



Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.March 31, 2024



Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. March 31, 2024 Financial Supplement

Table of Contents	Page
Selected Financial Highlights	1
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)	<u>3</u>
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)	<u>4</u>
Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments and Effect of FG VIE Consolidation	<u>5</u>
Selected Financial Highlights GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations	<u>6</u>
Claims-Paying Resources	<u>8</u>
New Business Production	<u>9</u>
Gross Par Written	<u>10</u>
Investments and Cash	<u>11</u>
Estimated Net Exposure Amortization and Estimated Future Financial Guaranty Net Premium and Credit Derivative Revenues	<u>13</u>
Roll Forward of Net Expected Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses to be Paid	<u>14</u>
<u>Loss Measures</u>	<u>15</u>
Net Expected Loss to be Expensed	<u>16</u>
Financial Guaranty Profile	<u>17</u>
Expected Amortization of Net Par Outstanding	<u>20</u>
Puerto Rico Profile	<u>21</u>
Credit Derivative Net Par Outstanding Profile	<u>23</u>
Below Investment Grade Exposures	<u>24</u>
<u>Largest Exposures by Sector</u>	<u>27</u>
Summary of Statutory Financial and Statistical Data	<u>30</u>
Glossary	<u>31</u>
Non-GAAP Financial Measures	<u>33</u>

This financial supplement should be read in conjunction with documents filed by Assured Guaranty Ltd. (AGL and, together with its subsidiaries, Assured Guaranty) with the United States (U.S.) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 and its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2024. This financial supplement should also be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements posted on agltd.com/investor-information. For the purposes of this financial supplement, all references to the "Company," or "Consolidated AGM," shall mean Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. (AGM) and its consolidated entities (consisting primarily of Assured Guaranty UK Limited. (AGUK), Assured Guaranty (Europe) SA, AG Asset Strategies LLC (AGAS) certain variable interest entities. Certain prior year balances have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Any forward looking statements made in this supplement reflect the current views of Assured Guaranty with respect to future events and financial performance and are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in these statements. Assured Guaranty's forward looking statements could be affected by many events. These events include (1) significant changes in inflation, interest rates, the world's credit markets or segments thereof, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates or general economic conditions, including the possibility of a recession or stagflation; (2) geopolitical risk, including Russia's invasion of Ukraine and risk of intentional or accidental escalation between The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Russia, conflict in the Middle East, confrontation over Iran's nuclear program, U.S. - China strategic competition and pursuit of technological independence; (3) global terrorism risk with threats increasing from conflicts in the Middle East and Ukraine/Russia, and the polarized political environment of the 2024 U.S. presidential election; (4) the impacts of artificial intelligence, machine learning and other technological advances, including potentially increasing the risks of malicious cyber attacks, dissemination of misinformation, and disruption of markets; (5) the possibility of a U.S government shutdown, payment defaults on the debt of the U.S. government or instruments issued, insured or guaranteed by related institutions, agencies or instrumentalities, and downgrades to their credit ratings; (6) public health crises, including pandemics and endemics, and the governmental and private actions taken in response to such events; (7) developments in the world's financial and capital markets, including stresses in the financial condition of banking institutions in the U.S. and the possibility that increasing participation of unregulated financial institutions in these markets results in losses or lower valuations of assets, reduced liquidity and credit and/or contraction of these markets, that adversely affect repayment rates of insured obligors, Assured Guaranty's insurance loss or recovery experience, or investments of Assured Guaranty; (8) reduction in the amount of available insurance opportunities and/or in the demand for Assured Guaranty's insurance; (9) the possibility that budget or pension shortfalls or other factors will result in credit losses or liquidity claims on obligations of state, territorial and local governments and their related authorities and public corporations that Assured Guaranty insures or reinsures; (10) insured losses, including losses with respect to related legal proceedings, in excess of those expected by Assured Guaranty or the failure of Assured Guaranty to realize loss recoveries that are assumed in its expected loss estimates for insurance exposures, including as a result of the final resolution of Assured Guaranty's Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority exposure or the amounts recovered on securities received in connection with the resolution of Puerto Rico exposures already resolved; (11) the impact of the Company satisfying its obligations under insurance policies with respect to legacy insured Puerto Rico bonds; (12) increased competition, including from new entrants into the financial guaranty industry, nonpayment insurance and other forms of capital saving or risk syndication available to banks and insurers; (13) the possibility that investments made by Assured Guaranty for its investment portfolio, including alternative investments, do not result in the benefits anticipated or subject Assured Guaranty to reduced liquidity at a time it requires liquidity, or to other negative or unanticipated consequences; (14) the impacts of Assured Guaranty's transactions with Sound Point Capital Management, LP (Sound Point, LP) and certain of its investment management affiliates (together with Sound Point, LP, Sound Point) and/or Assured Healthcare Partners LLC (AHP) on Assured Guaranty and its relationships with its shareholders, regulators, rating agencies, employees and the obligors it insures and on the asset management business contributed to Sound Point, LP and on the business of AHP and their relationships with their respective clients and employees; (15) the possibility that strategic transactions made by Assured Guaranty, including the consummation of the transactions with Sound Point and/or AHP, do not result in the benefits anticipated or subject Assured Guaranty to negative consequences; (16) the inability to control the business, management or policies of entities in which the Company holds a minority interest; (17) the impact of market volatility on the fair value of Assured Guaranty's assets and liabilities subject to mark-to-market, including certain of its investments, contracts accounted for as derivatives, its committed capital securities, its consolidated investment vehicles and certain consolidated variable interest entities (VIEs); (18) rating agency action, including a ratings downgrade, a change in outlook, the placement of ratings on watch for downgrade, or a change in rating criteria, at any time, of AGL or any of its insurance subsidiaries, and/or of any securities AGL or any of its subsidiaries have issued, and/or of transactions that AGL's insurance subsidiaries have insured; (19) the inability of Assured Guaranty to access external sources of capital on acceptable terms; (20) changes in applicable accounting policies or practices; (21) changes in applicable laws or regulations, including insurance, bankruptcy and tax laws, or other governmental actions; (22) difficulties with the execution of Assured Guaranty's business strategy; (23) loss of key personnel; (24) the effects of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures; (25) natural or man-made catastrophes; (26) the impact of climate change on Assured Guaranty's business and regulatory actions taken related to such risk; (27) other risk factors identified in AGL's filings with the U.S. SEC; (28) other risks and uncertainties that have not been identified at this time; and (29) management's response to these factors. Assured Guaranty undertakes no obligation to update publicly or review any forward looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as required by law.

Selected Financial Highlights (1 of 2) (dollars in millions)

		onths E rch 31,	ths Ended h 31,		
		2024		2023	
GAAP (1) Highlights	<u> </u>				
Net income (loss) attributable to AGM	\$	70	\$	73	
Gross written premiums (GWP)		48		58	
Effective tax rate on net income		19.5 %	•	18.4 %	
GAAP return on equity (ROE) (2)		7.2 %	•	7.6 %	
Non-GAAP Highlights (3)					
Adjusted operating income (loss) (3)	\$	82	\$	64	
Present value of new business production (PVP) (3)		49		52	
Gross par written		3,360		3,358	
Effective tax rate on adjusted operating income (4)		19.2 %	0	18.9 %	
Adjusted operating ROE (2)(3)		8.0 %	ó	6.2 %	
Effect of refundings and terminations on GAAP measures:					
Net earned premiums, pre-tax	\$	31	\$	1	
Net income effect		24		1	
Effect of refundings and terminations on non-GAAP measures:					
Operating net earned premiums and credit derivative revenues (5), pre-tax		31		1	
Adjusted operating income (5) effect		24		1	

- 1) Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).
- 2) Quarterly ROE calculations represent annualized returns. See page 6 for additional information on calculation.
- 3) Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.
- 4) Represents the ratio of adjusted operating provision for income taxes to adjusted operating income before income taxes.
- 5) Condensed consolidated statement of operations items mentioned in this Financial Supplement that are described as operating (i.e. operating net earned premiums) are non-GAAP measures and represent components of adjusted operating income. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Selected Financial Highlights (2 of 2) (dollars in millions)

	As of			
	March 31, 2024		Decei	mber 31, 2023
Shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$	3,919	\$	3,906
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity (1)		4,121		4,094
Adjusted book value (1)		5,870		5,872
Gain (loss) related to financial guaranty variable interest entities (FG VIEs) consolidation included in:				
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity		1		1
Adjusted book value		(7)		(5)
Exposure				
Financial guaranty net debt service outstanding	\$	259,923	\$	261,931
Financial guaranty net par outstanding:				
Investment grade		158,486		159,114
Below-investment-grade (BIG)		3,473		3,646
Total	\$	161,959	\$	162,760
Claims-paying resources (2)	\$	6,281	\$	6,351

¹⁾ Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

²⁾ See page 8 for additional detail on claims-paying resources.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited) (dollars in millions)

