United States
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

or

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 1-9583

MBIA INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Connecticut	**06-1185706**
(State of incorporation)	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)**
113 King Street, Armonk, New York	**10504**
(Address of principal executive offices)	**(Zip Code)**

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (914) 273-4545

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value $1 per share	**New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2010 was $713,330,636.

As of February 24, 2011, 199,749,985 shares of Common Stock, par value $1 per share, were outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference. Portions of the Definitive Proxy Statement of the Registrant, which will be filed on or before

March 31, 2011, are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements included in this Form 10-K which are not historical or current facts are “forward-looking statements” made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words “believe,” “anticipate,” “project,” “plan,” “expect,” “intend,” “will likely result,” or “will continue,” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected. We wish to caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only to their respective dates. We undertake no obligation to publicly correct or update any forward-looking statement if we later become aware that such result is not likely to be achieved.

Important factors that could cause our actual results and financial condition to differ materially from estimates contained in or underlying the Company’s forward-looking statements include, among others, those discussed under “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Forward-Looking and Cautionary Statements” in Part II, Item 7. In addition, refer to “Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of certain risks and uncertainties related to our financial statements.

Note Regarding Reliance on Statements in Our Contracts

In reviewing the agreements included as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, please remember that they are included to provide you with information regarding their terms and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about MBIA Inc., its subsidiaries or the other parties to the agreements. The agreements contain representations and warranties by each of the parties to the applicable agreement. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement and:

- should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate;
- have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other party in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreement;
- may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to investors; and
- were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the agreement and are subject to more recent developments.

Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

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Part I

Item 1. Business

OVERVIEW OF OUR SERVICES

MBIA Inc. ("MBIA," the "Company," "we" or "us") provides financial guarantee insurance, as well as related reinsurance, advisory and portfolio services, for the public and structured finance markets, and asset management advisory services, on a global basis. The Company was incorporated as a business corporation under the laws of the state of Connecticut in 1986.

Financial Guarantee Business

Our financial guarantee insurance generally provides investors with an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of the payment of the principal, interest or other amounts owing on insured obligations when due or, in the event that we have the right at our discretion to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon our election to accelerate. Because our ratings are generally assigned to issuers' obligations that we insure, the principal economic value of our financial guarantee insurance for capital markets issuers has been to lower the interest cost of an insured obligation relative to the interest cost on the same obligation issued on an uninsured basis. For investors, our insurance provides not only an additional level of credit protection but also the benefit of our portfolio monitoring and remediation skills throughout the life of the insurance policy. In addition, for complex financings and for obligations of issuers that are not well-known by investors, insured obligations have historically received greater market acceptance than uninsured obligations.

We conduct our financial guarantee business, as well as related reinsurance, advisory and portfolio services, through our wholly-owned subsidiaries National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation ("National"), our United States ("U.S.") public finance only financial guarantee company, and MBIA Insurance Corporation ("MBIA Corp."), which together with its subsidiaries, writes global structured finance and non-U.S. public finance financial guarantee insurance. MBIA Corp. is the successor to the business of the Municipal Bond Insurance Association (the "Association"), which began writing financial guarantees for municipal bonds in 1974. MBIA Corp. also owns MBIA UK Insurance Limited ("MBIA UK"), a financial guarantee insurance company that is regulated and supervised by the Financial Services Authority ("FSA") in the United Kingdom and is authorized to carry out insurance business in the United Kingdom and in the European Economic Area on a cross border services basis. MBIA UK's principal line of business is the guarantee of both structured finance and public finance debt obligations in selected international markets. In addition, MBIA Corp. writes financial guarantee insurance in Mexico through MBIA México, S.A. de C.V. ("MBIA Mexico"). Generally, throughout the text, references to MBIA Corp. include the activities of its subsidiaries.

MBIA Insurance Corporation was the parent of Capital Markets Assurance Corporation ("CMAC") until September 2010, when CMAC was merged into MBIA Insurance Corporation. CMAC was a financial guarantee insurer that had been acquired in February 1998 and whose net insured exposure was 100% reinsured by MBIA Insurance Corporation after that acquisition.

In addition, until February 2009, MBIA Corp. was the parent of National, also a financial guarantee insurance company that had been acquired by MBIA Corp. in 1989. In February 2009, we restructured our business to re-launch National as a U.S. public finance-only financial guarantee company (the "Transformation") through several transactions, including the transfer of National (then known as MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois) from MBIA Corp. to a newly established holding company, National Public Finance Guarantee Holdings, Inc., that is 100% owned by MBIA Inc., and the reinsurance by National of the U.S. public finance businesses of MBIA Corp. and a third-party financial guarantor, Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC"). Pending litigation challenging the establishment of National has constrained our new business writings in 2009 and 2010. The Transformation is described more fully under the "Our Insurance Operations—National Insured Portfolio" section below and the Transformation-related litigation is described more fully under "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3. After giving effect to the Transformation, MBIA Corp.'s remaining portfolio consists of global structured finance and non-U.S. public finance business.

Asset Management Advisory Services Business

We conduct our asset management advisory services business primarily through wholly-owned subsidiaries of Cutwater Holdings, LLC (together, "Cutwater"). Cutwater offers advisory services, including cash management,

Item 1. Business (continued)

discretionary asset management and structured products on a fee-for-service basis. We offer these services to public, not-for-profit, corporate and financial services clients, including the Company and its subsidiaries. Cutwater also manages our asset/liability products and conduit programs, which are being wound down.

Other Advisory Services

We began operating other financial advisory services businesses in 2009. See “Our Business Strategy—New Business Activities” below for a description of these businesses.

OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our ratings downgrades and mounting concerns about monoline insurers impaired our ability to write new business in late 2007 and 2008, and pending litigation challenging the establishment of National has constrained our ability to write new insurance business since 2009. In addition, unprecedented levels of delinquency and loss in our structured finance business, primarily in our residential mortgage-backed securities (“RMBS”), commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) and insured credit default swaps (“CDS”) portfolios, continue to place considerable stress on our economic results. These levels of delinquency and loss in our RMBS portfolio have resulted from misrepresentations made by sponsors of RMBS transactions that we insured who have placed ineligible mortgage loans into the transactions and failed to cure the breaches or repurchase or replace the ineligible collateral. If performance deteriorates further and uncertainty increases in these sectors, our future economic results may be adversely impacted.

The reference herein to “ineligible” mortgage loans refers to those mortgages that the Company believes failed to comply with the representations and warranties made by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations to which those mortgages were sold with respect to such mortgages, including failure to comply with the related underwriting criteria, based on the Company’s assessment, which included information provided by third-party review firms, of such mortgages’ compliance with such representations and warranties. The Company’s assessment of the ineligibility of individual mortgages could be challenged/disputed by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations in litigation and there is no assurance that the Company’s determinations will prevail.

In response to these events, we are continuing efforts that we began in the fourth quarter of 2007 to strengthen our balance sheet and transform our business model.

Strategic Transformation

On February 25, 2008, we announced a strategic plan to restructure our business as soon as feasible, but within five years. A significant component of the plan was the creation of separate legal operating entities for our public finance, structured finance and international financial guarantee businesses as well as our asset management advisory business. The objectives behind this initiative are to provide greater resilience and financial flexibility under extreme market stress, to obtain the highest possible ratings for each business and to create more transparency to investors and policyholders. In February 2009 we completed the first key step in the strategic plan with the establishment of a U.S. public finance-only financial guarantee company through the Transformation.

