefit) were $(28) million and $94 million, respectively, and were primarily related to Puerto Rico. The decrease in total loss and LAE in 2021 compared to 2020 was primarily due to certain assumption updates and refinements to reflect certain terms of the Puerto Rico support agreements.

h. Any Other Material Information

Guaranty

AG Re unconditionally and irrevocably guarantees the due, complete and punctual payment of all obligations and liabilities of AGRO (the "Guaranteed Obligations"). The holders of the Guaranteed Obligations are made third-party beneficiaries and may directly claim upon and enforce the obligations of AG Re under such guaranty as provided therein. AGRO has not made any demand to AG Re under this guaranty.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

The coronavirus disease known as COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization in early 2020 and it (including its variants) continues to spread throughout the world. Several vaccines and therapeutics have been developed and approved by governments, and distribution of vaccines and therapeutics is proceeding unevenly across the globe. The emergence of COVID-19 and reactions to it, including various closures and capacity and travel restrictions, have had a profound effect on the global economy and financial markets. While the COVID-19 pandemic has been impacting the global economy and the Company for over two years, its ultimate size, depth, course and duration, and the effectiveness, acceptance and distribution of vaccines and therapeutics for it, remain unknown, and the governmental and private responses to the pandemic continue to evolve. Consequently, and due to the nature of the Company's business, all of the direct and indirect consequences of COVID-19 on the Company are not yet fully known to the Company, and still may not emerge for some time.

From shortly after the pandemic reached the U.S. through early 2021 the Company's surveillance department conducted supplemental periodic surveillance procedures to monitor the impact on its insured portfolio of COVID-19 and governmental and private responses to COVID-19, with emphasis on state and local governments and entities that were already experiencing significant budget deficits and pension funding and revenue shortfalls, as well as obligations supported by revenue streams most impacted by various closures and capacity and travel restrictions or an economic downturn. Given significant federal funding in 2021 and the performance it observed, the Company's surveillance department has reduced these supplemental procedures, but is still monitoring those sectors it identified as most at risk for any developments related to COVID-19 that may impact the ability of issuers to make upcoming debt service payments. The Company's internal ratings and loss projections reflect its supplemental COVID-19 surveillance activity. Through April 26, 2022, the Company has paid less than $8.5 million in insurance claims it believes are due at least in part to credit stress arising specifically from COVID-19. The Company has already received reimbursement for most of those claims..

ii. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

a. Board and Senior Executive

i. Board and Senior Executive Structure, role, responsibilities and segregation of responsibilities.

AG Re's affairs are managed by its Board and officers in Bermuda in accordance with the Code of Conduct and AG Re's Bermuda Operating Guidelines. The Code of Conduct requires Bermuda insurers to have good corporate governance and risk management procedures in place and to be able to evidence the same, based generally on a principle of proportionality. The Board has the ultimate responsibility for the sound and prudent management of the company. The Board is responsible for ensuring that AG Re's business (along with its corporate governance policies and practices) is effectively directed, managed and conducted in a sound and prudent manner, with integrity, due care and the professional skills that are relative to the nature, scale and complexity of its business.

The Board is responsible for setting appropriate strategies and policies, and for providing suitable prudential oversight of AG Re's risk management and internal controls framework. In carrying out their duties, AG Re's directors will act in accordance with all relevant and applicable legislative and regulatory rules, including the Insurance Act and the Companies Act, in particular, as well as with AG Re's own Bermuda Operating Guidelines and constitutional framework (e.g., its bye-laws).

The Board generally convenes quarterly at AG Re's office in Bermuda and on an *ad hoc* basis as required.

The members of the Board are comprised of members of senior management of AG Re or AGL, or other qualified individuals, in each case, who have been selected by AGL, in its capacity as the sole member of AG Re in accordance with AG Re's and AGL's Bye-Laws.

The directors and officers of, and other appointed persons providing services to, AG Re are detailed below:

<u>Directors</u>

Howard Albert
Robert Bailenson
Gary Burnet
Ling Chow (Non-executive Deputy Chair)
Stephen Donnarumma
Dominic Frederico (Non-executive Chair)
Darrin Futter
Walter Scott

<u>Officers</u>

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited	Secretary
Gary Burnet	President
Darrin Futter	Vice President and Financial Controller
Simone Romani	Vice President, Underwriting
Serena Smith	Vice President, Surveillance

<u>Loss Reserve Specialist</u>

Benjamin Rosenblum

<u>Principal Representative</u>

Gary Burnet

ii. Remuneration Policy

The description of the remuneration policy contained herein applies (i) to employees of AG Re, (ii) employees of AGL and of the Group's U.S. employees, including those who serve as directors of the Board and as the Principal Representative and

Loss Reserve Specialist of AG Re. Directors and officers of AG Re who are not employees of AG Re or of affiliates within the Group are entitled to receive a fixed fee.

As noted above, AG Re's affairs are managed by its Board and officers in Bermuda. The Company also contracts with affiliates to provide certain administrative support services. Employees of the Company's affiliates that provide such services are compensated according to AGL's remuneration philosophy.

AGL's remuneration philosophy is grounded in the concept of attracting and retaining talented and experienced business leaders who can drive financial and strategic growth objectives intended to build long-term shareholder value in a manner consistent with AGL's risk parameters. AGL's remuneration policy is designed with the guiding principles of:

- pay for performance by providing an incentive for exceptional performance and the possibility of reduced compensation for underperformance,
- accountability for short and long-term performance,
- alignment to shareholder interests, and
- retention of highly qualified and successful employees.

The remuneration policy is designed to assess performance, using pre-established measures of success that are tied to the Group's (including the Company's) key business strategies. The policy encourages balanced performance, measured relative to financial and non-financial goals as well as measures of shareholder value, and discourages excessive risk taking or undue leverage by avoiding too much emphasis on any one metric or on short-term results.

AGL's remuneration policy has been designed to reward performance by providing more variable and performance-based remuneration to the senior management. The policy employs a mix of variable incentive compensation with various pay-out forms paid over staggered time horizons to provide an incentive for annual and sustained performance over the longer term. Most of the remuneration of the Company's directors and most senior personnel consists of variable incentive compensation, in the form of an annual cash incentive as well as long-term deferred compensation.

In developing its remuneration philosophy, AGL worked to identify areas of risk or potential for unintended consequences that could exist in the design of the philosophy and evaluated the incentive plans relative to enterprise risks. AGL concluded that its remuneration philosophy is designed and administered with the appropriate balance of risk and reward in relation to the overall business strategy and does not encourage executives to take unnecessary or excessive risks that could have a material adverse impact on AGL and its subsidiaries, including the Company.

Remuneration consists of three principal elements: base salary, cash incentive remuneration and long-term incentive compensation. The Company's remuneration policy is structured with upside potential for superior achievements, but also the possibility of reduced remuneration if individuals are unable to successfully execute group strategies or meet their business or regulatory obligations. The remuneration policy includes a recoupment (claw back) policy pursuant to which certain of the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer of AGL and those individuals who report directly to him may be rescinded or recouped if such person engages in misconduct, there is a material restatement of AGL's financial statements or such remuneration is calculated based on objectively quantifiable performance goals, and the achievement of those goals is later determined to have been overstated.

iii. Pension or Early Retirement Schemes for Members, Board and Senior Employees

The Company participates in defined contribution retirement plans maintained by AGL, which are available to eligible full-time employees upon hire. Bermuda national employees are required to contribute 5% of their eligible compensation into the Bermuda Retirement Plan which are matched by the Company at a rate of 100%. Bermuda national employees may also contribute an additional 1% of their eligible compensation into the International Retirement Plan which are matched by the Company at a rate of 100%. International employees based in Bermuda may contribute up to 6% of their eligible compensation into the International Retirement Plan which are matched by the Company at a rate of 100%. The Company also makes a core contribution of 6% of the employee's eligible compensation into the International Retirement Plan, regardless of whether the employee contributes to the plans. Employees become fully vested in Company contributions after one year of service, as defined in the plans. The Company recognized defined contribution expenses of $1.0 million and $1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

The Company's U.S. affiliate, AG Services, also maintains defined contribution retirement plans. Employees of AG Services who serve as directors of, or other appointed persons providing services to, the Company are entitled to participate in AG Services' retirement plans. AG Services maintains a savings incentive plan, which is qualified under Section 401(a) of the

Internal Revenue Code for U.S. employees. The savings incentive plan is available to eligible full-time employees upon hire. Eligible participants could contribute a percentage of their eligible compensation subject to U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limitations. Contributions were matched by AG Services at a rate of 100% up to 7% for 2021 and 2020 of participant's eligible compensation, subject to IRS limitations. Any amounts over the IRS limits are contributed to and matched by AG Services at a rate of 100% up to 6% of participant's eligible compensation into a nonqualified supplemental executive retirement plan for employees eligible to participate in such nonqualified plan. AG Services also made a core contribution of 7% for 2021 and 2020 of the participant's eligible compensation to the qualified plan, subject to IRS limitations, and a core contribution of 6% of the participant's eligible compensation to the nonqualified supplemental executive retirement plan for eligible employees, regardless of whether the employee contributes to the plan(s). Employees become fully vested in Company contributions after one year of service, as defined in the plan.