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2	202	.3	
Revenues				
Net earned premiums	\$	76	\$	52
Net investment income		51		46
Net realized investment gains (losses)		(2)		3
Fair value gains (losses) on committed capital securities (CCS)		(5)		(7)
Fair value gains (losses) on FG VIEs		(1)		(2)
Fair value gains (losses) on consolidated investment vehicles (CIVs)		15		_
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement		(9)		16
Fair value gains (losses) on trading securities		8		(1)
Change in ceded funds held		(2)		(3)
Other income (loss)		(2)		3
Total revenues		129		107
Expenses				
Loss and loss adjustment expense (LAE) (benefit)		(1)		(9)
Employee compensation and benefit expenses		33		25
Other expenses		19		19
Total expenses		51		35
Income (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings (losses) of investees		78		72
Equity in earnings (losses) of investees		23		30
Income (loss) before income taxes		101		102
Less: Provision (benefit) for income taxes		20		19
Net income (loss)		81		83
Less: Noncontrolling interests		11		10
Net income (loss) attributable to AGM	\$	70	\$	73

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited)

(dollars in millions)

	As of			
	Ma	rch 31,	December 31,	
		2024	2023	
Assets				
Investments:				
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale, at fair value	\$	3,092 \$	3,202	
Fixed-maturity securities, trading, at fair value		82	107	
Short-term investments, at fair value		1,200	1,224	
Surplus note of affiliate, held-to-maturity, at amortized cost		300	300	
Equity method investments		471	411	
Other invested assets, at fair value		3	2	
Total investments		5,148	5,246	
Cash		41	21	
Loans receivable from affiliate		163	163	
Premiums receivable		1,082	1,103	
Ceded unearned premium reserve		744	745	
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses		68	72	
Salvage and subrogation recoverable		253	256	
FG VIEs' assets		157	271	
Assets of CIVs		290	284	
Other assets		216	240	
Total assets	\$	8,162 \$	8,401	
Liabilities				
Unearned premium reserve	\$	2,992 \$	3,030	
Loss and LAE reserve		186	244	
Reinsurance balances payable, net		279	287	
FG VIEs' liabilities, at fair value		207	321	
Other liabilities		233	278	
Total liabilities		3,897	4,160	
Shareholder's equity				
Preferred stock		_	_	
Common stock		15	15	
Additional paid-in capital		702	702	
Retained earnings		3,450	3,427	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		(248)	(238)	
Total shareholder's equity attributable to AGM		3,919	3,906	
Noncontrolling interests		346	335	
Total shareholder's equity		4,265	4,241	
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	<u> </u>	8,162	-	
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Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments and Effect of FG VIE and CIV Consolidation (dollars in millions)

Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments and Effect of FG VIE and CIV Consolidation

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2024				Three Months Ended					
					March 3	31, 2023				
	Adjus Operating I Adjustme	ncome	Effect of FG VIE and CIV Consolidation (2)		and CIV O		Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments (1)	Effect of FG VIE Consolidation (2)		
Adjustments to revenues:		,								
Net earned premiums	\$	_	\$	(1)	\$ —	\$ (1)				
Net investment income		_		_	_	(1)				
Net realized investment gains (losses)		(2)		_	3	_				
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS		(5)		_	(7)	_				
Fair value gains (losses) on FG VIEs		_		(1)	_	(2)				
Fair value gains (losses) on CIVs		_		15	_	_				
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement		(8)		_	16	_				
Change in ceded funds held		_		_	(1)	_				
Total revenue adjustments		(15)		13	11	(4)				
Adjustments to expenses:										
Loss expense		_		(2)	_	_				
Total expense adjustments				(2)	_					
Pre-tax adjustments		(15)		15	11	(4)				
Add: Equity in earnings (losses) of investees		_		(15)	_	_				
Less: Tax effect of adjustments		(3)		_	2	(1)				
After-tax adjustments	\$	(12)	\$		\$ 9	\$ (3)				

¹⁾ The "Adjusted Operating Income Adjustments" column represents the amounts recorded in the condensed consolidated statements of operations that the Company removes to arrive at adjusted operating income. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

²⁾ The "Effect of FG VIE and CIV Consolidation" column represents the amounts included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and adjusted operating income that the Company removes to arrive at the core financial measures that management uses in certain of its compensation calculations and its decision making process. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Selected Financial Highlights GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (1 of 2) (dollars in millions)

Adjusted Operating Income Reconciliation

Total pre-tax adjustments Less tax effect on pre-tax adjustments Adjusted operating income (loss)

Adjusted Operating Income Reconciliation		Three Months Ended					
		March 31,					
	20	24	2023				
Net income (loss) attributable to AGM	\$	70 \$	73				
Less pre-tax adjustments:							
Realized gains (losses) on investments (1)		(2)	2				
Non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives (2)		_	_				
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS		(5)	(7)				
Foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement of premiums receivable and loss and LAE reserves		(8)	16				
Total pre-tax adjustments		(15)	11				
Less tax effect on pre-tax adjustments		3	(2)				

64

- 1) This is net of reinsurer's share of realized gains (losses)
- 2) Included in other income (loss) in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

ROE Reconciliation and Calculation	As of							
	March 31, December 31, 2024 2023		1, March 31, 2023		,			
Shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$	3,919	\$	3,906	\$	3,903	\$	3,815
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity		4,121		4,094		4,136		4,097
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE consolidation included in adjusted operating shareholder's equity		1		1		(6)		(2)

	Three Months Ended		
		rch 31	
	 2024		2023
Net income (loss) attributable to AGM	\$ 70	\$	73
Adjusted operating income (loss)	82		64
Average shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$ 3,913	\$	3,859
Average adjusted operating shareholder's equity	4,108		4,117
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE consolidation included in average adjusted operating shareholder's equity	1		(4)
GAAP ROE (1)	7.2 %	0	7.6 %
Adjusted operating ROE (1)	8.0 %	ó	6.2 %

¹⁾ Quarterly ROE calculations represent annualized returns.

Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Selected Financial Highlights GAAP to Non-GAAP Reconciliations (2 of 2) (dollars in millions)

	As of							
	March 31, Decembe		ember 31,	M	arch 31,	Dec	ember 31,	
		2024	2023		2023		2022	
Reconciliation of shareholder's equity attributable to AGM to adjusted book value:								
Shareholder's equity attributable to AGM	\$	3,919	\$	3,906	\$	3,903	\$	3,815
Less pre-tax reconciling items:								
Non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives		_		(1)		(1)		(1)
Fair value gains (losses) on CCS		1		6		16		22
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment portfolio		(241)		(229)		(284)		(346)
Less taxes		38		36		36		43
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity		4,121		4,094		4,136		4,097
Pre-tax reconciling items:								
Less: Deferred acquisition costs		(60)		(63)		(62)		(57)
Plus: Net present value of estimated net future revenue		2		2		2		3
Plus: Net deferred premium revenue on financial guaranty contracts in excess of expected loss to be expensed		2,165		2,199		2,256		2,295
Plus taxes		(478)		(486)		(484)		(492)
Adjusted book value	\$	5,870	\$	5,872	\$	5,972	\$	5,960
Gain (loss) related to FG VIE consolidation included in:								
Adjusted operating shareholder's equity (net of tax (provision) benefit of \$0, \$0, \$2, and \$1)	\$	1	\$	1	\$	(6)	\$	(2)
Adjusted book value (net of tax (provision) benefit of \$2, \$2, \$4, and \$3)	\$	(7)	\$	(5)	\$	(13)	\$	(10)

Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Claims-Paying Resources (dollars in millions)

	As of				
	Mai	rch 31, 2024	Dece	mber 31, 2023	
Claims-paying resources					
Policyholders' surplus	\$	2,665	\$	2,646	
Contingency reserve		892		876	
Qualified statutory capital		3,557		3,522	
Unearned premium reserve and net deferred ceding commission income (1)		2,036		2,077	
Loss and LAE reserves (1)(5)		_		7	
Total policyholders' surplus and reserves	5,593			5,606	
Present value of installment premium (1)	488			545	
CCS		200		200	
Total claims-paying resources	\$	6,281	\$	6,351	
Statutory net par outstanding (2)	\$	160,856	\$	161,630	
Net debt service outstanding (2)		258,785		260,771	
Ratios:					
Statutory net par outstanding to qualified statutory capital		45:1		46:1	
Capital ratio (3)		73:1		74:1	
Financial resources ratio (4)		41:1		41:1	
Statutory net par outstanding to claims-paying resources		26:1	25:1		

¹⁾ The numbers shown for AGM have been adjusted to include 100% share of its United Kingdom (U.K.) and French insurance subsidiaries.

²⁾ Net par outstanding and net debt service outstanding are presented on a statutory basis.

³⁾ The capital ratio is calculated by dividing net debt service outstanding by qualified statutory capital.

⁴⁾ The financial resources ratio is calculated by dividing net debt service outstanding by total claims-paying resources.

⁵⁾ Loss and LAE reserves exclude adjustments to claims-paying resources for AGM because the balance was in a net recoverable position of \$32 million as of March 31, 2024.

New Business Production (dollars in millions)

Reconciliation of GWP to PVP for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023

Three Months Ended Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 March 31, 2023 Public Finance **Public Finance Structured Finance** Structured Finance Non -**Total GWP** Less: Installment GWP and other GAAP adjustments (1) Upfront GWP Plus: Installment premiums and other Total PVP \$ 2,909 149 \$ 302 \$ 3,360 \$ 2,906 \$ Gross par written 360 \$ 21 \$ 71 \$ 3,358

Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

¹⁾ Includes the present value (PV) of new business on installment policies discounted at the prescribed GAAP discount rates, GWP adjustments on existing installment policies due to changes in assumptions and other GAAP adjustments.