The next step in the Transformation, which is unlikely to occur prior to resolution of certain of the Transformation-related litigation, will be to further position National to write new U.S. public finance financial guarantee insurance policies through the achievement of high stable ratings. It is our intent to capitalize National at a level consistent with the highest achievable credit ratings through internal capital growth at National and potentially by raising third-party capital. However, no assurance can be given that we will be able to achieve such higher ratings.

In particular, in January 2011, Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”) proposed, and requested comment on, changes to its rating methodology for financial guarantee insurers. If implemented in their current form, the proposed changes would substantially increase the amount of capital required to achieve S&P’s highest ratings and would incorporate additional qualitative considerations into the ratings process. As a result, our insurers could be downgraded in the near term, could be unable to achieve S&P’s highest ratings in the future, could choose not to take the steps necessary to obtain the highest S&P ratings or could choose to stop carrying the S&P ratings. The absence of S&P’s highest ratings, which have typically been required to write financial

Item 1. Business (continued)

guarantee insurance, could adversely impact the premiums our insurers can charge and could diminish the acceptance of our financial guarantee insurance products. We have joined other market participants in providing comments to S&P stating our concerns with their revisions.

The Company is currently involved in several litigations with groups of plaintiffs challenging the Transformation both in a proceeding under Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules and in plenary suits. The Company believes that given the New York State Insurance Department's ("NYSID") approval of the Transformation, the only appropriate legal challenge is a proceeding under Article 78 in which the plaintiffs would have to prove that the NYSID's approval of the Transformation was arbitrary and capricious. On January 11, 2011, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court reversed an earlier decision by a lower court and granted MBIA's motion to dismiss one of the plenary lawsuits. In its decision, the Appellate Division agreed with MBIA's position that the lawsuit was an improper collateral attack on the NYSID's approval of Transformation, and for this and other reasons, dismissed all of the causes of action stated in the plaintiffs' complaint. This decision has been appealed by the plaintiffs to New York's highest court. The Company continues to challenge the validity of the other plenary lawsuits. Discovery and depositions in the Article 78 case began in 2010 and are nearly complete. Since the case was filed, seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims. Should the court conclude that a trial in the Article 78 case is necessary, the trial would likely occur in the second quarter of 2011 according to a recent scheduling order. That timeframe, however, could be subject to further delays. For a complete description of the litigation challenging the Transformation see "Legal Proceedings—Transformation Litigation" in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K.

In February 2010, the Company took another step in its strategic plan by restructuring its asset management advisory business and renaming its asset management advisory companies under the "Cutwater" name to reflect and communicate their organizational separation from the Company's insurance operations and the wind-down of the Company's asset/liability products and conduit businesses, which are described further below under "Our Wind-Down Businesses". Cutwater plans to continue to increase third-party assets under management by taking advantage of strong demand for advisory services resulting from recent fixed-income market volatility and secular growth in fixed-income asset classes due to demographics and product innovation. Currently, the majority of assets under management are from third-party clients and this percentage has increased over time.

Capital Preservation, Liquidity Management and Deleveraging

We continued taking steps in 2010 to preserve capital, enhance liquidity and deleverage the Company, a process that began with our raising $2.7 billion in new debt and equity capital in 2007 and 2008 and converting our $400 million soft capital facility into cash in 2008.

First, we continued the process begun in 2008 of aggressively pursuing our rights against sellers/servicers whom we believe fraudulently induced us into writing insurance on their securitizations and breached their contractual obligations by placing ineligible collateral into the transactions and failing to cure such breaches or repurchase or replace the ineligible collateral upon demand. If we recover the expected damages for the losses resulting from ineligible loans in these transactions from these sellers/servicers, of which only a portion has been reflected in our loss reserves to date, and we receive other recoveries associated with defaulted RMBS transactions, we will substantially enhance MBIA Corp.'s capital position. There can be no assurance, however, that we will recover these damages or expected recoveries in full or in a time frame necessary to meet liquidity requirements.

Since 2008, a large part of our recovery effort has involved filing lawsuits against five sellers/servicers to enforce our contractual rights. Given the scope of these litigations, we expect them to be ongoing for several years; however, we anticipate going to trial on the first such matter as early as the fall of 2011. In addition, we received several important rulings in these matters in 2010, including a decision permitting us to present evidence of contract, fraud, and damage claims in the one litigation through presentation of a statistically valid random sample of loans rather than on a loan-by-loan basis, which should greatly expedite the proceeding, and lay a foundation for a similar approach in our other cases. For a complete description of our litigation seeking to enforce our contractual rights with respect to securitizations we insure, see "Legal Proceedings—Recovery Litigation" in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K. In addition, during 2010 we observed increased emphasis on enforcing similar contractual provisions across a broad spectrum of mortgage securitizations by other market participants, including government sponsored entities, private investors and other financial guarantee insurers. Such activity included

Item 1. Business (continued)

publicly announced negotiated settlements between sellers/services and government sponsored entities as well as repurchase demands and lawsuits submitted and filed by private investors and financial guarantee insurers.

Second, we have operated under an enhanced liquidity risk management framework, the primary objective of which is to monitor potential liquidity constraints in our asset and liability portfolios and guide the proactive matching of liquidity resources to needs. Our liquidity risk management framework monitors the Company's cash and liquid asset resources using stress-scenario testing in an effort to ensure that we maintain cash and liquid securities in an amount in excess of all stress scenario payment requirements. These measurements are performed on a legal entity and operating segment basis. When liquidity resources fall short of our target liquidity cushions at any level, we have generally increased our cash holdings position by selling or financing assets and/or drawing upon one or more of contingent sources of liquidity, which are discussed further in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity" in Part II, Item 7 of this Form 10-K. There can be no assurance that we will continue to draw on such resources.

Third, we have purchased and may, from time to time, directly or indirectly, seek to purchase instruments issued or guaranteed by us or seek to commute policies where such actions are intended to reduce future expected economic losses. The amount of exposure reduced, if any, and the nature of any such actions will depend on market conditions, pricing levels from time to time and other considerations. In some cases, these activities may result in a reduction of expected impairments or loss reserves, but in all cases they are intended to limit our debt service requirements, ultimate losses or future volatility in loss development on the related policies.

New Business Activities

In addition to implementing the capital preservation, liquidity management and deleveraging initiatives, we also began to expand the services offered by our businesses through reinsurance, the expansion of our asset management business and the launch of financial advisory subsidiaries.

- While the industry-wide reduction in credit ratings has led to reduced demand for bond insurance across all financial markets, National generated premiums in 2009 and 2010 from reinsurance it provided on a large portfolio of U.S. public finance exposure originally insured by FGIC with total net par assumed of $181 billion as of the closing of the transaction (the "FGIC Transaction"). The FGIC Transaction, which is described further below under "Our Insurance Operations—National Insured Portfolio—FGIC Transaction", was entered into in the third quarter of 2008.
- In February 2010, we restructured and renamed our asset management subsidiaries under the "Cutwater" name and began aggressively pursuing new business as described above under "Strategic Transformation."
- In 2009 and 2010, the Company expanded the provision of financial advisory services to Latin American clients in the infrastructure sectors. LatAm Capital Advisors, Inc. ("LatAm"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, provides advice in the valuation and structuring of capital markets transactions and is seeking to expand into third-party fund management utilizing its regional expertise in infrastructure asset management. LatAm focuses on services that benefit existing clients of the Company and is also seeking to forge new relationships in selected countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. Transactions completed in 2009 and 2010 include the financial re-leveraging of a major toll road, infrastructure asset valuations and acting as structuring agent and financial advisor to the State of Mexico in an innovative financing to fund the modernization of the State's real property registration systems and various other public infrastructure projects in the State.
- In 2010, the Company received regulatory approval from the FSA in the United Kingdom to begin providing financial advisory services primarily to clients in the European Economic Area on a cross border services basis through MBIA International Advisory Limited ("International Advisory"), an indirect wholly-owned financial advisory subsidiary of the Company.