The Company does not provide any supplementary pension or retirement schemes for non-executive members of the Board or non-Group employees who serve as Company officers or other representatives.

iv. Shareholder Controllers, Persons who Exercise Significant Influence, the Board or Senior Executive Material Transactions

In accordance with AGL's bye-laws, if AGL is required or entitled to vote at a general meeting of AG Re, AGL's directors must refer the matter to the shareholders of AGL and seek authority from AGL's shareholders for AGL's representative or proxy to vote in favor of the resolution proposed by AG Re. AGL's directors must cause AGL's representative or proxy to vote AGL's shares in AG Re pro rata to the votes received at the general meeting of AGL and AGL's Board has a discretionary power under AGL's bye-laws to resolve any ambiguity in this regard.

In 2021 the Company declared and paid dividends of $150 million, including $46 million in the form of fixed-maturity securities.

AG Re and its parent, AGL, are parties to the Bermuda Service Agreement. AG Re's affiliate, AG Services, a Delaware corporation, acts as the payroll company and employer for U.S. personnel, and the central, dedicated service provider within the Group. Under the Bermuda Service Agreement, AG Services' employees make certain services available to AG Re and AGL, as applicable and as needed and requested by such companies, including, but not limited to, insurance, investor relations, actuarial, data collection and analysis, claims related services, legal, information technology, human resources, accounting, tax, financial reporting, regulatory and investment planning services. Expenses under the Bermuda Service Agreement are allocated directly where appropriate and, where not appropriate, based upon an allocation of employee time and corresponding office overhead. The agreement also provides for quarterly settlements and an express right of offset with regard to amounts owing between parties under the Bermuda Service Agreement and other agreements between such parties. AG Re allocates a portion of the rent to its parent company, AGL.

b. Fitness and Propriety Requirements

i. Fit and Proper Process in assessing the Board and Senior Executives

In connection with AG Re's annual general meeting, AG Re assesses the fitness and propriety of all of its Board members, officers, Principal Representative and Loss Reserve Specialist to confirm, prior to their appointment or reappointment, that all such individuals possess appropriate qualifications and experience to perform their designated role(s) and responsibilities.

ii. Board and Senior Executives Professional Qualifications, Skills and Expertise

AG Re ensures that all Board members and executive officers possess the characteristics set out below, and therefore are able to provide competent and prudent management through their professional qualifications, knowledge, experience and integrity.

- relevant qualifications and experience for each position,
- sound judgment,
- understanding of the financial guaranty and other relevant insurance businesses,
- honesty and integrity,
- a good reputation,
- competency and capacity to perform key functions, and
- financial soundness.

Below are details of the Board and executive officer qualifications, skills and experience:

Dominic J. Frederico has been a director of AGL since its 2004 initial public offering, and the President and Chief Executive Officer of AGL since December 2003. Mr. Frederico served as Vice Chairman of ACE Limited from 2003 until 2004 and served as President and Chief Operating Officer of ACE Limited and Chairman of ACE INA Holdings, Inc. from 1999 to 2003. Mr. Frederico was a director of ACE Limited from 2001 through May 2005. From 1995 to 1999 Mr. Frederico served in a number of executive positions with ACE Limited. Prior to joining ACE Limited, Mr. Frederico spent 13 years working for various subsidiaries of the American International Group. His last position at the group was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of AIG Risk Management. Mr. Frederico currently serves as a Director and Chairman of the Board of AG Re and AGRO.

Robert A. Bailenson has been the Chief Financial Officer of AGL since June 2011. Mr. Bailenson has been with Assured Guaranty and its predecessor companies since 1990. Mr. Bailenson became Chief Accounting Officer of AGC in 2003, of AGL in May 2005, and of AGM in July 2009, and served in such capacities until May 2019. He was Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of AG Re from 1999 until 2003 and was previously the Assistant Controller of Capital Re Corp., the Company's predecessor. Mr. Bailenson currently serves as a Director of AG Re and AGRO, as well as Chief Financial Officer and Managing Director of AGRO.

Ling Chow has been General Counsel and Secretary of AGL since January 1, 2018. She is responsible for legal affairs and corporate governance at the Company, including its litigation and other legal strategies relating to distressed credits, and its corporate, compliance, regulatory and disclosure efforts. She is also responsible for the Assured Guaranty's human resources function. Ms. Chow began her tenure at the Company in 2002 as a transactional attorney, working on the insurance of structured finance and derivative transactions. She previously served as Deputy General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of AGL from May 2015 and as Assured Guaranty's U.S. General Counsel from June 2016. Prior to that, Ms. Chow served as Deputy General Counsel of Assured Guaranty's U.S. subsidiaries in several capacities from 2004. Before joining Assured Guaranty, Ms. Chow was an associate at various law firms, most recently Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison LLP, where she was a senior associate responsible for transactional work associated with public and private mergers and acquisitions, venture capital investments, and private and public securities offerings. Ms. Chow currently serves as a Director and Deputy Chairman of the Board of AG Re and AGRO, and also serves as the General Counsel and Assistant Secretary of AGRO.

Gary Burnet has been President of AG Re and AGRO since August 2012, and prior to that he served as the Managing Director - Chief Credit Officer of AG Re from 2006 until his appointment as President. Mr. Burnet also served as the Vice President - Risk Management and Operations of AG Re from 2002 to 2005. Prior to joining Assured Guaranty, Mr. Burnet's previous experience included two years at ACE Asset Management, where he was Investment Officer with responsibility for developing and modeling the ACE group's consolidated investment and insurance credit risk. Prior to ACE Asset Management, he was an Assistant Vice President-Investments at ACE Bermuda. Mr. Burnet trained as a Chartered Accountant with Geoghegan & Co. CA from 1993 to 1996 in Edinburgh, Scotland and also worked as an audit senior for Coopers & Lybrand from 1996 to 1998 in Bermuda. Mr. Burnet currently serves on the Board of Directors and as President as well as the Principal Representative of AG Re and AGRO.

Howard W. Albert has been Chief Risk Officer of AGL since May 2011. Prior to that, he was Chief Credit Officer of AGL from 2004 to April 2011. Mr. Albert joined Assured Guaranty in September 1999 as Chief Underwriting Officer of Capital Re Company, the predecessor to AGC. Before joining Assured Guaranty, he was a Senior Vice President with Rothschild Inc. from February 1997 to August 1999. Prior to that, he spent eight years at Financial Guaranty Insurance Company from May 1989 to February 1997, where he was responsible for underwriting guaranties of asset-backed securities and international infrastructure transactions. Prior to that, he was employed by Prudential Capital, an investment arm of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, from September 1984 to April 1989, where he underwrote investments in asset-backed securities, corporate loans and project financings. Mr. Albert currently serves as a Director of AG Re and AGRO.

Stephen Donnarumma was appointed as a director of AG Re on September 11, 2012. Mr. Donnarumma has been the Chief Credit Officer of AGC since 2007, of AGM since its 2009 acquisition, and of Municipal Assurance Corp. since its 2012 capitalization. Mr. Donnarumma has been with Assured Guaranty since 1993. Over the years, Mr. Donnarumma has held a number of positions at Assured Guaranty, including Deputy Chief Credit Officer of AGL, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Underwriting Officer of AG Re, Chief Risk Officer of AGC, and Senior Managing Director, Head of Mortgage and Asset-backed Securities of AGC. Prior to joining Assured Guaranty, Mr. Donnarumma was with Financial Guaranty Insurance Company from 1989 until 1993, where his responsibilities included underwriting domestic and international financial guaranty transactions. Prior to that, he served as a Director of Credit Risk Analysis at Fannie Mae from 1987 until 1989.
Mr. Donnarumma was also an analyst with Moody's Investors Services from 1985 until 1987. Mr. Donnarumma currently serves as a Director of AG Re and AGRO.