Gross Par Written (dollars in millions)

Gross Par Written by Asset Type

	Three Months	s Ended March 31,
	2024	2023
Sector:		
U.S. public finance:		
General obligation	\$ 1,162	2 \$ 1,410
Transportation	642	2 36
Tax backed	571	1 102
Municipal utilities	418	3 765
Healthcare	116	388
Higher education		- 205
Total U.S. public finance	2,909	9 2,906
Non-U.S. public finance:		
Regulated utilities	_	- 107
Sovereign and sub-sovereign		- 253
Total non-U.S. public finance	<u> </u>	- 360
Total public finance	2,909	3,266
U.S. structured finance:		
Subscription finance facilities	149	21
Total U.S. structured finance	149	9 21
Non-U.S. structured finance:		
Subscription finance facilities	302	2 71
Total non-U.S. structured finance	302	
Total structured finance	451	92
Total gross par written	\$ 3,360	3,358

Please refer to the Glossary for a description of sectors.

Investment Portfolio, Cash and CIVs (dollars in millions)

Carrying Val	ue as of Mar	ch 31, 2024
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	AGM Consolidated (Excluding AGAS)	AGAS (stand-alone)	Consolidations/ Eliminations	AGM Consolidated
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale	\$ 3,092	\$ —	\$ —	3,092
Fixed-maturity securities, trading (1)	82	_	_	82
Short-term investments	865	335	_	1,200
Surplus note of affiliate	300	_	_	300
Equity method investments:				
Collateralized loan obligations (CLOs)	_	317	(233)	84
Healthcare	_	137	_	137
Asset-based/specialty finance	_	175	(51)	124
Middle market direct lending	_	3	_	3
Other	123	_	_	123
Total equity method investments	123	632	(284)	471
Other invested assets	3	_	_	3
Cash	36	5	_	41
Total investment portfolio and cash	\$ 4,501	\$ 972	\$ (284)	\$ 5,189
CIVs (2)				
Assets of CIVs	_	_	290	290
Liabilities of CIVs (3)	_	_	(3)	(3)
Noncontrolling interests			(3)	(3)
Total CIVs	<u>s</u> —	<u>s </u>	\$ 284	\$ 284

Carrying Value as of December 31, 2023

	AGM Consolidated (Excluding AGAS)		AGAS	Consolidations/ Eliminations	AGM Consolidated
Fig. 1 and six and sixting a sixting of the contract of			(stand-alone)	\$ —	
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale	\$	3,202	5 —	5 —	
Fixed-maturity securities, trading (1)		107	_	_	107
Short-term investments		855	369	_	1,224
Surplus note of affiliate		300	_	_	300
Equity method investments:					
CLOs		_	302	(223)	79
Healthcare			102	_	102
Asset-based/specialty finance			166	(54)	112
Middle market direct lending		_	1	_	1
Other		117	_	_	117
Total equity method investments		117	571	(277)	411
Other invested assets		2	_	_	2
Cash		21			21
Total investment portfolio and cash	\$	4,604	\$ 940	\$ (277)	\$ 5,267
CIVs (2)					
Assets of CIVs			_	284	284
Liabilities of CIVs (3)		_	_	(4)	(4)
Noncontrolling interests		_	_	(3)	(3)
Total CIVs	\$		<u>s </u>	\$ 277	\$ 277

- 1) Represents contingent value instruments (CVIs) received in connection with 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions (see page 21). These securities are not rated.
- 2) In connection with the Sound Point and AHP transactions in July 2023, the Company re-evaluated the consolidation conclusions for all Sound Point and AHP entities in which it had a variable interest and determined that the Company was the primary beneficiary (in accordance with GAAP) for two funds (Sound Point CLO Warehouse Fund (US) L.P. and Sound Point Asset Backed Income Fund (US) L.P.). Therefore, these two funds were consolidated in July 2023.
- 3) Included in "other liabilities" in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Fixed-Maturity Securities, Short-Term Investments and Cash As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

	A	Amortized Cost		llowance or Credit Losses	Pre-Tax Book Yield	After-Tax Book Yield	Fa	ir Value	Annualized Investment Income (1)	
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale:										
Obligations of state and political subdivisions (2)	\$	1,173	\$	_	3.29 %	3.01 %	\$	1,134	\$	39
U.S. government securities		36		_	1.97	1.56		31		1
Corporate securities		1,209		(3)	2.45	2.15		1,087		29
Mortgage-backed securities:										
Residential mortgage-backed securities										
(RMBS) (2)		294		(20)	5.66	4.47		217		17
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		97		_	3.82	3.02		95		4
Asset-backed securities (ABS):										
CLOs		349		_	7.55	5.96		348		26
Other ABS (2)		102		(2)	5.43	4.58		97		5
Non-U.S. government securities		99		_	1.11	1.10		83		1
Fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale		3,359		(25)	3.64	3.11		3,092		122
Short-term investments		1,200			5.19	4.15		1,200		63
Cash (3)		41		_	_	_		41		_
Total	\$	4,600	\$	(25)	4.05 %	3.38 %	\$	4,333	\$	185
Fixed-maturity securities, trading (5)							\$	82		

Ratings (4):	Fa	ir Value	% of Portfolio		
U.S. government securities	\$	31	1.1 %		
AAA/Aaa		548	17.7		
AA/Aa		1,129	36.5		
A/A		858	27.7		
BBB		351	11.4		
BIG		158	5.1		
Not rated		17	0.5		
Total fixed-maturity securities, available-for-sale	\$	3,092	100.0 %		

Duration of available-for-sale fixed-maturity securities and short-term investments (in	
years):	2.6

- 1) Represents annualized investment income based on amortized cost and pre-tax book yields.
- 2) Includes securities purchased or obtained as part of loss mitigation or other risk management strategies.
- 3) Cash is not included in the yield calculation.
- 4) Ratings are represented by the lower of the Moody's Ratings or S&P Global Ratings Services classifications except for purchased securities that it has insured, and for which it had expected losses to be paid (Loss Mitigation Securities) and certain other securities, which use internal ratings classifications. Loss mitigation and other securities total \$345 million in par with carrying value of \$176 million and are primarily included in the BIG category.
- 5) Represents CVIs received in connection with 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions (see page 21). These securities are not rated.

Estimated Net Exposure Amortization ⁽¹⁾ and Estimated Future Financial Guaranty Net Premium and Credit Derivative Revenues

(dollars in millions)

					Insur	ance ⁽²⁾																					
	Estimated Net Debt Service Amortization		ot Service Debt Service		Expected PV Net Earned Premiums (i.e. Net Deferred Premium Revenue)		accretion of Discount	E Ea	ffect of FG VIE Consolidation on Expected PV Net arned Premiums nd Accretion of Discount	Future Credit Derivative Revenues ⁽³⁾																	
2023 (as of March 31)			\$	259,923																							
2024 2Q	\$	2,797		257,126	\$	42	\$ 4	\$	1	\$																	
2024 3Q		4,516		252,610		42	4		1		_																
2024 4Q		3,165		249,445		41	4		1		_																
2025		13,682		235,763		158	13		3		_																
2026		13,870		221,893		149	13		2		1																
2027	12,348		12,348		12,348		12,348		12,348		12,348		12,348		12,348		12,348			209,545		140	12		2		_
2028		12,479		197,066		133	12		2		_																
2024-2028		62,857		197,066		705	62		12		1																
2029-2033		58,750		138,316		554	50		10		1																
2034-2038		45,995		92,321		392	37		8																		
2039-2043		33,164		59,157		252	25		_		_																
After 2043		59,157		_		360	38		_		_																
Total	\$	259,923			\$	2,263	\$ 212	\$	30	\$	2																

¹⁾ Represents the future expected amortization of current debt service outstanding (principal and interest), assuming no advance refundings, as of March 31, 2024. Actual amortization differs from expected maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay guaranteed obligations, terminations and because of management's assumptions on structured finance amortization.

²⁾ See also page 16, for "Net Expected Loss to be Expensed."

³⁾ Represents expected future premiums on insured credit derivatives.

Roll Forward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid (dollars in millions)

Roll Forward of Net Expected Loss and LAE to be Paid (1) for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024

Paid (Reco	overed) as of	Developm	ent (Benefit)	Recover	ed Losses	Net Expected Loss to be Paid (Recovered) as of March 31, 2024		
\$	112	\$	(2)	\$	(9)	\$	101	
	18		_		_		18	
	130		(2)		(9)		119	
	(13)		(3)		(40)		(56)	
	4				_		4	
	(9)		(3)		(40)		(52)	
\$	121	\$	(5)	\$	(49)	\$	67	
	Paid (Reco	18 130 (13) 4 (9)	Paid (Recovered) as of Developm Durin	Paid (Recovered) as of December 31, 2023 Development (Benefit) During 1Q-24 \$ 112 \$ (2) 18 — 130 (2) (13) (3) 4 — (9) (3)	Paid (Recovered) as of December 31, 2023 Development (Benefit) During 1Q-24 Recover During 1Q-24 \$ 112 \$ (2) \$ 18	Paid (Recovered) as of December 31, 2023 Development (Benefit) During 1Q-24 Recovered Losses During 1Q-24 \$ 112 \$ (2) \$ (9) 18 — — 130 (2) (9) (13) (3) (40) 4 — — (9) (3) (40)	Paid (Recovered) as of Development (Benefit) During 1Q-24 Recovered Losses During 1Q-24 Paid (Recovered Losses) Paid (Re	

¹⁾ Includes net expected loss to be paid (recovered), economic loss development (benefit) and (paid) recovered losses for all contracts (i.e., those accounted for as insurance, credit derivatives and FG VIEs).