The Company plans to continue to evaluate opportunities to participate in the structured finance and international markets in the future as such opportunities arise and is evaluating opportunities to provide portfolio remediation services to third-party financial guarantors, particularly those that are distressed.

We continue to evaluate our business model and may pursue a different set of strategies in the future. There can be no assurance that the strategies that have been implemented or that will be pursued in the future in connection

with this evaluation will result in high stable credit ratings for each of our insurance companies or for MBIA Inc., will enable us to write new financial guarantee business, will otherwise improve our financial condition, business condition or operations or will not result in a material adverse effect on the Company.

OUR INSURANCE OPERATIONS

Our U.S. public finance insurance business is conducted through National and our structured finance and international insurance operations are conducted through MBIA Corp. and its subsidiaries. Our ratings downgrades and mounting concerns about monoline insurers have impaired our ability to write new business in late 2007 and 2008. Pending litigation challenging the establishment of National has further constrained new business writing since 2009. However, we expect that once certain of the pending litigations are favorably resolved, we will be able to obtain the highest possible credit ratings, subject to potential changes in ratings criteria as described above, and achieve the market acceptance necessary to meet our stated objectives.

We are compensated for our insurance policies by insurance premiums paid upfront and/or on an installment basis. Historically, our financial guarantee insurance was offered in both the new issue and secondary markets on a global basis. Transactions in the new issue market were sold either through negotiated offerings or competitive bidding. In negotiated transactions, either the issuer or the underwriter purchases the insurance policy directly from an insurer. For municipal bond issues involving competitive bidding, the insurance is offered as an option to the underwriters bidding on the transaction. The successful bidder would then have the option to purchase the insurance, or at times the issuer could purchase the insurance. We also issue insurance policies to guarantee the payment of principal and interest on municipal obligations being traded in the secondary market upon the request of a broker or an existing holder of uninsured bonds. The premium is generally paid by the owner of the obligation. In addition, we have provided financial guarantees to debt service reserve funds. The primary risk in our insurance operations is that of adverse credit performance in the insured portfolio.

We seek to maintain a diversified insured portfolio and have designed each insured portfolio with the aim of managing and diversifying risk based on a variety of criteria including revenue source, issue size, type of asset, industry concentrations, type of bond and geographic area. The insurance policies issued or reinsured by the Company's licensed insurers generally provide an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of the payment required to be made by, on or behalf of, the obligor to a designated paying agent for the holders of the insured obligations of an amount equal to the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event that the insurance company has the right, at its discretion, to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon the insurance company's election to accelerate.

In the event of a default in payment of principal, interest or other insured amounts by an issuer, the insurance company promises to make funds available in the insured amount generally on the next business day following notification for U.S. transactions and within longer timeframes for international transactions, depending on the terms of the insurance policies. Our insurance companies provide for this payment, in some cases through a third-party bank, upon receipt of proof of ownership of the obligations due, as well as upon receipt of instruments appointing the insurer as agent for the holders and evidencing the assignment of the rights of the holders with respect to the payments made by the insurer or other appropriate documentation. With respect to insurance policies issued by FGIC and reinsured by National under the FGIC Transaction described below, National has agreed to comply with the terms of the original FGIC policies.

Because we generally guarantee to the holder of the underlying obligation the timely payment of amounts due on such obligation in accordance with its original payment schedule, in the case of a default or other triggering event on an insured obligation, payments under the insurance policy cannot be accelerated against us, except in certain limited circumstances, unless we consent to the acceleration. In the event of a default, however, we may have the right, in our sole discretion, to accelerate the obligations and pay them in full. Otherwise, we are required to pay principal, interest or other amounts only as scheduled payments come due, even if the holders are permitted by the terms of the insured obligations to have the full amount of principal, accrued interest or other amounts due, declared due and payable immediately in the event of a default. Our payment obligations after a default vary by deal and by insurance type. There are three primary types of policy payment requirements: (i) timely interest and ultimate principal; (ii) ultimate principal only at final maturity; and (iii) payments upon settlement of individual collateral losses as they occur after any deductible or subordination has been exhausted. With respect to the

Item 1. Business (continued)

insurance of CDS contracts, in certain events, including the insolvency or payment default of the insurer or the issuer of the CDS, the CDS contracts may be subject to termination by the counterparty, triggering a claim for the fair value of the contract.

National Insured Portfolio

Through its reinsurance of U.S. public finance financial guarantees from MBIA Corp. and FGIC, National's insurance portfolio consists of municipal bonds, including tax-exempt and taxable indebtedness of U.S. political subdivisions, as well as utility districts, airports, health care institutions, higher educational facilities, student loan issuers, housing authorities and other similar agencies and obligations issued by private entities that finance projects that serve a substantial public purpose. Municipal bonds and privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects generally are supported by taxes, assessments, user fees or tariffs related to the use of these projects, by lease payments or by other similar types of revenue streams.

FGIC Transaction

In the third quarter of 2008, MBIA Corp. assumed a significant portion of FGIC's U.S. public finance insurance portfolio, totaling net par of approximately $181 billion as of September 30, 2008, and received upfront unearned premiums, net of a ceding commission paid to FGIC, of approximately $717 million as of September 30, 2008 (the "FGIC Transaction"). MBIA Corp. subsequently entered into an administrative services agreement with FGIC allowing MBIA Corp. to administer and remediate credits in the portfolio. As part of the Transformation described below, MBIA Corp. assigned its rights, interests, and obligations under the reinsurance agreement (the "FGIC Reinsurance Agreement"), and subcontracted the administrative services agreement, to National in February 2009. As of the closing date, the reinsured portfolio consisted of investment grade credits, primarily in the general obligation, water and sewer, tax-backed and transportation sectors, and did not contain any CDS contracts, below investment grade credits or other credits that were inconsistent with our credit underwriting standards. The reinsurance was provided on a "cut-through" basis, which enables FGIC's policyholders to receive the benefit of National's reinsurance by allowing them to present claims directly to National, as MBIA Corp.'s assignee. The FGIC Reinsurance Agreement is filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K and any description of it in this Form 10-K is qualified in its entirety by the agreement.

Transformation

Under the Transformation, the Company executed several transactions to establish National as a U.S. public finance-only financial guarantee company. The stock of National was transferred by MBIA Corp. to the Company, then contributed by the Company to a newly established intermediate holding company, National Public Finance Guarantee Holdings, Inc., which is itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

In addition, on February 17, 2009, MBIA Corp. ceded all of its U.S. public finance business to National by entering into a Quota Share Reinsurance Agreement with National, effective January 1, 2009 (the "MBIA Corp. Reinsurance Agreement"), and by assigning to National pursuant to a separate assignment agreement its rights, interests and obligations under the FGIC Reinsurance Agreement. The MBIA Corp. Reinsurance Agreement is filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K and any description of it in this Form 10-K is qualified in its entirety by the agreement. The portfolio transferred to National by reinsurance or through the assignment of the FGIC Reinsurance Agreement consisted entirely of U.S. public finance business with total net par outstanding of approximately $553.7 billion as of January 1, 2009, the effective date of the reinsurance and assignment transactions between MBIA Corp. and National.