Walter A. Scott was the Chairman of the AGL Board of Directors from May 2005 until his retirement in May 2013, and a director of AGL from 2004 through 2013. Mr. Scott was Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of ACE Limited (ACE) from 1991 until his retirement in 1994, and President and Chief Executive Officer of ACE from 1989 to 1991. Subsequent to his retirement he served as a consultant to ACE until 1996. Mr. Scott was a director of ACE from 1989 through May 2005. Prior to joining ACE, Mr. Scott was President and Chief Executive Officer of Primerica's financial services operations. Mr. Scott currently serves as the Chairman of the Board of Wachusett Brewing Company, Inc. and was also the Chairman of Vermont Hard Cider Company, LLC from 2003 until 2012, when that company was sold. Mr. Scott is an Emeritus Trustee of Lafayette College and a founding trustee of the Bermuda Foundation for Insurance Studies.

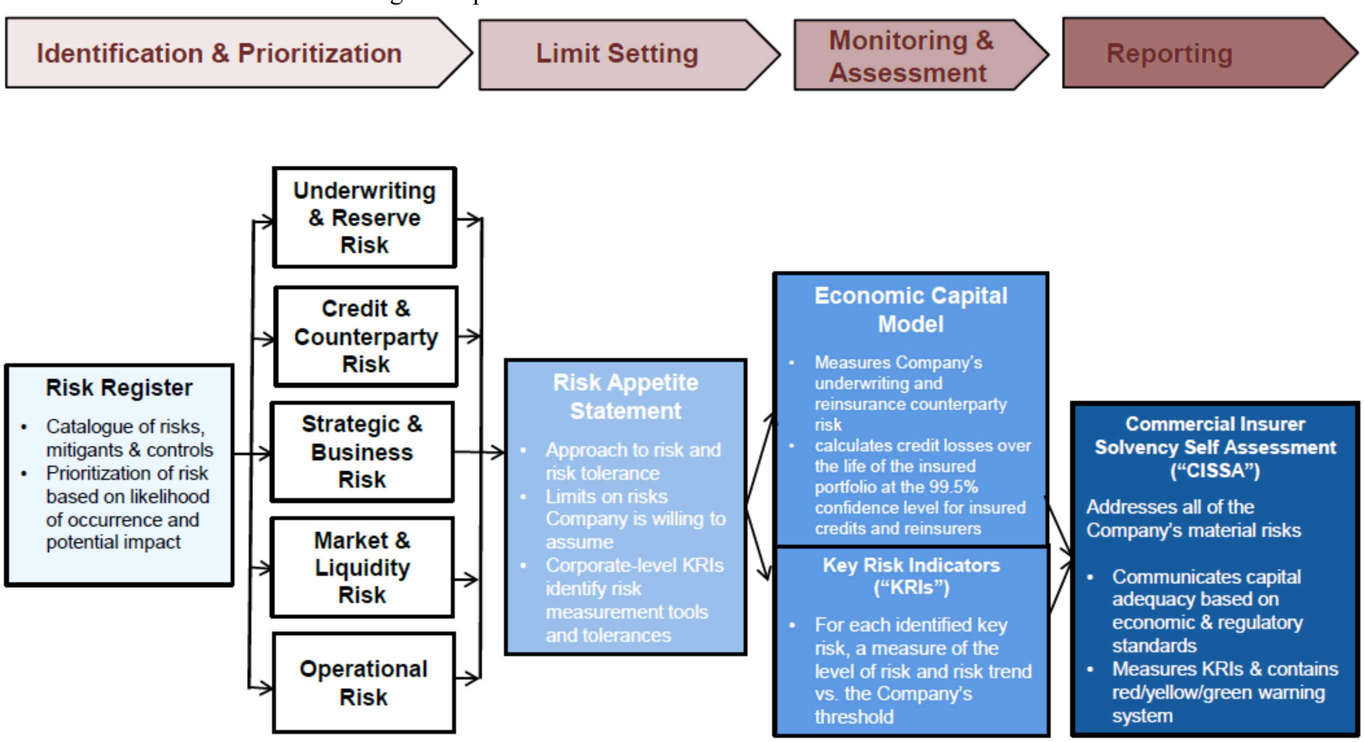
Darrin Futter was elected Financial Controller of AG Re and AGRO in 2007 and appointed as a director AG Re and AGRO on May 27, 2021. Prior to joining Assured Guaranty, he worked for Deloitte Ltd. in the Bermuda office and worked as a consultant to AG Re. Mr. Futter has worked in various senior audit roles with Ernst and Young LLP in the U.S. and KPMG in Zimbabwe, where he completed his Articles of Clerkship in 2000. He holds a Bachelor of Accounting Science (Hon.) degree from the University of South Africa and is also a Chartered Accountant and a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Zimbabwe.

c. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment

Risk Management

The Board plays a critical role in enterprise risk management. The Board is responsible for addressing the linkage between risk, capital planning and business decisions. The Board oversees the creation and maintenance of the risk register, risk appetite statement and CISSA, the ECM and the design of stress and sensitivity testing. Regular CISSA reporting keeps management and its governing body continually aware of the information needed to develop informed business strategy and capital management plans, as well as to refine the Company’s risk appetite to reflect actual or potential capital constraints.

The risk management function, which is responsible for the operational aspects of risk management, follows the framework set out below in executing its responsibilities.



1. The Risk Register

The Company's CISSA process begins with a complete assessment of the Company's universe of risks. The risk management function works with business unit leaders to ensure that all known risks are identified, and to assess the relative importance of these risks and the most effective ways to measure them. The results of the risk identification process are documented in the Company’s Risk Register which provides, for each risk, the risk indicators or drivers; the likelihood of the risk occurring and its impact, both as an inherent risk and a residual risk, i.e., after consideration of controls and risk mitigants in place at the Company to minimize the risk; and the area responsible for the risk. The Risk Register is updated by the risk management function annually. The Risk Register is subject to review, challenge and approval by the Board.

2. The Risk Appetite Statement

The Company's Risk Appetite Statement describes the types of risks the Company is willing to accept and sets forth risk tolerances as appropriate. The Risk Appetite Statement prohibits the execution of certain kinds of transactions and sets certain portfolio concentration limits. The risk management function updates the Risk Appetite Statement annually, and it is subject to review, challenge and approval by the Board.

3. The Key Risk Indicators

The CISSA process includes a series of KRIs, which are measured quarterly, that were developed in consultation with the business unit managers throughout the Company to ensure that they both properly capture the Company's material risks as set forth in the Risk Register and use effective techniques for risk measurement. The KRIs are prioritized by the likelihood of the risk occurring over the Company's business planning horizon or beyond, and the potential severity of the impact that each risk would have on the Company if it were to occur. The Company reviews and updates its KRIs at least annually to ensure that they continue to provide a relevant, appropriate and comprehensive assessment of the Company's risk.

4. CISSA Capital Requirement & ECM

To calculate what it believes to be its true economic risk for its CISSA, the Company calculates its own internal CISSA capital requirement. The CISSA capital requirement employs a model created by the Company, its ECM, to measure its key risk: underwriting risk. The Company's ECM was designed to measure the Company's underwriting risk, by calculating projected stress losses across the portfolio in a 1-in-200 lifetime loss scenario (the 99.5% lifetime value-at-risk). The CISSA capital requirement uses the Standard Formula for calculation of its less material risks: market & liquidity risks and operational risks.

The risk management function is responsible for the design, testing, validation and implementation of the Company's CISSA capital requirement, including its ECM. In designing parameters and assumptions for the ECM, risk management consulted with senior managers throughout the Company (and its ceding companies). At the time of initial design, and from time to time and after material methodology changes, the ECM has been validated by an outside consulting firm, finding that the core methodology appeared sound and broadly in line with industry practices for credit economic capital modeling. Periodically, risk management works with senior managers in the Company to re-evaluate and update the CISSA capital requirement and ECM to ensure that they continue to satisfactorily address the Company's key risks.