Loss Measures As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

			Three	Months Ended	d March 3	1, 2024	
	Total Net Par Outstanding for BIG Transactions		Loss and E ⁽¹⁾	Loss and included in A Operating Ir		Effect of Fo	G VIE
Public finance:							
U.S. public finance	\$	1,944	\$ (1)	\$	(1)	\$	(2)
Non-U.S. public finance		1,008	_		_		_
Public finance		2,952	(1)		(1)		(2)
Structured finance:							
U.S. RMBS		508			_		_
Other structured finance		13			_		_
Structured finance		521					
Total	\$	3,473	\$ (1)	\$	(1)	\$	(2)

- 1) Includes loss expense related to contracts that are accounted for as insurance contracts.
- 2) Includes loss expense related to contracts that are accounted for as insurance contracts and credit derivatives.
- 3) The "Effect of FG VIE Consolidation" column represents amounts included in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and adjusted operating income that the Company removes to arrive at the core financial measures that management uses in certain of its compensation calculations and its decision making process. Please refer to the explanation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures set forth at the end of this Financial Supplement.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and of the various sectors.

Net Expected Loss to be Expensed (1) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

	 GAAP
2024 2Q	\$ 2
2024 3Q	1
2024 4Q	1
2025	6
2026	5
2027	6
2028	5
2024-2028	26
2029-2033	29
2034-2038	25
2039-2043	9
After 2043	 9
Total expected present value of net expected loss to be expensed (2)	 98
Future accretion	(59)
Total expected future loss and LAE	\$ 39

The present value of net expected loss to be paid is discounted using risk-free rates ranging from 4.14% to 5.33% for U.S. dollar denominated obligations.
 Excludes \$20 million related to FG VIEs, which are eliminated in consolidation.

Financial Guaranty Profile (1 of 3) (dollars in millions)

Net Par Outstanding by Asset Type

	As of March 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023		
U.S. public finance:				
General obligation	\$ 51,332	\$ 51,078		
Tax backed	22,243	22,278		
Municipal utilities	20,078	20,662		
Transportation	14,605	14,328		
Healthcare	9,650	9,714		
Higher education	5,020	5,033		
Infrastructure finance	3,331	3,346		
Housing revenue	795	795		
Other public finance	242	243		
Total U.S. public finance	127,296	127,477		
Non-U.S. public finance:				
Infrastructure finance	11,835	12,138		
Regulated utilities	11,407	11,474		
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	7,989	8,165		
Renewable energy	1,584	1,604		
Total non-U.S. public finance	32,815	33,381		
Total public finance	160,111	160,858		
U.S. structured finance:				
RMBS	1,072	1,144		
Financial products	468	464		
Subscription finance facilities	15	9		
Other structured finance	27	29		
Total U.S. structured finance	1,582	1,646		
Non-U.S. structured finance:				
RMBS	86	93		
Subscription finance facilities	47	29		
Other structured finance	133	134		
Total non-U.S. structured finance	266	256		
Total structured finance	1,848	1,902		
Total net par outstanding	\$ 161,959	\$ 162,760		

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and various sectors.

Financial Guaranty Profile (2 of 3) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

Distribution by Ratings of Financial Guaranty Portfolio

	Public Finance - U.S.			Public Finance - Non-U.S.			Structured Finance - U.S.				Structured Finance - Non-U.S.				Total			
	Net Par Outstanding %		Net Par Outstanding %			Net Par tstanding			Net Par Outstanding %			Net Par Outstanding		%				
AAA	\$	10	— %	\$	781	2.4	%	\$	266	16.8 %	\$	143	53.8	%	\$	1,200	0.8	%
AA		10,770	8.5		2,874	8.7			748	47.3		2	0.7			14,394	8.9	
A		70,785	55.6		8,388	25.6			14	0.9		47	17.7			79,234	48.9	
BBB		43,787	34.4		19,764	60.2			33	2.1		74	27.8			63,658	39.3	
BIG		1,944	1.5		1,008	3.1			521	32.9		_	_			3,473	2.1	
Net Par Outstanding (1)	\$	127,296	100.0 %	\$	32,815	100.0	%	\$	1,582	100.0 %	\$	266	100.0	%	\$	161,959	100.0	%

¹⁾ As of March 31, 2024, the Company excluded \$505 million of net par primarily attributable to Loss Mitigation Securities.

Ceded Par Outstanding

	Ceded Pa	r Outstanding (1)(2)	% of Total
Affiliated reinsurers	\$	59,554	99.9 %
Non-affiliated reinsurers		56	0.1
Total	\$	59,610	100.0 %

¹⁾ Of the total par ceded to BIG rated reinsurers, \$15 million is rated BIG.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and the Company's internal rating approach, and of the various sectors.

²⁾ The total collateral posted by all affiliated and non-affiliated reinsurers required to post or which had agreed to post collateral is approximately \$749 million.

Financial Guaranty Profile (3 of 3) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

Geographic Distribution of Financial Guaranty Portfolio

	Net Par Outstanding	
U.S.:	 	
U.S. public finance		
California	\$ 23,380	14.4 %
Texas	14,996	9.3
New York	12,469	7.7
Pennsylvania	12,230	7.6
Illinois	8,739	5.4
Florida	6,028	3.7
New Jersey	5,882	3.6
Michigan	4,004	2.5
Louisiana	3,338	2.1
Ohio	2,357	1.5
Other	33,873	20.8
Total U.S public finance	 127,296	78.6
U.S. structured finance (multiple states)	1,582	1.0
Total U.S.	 128,878	79.6
Non-U.S.:		
United Kingdom	25,340	15.6
Canada	1,391	0.9
Spain	1,255	0.8
France	1,251	0.8
Australia	1,035	0.6
Other	2,809	1.7
Total non-U.S.	 33,081	20.4
Total net par outstanding	\$ 161,959	100.0 %

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and of the various sectors.

Expected Amortization of Net Par Outstanding (dollars in millions)

		Public 1	Fina	nce	Structured Finance						Structured Finance					
]	stimated Net Par nortization	E	Estimated nding Net Par utstanding	U.S	. RMBS		Financial Products		Other Structured Finance	Total		Total		Endi	stimated ng Net Par tstanding
2023 (as of March 31)			\$	160,111									\$	1,848		
2024 2Q	\$	1,066		159,045	\$	42	\$	2	\$	6	\$	50		1,798		
2024 3Q		2,752		156,293		43		(4)		7		46		1,752		
2024 4Q		1,388		154,905		45		(7)		34		72		1,680		
2025		6,853		148,052		157		31		34		222		1,458		
2026		7,371		140,681		145		39		37		221		1,237		
2027		6,211		134,470		138		(9)		51		180		1,057		
2028		6,600		127,870		104		53		45		202		855		
2024-2028		32,241		127,870		674		105		214		993		855		
2029-2033		34,175		93,695		224		279		90		593		262		
2034-2038		28,677		65,018		171		68		4		243		19		
2039-2043		21,514		43,504		_		16		_		16		3		
After 2043		43,504		_		3			_			3		_		
Total	\$	160,111			\$	1,072	\$	468	\$	308	\$	1,848				

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net par outstanding and of the various sectors.

Puerto Rico Profile (1 of 2) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

Exposure to Puerto Rico

Par	r Outst	tandin	g	De	bt Service	vice Outstanding					
Gross	s	1	Net	(iross		Net				
\$ 6	647	\$	494	\$	766	\$	588				

Exposure to Puerto Rico by Company (1)

	Net Par Outstanding		 oss Par tanding
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures			
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA)	\$	377	\$ 496
Total Defaulted		377	 496
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures (2)			
Puerto Rico Highways and Transportation Authority (PRHTA) (Transportation revenue) (second-to-pay policies on affiliate exposure)		12	12
PRHTA (Highway revenue)		21	25
Total Resolved		33	37
Non-Defaulting Puerto Rico Exposures (3)			
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency (MFA)		84	114
Total Non-Defaulting		84	114
Total exposure to Puerto Rico	\$	494	\$ 647

- 1) The general obligation bonds of Puerto Rico and various obligations of its related authorities and public corporations aggregating \$494 million net par outstanding as of March 31, 2024. Of that amount, \$482 million was rated BIG, while the remainder was rated AA because it relates to second-to-pay policies on obligations insured by Assured Guaranty Inc. (AG, formerly known as Assured Guaranty Corp.), an affiliate of the Company.
- 2) In 2022, the Company resolved its exposure to insured Puerto Rico credits experiencing payment default other than PREPA (2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions). In connection with the resolution of PRHTA exposures, the Company received cash, new bonds backed by toll revenues (Toll Bonds) and CVIs. In January 2024, \$91 million of the remaining PRHTA net par was paid down. All of the Toll Bonds received from the PRHTA under the 2022 Puerto Rico Resolutions for the insured PRHTA bonds have been sold or redeemed; therefore, the remaining amounts owed for such insured PRHTA bonds are payable in full by the Company's insurance subsidiaries under their financial guaranty policies and are no longer dependent on the credit of the PRHTA.
- 4) All debt service on these insured exposures have been paid to date without any insurance claim being made on the Company.