In connection with the reinsurance and assignment transactions, MBIA Corp. paid to National a premium to reinsure the policies covered by the MBIA Corp. Reinsurance Agreement and the assignment agreement, net of a ceding commission on the unearned premium reserve, and National was further capitalized through a dividend and return of capital paid by MBIA Corp. to MBIA Inc., which was contributed to National. MBIA Corp. and National received the required regulatory approvals from the New York and Illinois insurance departments prior to executing the Transformation. National was previously domiciled in Illinois and redomesticated to New York effective December 1, 2009. Litigation challenging the Transformation is still pending and is more fully described under "Legal Proceedings—Transformation Litigation" in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K.

Item 1. Business (continued)

MBIA Corp. continues to insure its remaining book of structured finance and international business, as well as insurance policies outstanding relating to liabilities of the asset/liability products business issued by MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries. The litigation challenging the Transformation constrained the ability of National and MBIA Corp. to write new business and to pay dividends to MBIA Inc., which affects the holding company's future liquidity. During the second quarter of 2010, National received approval from the NYSID to reset its unassigned surplus to zero as of January 1, 2010, which provided National with dividend capacity of $91 million as of December 31, 2010, although at the current time we do not intend for National to declare dividends, and in October 2010, the plaintiffs in the Transformation litigation initiated a court proceeding challenging the approval of the surplus reset. The impact of the Transformation on the Company's liquidity is described further in "Note 17: Insurance Regulations and Dividends" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries in Part II, Item 8.

In general, references herein to National-insured or issued policies include those insurance policies reinsured from MBIA Corp. or under the FGIC Transaction, unless indicated otherwise.

Portfolio Profile

As of December 31, 2010, National had 26,826 insurance policies outstanding diversified among 11,236 "credits," which we define as any group of issues supported by the same revenue source.

As of December 31, 2010, the gross par amount outstanding on National's insured U.S. public finance obligations was $482.7 billion. Insurance in force, which includes all insured debt service, as of December 31, 2010 was $777.4 billion.

The table below sets forth information with respect to the original gross par amount insured per issue in the National portfolio as of December 31, 2010:

National U.S. Public Finance Original Gross Par Amount Per Issue
as of December 31, 2010

Original Gross Par Amount Written Per Issue	Number of Issues Outstanding	% of Total Number of Issues Outstanding	Gross Par Amount Outstanding (In billions)	% of Gross Par Amount Outstanding
Less than $10 million	18,509	69.0 %	$ 55.4	11.5 %
$10-25 million	4,122	15.4 %	66.0	13.7 %
$25-50 million	2,085	7.8 %	74.1	15.3 %
$50-100 million	1,189	4.4 %	84.2	17.5 %
$100-200 million	598	2.2 %	86.1	17.8 %
$200-300 million	181	0.7 %	46.2	9.6 %
$300-400 million	72	0.3 %	25.7	5.3 %
$400-500 million	35	0.1 %	16.9	3.5 %
Greater than $500 million	35	0.1 %	28.1	5.8 %
Total	26,826	100.0 %	$ 482.7	100.0 %

All of the policies were underwritten on the assumption that the insurance will remain in force until maturity of the insured obligations. National estimates that the average life of its domestic public finance insurance policies in force as of December 31, 2010 was 10.5 years. The average life was determined by applying a weighted average calculation, using the remaining years to contractual maturity and weighting them on the basis of the remaining debt service insured. No assumptions were made for any future refundings, early redemptions or terminations of insured issues. Average annual insured debt service on the portfolio as of December 31, 2010 was $43.0 billion.

Item 1. Business (continued)

The table below shows the diversification by type of U.S. public finance insurance that was outstanding as of December 31, 2010:

National U.S. Public Finance Gross Par Amount Outstanding by Bond Type as of December 31, 2010

In millions	Gross Par Amount
Bond type	
Public finance: United States	
General fund obligation	$ 182,788
General fund obligation—Lease	39,812
Municipal utilities	85,443
Taxed backed	60,428
Transportation	49,375
Health care	13,214
Higher education	25,709
Student loans—public finance	2,167
Municipal housing	6,547
Military housing	8,151
Investor-owned utilities	7,037
Other	2,021
Total United States—public finance	$ 482,692

National's underwriting guidelines limit the insurance in force for any one insured credit. In addition, National is subject to regulatory single-risk limits and its ratings are subject to rating agency single-risk limits with respect to any insured bond issue. See the "Insurance Regulation" section below for a description of these regulatory requirements. As of December 31, 2010, National's gross par amount outstanding for its ten largest insured U.S. public finance credits totaled $29.9 billion, representing 6.2% of National's total U.S. public finance gross par amount outstanding.

MBIA Corp. Insured Portfolio

MBIA Corp . has insured and reinsured structured finance and international financial obligations which are sold in the new issue and secondary markets, including:

- structured finance and asset-backed obligations, including obligations collateralized by diverse pools of corporate loans or secured by or payable from a specific pool of assets having an identified future cash flow, including pools of bonds or other debt obligations;
- payments due under credit and other derivatives, including termination payments that may become due upon the occurrence of certain events, as further described below;
- privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects or entities located outside of the U.S. and that include toll roads, bridges, airports, public transportation facilities, utilities, hospitals, military housing and other types of infrastructure projects serving a substantial public purpose; and
- obligations of sovereign and sub-sovereign issuers, which includes regions, departments or their equivalent in each jurisdiction as well as sovereign owned entities that are supported by a sovereign state, region or department.

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had 1,171 policies outstanding in its insured portfolio. In addition, MBIA Corp. had 270 insurance policies outstanding relating to asset/liability products liabilities issued by MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries, which are described further under the section "Our Wind-Down Businesses" below. MBIA Corp.'s total policies are diversified among 776 "credits," which we define as any group of issues supported by the same revenue source.

Item 1. Business (continued)

In addition, certain of our insurance policies guarantee payments due under CDS and other derivatives, including termination payments that may become due upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the insolvency of or a payment default by the financial guarantor or the CDS issuer.

Structured Finance and Asset-Backed Obligations

Structured finance obligations insured by MBIA Corp. typically are securities repayable from expected cash flows generated by a specified pool of assets, such as residential and commercial mortgage loans, insurance policies, consumer loans, corporate loans and bonds, trade and export receivables, leases for equipment, aircraft and real property, private sector student loans, and infrastructure projects. Structured finance obligations are either secured by undivided interests or collateralized by the related assets. Additional policies have included payments due under CDS and other derivatives, including termination payments that may become due upon the occurrence of certain events, such as the insolvency of or a payment default by the financial guarantor or the CDS issuer.

Structured finance transactions are often structured such that the insured obligations are intended to benefit from some form of credit enhancement such as over-collateralization, subordination, excess cash flow or first loss protection, to protect against the associated credit risks. Structured finance obligations contain risks including asset risk, which relates to the amount and quality of asset coverage, structural risk, which relates to the extent to which the transaction structure protects the interests of the investors from the bankruptcy of the originator of the underlying assets or the issuer of the securities, and servicer risk, which relates to problems with the transaction servicer (the entity which is responsible for collecting the cash flow from the asset pool) that could affect the servicing of the underlying assets. Additionally, the inclusion of a large number of ineligible mortgage loans in MBIA Corp.-insured transactions has caused, and may continue to cause, material losses beyond any stress analyses undertaken at origination. Currently, the structured finance industry is generating very few credit enhancement opportunities for the Company, and it is uncertain how or when the Company may re-engage this market.

In 2008, the Company announced that it had ceased insuring new credit derivative contracts except in transactions related to the reduction of existing insured credit derivative exposure. In addition, the Company announced that it had suspended the writing of all new structured finance business for approximately six months. Since that temporary suspension, we adjusted target structured finance risk sectors and underwriting criteria in this business and are continuing to track developments in the structured finance industry.