5. CISSA Report

The Company documents the results of its management activities described above in its CISSA report, the main vehicle the Company uses to inform management and the Board about all reasonably foreseeable and relevant material risks to the Company, both quantitative and qualitative. The CISSA is intended to provide a complete picture of the Company's risk profile and capital adequacy relative to these risks; present the overall solvency needs and solvency condition of the Company taking into account its risk profile, risk appetite and business strategy; and demonstrate ongoing compliance with internal and regulatory capital requirements. The Company produces its CISSA annually, and presents it to senior management and the Board, and examines the CISSA framework and related components at least annually to ensure that they continue to properly identify and assess the Company's risks.

d. Internal Controls

i. Internal Control System

Financial Reporting Internal Controls

- The Company's annual financial statements are produced by the finance team, with support from the finance department of the affiliated ceding companies. The production process incorporates review for completeness and accuracy by senior management. The financial statements are subsequently reviewed by the Company's management prior to being presented to the Company's Board for final approval.
- Management maintains internal controls over the preparation of information contained in this Report. A Disclosure Committee reviews the Company's Financial Condition Report prior to filing.

- The persons responsible for these controls attest that they have properly executed these controls each reporting period.
- Members of the Group's management independently review the execution of the Group's internal controls and report to the Group Board on the results of their testing.

Vendor Management Controls

- The Group has a vendor management policy that ranks vendors in terms of level of risk, and requires, for higher risk vendors, an annual review of internal control reports from those vendors.

Outsourcing Controls

- All of AG Re’s outsourcing arrangements are reviewed on an annual basis by the Board and more frequently if required. Any new Group or third party outsourcing arrangements, or changes to existing Group or third party outsourcing arrangements, are reviewed and approved by AG Re's management and/or the Board, as appropriate.

IT Controls

The Company purchases IT services from its affiliate, AG Services, via an outsourcing arrangement and as a result utilizes the Group infrastructure, applications, data and services. The IT policies and procedures for the Company follow the Group policies and procedures as described in the IT Systems Governance Policy. IT system controls cover areas including:

- Roles and responsibilities
- Physical security
- Network security
- Access control
- Data center operations
- Employee use
- Testing
- Project management

A combination of preventive and detective controls are used to ensure the integrity, availability and confidentiality of IT systems.

ii. Compliance Function

Due to the relatively small size of the Company, the Company does not have a separate compliance department whose sole remit is monitoring compliance-related activities. The compliance function is carried out by the Company's President and Financial Controller, with oversight by the Group's General Counsel and the Group's Chief Compliance Officer.

The Group's General Counsel and the Group's Chief Compliance Officer are independent from any business or operational unit. The Group's General Counsel and the Group's Chief Compliance Officer report to the Board at its quarterly meetings.

The principal activities of the compliance function are as follows:

- Advising the Board on compliance with applicable laws and regulations and assessing the possible impact of new laws and regulations on the Company.
- Ensuring that new regulatory rules and internal guidelines are communicated to the affected business areas and providing guidance to those business areas in respect of such requirements.
- Maintaining an open dialog with the BMA, and other applicable regulators, and submitting the appropriate information to those regulators, including notice of matters that are of concern to the regulators.
- Ensuring that all relevant personnel complete training on their regulatory roles and responsibilities, and on compliance with applicable laws and regulations, on a regular basis (including anti-money laundering and anti-bribery/corruption training).
- Assessing, together with the internal audit function, the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company’s compliance controls.

The Group's General Counsel and the Group's Chief Compliance Officer work with the internal audit function to develop an internal audit plan that addresses, as appropriate, compliance by the Company with internal policies and procedures.

The internal audit function is responsible for monitoring compliance with internal strategies, processes and reporting procedures. Refer to *Section ii.e Internal Audit* for additional information. The Company's compliance program also is integrated with the Group's compliance program, which includes providing the Group's Chief Compliance Officer with an inventory of all filings due by the Company throughout the year and reporting compliance violations or significant issues raised during the year. The compliance inventory is reviewed and significant issues are discussed on a quarterly basis at Group compliance meetings. The compliance process is established on a project-by-project basis or topic-by-topic basis using Group personnel with applicable experience and outside advisors, as appropriate.

e. Internal Audit

The Company has outsourced its Internal Audit function to an international public accounting firm. Internal Audit has unrestricted access to all areas and property of the organization, including personnel records, records held by third-party service providers, and also reports directly to the Board.

f. Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function has been outsourced to the loss reserve specialist. The loss reserve specialist's responsibilities include:

- proposing loss reserves to the Reserve Committee,
- coordinating the calculation, and review, of Technical Provisions and Risk Margin,
- reviewing assumptions, methods, and data used in modeling,
- contributing to risk modeling, and
- making any recommendations on how any shortcomings can be remedied.

The loss reserve specialist is a qualified actuary in good standing with the Casualty Actuarial Society, and is also a Fellow in the Casualty Actuarial Society. In addition, the loss reserve specialist is a member of the American Academy of Actuaries in good standing.

g. Outsourcing

i. Outsourcing Policy and Key Functions that have been Outsourced

Given the relatively small size of the Company and the Company's desire to focus on its core business, the Company has determined that certain of its functions should be outsourced to one or more affiliates, or third parties, to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Company's operations.

All of AG Re's outsourcing arrangements are reviewed on an annual basis by the Board and more frequently if required. Any new Group or third party outsourcing arrangements, or changes to existing Group or third party outsourcing arrangements, are reviewed and approved by AG Re's management and/or the Board, as appropriate.

Third-Party Outsourcing Arrangements

Investment Management

The Company outsources the management of its investment portfolio to third party investment managers under a mandate designed to support the highest possible ratings, manage credit risk, ensure ample liquidity to cover losses in a stress scenario and maximize income. The investment managers manage the investment portfolio of the Company in accordance with the Company's investment guidelines approved by the Company's Board. The investment managers are Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. and Wellington Management Company, LLP. For more information on the 'prudent person principle' see *Section iii.b Market Risk*.

Internal Audit

The Company outsources the internal audit function to an international public accounting firm. Refer to *Section ii.e Internal Audit Function* above for additional information.

ii. Material Intra-Group Outsourcing

As described in *Section ii.a.ii Remuneration Policy and Section ii.a.iv Shareholder Controllers, Persons who Exercise Significant Influence, the Board or Senior Executive Material Transactions* above, AG Re's affairs are managed by its Board and officers in Bermuda. In addition, the Company contracts with its affiliates to provide certain administrative support services. The Company is a party to service agreements with AG Services pursuant to which AG Services makes available to the Company certain services, including actuarial, surveillance, marketing, claims handling, legal, information technologies, human resources, accounting, tax, financial reporting and investment planning services. Employees of AG Services that are performing administrative services for AG Re are not empowered to make underwriting or other decisions on behalf of AG Re or to bind AG Re in any way.

h. Any Other Material Information

There was no other material information.

iii. RISK PROFILE

a. Underwriting Risk

The Company's most material risk is underwriting risk. The Company underwrites financial guaranty reinsurance under quota share and excess of loss treaties and other types of insurance and reinsurance that have risk profiles similar to its structured finance business. Under a reinsurance agreement, the reinsurer, in consideration of a premium paid to it, agrees to indemnify another insurer, called the ceding company, for part or all of the liability of the ceding company under one or more insurance policies that the ceding company has issued.

Upon an obligor's default on scheduled principal or interest payments due on the obligation, the primary insurer is required under the financial guaranty policy to pay the principal or interest shortfall.

Measurement

The Company's main metrics for measuring its portfolio risk (in addition to its risk management and CISSA process, discussed in *Section ii.c Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment*) are exposure, sector and internal rating. The Company also considers geographic concentrations for its financial guaranty transactions and the underlying assets for its RVI transactions, as well as the maturity dates on its RVI transactions. At the closing of each transaction, the credit committee assigns the transaction to a sector (i.e., a group of transactions with similar risk characteristics) for purposes of evaluating risk and potential correlations. The credit committee also assigns an internal rating reflecting the risk profile of the transaction, with such rating subject to change over time. Surveillance is responsible for monitoring the performance of all insured transactions throughout their terms and recommending internal rating changes as appropriate. All rating changes must be approved by the Risk Management Committee.

The sector composition of the financial guaranty insured portfolio and the breakdown of internal ratings, measured by GPO and NPO as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, are set forth below.