Puerto Rico Profile (2 of 2) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

Amortization Schedule of Net Par Outstanding of Puerto Rico

	202 (20		2024 (3Q)	202 (4Q		2025	20	026	20	27	20	028	20)29	20	30	20)31	20	32	20	33	203- 203		Total
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures																									
PREPA	\$	_	\$ 66	\$ -	- \$	53	\$	57	\$	59	\$	29	\$	30	\$	24	\$	59	\$	—	\$	_	\$ -	_	\$ 377
Total Defaulted		_	66	-	_	53		57		59		29		30		24		59		_		_	-	_	377
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures																									
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) (second-to-pay policies) (1)		_	_	_	_	_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_		_	1	12	12
PRHTA (Highway revenue)		_	_	-	_	_		_		_		_		_		_		_		4		3]	14	21
Total Resolved		_		-	_			_		_		_		_		_		_		4		3	2	26	33
Non-Defaulting Puerto Rico Exposures																									
MFA		_	13	-	_	12		27		12		10		6		4		_		—		_	-	_	84
Total Non-Defaulting		_	13	-	_	12		27		12		10		6		4		_		_		_	-	_	84
Total	\$		\$ 79	\$ -	_ \$	65	\$	84	\$	71	\$	39	\$	36	\$	28	\$	59	\$	4	\$	3	\$ 2	26	\$ 494

Amortization Schedule of Net Debt Service Outstanding of Puerto Rico

	24 Q)	024 8Q))24 Q)	202	25	20)26	20	027	2	028	2()29	20	30	2(31	20)32	20	033	2034- 2036	Total
Defaulted Puerto Rico Exposures																							
PREPA	\$ 2	\$ 73	\$ 2	\$	67	\$	69	\$	68	\$	35	\$	35	\$	28	\$	62	\$	_	\$	_	\$ —	\$ 441
Total Defaulted	2	73	2		67		69		68		35		35		28		62		_		_	_	441
Resolved Puerto Rico Exposures																							
PRHTA (Transportation revenue) (second-to-pay policies) (1)	_	_	_		1		1		1		1		1		_		1		_		_	13	19
PRHTA (Highway revenue)	_	1	_		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		6		4	15	33
Total Resolved	_	1	_		2		2		2		2		2		1		2		6		4	28	52
Non-Defaulting Puerto Rico Exposures																							
MFA	_	15	_		16		29		13		11		6		5		_		_		_	_	95
Total Non-Defaulting	_	15	_		16		29		13		11		6		5				_		_	_	95
Total	\$ 2	\$ 89	\$ 2	\$	85	\$	100	\$	83	\$	48	\$	43	\$	34	\$	64	\$	6	\$	4	\$ 28	\$ 588

¹⁾ Represents exposure in which AGM guarantees payment of principal and interest when due in the event that both the obligor and the AGM affiliate that issued a primary insurance policy fail to pay.

Credit Derivative Net Par Outstanding Profile As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

Distribution of Credit Derivative Net Par Outstanding by Rating

Rating:	Net Outsta		% of Total
AA	\$	18	14.1 %
A		39	30.5
BBB		71	55.4
Total credit derivative net par outstanding (1)	\$	128	100.0 %

1) Represents U.S. public finance.

Please refer to the Glossary for a description of net par outstanding, internal ratings and sectors.

Below Investment Grade Exposures (1 of 3) (dollars in millions)

BIG Exposures by Asset Exposure Type

		As of					
	March	ı 31, 2024	Decem	ber 31, 2023			
U.S. public finance:							
Healthcare	\$	897	\$	897			
Municipal utilities		558		558			
General obligation		148		149			
Tax backed		108		196			
Transportation		79		80			
Higher education		69		70			
Other public finance		85		85			
Total U.S. public finance		1,944		2,035			
Non-U.S. public finance:							
Infrastructure finance		749		767			
Renewable energy		217		222			
Sovereign and sub-sovereign		42		43			
Total non-U.S. public finance		1,008		1,032			
Total public finance		2,952		3,067			
U.S. structured finance:							
RMBS		508		565			
Other structured finance		13		14			
Total U.S. structured finance		521		579			
Non-U.S. structured finance:							
Total non-U.S. structured finance		_		_			
Total structured finance		521		579			
Total BIG net par outstanding	\$	3,473	\$	3,646			

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the Company's presentation of net par outstanding and a description of various sectors.

Below Investment Grade Exposures (2 of 3) (dollars in millions)

Net Par Outstanding by BIG Category (1)

		As	of	
	March	1 31, 2024	Decembe	r 31, 2023
BIG Category 1				
U.S. public finance	\$	776	\$	780
Non-U.S. public finance		1,008		1,032
U.S. structured finance		2		1
Non-U.S. structured finance		_		_
Total BIG Category 1		1,786		1,813
BIG Category 2				
U.S. public finance		720		719
Non-U.S. public finance		_		_
U.S. structured finance		12		13
Non-U.S. structured finance		_		_
Total BIG Category 2		732		732
BIG Category 3				
U.S. public finance		448		536
Non-U.S. public finance		_		_
U.S. structured finance		507		565
Non-U.S. structured finance		_		_
Total BIG Category 3		955		1,101
BIG Total	\$	3,473	\$	3,646

¹⁾ The Company's surveillance department is responsible for monitoring the portfolio of credits and maintains a list of BIG credits. BIG Category 1: Below-investment-grade transactions showing sufficient deterioration to make future losses possible, but for which none are currently expected. BIG Category 2: Below-investment-grade transactions for which future losses are expected but for which no claims (other than liquidity claims which are claims that the Company expects to be reimbursed within one year) have yet been paid. BIG Category 3: Below-investment-grade transactions for which future losses are expected and on which claims (other than liquidity claims) have been paid.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the Company's internal rating approach, presentation of net par outstanding and a description of various sectors.

Below Investment Grade Exposures (3 of 3) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

Public Finance and Structured Finance BIG Exposures with Revenue Sources Greater Than \$50 Million

	Net Par Outstanding	Internal Rating ⁽¹⁾	60+ Day Delinquencies
Name or description			
U.S. public finance:			
ProMedica Healthcare Obligated Group, Ohio	\$ 682	BB-	
Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority	377	CCC	
OU Health (Medicine), Oklahoma	211	BB+	
Jackson Water & Sewer System, Mississippi	94	BB	
Puerto Rico Municipal Finance Agency	84	CCC	
New Jersey City University	63	BB	
Harrisburg Parking System, Pennsylvania	61	В	
Total U.S. public finance	1,572		
Non-U.S. public finance:			
Coventry & Rugby Hospital Company (Walsgrave Hospital) Plc	521	B+	
Q Energy - Phase III - FSL Issuer, S.A.U.	217	BB	
Dartford & Gravesham NHS Trust The Hospital Company (Dartford) Plc	118	BB+	
Road Management Services PLC (A13 Highway)	110	B+	
Total non-U.S. public finance	966		
Total public finance	2,538		
U.S. structured finance:			
RMBS:			
Option One 2007-FXD2	103	CCC	15.4%
Nomura Asset Accept. Corp. 2007-1	55	CCC	15.1%
Total RMBS - U.S. structured finance	158		
Total non-U.S. structured finance	_		
Total structured finance	158		
Total	\$ 2,696		

¹⁾ Transactions rated below B- are categorized as CCC.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the Company's internal rating approach, presentation of net par outstanding and a description of performance indicators and sectors.