International Obligations

Outside the U.S., financial guarantee insurance has been used by issuers of sovereign and sub-sovereign bonds, structured finance securities, utility debt and financing for public purpose projects, among others. We have insured both structured finance and public finance obligations in select international markets and the risk profile of our international exposure is similar to that in the U.S., although there are unique risk factors related to each country and region that are evaluated at origination and on an ongoing basis. These factors include legal, regulatory, economic and political variables, the sophistication of and trends in local capital markets and currency exchange risks. Ongoing privatization initiatives in some regions have shifted the financing of new projects from the government to the capital markets, where investors can benefit from the default protection provided by financial guarantee insurance. The development of structured finance securitizations has varied to date by region depending on the development stage of the local capital markets and the impact of financial regulatory requirements, accounting standards and legal systems.

Portfolio Profile

As of December 31, 2010, the gross par amount outstanding on MBIA Corp.'s insured obligations, including insured obligations of MBIA UK and MBIA Mexico (excluding $3.8 billion of MBIA insured investment agreements and medium-term notes ("MTNs") for our asset/liability products transactions) (the "Structured Finance and International Portfolio") was $190.2 billion. Insurance in force for the above portfolio, which includes all insured debt service, as of December 31, 2010 was $247.6 billion.

Item 1. Business (continued)

The table below sets forth information with respect to the original gross par amount insured per issue in MBIA Corp.'s Structured Finance and International Portfolio as of December 31, 2010:

MBIA Corp. Original Gross Par Amount for the Structured Finance and International Portfolio Per Issue as of December 31, 2010 (1)

Original Gross Par Amount Written Per Issue	Number of Issues Outstanding	% of Total Number of Issues Outstanding	Gross Par Amount Outstanding (In billions)	% of Gross Par Amount Outstanding
Less than $10 million	327	27.9 %	$ 1.0	0.5 %
$10-25 million	207	17.7 %	3.5	1.8 %
$25-50 million	153	13.1 %	5.6	3.0 %
$50-100 million	138	11.8 %	10.3	5.4 %
$100-200 million	98	8.4 %	14.4	7.6 %
$200-300 million	66	5.6 %	16.2	8.5 %
$300-400 million	44	3.7 %	15.3	8.0 %
$400-500 million	29	2.5 %	12.9	6.8 %
Greater than $500 million	109	9.3 %	111.0	58.4 %
Total	1,171	100.0 %	$ 190.2	100.0 %

(1)—Excludes $3.8 billion relating to investment agreements and MTNs issued by affiliates of the Company through our asset/liabilities products segment and guaranteed by MBIA Corp.

MBIA Corp. underwrites its policies on the assumption that the insurance will remain in force until maturity of the insured obligations. MBIA Corp. estimates that the average life of its structured finance and international insurance policies in force as of December 31, 2010 was 9 years. The average life was determined by applying a calculation using the remaining years to contractual maturity for international obligations and estimated maturity for structured finance obligations and weighting them on the basis of the remaining debt service insured. No assumptions were made for any future refundings, early redemptions or terminations of insured issues. Average annual insured debt service on the portfolio as of December 31, 2010 was $20.5 billion.

Item 1. Business (continued)

The table below shows the diversification by type of Structured Finance and International insurance that was outstanding as of December 31, 2010:

MBIA Corp. Gross Par Outstanding for the Structured Finance and International Portfolio by Bond Type as of December 31, 2010

In millions	Gross Par Amount
Bond type	
Public finance: non-United States	
Sovereign and sub-sovereign	$ 11,992
International utilities	10,890
Transportation	10,752
Local governments (1)	389
Tax backed	80
Health care	39
Total public finance—non-United States	$ 34,142
Structured finance: United States	
Collateralized debt obligations (2)	71,494
Mortgage-backed residential	16,568
Mortgage-backed commercial	412
Consumer asset-backed:	
Auto loans	2,140
Student loans—structured finance	1,108
Manufactured housing	1,582
Other consumer asset-backed	333
Corporate asset-backed:	
Aircraft portfolio lease securitizations	2,621
Rental car fleets	300
Secured airline equip securitizations	2,551
Other operating assets	761
Structured insurance securitizations	5,632
Franchise assets	627
Intellectual property	3,299
Other corporate asset-backed	1,237
Total United States	$ 110,665
Structured finance: non-United States	
Collateralized debt obligations (2)	34,018
Mortgage-backed residential	1,119
Mortgage-backed commercial	3,723
Corporate asset-backed:	
Aircraft portfolio lease securitizations	1,404
Secured airline equip securitizations	299
Structured insurance securitizations	100
Franchise assets	610
Future flow	1,081
Other corporate asset-backed	3,025
Total non-United States	45,379
Total global structured finance	156,044
Total	$ 190,186

(1)—Includes municipal-owned entities backed by the sponsoring local government.
(2)—Includes transactions (represented by structured pools of primarily investment grade corporate credit risks or commercial real estate (“CRE”) assets) that do not include typical collateralized debt obligation (“CDO”) structuring characteristics, such as tranched credit risk, cash flow waterfalls, or interest and over-collateralization coverage tests.

Item 1. Business (continued)

MBIA Corp.'s underwriting guidelines limit the insurance in force for any one insured credit. In addition, MBIA Corp. is subject to regulatory single-risk limits and its ratings are subject to rating agency single-risk limits with respect to any insured bond issue. See the "Insurance Regulation" section below for a description of these regulatory requirements. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp.'s gross par amount outstanding for its ten largest non-U.S. public finance credits insured totaled $14.0 billion, representing 7.4% of MBIA Corp.'s total structured finance and international gross par amount outstanding, and the gross par outstanding for its ten largest structured finance credits (without aggregating issues of common issuers), was $23.3 billion, representing 12.2% of the total.

Risk Management

MBIA's risk management is comprised of different units that oversee credit, market and operational risks at transaction origination and in ongoing portfolio monitoring and surveillance. Our Special Situations Group monitors certain transactions that require special expertise or that are subject to intensive remediation. MBIA Corp. and National each has a credit risk committee to review underwriting decisions and processes. On an enterprise-wide basis, executive committees provide risk oversight with the Risk Oversight Committee focused on firm-wide risk review, policies and decisions related to credit, market, operational, legal, financial and business risks, the Loss Reserve Committee reviewing reserve activity and the Executive Credit and Market Risk/Investment Committees reviewing specific transactions and portfolios. Prior to the Transformation, the risk management function was performed enterprise wide by a Risk Management Division, which managed origination and ongoing insured portfolio concentrations and exposure limits, and the Insured Portfolio Management Division, which managed monitoring and remediation.

The Board of Directors and its Committees oversee different risks faced by the Company and its subsidiaries. The Board regularly evaluates and discusses risks associated with strategic initiatives, and the CEO's risk management performance is one of the criteria used by the Board in evaluating the CEO. On an annual basis, the Board also evaluates and approves the Company's risk tolerance guidelines. The purpose of the risk tolerance policy is to delineate the types of risk considered tolerable and justifiable within the Company, and this policy provides the basis upon which risk criteria and procedures are developed and applied consistently across the Company. The Board's Audit Committee and its Finance and Risk Committee also play an important role in overseeing different types of risks.

The Audit Committee oversees risks associated with financial and other reporting, auditing, legal and regulatory compliance, and risks that may otherwise result from the Company's operations. The Audit Committee oversees these risks by monitoring (i) the integrity of the financial statements of the Company and of other material financial disclosures made by the Company, (ii) the qualifications and independence of the Company's independent auditor, (iii) the performance of the Company's internal audit function and independent auditor, (iv) the Company's compliance policies and procedures and its compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and (v) the performance of the Company's operational risk management function.