Sector Breakdown of the Financial Guaranty Insured Portfolio

Sector	As of December 31, 2021 Number of Risks	GPO	NPO	As of December 31, 2020 Number of Risks	GPO	NPO
	(in thousands, except number of risks)					
Public finance:						
General obligation	3,603	$ 19,757,434	$ 19,757,434	3,710	$ 20,891,972	$ 20,891,972
Tax backed	1,055	9,099,138	9,099,138	1,055	9,426,399	9,426,399
Municipal utilities	855	6,075,904	6,075,904	857	6,593,446	6,593,446
Regulated utilities	72	5,528,476	5,528,476	73	5,487,127	5,487,127
Infrastructure finance	151	5,128,396	5,128,396	148	5,431,636	5,431,636
Transportation	144	3,866,244	3,866,244	149	3,624,098	3,624,098
Higher education	187	1,892,805	1,892,805	197	1,946,346	1,946,346
Healthcare	102	1,713,765	1,713,765	95	1,628,223	1,628,223
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	337	1,308,358	1,308,358	337	1,368,266	1,368,266
Pooled infrastructure	3	685,912	685,912	3	724,330	724,330
Renewable energy	9	507,243	507,243	9	603,423	603,423
Investor-owned utilities	7	283,698	283,698	7	284,439	284,439
Housing revenue	29	195,931	195,931	36	230,927	230,927
Other public finance	16	335,472	335,472	20	426,385	426,385
Total public finance	6,570	56,378,776	56,378,776	6,696	58,667,017	58,667,017
Structured finance:						
Life insurance transactions	10	2,740,971	2,740,971	9	2,124,896	2,124,896
Consumer receivables	13	219,679	219,679	14	298,580	298,580
RMBS	213	184,374	179,374	229	263,404	258,404
Pooled corporate obligations	12	91,186	91,186	11	244,715	244,715
Commercial receivables	4	12,555	12,555	6	25,519	25,519
Other structured finance	41	122,675	122,675	32	126,327	126,327
Total structured finance	293	3,371,440	3,366,440	301	3,083,441	3,078,441
Total financial guaranty insured portfolio	6,863	$ 59,750,216	$ 59,745,216	6,997	$ 61,750,458	$ 61,745,458

In addition to the financial guaranty par exposure shown in the table above, the Company offers, through AGRO, specialty executions on either a direct or reinsurance basis. As of December 31, 2021, gross exposure of $144 million and net exposure of $84 million of aircraft RVI exposure was rated BIG. As of December 31, 2020, gross and net exposure of $13 million of aircraft RVI exposure was rated BIG. All other exposures in the table below are investment-grade quality.

Specialty Insurance and Reinsurance Exposure

	As of December 31, 2021 Gross Exposure	Net Exposure	As of December 31, 2020 Gross Exposure	Net Exposure
	(in thousands)			
Life insurance transactions (1)	$ 1,249,979	$ 870,476	$ 1,121,037	$ 720,036
RVI	355,101	200,048	362,600	207,548
Total	$ 1,605,080	$ 1,070,524	$ 1,483,637	$ 927,584

(1) The life insurance transactions' exposure is projected to reach $1.4 billion gross exposure prior to September 30, 2024 and $1.1 billion net exposure by September 30, 2026.

Risk Concentration

The Company's top ten credit exposures measured by GPO represented 11.6% of GPO as of December 31, 2021. These exposures were in various sectors, including regulated utilities, life insurance and tax backed.

Financial Guaranty
Portfolio Breakdown by Internal Credit Rating (1)

Rating Category	As of December 31, 2021 GPO	As of December 31, 2021 NPO	As of December 31, 2020 GPO	As of December 31, 2020 NPO
	(in thousands)			
AAA	$ 922,031	$ 922,031	$ 1,019,811	$ 1,019,811
AA	7,182,378	7,182,378	6,884,270	6,884,270
A	26,568,742	26,568,742	28,077,723	28,077,723
BBB	23,216,266	23,211,266	23,823,523	23,818,523
BIG	1,860,799	1,860,799	1,945,131	1,945,131
Total	$ 59,750,216	$ 59,745,216	$ 61,750,458	$ 61,745,458

(1) Ratings are the Company's internal rating classifications which may or may not differ from those of the Rating Agencies.

The table below sets forth the Company's BIG transactions net par outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020. There were no ceded BIG exposures.

Financial Guaranty
BIG Net Par Outstanding by Sector

Sector	As of December 31, 2021 Number of Risks	As of December 31, 2021 Par	As of December 31, 2020 Number of Risks	As of December 31, 2020 Par
	(in thousands, except number of risks)			
General obligation	42	475,935	41	503,472
Tax backed	14	441,185	14	378,958
Municipal utilities	6	316,065	5	325,402
Life insurance transactions	2	293,798	2	294,008
Infrastructure finance	5	91,210	3	86,267
RMBS	86	72,160	91	92,844
Consumer receivables	4	55,646	5	68,654
Housing revenue	2	23,138	2	24,130
Higher education	5	12,490	8	39,458
Transportation	2	11,858	2	11,739
Commercial receivables	2	11,042	4	22,800
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	3	9,415	4	49,266
Other	3	46,857	2	48,133
Total BIG (1)	176	$ 1,860,799	183	$ 1,945,131

(1) The Company's BIG net par outstanding for Puerto Rico as of December 31, 2021 included $804.5 million, of which $210.2 million was extinguished on March 15, 2022 under the support agreements. See section *vi. Subsequent Events* for additional information.

For exposure by geographic distribution, see *Section i.f. Insurance Business Written by Business Segment and by Geographical Region, Financial Guaranty Business.*

Risk Mitigation

Underwriting & Credit Procedures

Most of the Company’s business comes to it through quota share and other reinsurance treaties from its affiliated ceding companies. The Company does not underwrite individual exposures under these treaties. The Company performs diligence on potential ceding companies prior to entering into reinsurance treaties to assess, among other things, the ceding company’s business strategy, underwriting abilities, surveillance and workout functions, data integrity, internal audit findings and accounting and payment processes. The Company applies its risk underwriting judgment, risk management skills and capital markets experience in the conduct of its business.

In general, transactions ceded under insurance treaties are comprised of U.S. public finance, international infrastructure transactions, and structured finance transactions. In negotiating treaties, the Company may seek to limit its exposure to losses by, among other things, limiting covered transactions to ones that are rated IG at inception by the ceding company and /or fit within the Company’s diversification goals; or prohibiting certain types of transactions that the Company has not approved as insurable risks.

In the event the Company does directly underwrite and provide insurance on a transaction, it undertakes a complete review and analysis of the transaction and all of the material risks identified during the process, including underwriting risks, structural risks, legal and other risks as described in the Company’s Risk Appetite Statement.

The credit committee is composed of senior officers of the Company. Within the parameters delegated to it by the Board, the credit committee establishes underwriting standards and guidelines and processes and controls that govern transactions, and has the authority to review and approve or reject transactions undertaken by the Company. All new transactions approved by the credit committee, other than small residual value insurance transactions and internal reinsurance cessions, must also be approved by the Board. As part of the approval process, the credit committee enforces the single risk, sector and country limits which it has established. It also incorporates critical feedback on the performance of, and any problems related to, transactions in the Company’s insured portfolio.

Surveillance

The Company conducts regular monitoring of the performance of each insured transaction throughout its life and also tracks the aggregation of risk across the portfolio, to provide early identification of any credit concerns. The review cycle and scope for transactions varies based upon transaction type and credit quality. In general, the review process includes the collection and analysis of information from various sources, including trustee and servicer reports, financial statements, general industry or sector news and analyses, and rating agency reports.

The Company assigns internal credit ratings to all transactions based on its internal assessments of the likelihood of default and loss severity in the event of default. Internal credit ratings are expressed on a ratings scale similar to that used by the Rating Agencies and are generally reflective of an approach similar to that employed by the Rating Agencies, except that the Company's internal credit ratings focus on future performance rather than lifetime performance.

The surveillance staff analyzes all available information related to the financial health of the transaction with the goal of identifying early warning signs of deteriorating performance. Generally, transactions are reviewed and presented in sector reports, which group together transactions that share common risk characteristics. Reviewing exposures by sector facilitates comparison of performance, risk ranking and early identification of underperforming transactions. In addition, each quarter, surveillance staff prepares and presents a quarterly risk management review to the Board.

Workout Activities

For reinsurance transactions, the ceding companies typically maintain control over the development and implementation of workout and loss mitigation strategies on troubled reinsurance transactions that are experiencing losses or could be at risk of losses. The Company's surveillance personnel are responsible for tracking reinsurance workout activities, reporting on these activities to the Board in its quarterly surveillance report to the Board and for making any required related decisions. For directly insured transactions, the Company's surveillance personnel are responsible for managing workout activities. For these transactions, the Company's surveillance personnel are responsible for developing strategies designed to enhance the ability of the Company to enforce its contractual rights and remedies and mitigate potential losses and may also engage in negotiation discussions with transaction participants.