Largest Exposures by Sector (1 of 3) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

50 Largest U.S. Public Finance Exposures by Revenue Source

Credit Name:	Net Par Outstanding	Internal Rating
Pennsylvania (Commonwealth of)	\$ 1,679	BBB+
New Jersey (State of)	1,221	BBB
Metro Washington Airports Authority (Dulles Toll Road)	1,044	BBB
Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency, California	1,030	BBB+
New York Power Authority	967	AA-
New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority	926	A-
CommonSpirit Health, Illinois	880	A-
Lower Colorado River Authority	862	A
Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority, California	717	BBB
San Joaquin Hills Transportation, California	696	BBB
Montefiore Medical Center, New York	686	BBB-
ProMedica Healthcare Obligated Group, Ohio	682	BB-
Philadelphia School District, Pennsylvania	663	A-
Illinois (State of)	659	BBB
North Carolina Turnpike Authority	656	BBB
Municipal Electric Authority of Georgia	644	BBB+
Great Lakes Water Authority (Sewerage), Michigan	635	A-
Yankee Stadium LLC New York City Industrial Development Authority	607	BBB
Tucson (City of), Arizona	603	A+
Dade County Seaport, Florida	596	A-
Central Florida Expressway Authority, Florida	577	A+
Massachusetts (Commonwealth of) Water Resources	564	AA
Wisconsin (State of)	563	A
Pittsburgh Water & Sewer, Pennsylvania	540	A-
Anaheim (City of), California	536	A-
South Carolina Public Service Authority - Santee Cooper	528	BBB
Chicago Water, Illinois	521	BBB+
Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission	520	A-
Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority, Illinois	514	BBB-
Mets Queens Ballpark	502	BBB
Nassau County, New York	494	AA-
New York (City of), New York	492	AA-
New York Transportation Development Corporation (LaGuardia Airport Terminal Redevelopment Project)	488	BBB-
California (State of)	481	AA-
JFK New Terminal One, New York	480	BBB-
Houston Airport System, Texas	471	A
Clark County School District, Nevada	453	A-
Kansas City, Missouri	442	A
Oglethorpe Power Corporation, Georgia	437	BBB
Philadelphia (City of), Pennsylvania	433	A-
Chicago-O'Hare International Airport, Illinois	420	A-
Los Angeles International Airport (Customer Facility Charge), California	410	A
Hayward Unified School District, California	406	A
Maine (State of)	402	A
Pittsburgh International Airport, Pennsylvania	401	A-
Chicago (City of) Wastewater Transmission, Illinois	399	BBB+
Suffolk County, New York	394	BBB+
Chicago Public Schools, Illinois	382	BBB-
Duval County School Board, Florida	380	A
New York State Thruway Authority	380	A
Total top 50 U.S. public finance exposures	\$ 30,463	11
Places refer to the Glessery for an explanation of not nor outstanding internal ratings and sectors	ψ 50,105	

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of net par outstanding, internal ratings and sectors.

Largest Exposures by Sector (2 of 3) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

25 Largest U.S. Structured Finance Exposures

Credit Name:	et Par standing	Internal Rating ⁽¹⁾	
Option One 2007-FXD2	\$ 102	CCC	
CWABS 2007-4	99	BBB	
Nomura Asset Accept. Corp. 2007-1	55	CCC	
New Century 2005-A	49	CCC	
Countrywide 2007-13	45	AA	
Soundview 2007-WMC1	40	CCC	
MABS 2007-NCW	39	В	
ACE 2007-D1	36	CCC	
Countrywide HELOC 2006-I	35	AA	
Renaissance (Delta) 2005-4	32	BBB-	
Countrywide Home Loans (CWABS) 2004-1	31	AAA	
Soundview Home Loan Trust 2008-1	25	CCC	
Long Beach 2004-1	25	AAA	
Terwin Mortgage Trust 2006-10SL	22	CCC	
Asset Backed Funding Corp. 2005-AQ1	22	AAA	
Long Beach 2004-4	21	AAA	
Wells Fargo Home Equity 2004-2	20	AAA	
Terwin Mortgage Trust 2005-16HE	20	CCC	
Countrywide HELOC 2007-A	20	AA	
Countrywide HELOC 2006-F	19	AA	
Renaissance (Delta) 2004-2	19	AAA	
Renaissance (Delta) 2004-3	18	AAA	
Countrywide HELOC 2007-B	17	AA	
Long Beach 2004-3N	17	AAA	
Mid-State Trust X	 16	AAA	
Total top 25 U.S. structured finance exposures	\$ 844		

¹⁾ Transactions rated below B- are categorized as CCC.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of net par outstanding, internal ratings and sectors.

Largest Exposures by Sector (3 of 3) As of March 31, 2024 (dollars in millions)

50 Largest Non-U.S. Exposures by Revenue Source

Credit Name:	Country	Net Par Outstanding	Internal Rating	
Southern Water Services Limited	United Kingdom	\$ 1,721	BBB-	
Anglian Water Services Financing PLC	United Kingdom	1,241	A-	
Dwr Cymru Financing Limited	United Kingdom	1,233	A-	
Thames Water Utilities Finance PLC	United Kingdom	1,200	BBB	
Quebec Province	Canada	1,195	AA-	
Channel Link Enterprises Finance PLC	France, United Kingdom	1,088	BBB	
Southern Gas Networks PLC	United Kingdom	900	BBB+	
Verbund, Lease and Sublease of Hydro-Electric Equipment	Austria	768	AAA	
Capital Hospitals (Issuer) PLC	United Kingdom	706	BBB-	
British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)	United Kingdom	669	A+	
Verdun Participations 2 S.A.S.	France	608	BBB-	
Yorkshire Water Services Finance Plc	United Kingdom	535	BBB	
Coventry & Rugby Hospital Company (Walsgrave Hospital) Plc	United Kingdom	521	B+	
North Staffordshire PFI, 32-year EIB Index-Linked Facility	United Kingdom	488	BBB-	
Aspire Defence Finance plc	United Kingdom	483	BBB+	
Campania Region - Healthcare receivable	Italy	474	BBB-	
Heathrow Funding Limited	United Kingdom	461	BBB	
Central Nottinghamshire Hospitals PLC	United Kingdom	439	BBB-	
Derby Healthcare PLC	United Kingdom	439	BBB	
Sydney Airport Finance Company	Australia	427	BBB+	
National Grid Gas PLC	United Kingdom	420	A-	
	United Kingdom	407	A+	
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	United Kingdom	395	BBB	
The Hospital Company (QAH Portsmouth) Limited	United Kingdom	390	BBB+	
NewHospitals (St Helens & Knowsley) Finance PLC	Australia	385	ввв+ А-	
Envestra Limited			BBB	
South East Water	United Kingdom	367 255	BBB+	
Wessex Water Services Finance Plc	United Kingdom	355		
University of Sussex	United Kingdom	340	BBB	
Severn Trent Water Utilities Finance Plc	United Kingdom	319	BBB+	
University of Essex, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	275	BBB+	
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	United Kingdom	274	A	
Western Power Distribution (South West) PLC	United Kingdom	272	BBB+	
South Lanarkshire Schools	United Kingdom	271	BBB	
National Grid Company PLC	United Kingdom	264	BBB+	
South West Water UK	United Kingdom	262	BBB+	
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	United Kingdom	237	A	
Japan Expressway Holding and Debt Repayment Agency	Japan	235	A+	
Hypersol Solar Inversiones, S.A.U.	Spain	234	BBB	
Q Energy - Phase II - Pride Investments, S.A.	Spain	232	BBB	
Private International Sub-Sovereign Transaction	United Kingdom	227	AA-	
University of York (Civitas Living LLP), UK	United Kingdom	222	BBB	
Q Energy - Phase III - FSL Issuer, S.A.U.	Spain	217	BB	
Feria Muestrario Internacional de Valencia	Spain	215	BBB-	
United Utilities Water PLC	United Kingdom	214	A-	
Portsmouth Water, United Kingdom	United Kingdom	211	BBB	
Western Power Distribution (South Wales) PLC	United Kingdom	211	BBB+	
Sutton and East Surrey Water plc	United Kingdom	208	BBB	
Octagon Healthcare Funding PLC	United Kingdom	201	BBB	
Keele Residential Funding PLC	United Kingdom	201	BBB+	
Plenary Health North Bay Finco Inc.	Canada	195	BBB	
Total top 50 non-U.S. exposures		\$ 23,852	•	

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of net par outstanding, internal ratings and sectors.

Summary of Statutory Financial and Statistical Data (dollars in millions)

As of and for the

	Three Months Ended March 31, As of and for Year Ended December 31,							
		2024		2023	2022	2021		2020
Claims-Paying Resources (1)								
Policyholder' surplus	\$	2,665	\$	2,646	\$ 2,747	\$ 3,053	\$	2,864
Contingency reserve		892		876	855	877		940
Qualified statutory capital		3,557		3,522	3,602	3,930		3,804
Unearned premium reserve and net deferred ceding commission income		2,036		2,077	2,134	2,127		2,112
Loss and LAE reserves		_		7	_	12		64
Total policyholders' surplus and reserves		5,593		5,606	5,736	6,069		5,980
Present value of installment premium		488		545	503	460		445
CCS		200		200	200	200		200
Total claims-paying resources (including proportionate Municipal Assurance Corp. (MAC) ownership for AGM)		6,281		6,351	6,439	6,729		6,625
Adjustment for MAC								363
Total claims-paying resources (excluding proportionate MAC ownership for AGM)	\$	6,281	\$	6,351	\$ 6,439	\$ 6,729	\$	6,262
Ratios:								
Net par outstanding to qualified statutory capital		45 :1		46 :1	43:1	39:1		38:1
Capital ratio		73 :1		74 :1	69:1	62:1		61:1
Financial resources ratio		41 :1		41 :1	39:1	36:1		35:1
Adjusted statutory net par outstanding to claims- paying resources (including MAC adjustment for AGM)		26 :1		25 :1	24:1	23:1		22:1
Other Financial Information (Statutory Basis) (2)								
Net debt service outstanding (end of period)	\$	258,785	\$	260,771	\$ 249,089	\$ 241,985	\$	231,966
Gross debt service outstanding (end of period)		354,091		356,011	329,744	320,447		310,948
Net par outstanding (end of period)		160,856		161,630	154,628	152,812		144,501
Gross par outstanding (end of period)		220,233		220,852	205,479	204,014		195,657
Ceded to Assured Guaranty affiliates		59,321		59,166	50,696	50,859		50,768
Ceded par to other companies		56		56	154	343		388
Gross debt service written:								
Public finance	\$	5,771	\$	41,340	\$ 38,419	\$ 35,945	\$	35,457
Structured finance		454		618	375	361		_
Total gross debt service written	\$	6,225	\$	41,958	\$ 38,794	\$ 36,306	\$	35,457

¹⁾ See page 8 for additional detail on claims-paying resources and exposure. The December 31, 2020 numbers shown for AGM have been adjusted to include its indirect share of MAC. Until April 1, 2021, AGM and AG owned 60.7% and 39.3%, respectively, of the outstanding stock of Municipal Assurance Holdings Inc. (MAC Holdings), which owned 100% of the outstanding common stock of MAC. On April 1, 2021, as part of a multi-step transaction, AG sold its interest in MAC Holdings to AGM and MAC was merged with and into AGM, with AGM as the surviving company.