The Finance and Risk Committee oversees the Company's credit risk governance framework, market risk, liquidity risk and other material financial risks. The Finance and Risk Committee oversees these risks by monitoring the Company's (i) proprietary investment portfolios, (ii) capital and liquidity risks and risk management, (iii) enterprise market risks and risk management, (iv) credit risk and risk management in the Company's operations and (v) compliance with regulatory financial requirements and risk limits and with management's capital and risk policies, requirements and limits as approved by the Finance and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors from time to time.

At each regular meeting of the Board, the Chairs of each of these committees reports to the full Board regarding the meetings and activities of the committee.

Item 1. Business (continued)

Insurance Origination, Monitoring and Remediation

We monitor and remediate our existing insured portfolios on an ongoing basis. Although our monitoring and remediation activities vary somewhat by sector and bond type, in all cases we focus on assessing event risk and possible losses under stress.

- *U.S. Public Finance:* For U.S. public finance, our underwriting at origination and ongoing monitoring focuses on economic and political trends, issuer or project debt and financial management, construction and start up risk, adequacy of historical and anticipated cash flows under stress, satisfactory legal structure and bond security provisions, viable tax and economic bases, including consideration of tax limitations and unemployment trends, adequacy of stressed loss coverage and project feasibility, including satisfactory reports from consulting engineers, traffic advisors and others, if applicable. Depending on the transaction, specialized cash flow analyses may be conducted to understand loss sensitivity. In addition, specialized credit analysts consider the potential event risk of natural disasters or headline events on both single transactions and across a sector, as well as regulatory issues. U.S. public finance transactions are monitored periodically by reviewing trustee, issuer and project financial and operating reports as well as reports provided by technical advisors and counsel. Projects may be periodically visited by National personnel.
- *International Public Finance:* International public finance transactions are underwritten, monitored and remediated in a manner consistent with U.S. public finance transactions. In addition, specialized credit analysts consider country risk, including economic and political factors, the type and quality of local regulatory oversight, the strength of the legal framework in each country and the stability of the local institutional framework. Analysts also monitor local accounting and legal requirements, local financial market developments, the impact of exchange rates and local demand dynamics. Furthermore, counterparty exposures are reviewed periodically and when a counterparty is downgraded. MBIA personnel also may periodically visit projects to meet with management.
- *Structured Finance Transactions:* For structured transactions, we focus on the historical and projected cash flows generated by the assets, credit and operational strength of the originator, servicer, manager and/or operator of the assets, and the nature of the transaction's structure (including the degree of protection from bankruptcy of the originator or servicer). We use both probability modeling and cash flow sensitivity analysis (both at the transaction and asset specific levels) to test asset performance assumptions and performance covenants, triggers and remedies. Structured finance transactions are monitored periodically by reviewing periodic trustee, servicer and portfolio manager statements, compliance reviews with transaction documents and ongoing analyses of cash flows. Specialized credit analysts monitor servicer performance, including potentially through site visits, forensic audits, management meetings and financial statement reviews. In addition to servicer performance monitoring, these credit analysts also track counterparty exposures to individual financial institutions and corporate entities across all of MBIA's insured portfolios. The credit portfolio manager and analysts may use various quantitative tools and qualitative analyses to test for credit quality, correlation, liquidity and capital sensitivity within the insured portfolio. Such portfolio analyses are used in understanding risk concentrations and in periodic reporting to the Risk Oversight Committee and the Finance and Risk Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

Key to our ongoing monitoring is early detection of deterioration in either transaction credit quality or macroeconomic or market factors that could adversely impact an insured credit. If a problem is detected, analysts generally evaluate possible remedial actions and, in the event of significant stress, we may involve a dedicated workout unit, the Special Situations Group, to assess and monitor the credit and, if necessary, develop and implement a remediation strategy. The nature of any remedial action is based on the type of insured issue and the nature and scope of the event giving rise to the remediation. In most cases, as part of any such remedial activity, we work with the issuer, trustee, legal counsel, servicer, other creditors, underwriters or other related parties to reduce chances of default and the potential severity of loss upon a default. In addition, we may seek to improve our security position and obtain concessions from the issuer of the insured bonds, and, from time to time, the issuer of our insured bond may, with our consent, restructure the insured obligation by extending the term, increasing or decreasing the par amount or decreasing the related interest rate, sometimes with our insuring the restructured obligation.

Item 1. Business (continued)

We use an internal credit rating system to monitor credits, with frequency of review based on risk type, internal rating, performance and credit quality. Credits with performance issues are designated as “Caution List-Low,” “Caution List-Medium” or “Caution List-High” based on the nature and extent of our concerns, but these categories do not require establishment of any case basis reserves. In the event we determine that a claim for payment is possible with respect to an insured issue using probability-weighted expected cash flows based on available information, including market data, we place the issue on the “Classified List” and establish a case basis reserve for that insured issue.

Credit Risk Models

We use credit risk models to test qualitative judgments, to design appropriate structures and to understand sensitivity within transactions and across broader portfolio exposure concentrations. Models are updated to reflect changes in both portfolio and transaction data and also in expectations of stressed future outcomes. For portfolio monitoring we use internal and third-party models based on individual deal attributes and customized structures and these models are also used to determine case basis loss reserves and, where applicable, to mark-to-market any insured obligations as may be required for financial reporting. When using third-party models, we generally perform the same review and analyses of the collateral, deal structure, performance triggers and cash flow waterfalls as when using our internal models. See “Risk Factors—Insured Portfolio Loss Related Risk Factors—Financial modeling contains uncertainty over ultimate outcomes which makes it difficult to estimate liquidity, potential paid claims, loss reserves and mark-to-market” in Part I, Item 1A.

Market Risk Assessment

We measure and assess market risk on a consolidated basis and in the asset management business. Key market risks are changes in interest rates, credit spreads and foreign exchange. We use various models and methodologies to test economic exposure under market stress scenarios, including parallel and non-parallel shifts in the yield curve, changes in credit spreads, stressed liquidity scenarios and stressed counterparty exposures. The analyses are used in testing investment portfolio guidelines. The Executive Market/Investment Committee and the Finance and Risk Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors receive periodic reports on market risk.

Operational Risk Assessment

The Operational Risk function assesses potential economic loss or reputational impact arising from processes, systems, or staff actions and seeks to identify vulnerabilities to operational disruptions caused by external events. Operational risk is generally managed using a self-assessment process across our business units, with controls associated with the execution of key processes monitored through Internal Audit reviews. The Operational Risk group reports periodically to management’s Risk Oversight Committee and the Audit Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors. The Audit Committee reviews the Company’s operational risk profile, risk event activity and ongoing risk mitigation efforts.

Losses and Reserves

Loss and loss adjustment expense (“LAE”) reserves are established by Loss Reserve Committees in each of our major operating insurance companies (National, MBIA Corp. and MBIA UK) and reviewed by our executive Loss Reserve Committee, which consists of members of senior management. The Company’s loss and LAE reserves as of December 31, 2010 represent case basis reserves and accruals for LAE incurred. Case basis reserves represent the Company’s estimate of expected losses to be paid under an insurance contract, net of potential recoveries and discounted using a current risk-free interest rate, on an insured obligation that has defaulted or is expected to default when this amount exceeds unearned premium revenue on the related insurance contract.

For a further discussion of the methodology used by the Company for determining when a case basis reserve is established, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates—Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves” in Part II, Item 7. Management believes that our reserves are adequate to cover the ultimate net cost of claims. However, because the reserves are based on management’s judgment and estimates, there can be no assurance that the ultimate liability will not exceed such estimates or that the timing of claims payments and the realization of recoveries will not create liquidity issues for the insurance companies.