Reinsurance

Exposure to Non-Affiliated Reinsurers (1)

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
	(in thousands)	
Financial guaranty ceded par outstanding	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Life insurance transactions and RVI ceded exposure (specialty)	534,556	556,053

(1) There was no collateral posted by non-affiliated reinsurers as of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020. As of December 31, 2021, $60 million of ceded RVI exposure is rated BIG. All ceded amounts were rated IG as of December 31, 2020. There were no cessions to affiliated reinsurers.

Risk Sensitivity

Underwriting risk exposure is tested for risk concentration to a specific region as well as identification of stress events that can lead to material losses across the portfolio. Examples of these concentrations are:

- Puerto Rico (a substantial portion of which was resolved on March 15, 2022, pursuant to a plan of adjustment or remains outstanding and is subject to a plan support agreement),
- U.S. Municipals,
- Infrastructure Finance

The Company runs stress tests for each of the parameters. Based on the latest stress testing results, management of the Company believes that the Company has sufficient capital to comply with its contractual obligations and regulatory requirements and remain within its risk tolerance.

b. Market Risk

The potential for market risk resides mainly in the Company's investment portfolio. As of December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company's investment portfolio had a market value of $1.3 billion and $1.5 billion, respectively. Specific investment guidelines are agreed with the Company's outside investment managers and approved by the Company's Board, consistent with the 'prudent person principle' set out in Solvency Regulations, and setting forth credit rating standards, single risk and asset category limits and duration guidelines.

The Company's principal objectives in managing its investment portfolio are to support the highest possible ratings, to manage investment risk within the context of the underlying portfolio of insurance risk, to maintain sufficient liquidity to cover unexpected stress in the insurance portfolio, and to maximize after-tax net investment income. The external investment managers must maintain a minimum average rating of A+/A1/A+ by S&P, Moody's and Fitch Ratings Inc., respectively.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk in respect of assets under financial guarantees denominated in currencies other than USD, primarily the euro and pound sterling. The Company is exposed to currency risk in respect of liabilities under financial guarantees denominated in currencies other than USD. The most significant currency to which the Company is exposed is the pound sterling. The Company manages its exposure from time to time by maintaining balances denominated in those currencies in which it is exposed in order to meet liabilities that may become due.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its assets and liabilities. The Company manages the interest rate risk on its investment portfolio by managing the duration of its investment portfolio. The Company's liabilities include expected claims and operating expenses, which are offset by future premiums.

Spread Risk

The Company has a low amount of credit spread risk due to its investment guidelines.

Measurement

The Company measures the results of its investment portfolio by its compliance with investment guidelines, and by the portfolio performance, particularly book yield.

Risk Concentration

As of both December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, the Company's investment portfolio had an average credit quality rating of "AA-". Issuer constraints as well as sector limitations are also followed in managing the investment portfolio. The table below sets forth the sector concentrations across the portfolio.

Composition of Investment Portfolio by Security Type

Security Type	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
Fixed-maturity securities:		
Corporate securities	44.6 %	39.0 %
Obligations of state and political subdivisions	24.7	20.6
RMBS	13.4	16.2
CMBS	10.7	10.7
U.S. government and agencies	2.2	2.4
Asset-backed securities	2.2	3.2
Non-U.S. government securities	0.1	0.0
Total fixed-maturity securities	97.9	92.1
Short-term investments	2.1	7.9
Total investment portfolio	100.0 %	100.0 %

Risk Mitigation

In the event of any downgrade of any investment below the Company's requirements, the portfolio manager must contact the Company's management to discuss the course of action and may hold the position only if approved by the Company's President and the Board, with oversight by the Group.

Risk Sensitivity

The main risk in the Company's investment portfolio is interest rate risk on its fixed rate investments. Each quarter, as part of its CISSA, the Company stress tests the sensitivity of the investment portfolio to interest rate movements. Based on the latest stress testing results, management of the Company believes that it has sufficient resources to comply with its contractual obligations and regulatory requirements and remain within its risk tolerance.

c. Credit Risk

The Company's most significant credit risks are the risk of non-payment by the obligors on the transactions that it insures or reinsures which are discussed above in *Section iii.a. Underwriting Risk*. The only other counterparty credit risks the Company has relate to a small amount of exposure ceded to reinsurers, to an intra-Group loan, a small reinsurance recoverable and cash that the Company holds.

The Company's reinsurance recoverables, loan receivable, and premiums receivable are tested to assess the impact on the Company of a counterparty's ability to make payments in accordance with the contractual terms. Based on the latest stress testing results, management of the Company believes that it has sufficient resources to comply with its contractual obligations and regulatory requirements and remain within its risk tolerance.

d. Liquidity Risk

The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining a liquid, high quality investment portfolio, with a duration that is shorter than the duration of its insurance liabilities. Additionally, most of the Company's reinsurance exposure is financial guaranty reinsurance, and financial guarantors generally are only required to pay principal and interest claims as they become due in accordance with the original payment schedule. For information on 'prudent person principle' see Section iii.b Market Risk.

Measurement

The Company measures duration relative to its investment guideline range, discussed above, which is set in accordance with the Company's investment guidelines. The portfolio had a duration of 5.1 years as of December 31, 2021 and 4.5 years as of December 31, 2020. For more information see *Section i.g Performance of Investments & Material Income & Expenses for the Reporting Period.*

Risk Sensitivity

Each quarter, as part of its CISSA, the Company performs liquidity stress testing to ensure that it has sufficient liquid assets over the next 12 month period to cover all of its liabilities that could arise in a stress scenario. When the Company performs the stress test, it considers only U.S. Government bonds, pre-refunded bonds, agency bonds and cash to be liquid assets. Based on the latest stress testing results, management of the Company believes that it has sufficient liquidity to comply with its contractual obligations and regulatory requirements and remain within its risk tolerance.

e. Operational Risk

The Company faces a variety of operational risks including those related to IT, accounting, legal and regulatory matters, as well as risks related to performance by affiliated companies pursuant to a services agreement and third party service providers. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had 6,879 risks in its insured portfolio, limiting potential operational errors. The relatively small number of risks allows careful review of the transaction documents and quality control of the data points captured in the Company's systems by knowledgeable employees.

Operational risks are further limited by the Company's risk management policies, such as the policies governing the credit approval process, compliance, data protection, business continuity planning, and employee conduct. Additional mitigants to operational risk include that its service agreements are with stable affiliated companies, and the system of internal controls in place, which is described in *Section ii.d Internal Control System.*

With regard to legal risk, another aspect of operational risk, as of December 31, 2021, the Company was not a party in any litigation or subject to any known regulatory investigation.

f. Any Other Material Information

None.

iv. SOLVENCY VALUATION

a. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Each Asset Class

The Company has used the valuation principles outlined by the BMA's "Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime" for the reporting period's statutory filing. The economic valuation principles outlined in this document are to measure assets and liabilities on a fair value basis.

The Company carries all of its investment portfolio at fair value. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e., exit price). The price represents the price available in the principal market for the asset or liability. If there is no principal market, then the price is based on a hypothetical market that maximizes the value received for an asset or minimizes the amount paid for a liability (i.e., the most advantageous market).

Fair value is based on quoted market prices, where available. If listed prices or quotes are not available, fair value is based on either internally developed models that primarily use, as inputs, market-based or independently sourced market parameters, including but not limited to yield curves, interest rates and debt prices or with the assistance of an independent third-party using a discounted cash flow approach and the third party's proprietary pricing models. In addition to market information, models also incorporate transaction details, such as maturity of the instrument and contractual features designed to reduce the Company's credit exposure, such as collateral rights as applicable.

Valuation adjustments may be made to ensure that financial instruments are recorded at fair value. These adjustments include amounts to reflect counterparty credit quality, the Company's creditworthiness, and constraints on liquidity. As markets and products develop and the pricing for certain products becomes more or less transparent, the Company may refine its methodologies and assumptions. During 2021 and 2020, no changes were made to the Company's valuation models that had or are expected to have, a material impact on the valuation of the investment portfolio.

The Company's methods for calculating fair value produce a fair value that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair values. The use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a materially different estimate of fair value at the reporting date.

The categorization within the fair value hierarchy is determined based on whether the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect Company estimates of market assumptions. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes model inputs into three broad levels as follows, with Level 1 being the highest and Level 3 the lowest. An asset's or liability's categorization is based on the lowest level of significant input to its valuation.

Level 1—Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. The Company generally defines an active market as a market in which trading occurs at significant volumes. Active markets generally are more liquid and have a lower bid-ask spread than an inactive market.

Level 2—Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and observable inputs other than quoted prices, such as interest rates or yield curves and other inputs derived from or corroborated by observable market inputs.