Please refer to the Glossary for an explanation of the presentation of net debt service and net par outstanding and of the various sectors.

²⁾ The National Association of Insurance Commissioners Annual Statements for U.S. Domiciled Insurance Companies are prepared on a stand-alone basis.

Glossary

Net Par Outstanding and Internal Ratings

<u>Net Par Outstanding</u> is insured par exposure, net of reinsurance cessions. Unless otherwise indicated, GAAP net par outstanding amounts exclude amounts as a result of loss mitigation strategies, including securities the Company has purchased for loss mitigation purposes that are held in the investment portfolio.

<u>Internal Rating</u> utilizes the Company's ratings scale, which is similar to that used by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; however, the ratings in the tables may not be the same as ratings assigned by any such rating agency.

<u>Statutory Net Par and Net Debt Service Outstanding</u> Under statutory accounting, net par and net debt service outstanding would be reduced both when an outstanding issue is legally defeased (i.e., an issuer has legally discharged its obligations with respect to a municipal security by satisfying conditions set forth in defeasance provisions contained in transaction documents and is no longer responsible for the payment of debt service with respect to such obligations) and when such issue is economically defeased (i.e., transaction documents for a municipal security do not contain defeasance provisions but the issuer establishes an escrow account with U.S. government securities in amounts sufficient to pay the refunded bonds when due; the refunded bonds are not considered paid and continue to be outstanding under the transaction documents and the issuer remains responsible to pay debt service when due to the extent monies on deposit in the escrow account are insufficient for such purpose).

Performance Indicators

The performance information described below is obtained from third parties and/or provided by the trustee and may be subject to revision as updated or additional information is obtained:

60+ Day Delinquencies are defined as loans that are greater than 60 days delinquent and all loans that are in foreclosure, bankruptcy or real estate owned divided by current collateral balance.

Sectors

Below are brief descriptions of selected types of public and structured finance obligations that the Company insures and reinsures. For a more complete description, please refer to Assured Guaranty Ltd.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023.

U.S. Public Finance:

<u>General Obligation Bonds</u> are full faith and credit obligations that are issued by states, their political subdivisions and other municipal issuers, and are supported by the general obligation of the issuer to pay from available funds and by a pledge of the issuer to levy property taxes in an amount sufficient to provide for the full payment of the bonds.

<u>Tax-Backed Bonds</u> are obligations that are supported by the issuer from specific and discrete sources of taxation and tax-backed revenue bonds. Tax-backed obligations may be secured by a lien on specific pledged tax revenues, such as a gasoline or excise tax, or an income tax, or incrementally from growth in property tax revenue associated with growth in property values. These obligations also include obligations secured by special assessments levied against property owners and often benefit from issuer covenants to enforce collections of such assessments and to foreclose on delinquent properties. Lease revenue bonds typically are general fund obligations of a municipality or other governmental authority that are subject to annual appropriation or abatement; projects financed and subject to such lease payments ordinarily include real estate or equipment serving an essential public purpose.

<u>Municipal Utility Bonds</u> are obligations of all forms of municipal utilities, including electric, water and sewer utilities and resource recovery revenue bonds. These utilities may be organized in various forms, including municipal enterprise systems, authorities or joint action agencies.

<u>Transportation Bonds</u> include a wide variety of revenue-supported obligations, such as bonds for airports, ports, tunnels, municipal parking facilities, toll roads and toll bridges.

<u>Healthcare Bonds</u> are obligations of healthcare facilities, including community-based hospitals and systems, as well as of health maintenance organizations and long-term care facilities.

<u>Higher Education Bonds</u> are obligations secured by revenue collected by either public or private secondary schools, colleges and universities. Such revenue can encompass all of an institution's revenue, including tuition and fees, or in other cases, can be specifically restricted to certain auxiliary sources of revenue or revenue relating to student accommodation.

Glossary (continued)

Sectors (continued)

<u>Infrastructure Bonds</u> include obligations issued by a variety of entities engaged in the financing of infrastructure projects, such as roads, airports, ports, social infrastructure and other physical assets delivering essential services supported by long-term concession arrangements with a public sector entity.

<u>Investor-Owned Utility Bonds</u> are obligations primarily issued by investor-owned utilities, and include first mortgage bond obligations of for-profit electric or water utilities providing retail, industrial and commercial service, as well as sale-leaseback obligation bonds supported by such entities.

<u>Housing Revenue Bonds</u> are obligations relating to both single and multi-family housing, issued by states and localities, supported by cash flow and, in some cases, insurance from entities such as the Federal Housing Administration.

<u>Renewable Energy Bonds</u> are obligations backed by revenue from renewable energy sources.

<u>Other Public Finance Bonds</u> include other debt issued, guaranteed or otherwise supported by U.S. national or local governmental authorities, as well as student loans, revenue bonds, and obligations of some not-for-profit organizations.

Non-U.S. Public Finance:

<u>Infrastructure Finance Obligations</u> are obligations issued by a variety of entities engaged in the financing of non-U.S. infrastructure projects, such as roads, airports, ports, social infrastructure, student accommodations, stadiums, and other physical assets delivering essential services supported either by long-term concession arrangements or a regulatory regime. The majority of the Company's non-U.S. infrastructure business is conducted in the United Kingdom.

<u>Regulated Utility Obligations</u> are obligations issued by government-regulated providers of essential services and commodities, including electric, water and gas utilities, supported by the rates and charges paid by the utilities' customers. The majority of the Company's non-U.S. regulated utility business is conducted in the U.K.

<u>Sovereign and Sub-Sovereign Obligations</u> primarily includes obligations of local, municipal, regional or national governmental authorities or agencies outside of the U.S.

<u>Renewable Energy Bonds</u> are obligations secured by revenues relating to renewable energy sources, typically solar or wind farms. These transactions often benefit from regulatory support in the form of regulated minimum prices for the electricity produced. The majority of the Company's non-U.S renewable energy business is conducted in Spain.

Structured Finance:

Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) are obligations backed by first and second lien mortgage loans on residential properties. The credit quality of borrowers covers a broad range, including "prime," "subprime" and "Alt-A." A prime borrower is generally defined as one with strong risk characteristics as measured by factors such as payment history, credit score, and debt-to-income ratio. A subprime borrower is a borrower with higher risk characteristics. An Alt-A borrower is generally defined as a prime quality borrower that lacks certain ancillary characteristics, such as fully documented income. RMBS include home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), which refers to a type of residential mortgage-backed transaction backed by second-lien loan collateral. The Company has not provided insurance for RMBS in the primary market since 2008.

<u>Financial Products Business</u> is the guaranteed investment contracts (GICs) portion of a line of business previously conducted by Assured Guaranty Municipal Holdings Inc. (AGMH) that Assured Guaranty did not acquire when it purchased AGMH in 2009 from Dexia SA and that is being run off. That line of business consisted of AGMH's GIC business, its medium term notes business and the equity payment agreements associated with AGMH's leveraged lease business. Although Dexia SA and certain of its affiliates (Dexia) assumed the liabilities related to such businesses when the Company purchased AGMH, AGM policies related to such businesses remained outstanding. Assured Guaranty is indemnified by Dexia SA and certain of its affiliates against loss from the former financial products business.

<u>Subscription Finance Facilities</u> are lending facilities provided to closed-end private market funds, most frequently private-equity funds. The facilities are secured by the uncalled capital commitments of the limited partners (LP) to the fund. The Company may guarantee new or existing facilities and on a single facility or portfolio basis. Assured Guaranty's exposures are generally to facilities with characteristics that include a high-quality fund sponsor with strong historical performance, diverse LP base composed primarily of institutional LPs and experienced bank lenders.

<u>Other Structured Finance Obligations</u> are obligations backed by assets not generally described in any of the other U.S. and Non-U.S. Structured Finance Obligations categories above.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The Company discloses both: (i) financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP and (ii) financial measures not determined in accordance with GAAP (non-GAAP financial measures).

Financial measures identified as non-GAAP should not be considered substitutes for GAAP financial measures. The primary limitation of non-GAAP financial measures is the potential lack of comparability to financial measures of other companies, whose definitions of non-GAAP financial measures may differ from those of the Company.