Item 1. Business (continued)

Reinsurance

State insurance laws and regulations, as well as the rating agencies who rate our insurance companies impose minimum capital requirements on financial guarantee companies, limiting the aggregate amount of insurance and the maximum size of any single risk exposure which may be written. Historically, we have decreased the insured exposure in our portfolio and increased our capacity to write new business by reinsuring certain of our gross liabilities with third parties on an aggregate and single risk basis through treaty and facultative reinsurance. In the future, we do not intend to utilize reinsurance to a material degree for these purposes. We may, from time to time, look to reduce risks embedded in our insured portfolio on an individual and portfolio-wide basis by entering into derivative transactions or other types of hedging arrangements.

Since 2008 we have commuted most of the Company's previously outstanding reinsurance. We currently have reinsurance agreements in place with seven reinsurers and have commuted reinsurance in place with 18 reinsurers since 2008, in some cases in exercise of the Company's right to reassume business ceded to reinsurers under certain circumstances, including rating downgrades of its reinsurers. Under its commutation agreements, the Company is generally paid an amount based on estimates of present and future exposures and taking into account the time value of money; this amount generally includes the unearned premium reserves and loss reserves established for the insurance policies associated with the commuted reinsurance. In exchange for payment of the agreed amount, the reinsurer's exposure to the ceded policies is commuted.

With respect to reinsurance remaining outstanding, our insurance companies, as primary insurers, are required to honor their obligations to their policyholders whether or not our reinsurers and other reimbursement parties perform their agreement obligations to us. We monitor the financial position and financial strength rating of all of our reinsurers on a regular basis. Over the past several years, some of the Company's remaining reinsurers have been downgraded and all are now subject to more frequent rating agency review. A ratings downgrade reduces the overall benefit of the reinsurance to MBIA. When a reinsurer is downgraded by one or more of the rating agencies, less capital credit is given to our insurance company under rating agency capital adequacy assessment models. Additionally, any significant rating downgrade or financial deterioration of one or more of our reinsurers could require the establishment of reserves against any receivables due from the reinsurer. To offset the counterparty risk, we require certain unauthorized reinsurers to maintain bank letters of credit or establish trust accounts to cover liabilities ceded to such reinsurers under reinsurance contracts. As of December 31, 2010, the amount of funds held for the benefit of MBIA totaled $7 million. The Company remains liable on a primary basis for all reinsured risk, and although MBIA believes that its reinsurers remain capable of meeting their obligations, there can be no assurance of such in the future.

Channel Re Reinsurance Agreements

In February 2004, the Company, together with Renaissance Re Holdings, Ltd., Koch Financial Re, Ltd. and Partner Reinsurance Company Ltd., formed Channel Reinsurance Ltd ("Channel Re"), a Bermuda-based financial guarantee reinsurance company then rated Triple-A by S&P and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"). Channel Re's ratings were later withdrawn at its request following a series of downgrades. The Company invested $64 million for a 17.4% ownership interest in Channel Re. In February 2004, MBIA Corp. and Channel Re entered into arrangements whereby Channel Re agreed to provide committed reinsurance capacity to MBIA Corp. Under treaty and facultative reinsurance arrangements, MBIA Corp. agreed to cede to Channel Re and Channel Re agreed to assume from MBIA Corp. varying percentages of designated insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. The amount of any policy subject to the committed reinsurance arrangements was based on the type of risk insured and on other factors. The reinsurance arrangements provided Channel Re with certain preferential terms, including those related to ceding commissions. In June 2009 Channel Re was put into run off by its Board of Directors and a run off plan was reviewed by the Bermuda Monetary Authority and approved by the Channel Re Board in September 2009.

During the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Insurance Corporation acquired all of the common stock of Channel Re and its parent ChannelRe Holdings, Ltd. not previously owned by MBIA Insurance Corporation for $40 million in cash. Subsequent to the acquisition, MBIA Insurance Corporation and MBIA UK commuted all reinsurance arrangements with Channel Re. On September 10, 2010 Channel Re and ChannelRe Holdings, Ltd. were liquidated and the remaining assets were distributed to MBIA Insurance Corporation. The transaction, including the commutations and liquidation, resulted in an increase in MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital of $132 million, and its

Item 1. Business (continued)

liquidity position of $595 million. MBIA Corp. did recognize a net loss of $61 million under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") in the third quarter of 2010 as a result of the transaction, primarily generated from settling a reinsurance receivable related to reinsured CDS at an amount less than its carrying value. In connection with the commutation, MBIA Insurance Corporation, National and MBIA UK reassumed exposure of $21.6 billion, $7.8 billion and $2.1 billion, respectively, of insured exposure.

Intercompany Reinsurance Arrangements

Under the Transformation, MBIA Corp. and National entered into the MBIA Corp. Reinsurance Agreement as well as an assignment agreement under which MBIA Corp. assigned its rights and obligations under the FGIC Reinsurance Agreement. In addition, National entered into second-to-pay policies covering the policies covered by each of these agreements. Each of these transactions and the terms of those documents are further described under the "Our Insurance Operations—National Insured Portfolio" section above.

MBIA Corp. has entered into a reinsurance agreement with MBIA UK providing for MBIA Corp.'s reimbursement of the losses incurred by MBIA UK in excess of a specified threshold and a net worth maintenance agreement in which MBIA Corp. agrees to maintain the net worth of MBIA UK, to remain its sole shareholder and not to pledge its shares. Under the reinsurance agreement, MBIA Corp. has agreed to reimburse MBIA UK on an excess-of-loss basis for losses incurred in each calendar year for net retained insurance liability, subject to certain contract limitations. Under the net worth maintenance agreement, MBIA Corp. agrees to maintain a minimum capital and surplus position at MBIA UK at the greater of a specified amount or the amount required by United Kingdom regulations, subject to certain New York State regulatory requirements as well as certain contract restrictions. MBIA Corp. has also entered into a reinsurance agreement and net worth maintenance agreement with MBIA Mexico pursuant to which MBIA Corp. reinsures 100% of the business underwritten by MBIA Mexico and agrees to maintain the amount of capital in MBIA Mexico required by applicable law or regulation.

Insurance Regulation

National and MBIA Corp. are incorporated and subject to primary insurance regulation and supervision by the State of New York. MBIA UK and MBIA Mexico are organized and subject to primary regulation and supervision in the United Kingdom and Mexico, respectively. The Company's insurance subsidiaries are also licensed to issue financial guarantee policies in multiple jurisdictions as needed to conduct their business activities and are subject to insurance regulations in those jurisdictions.

The extent of state insurance regulation and supervision varies by jurisdiction, but New York, the United Kingdom, Mexico and most other jurisdictions have laws and regulations prescribing minimum standards of solvency, including minimum capital requirements, and business conduct which must be maintained by insurance companies. These laws prescribe permitted classes and concentrations of investments. In addition, some state laws and regulations require the approval or filing of policy forms and rates. MBIA Corp. and National each are required to file detailed annual financial statements with the NYSID and similar supervisory agencies in each of the other jurisdictions in which it is licensed. The operations and accounts of the insurance companies are subject to examination by these regulatory agencies at regular intervals. In addition to being subject to the insurance laws in the jurisdictions in which we operate, as a condition to obtaining required insurance regulatory approvals to enter into certain transactions, including the secured loan between MBIA Inc. and MBIA Corp. and the asset swap between MBIA Inc. and National each described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity—Asset/Liability Products Liquidity" in Part II, Item 7 of this Form 10-K, MBIA Inc. and its insurance subsidiaries have and may in the future agree to provide notice to the NYSID or other applicable regulators prior entering into transactions or taking other corporate actions (such as paying dividends when applicable statutory tests are satisfied) that would not otherwise require regulatory approval.