Level 3—Model derived valuations in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable. Financial instruments are considered Level 3 when their values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable. Level 3 financial instruments also include those for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

There were no transfers of fixed-maturity securities into or from Level 3 during the periods presented.

Fixed-Maturity Securities and Short-Term Investments

The fair value of fixed-maturity securities is generally based on prices received from third party pricing services or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. The pricing services prepare estimates of fair value using their pricing models, which take into account: benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, reference data, industry and economic events and sector groupings. Additional valuation factors that can be taken into account are nominal spreads and liquidity adjustments. The pricing services evaluate each asset class based on relevant market and credit information, perceived market movements, and sector news.

Benchmark yields have in many cases taken priority over reported trades for securities that trade less frequently or those that are distressed trades, and therefore may not be indicative of the market. The extent of the use of each input is dependent on the asset class and the market conditions. The valuation of fixed-maturity securities is more subjective when markets are less liquid due to the lack of market based inputs.

Short-term investments that are traded in active markets are classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy as their value is based on quoted market prices. Securities such as discount notes are classified within Level 2 because these securities are typically not actively traded due to their approaching maturity and, as such, their cost approximates fair value.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company used models to price 20 securities with a fair value of $30 million. As of December 31, 2020, the Company used models to price 33 securities with a fair value of $45 million. All Level 3 securities were priced with the assistance of independent third parties. The pricing is based on a discounted cash flow approach using the third-party's proprietary pricing models. The models use inputs such as projected prepayment speeds; severity assumptions; recovery lag assumptions; estimated default rates (determined on the basis of an analysis of collateral attributes, historical collateral performance, borrower profiles and other features relevant to the evaluation of collateral credit quality); home price appreciation/depreciation rates based on macroeconomic forecasts and recent trading activity. The yield used to discount the projected cash flows is determined by reviewing various attributes of the security including collateral type, weighted average life, sensitivity to losses, vintage, and convexity, in conjunction with market data on comparable securities. Significant changes to any of these inputs could have materially changed the expected timing of cash flows within these securities which is a significant factor in determining the fair value of the securities.

Other Assets

- Advances to affiliates - are recorded at fair value and balances receivable in more than one year have been discounted at the relevant risk free rate.
- Investment income due and accrued - carrying value approximates fair value.
- Premiums and reinsurance balances receivable - are current balances due and are recorded at fair value.
- Funds held by ceding reinsurers- are recorded at fair value.

b. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Technical Provisions

Technical Provisions under Economic Balance Sheet versus Financial Statements

Technical Provisions
As of December 31, 2021

	Financial Statement Balance Sheet	Economic Balance Sheet
	(in thousands)	
Best Estimate	$ —	$ 111,444
Risk margin	—	117,248
Gross unearned premium reserve	806,294	—
Gross loss and loss expense provisions	261,086	—
Total	$ 1,067,380	$ 228,692

The gross and net best estimate technical provisions values are the present value of future cash outflows less the present value of future cash inflows. The present value of cash outflows includes the expected lifetime loss calculated using the Company's internally developed individual capital adequacy model plus an Expense Load. The present value of the cash inflows includes all future premiums expected to be received by the Company after consideration of potential non–payment on premiums due to future defaults of guaranteed transactions.

Expected lifetime losses under the Economic Balance Sheet are calculated using the Company's ECM which uses its judgments for cumulative probability of default, loss given default and correlation to calculate the expected cash outflows that the Company will be required to pay over the lifetime of the Company's insured exposures for both its net retained and its reinsured exposures. The Company considers both external and internal sources of data when setting its assumptions for probability of default, loss given default and correlation, including any relevant experience by members of the Group. The boundary of each insurance contract is assumed to be the period of time during which the principal on the debt underlying the financial guarantee contract is greater than zero. The Company uses its judgment to assess future inflation rates for guarantees that are linked to an inflation index.

For purposes of the best estimate loss component of Technical Provisions, the provision for future run-off expense is projected based on the Company's current operating costs taking into consideration activities required to service the existing insured portfolio.

The risk margin is an estimate of the amount that a third party would expect to receive in addition to the best estimate liability to assume the Company's insurance obligations. The risk margin is calculated as the present value of the cost of capital (i.e., cost of holding capital equal to BSCR) in all future years. The cost of capital to be used in the calculation is prescribed by the BMA at 6% per annum.

While the Company believes that the assumptions and methods used to develop the Technical Provisions are reasonable and consistent and that they provide for a calculation of future expectations in an appropriate manner, it remains possible that future experience in future premiums, projected operating expenses, default probabilities, severities, and correlations may not be in line with expectations. Since the Company guarantees against low probability events that have large nominal exposures despite the expectation that the severity of any loss would be low, the uncertainty within the Company's projected losses used in the calculation of the Technical Provisions is high. The level of uncertainty in respect of future premiums, future ceding commission and projected operating expenses is expected to be low because, in most cases cash inflows are contractually guaranteed and the annual operating expenses that would be required to manage the runoff of the portfolio can be reasonably estimated based on current staffing levels. The Company does not include any benefits related to future management actions and it is unlikely that policyholder behaviour would affect the Technical Provisions.

The Company also believes that the assumptions and methods used to develop the risk margin value are reasonable and consistent and that they provide for a calculation of the appropriate economic capital cushion required by the BMA.

The Best Estimate Technical Provisions must include the Company's expected future cash inflows and outflows, excluding investment income.

The following is a listing of the material differences between Technical Provisions under Solvency Regulations and under U.S. GAAP:

- Under Solvency, premiums that are due to be received after the balance sheet date are included in the calculation of Technical Provisions and include amounts receivable from both financial guaranty contracts written in insurance and CDS forms as well as specialty insurance and reinsurance and exclude an amount that may not be received due to potential defaults on underlying transactions. The amount is discounted at the BMA specified risk free rate. Under U.S. GAAP, financial guaranty premiums that are due to be received after the balance sheet date are included in the premiums receivable, net of commissions payable, discounted at the risk-free rate at inception and such discount rate is updated only when changes to prepayment assumptions are made that change the expected date of final maturity. For specialty premiums, premiums receivable consist of the amount of contractual premiums due. There is no provision for amounts that may not be received unless such amounts are deemed uncollectible. For financial guaranty contracts written in CDS form, premiums that are due to be received after the balance sheet date are incorporated into the fair value of the CDS.

- Under Solvency, commissions that are due to be paid on assumed policies after the balance sheet date are included in the calculation of Technical Provisions and include amounts payable on both financial guaranty contracts written in insurance and CDS forms as well as specialty insurance and reinsurance and exclude an amount that may not be payable due to potential defaults on underlying transactions, discounted at the BMA specified risk free rate. Under U.S. GAAP, commissions (for financial guaranty policies accounted for as insurance) that are due to be paid on assumed policies after the balance sheet date are included in premiums receivable. The amount is discounted at the risk-free rate at inception and such discount rate is updated only when changes to prepayment assumptions are made that change the expected date of final maturity. For financial guaranty contracts written in CDS form, commissions that are due to be paid after the balance sheet date are incorporated into the fair value of the CDS.

- Under Solvency, projected losses are included in the calculation of Technical Provisions and are calculated on both financial guaranty contracts written in insurance and CDS forms as well as specialty insurance and reinsurance and a loss value is ascribed to every exposure. The resulting amount is discounted at the BMA specified risk free rate. Under U.S. GAAP, a loss reserve is recorded on financial guaranty only to the extent, and for the amount, that expected loss to be paid exceeds the unearned premium reserve on a contract by contract basis, and is discounted at risk-free rates. For specialty insurance and reinsurance contracts, U.S. GAAP loss reserves consist of the estimates of unpaid reported losses and estimates for incurred but not reported losses. For financial guaranty contracts written in CDS form, potential losses are incorporated into the fair value of the CDS under U.S. GAAP.

- Under Solvency, an amount is included for the Projected Expense Load. Under U.S. GAAP, a loss adjustment expense amount, if applicable, is included for financial guaranty or specialty insurance and reinsurance contracts, as applicable, but the loss adjustment expense amount does not include a projected expense load covering the Company’s other expenses.

- Under Solvency, unearned premium reserve is not included in the Technical Provisions. Under U.S. GAAP, unearned premium reserve is recorded.