The Company believes its presentation of non-GAAP financial measures provides information that is necessary for analysts to calculate their estimates of Assured Guaranty's financial results in their research reports on Assured Guaranty and for investors, analysts and the financial news media to evaluate Assured Guaranty's financial results.

GAAP requires the Company to consolidate entities where it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary which include:

- FG VIEs, which the Company does not own and where its exposure is limited to its obligation under the financial guaranty insurance contract, and
- · CIVs in which certain subsidiaries invest.

The Company discloses the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation that is embedded in each non-GAAP financial measure, as applicable. The Company believes this information may also be useful to analysts and investors evaluating Assured Guaranty's financial results. In the case of both the consolidated FG VIEs and the CIVs, the economic effect on the Company of each of the consolidated FG VIEs and CIVs is reflected primarily in the results of the Insurance segment.

Management of the Company and AGL's Board of Directors use non-GAAP financial measures further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation (which the Company refers to as its core financial measures), as well as GAAP financial measures and other factors, to evaluate the Company's results of operations, financial condition and progress towards long-term goals. The Company uses core financial measures in its decision-making process for and in its calculation of certain components of management compensation. The financial measures that the Company uses to help determine compensation are: (1) adjusted operating income, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation; (2) adjusted operating shareholder's equity, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation; and (4) PVP.

Management believes that many investors, analysts and financial news reporters use adjusted operating shareholder's equity and/or adjusted book value, each further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation, as the principal financial measures for valuing AGL's current share price or projected share price and also as the basis of their decision to recommend, buy or sell AGL's common shares. Management also believes that many of the Company's fixed income investors also use adjusted operating shareholder's equity, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation, to evaluate the Company's capital adequacy.

Adjusted operating income, further adjusted for the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation enables investors and analysts to evaluate the Company's financial results in comparison with the consensus analyst estimates distributed publicly by financial databases.

The following paragraphs define each non-GAAP financial measure disclosed by the Company and describe why it is useful. To the extent there is a directly comparable GAAP financial measure, a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure and the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure is presented within this financial supplement.

Adjusted Operating Income: Management believes that adjusted operating income is a useful measure because it clarifies the understanding of the operating results of the Company. Adjusted operating income is defined as net income (loss) attributable to the Company, as reported under GAAP, adjusted for the following:

- 1) Elimination of realized gains (losses) on the Company's investments, except for gains and losses on securities classified as trading. The timing of realized gains and losses, which depends largely on market credit cycles, can vary considerably across periods. The timing of sales is largely subject to the Company's discretion and influenced by market opportunities, as well as the Company's tax and capital profile.
- 2) Elimination of non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives that are recognized in net income, which is the amount of unrealized fair value gains (losses) in excess of the present value of the expected estimated economic credit losses, and non-economic payments. Such fair value adjustments are heavily affected by, and in part fluctuate with, changes in market interest rates, the Company's credit spreads, and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.
- 3) Elimination of fair value gains (losses) on the Company's CCS that are recognized in net income. Such amounts are affected by changes in market interest rates, the Company's credit spreads, price indications on the Company's publicly traded debt, and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

- 4) Elimination of foreign exchange gains (losses) on remeasurement of net premium receivables and loss and LAE reserves that are recognized in net income. Long-dated receivables and loss and LAE reserves represent the present value of future contractual or expected cash flows. Therefore, the current period's foreign exchange remeasurement gains (losses) are not necessarily indicative of the total foreign exchange gains (losses) that the Company will ultimately recognize.
- 5) The tax effects related to the above adjustments, which are determined by applying the statutory tax rate in each of the jurisdictions that generate these adjustments.

Adjusted Operating Shareholder's Equity and Adjusted Book Value: Management believes that adjusted operating shareholder's equity is a useful measure because it excludes the fair value adjustments on investments, credit derivatives and CCS that are not expected to result in economic gain or loss.

Adjusted operating shareholder's equity is defined as shareholder's equity attributable to the Company, as reported under GAAP, adjusted for the following:

- 1) Elimination of non-credit impairment-related unrealized fair value gains (losses) on credit derivatives, which is the amount of unrealized fair value gains (losses) in excess of the present value of the expected estimated economic credit losses, and non-economic payments. Such fair value adjustments are heavily affected by, and in part fluctuate with, changes in market interest rates, credit spreads and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.
- 2) Elimination of fair value gains (losses) on the Company's CCS. Such amounts are affected by changes in market interest rates, the Company's credit spreads, price indications on the Company's publicly traded debt, and other market factors and are not expected to result in an economic gain or loss.
- 3) Elimination of unrealized gains (losses) on the Company's investments that are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). The AOCI component of the fair value adjustment on the investment portfolio is not deemed economic because the Company generally holds these investments to maturity and therefore would not recognize an economic gain or loss.
- 4) The tax effects related to the above adjustments, which are determined by applying the statutory tax rate in each of the jurisdictions that generate these adjustments.

Management uses adjusted book value, further adjusted to remove the effect of FG VIE and CIV consolidation, to measure the intrinsic value of the Company, excluding franchise value. Adjusted book value per share, further adjusted for FG VIE and CIV consolidation (core adjusted book value), is one of the key financial measures used in determining the amount of certain long-term compensation elements to management and employees and used by rating agencies and investors. Management believes that adjusted book value is a useful measure because it enables an evaluation of the Company's in-force premiums and revenues net of expected losses. Adjusted book value is adjusted operating shareholder's equity, as defined above, further adjusted for the following:

- 1) Elimination of deferred acquisition costs, net. These amounts represent net deferred expenses that have already been paid or accrued and will be expensed in future accounting periods.
- 2) Addition of the net present value of estimated net future revenue. See below.
- 3) Addition of the deferred premium revenue on financial guaranty contracts in excess of expected loss to be expensed, net of reinsurance. This amount represents the present value of the expected future net earned premiums, net of the present value of expected losses to be expensed, which are not reflected in GAAP equity.
- 4) The tax effects related to the above adjustments, which are determined by applying the statutory tax rate in each of the jurisdictions that generate these adjustments.

The unearned premiums and revenues included in adjusted book value will be earned in future periods, but actual earnings may differ materially from the estimated amounts used in determining current adjusted book value due to changes in foreign exchange rates, prepayment speeds, terminations, credit defaults and other factors.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures (continued)

Adjusted Operating Return on Equity (Adjusted Operating ROE): Adjusted Operating ROE represents adjusted operating income for a specified period divided by the average of adjusted operating shareholder's equity at the beginning and the end of that period. Management believes that adjusted operating ROE is a useful measure to evaluate the Company's return on invested capital. Many investors, analysts and members of the financial news media use adjusted operating ROE, adjusted for VIE consolidation, to evaluate AGL's share price and as the basis of their decision to recommend, buy or sell the AGL common shares. Quarterly and year-to-date adjusted operating ROE are calculated on an annualized basis. Adjusted operating ROE, adjusted for VIE consolidation, is one of the key management financial measures used in determining the amount of certain long-term compensation to management and employees and used by rating agencies and investors.

Net Present Value of Estimated Net Future Revenue: Management believes that this amount is a useful measure because it enables an evaluation of the present value of estimated net future revenue for non-financial guaranty insurance contracts. This amount represents the net present value of estimated future revenue from these contracts (other than credit derivatives with net expected losses), net of reinsurance, ceding commissions and premium taxes.

Future installment premiums are discounted at the approximate average pre-tax book yield of fixed-maturity securities purchased during the prior calendar year, other than Loss Mitigation Securities. The discount rate is recalculated annually and updated as necessary. Net present value of estimated future revenue for an obligation may change from period to period due to a change in the discount rate or due to a change in estimated net future revenue for the obligation, which may change due to changes in foreign exchange rates, prepayment speeds, terminations, credit defaults or other factors that affect par outstanding or the ultimate maturity of an obligation. There is no corresponding GAAP financial measure.

PVP or Present Value of New Business Production: Management believes that PVP is a useful measure because it enables the evaluation of the value of new business production in the Insurance segment by taking into account the value of estimated future installment premiums on all new contracts underwritten in a reporting period as well as additional installment premiums and fees on existing contracts (which may result from supplements or fees or from the issuer not calling an insured obligation the Company projected would be called), regardless of form, which management believes GAAP gross written premiums and changes in fair value of credit derivatives do not adequately measure. PVP in respect of contracts written in a specified period is defined as gross upfront and installment premiums received and the present value of gross estimated future installment premiums.

Future installment premiums are discounted at the approximate average pre-tax book yield of fixed-maturity securities purchased during the prior calendar year, other than certain fixed-maturity securities such as Loss Mitigation Securities. The discount rate is recalculated annually and updated as necessary. Under GAAP, financial guaranty installment premiums are discounted at a risk-free rate. Additionally, under GAAP, management records future installment premiums on financial guaranty insurance contracts covering non-homogeneous pools of assets based on the contractual term of the transaction, whereas for PVP purposes, management records an estimate of the future installment premiums the Company expects to receive, which may be based upon a shorter period of time than the contractual term of the transaction.

Actual installment premiums may differ from those estimated in the Company's PVP calculation due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in foreign exchange rates, prepayment speeds, terminations, credit defaults, or other factors that affect par outstanding or the ultimate maturity of an obligation.



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