- Under Solvency, deferred acquisition costs are not included in the Technical Provisions. Under U.S. GAAP, deferred acquisition costs are recorded on financial guaranty and specialty insurance and reinsurance contracts.

c. Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts

Recoverables From Reinsurance and Special Purpose Vehicles

The Company cedes some of its exposure to non-affiliated reinsurers. In calculating the Technical Provisions and risk margin net of this reinsurance, the reinsurers are contractually obligated to pay and will likewise be entitled to receive their share of any recoveries. Under Solvency, the Company’s reinsurance recoverable for these transactions are the contractually obligated payments, less an amount which represents the reinsurer's share of its loss in excess of the amount of collateral available that it is unable to make. This amount is calculated based on the projected ceded expected losses to the reinsurers, the assumed cumulative default rate of the reinsurers and the amount of collateral posted by the reinsurers. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company does not include a provision for reinsurance counterparty default unless the reinsurance recoverable is deemed uncollectible.

There are no special purpose vehicle recoverables included in any of the calculations of Technical Provisions or risk margin.

d. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to Derive the Value of Other Liabilities

Similar to the valuation principles for assets, the Company’s other liabilities follow the valuations principles outlined by the BMA’s “Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime”, which values other liabilities at a fair value basis.

e. Any Other Material Information

None.

v. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Eligible Capital

i. Capital Management Policy and Process for Capital Needs, How Capital is Managed and Material Changes During the Reporting Period

The primary capital management objectives of the Company are to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory and rating agency capital requirements at all times. The Company recognizes the impact on shareholder returns of the level of equity capital employed and seeks to maintain a prudent balance. It strives for an appropriate capital structure that efficiently allocates the risk to the capital. The Company's capital and risk management strategy is unchanged over the prior year.

To maintain a strong capital base, the Company identifies, assesses, manages and monitors the various risk sources it faces in the course of business both currently and as anticipated over the life of its insured obligations. This process culminates in an assessment of the capital necessary to maintain solvency at the threshold targeted by senior management given the Company's risk profile. The Company's risk profile includes an assessment of the current and anticipated future material risks faced by the Company, the strength of the organization's enterprise risk management, capital measures derived from proprietary and vendor models, qualitative risks, stress testing and liquidity. Surplus capital may be paid out in dividends, subject to statutory limitations as defined by the Insurance Act.

The Company has a low tolerance for liquidity risk and manages to that level of risk by maintaining a liquid high quality investment portfolio with a duration that is shorter than the duration of its insurance liabilities. The Company also performs liquidity stress testing every quarter. Given the Company's low tolerance for liquidity risk and the contingent and generally long-tail nature of its insurance exposures, the Company is willing to assume a modest amount of market risk as part of its strategy of minimizing liquidity risk. Specific investment guidelines are provided to the Company's outside investment managers, setting forth single risk and asset category limits, duration guidelines and rating standards. The Company's investment guidelines generally permit its outside managers to purchase only a small amount of securities rated lower than BBB- by S&P or Baa3 by Moody's, and then only those securities rated no lower than B by S&P or B2 by Moody's and subject to certain other specific requirements. Deviation from these investment guidelines may arise on an exception basis where the Company is managing its exposure to impaired insured transactions. Investment guidelines are discussed in more detail in *Section iii.b Market Risk*.

With regard to managing liabilities, the Company's Risk Appetite Statement dictates that risks accepted are estimated at inception to have low potential loss severity. Therefore, the Company aims to avoid risks that have or are projected to have a high severity in the event of a default.

ii. Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, all of the Company's eligible capital was categorized as Tier 1:

Eligible Capital

	2021	2020
	(in thousands)	
Tier 1 Capital	$ 1,210,991	$ 1,336,559

The tier 1 capital consists of capital stock, contributed surplus and statutory surplus. The decrease in the Tier 1 capital in 2021 compared to prior year is due to a decrease in the investment balances, an increase in technical provisions offset by an increase in the funds held balances. The decline in the investment balances is primarily due to dividends paid during the year and unrealized losses on the investment portfolio. The increase in technical provisions is due in most part to an increase in the Risk Margin. Funds held balances increased due to prefunding of 2022 debt service payments.

iii. Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers in Accordance to the Eligible Capital Rules Used to Meet ECR and MSM Requirements of the Insurance Act

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's eligible capital used to meet its MSM and ECR was categorized as follows:

Eligible Capital

	2021		2020	
	Applied to MSM	Applied to ECR	Applied to MSM	Applied to ECR
	(in thousands)			
Tier 1 Capital	$ 1,210,991	$ 1,210,991	$ 1,336,559	$ 1,336,559

iv. Confirmation of Eligible Capital That is Subject to Transitional Arrangements

None of the eligible capital is subject to transitional arrangements.

v. Identification of Any Factors Affecting Encumbrances on the Availability and Transferability of Capital to Meet the ECR

The Company has entered into contracts with cedants that require the Company to fully collateralize estimates of its obligations calculated by the cedants. Assets are held in trust accounts for the benefit of the cedant. These assets are released to the company on payment of the obligations.

vi. Identification of Ancillary Capital Instruments Approved by the Authority

The Company has no ancilliary capital instruments

vii. Identification of Differences in Shareholder's Equity as Stated in the Financial Statements Versus the Available Capital and Surplus

The differences in shareholder's equity, as stated in the U.S. GAAP financial statements versus the available statutory capital and surplus, relate to the impact of employing Solvency Regulation based technical provision valuation techniques as well as the reduction in available Solvency Regulation capital for non-admitted assets.

b. Regulatory Capital Requirements

i. ECR and MSM Requirements at the End of the Reporting Period

The following table presents the Company's MSM and ECR amounts.

MSM and ECR Amounts

	As of December 31, 2021	As of December 31, 2020
	(in thousands)	
MSM	$ 67,137	$ 68,364
ECR	268,548	273,456

The decreases in 2021 compared to prior year were primarily due to a decrease in the interest rate and liquidity risk due to a smaller investment portfolio.

ii. Identification of Any Non-Compliance with the MSM and the ECR

The company was compliant with the MSM and ECR requirement as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

iii. A Description of the Amount and Circumstances Surrounding the Non-Compliance, the Remedial Measures and Their Effectiveness

Not Applicable

iv. Where the Non- Compliance is not Resolved, a Description of the Amount of the Non- Compliance at the end of the reporting period

Not Applicable.

c. Approved Internal Capital Model

The Company does not use an internal model to calculate its ECR. For more information see *Section v.b Regulatory Capital Requirements.*

vi. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a. Description of Significant Events

There are no significant events either in the reporting period, or that have occurred between the end of the reporting period and the date of signing the return, other than as described below.

The Company had reinsured exposure to general obligation bonds of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (Puerto Rico or the Commonwealth) and various obligations of its related authorities and public corporations aggregating $804.5 million net par outstanding as of December 31, 2021, all of which was rated BIG. Beginning on January 1, 2016, a number of Puerto Rico exposures defaulted on bond payments, and the Company has now paid claims on all of its outstanding Puerto Rico exposures except the MFA.

On June 30, 2016, the PROMESA was signed into law. PROMESA established a seven-member Financial Oversight and Management Board with authority to require that balanced budgets and fiscal plans be adopted and implemented by Puerto Rico. Title III of PROMESA provides for a process analogous to a voluntary bankruptcy process under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Company's relevant affiliated ceding companies negotiated with the FOMB and other stakeholders over approximately five years and entered into support agreements covering $767.1 million, or 95% of the Company's insured net par outstanding, of Puerto Rico exposures as of December 31, 2021. All of the Company's Puerto Rico exposures that were in payment default on December 31, 2021 were covered by support agreements on that date. The plan of adjustment contemplated by one of those support agreements, covering $353.3 million, or 44% of the Company's insured net par outstanding of Puerto Rico exposures, was consummated on March 15, 2022, while on March 8, 2022, Puerto Rico terminated another of the support agreements, covering $210.2 million of the Company's insured net par outstanding of Puerto Rico exposures, leaving one support agreement, covering $202.9 million of the Company's insured net par outstanding of Puerto Rico exposures, in effect after the consummation of the support agreement on March 15, 2022. Both economic and political developments, including those related to the COVID-19 pandemic, may impact implementation of the resolution of the Company's remaining Puerto Rico exposures and the value of the consideration the company has received or may receive in the future in connection with any such resolutions.

b. Approximate date(s) or proposed timings of the significant event

Not applicable.

c. Confirmation of how the significant event has impacted or will impact any information provided in the most recent financial condition report filed with the Authority

Not applicable.

d. Any other material information

Not applicable.

DECLARATION

We declare, to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the financial condition report fairly presents the financial condition of the Company in all material respects.

Gary Burnet
President
Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.

Darrin Futter
Financial Controller
Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.