New York Insurance Regulation

Our domestic insurance companies are licensed to provide financial guarantee insurance under Article 69 of the New York Insurance Law. Article 69 defines financial guarantee insurance to include any guarantee under which loss is payable upon proof of occurrence of financial loss to an insured as a result of certain events. These events include the failure of any obligor on or any issuer of any debt instrument or other monetary obligation to pay principal, interest, premium, dividend or purchase price of or on such instrument or obligation when due. Under

Item 1. Business (continued)

Article 69, our domestic insurance companies are permitted to transact financial guarantee insurance, surety insurance and credit insurance and such other kinds of business to the extent necessarily or properly incidental to the kinds of insurance which they are authorized to transact. In addition, they are empowered to assume or reinsure the kinds of insurance described above.

In light of the substantial losses incurred by financial guarantee companies, the NYSID issued in Circular Letter No. 19 (2008) on September 22, 2008, new "Best Practices" guidelines (the "Guidelines") for financial guarantors, which it plans to formalize as regulation or legislation. In general, the Guidelines impose restrictions on the issuance of financial guarantee insurance policies and increase required capitalization levels. Included among the recommendations are: (1) restrictions on the issuance of policies insuring asset-backed securities ("ABS") that consist of other pools of ABS, as well as on policies insuring, and the underlying terms of, insured CDS, a market in which the Company no longer participates; (2) limits on a guarantor's exposure to not only the issuer of debt, but also the initial lender and servicer of each category of obligation, as well as increased reporting obligations regarding exposures to particular categories of debt or exposures over a calendar year period; (3) a requirement that all, rather than a subset, of insured bonds be at least 95% investment grade, based on aggregate net liability; (4) increases in the required amount of paid-in capital to at least $15,000,000, the required amount of paid-in surplus to at least $165,000,000 and the amount of minimum surplus to policyholders to a figure in excess of $150,000,000, as well as changes to capital and contingency reserve requirements in connection with certain ABS.

Furthermore, in June 2009 a new bill was introduced at the request of New York's governor to amend the New York Insurance Law to enhance the regulation of financial guarantee insurers. The proposed bill would, among other things, (i) eliminate the capacity of financial guarantee insurers to guarantee CDS, (ii) increase minimum capital requirements, (iii) impose tighter underwriting standards that include liquidity adequacy and controls and remediation rights standards, (iv) specify a discount rate applicable to loss reserves, (v) revise single risk limits and impose sector limits and (vi) require reporting of certain decreases in policyholder surplus. A new version of the bill was proposed in April 2010 and again in January 2011 which would, among other things, effectively prohibit issuance of CDS other than for hedging purposes and regulate CDS as financial guarantee insurance. An additional new version of the bill was introduced in June 2010 which would, among other things, permit financial guarantee insurers to use the net value of a qualified trust as an asset with respect to capital and reserve requirements.

Dividend Limitations

The laws of New York regulate the payment of dividends by National and MBIA Corp. and provide that a New York domestic stock property/casualty insurance company may not declare or distribute dividends except out of statutory earned surplus. New York law provides that the sum of (i) the amount of dividends declared or distributed during the preceding 12-month period and (ii) the dividend to be declared may not exceed the lesser of (a) 10% of policyholders' surplus, as shown by the most recent statutory financial statement on file with the NYSID, or (b) 100% of adjusted net investment income for such 12-month period (the net investment income for such 12-month period plus the excess, if any, of net investment income over dividends declared or distributed during the two-year period preceding such 12-month period), unless the New York Superintendent of Insurance approves a greater dividend distribution based upon a finding that the insurer will retain sufficient surplus to support its obligations and writings. MBIA Corp. is currently unable to pay dividends, including dividends on its preferred stock, due to an earned surplus deficit. During the second quarter of 2010, National received approval from the NYSID to reset its unassigned surplus to zero as of January 1, 2010. The reset provides National with dividend capacity of $91 million as of December 31, 2010. However, at the current time we do not intend for National to declare dividends. In October 2010, the plaintiffs in the Transformation litigation initiated a court proceeding challenging the approval of the surplus reset. See "Note 17: Insurance Regulations and Dividends" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries in Part II, Item 8.

The foregoing dividend limitations are determined in accordance with Statutory Accounting Practices ("SAP"), which generally produce statutory earnings in amounts less than earnings computed in accordance with GAAP. Similarly, policyholders' surplus, computed on a SAP basis, will normally be less than net worth computed on a GAAP basis. See "Note 15: Statutory Accounting Practices" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of MBIA Corp. and Subsidiaries and "Note 12: Statutory Accounting Practices" in the Notes to Financial Statements of National filed as Exhibits to this Form 10-K for additional information.

Item 1. Business (continued)

Contingency Reserves

As financial guarantee insurers, our domestic insurance companies are required by the laws and regulations of New York, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, New Jersey and Wisconsin to maintain, as applicable, contingency reserves on their municipal bond, ABS or other financial guarantee liabilities. Under New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin regulations, contributions by an insurance company to its contingency reserves are required to equal 50% of earned premiums on its municipal bond business. Under New York law, an insurance company is required to contribute to contingency reserves 50% of premiums as they are earned on policies written prior to July 1, 1989 (net of reinsurance), and, with respect to policies written on and after July 1, 1989, such an insurer must make contributions over a period of 15 or 20 years (based on issue type), or until the contingency reserve for such insured issues equals the greater of 50% of premiums written for the relevant category of insurance or a percentage of the principal guaranteed, varying from 0.6% to 2.5%, depending upon the type of obligation guaranteed (net of collateral, reinsurance, refunding, refinancings and certain insured securities). California, Connecticut, Florida, Iowa and Maryland laws impose a generally similar requirement, and in California the insurance commissioner can require an insurer to maintain additional reserves if the commissioner determines that the insurer's reserves are inadequate. The contribution to and maintenance of the contingency reserve limit the amount of earned surplus that might otherwise be available for the payment of dividends. In each of these states, our domestic insurance companies may apply for release of portions of their contingency reserves in certain circumstances.

Risk Limits

Insurance laws and regulations also limit both the aggregate and individual securities risks that our domestic insurance companies may insure on a net basis based on the type of obligations insured. The individual limits are generally on the amount of insured par and/or annual debt service for a given insured issue, entity or revenues source and stated as a percentage of the insurer's policyholders' surplus and contingency reserves. The aggregate risk limits limit the aggregate amount of insured par to a stated multiple of the insurer's policyholders' surplus and contingency reserves based on the types of obligations insured. The aggregate risk limits can range from 300:1 for certain municipal obligations to 50:1 for certain non-municipal obligations.

As a result of the Transformation and the reinsurance of the MBIA Corp. and FGIC portfolios by National, National exceeded as of the closing date certain single and aggregate risk limits under the New York laws and regulations, and MBIA Corp. exceeded as of the closing date certain single risk limits under New York laws and regulations. These insurers obtained waivers from the NYSID of those limits. In connection with the waivers, they submitted a plan to the applicable insurance departments to achieve compliance with the applicable regulatory limits. Under the plans, they agreed not to write new financial guarantee insurance for certain issuers, and in MBIA Corp.'s case, in certain categories of business, until they were in compliance with their single risk limits and agreed to take commercially reasonable steps, including considering reinsurance, the addition of capital and other risk mitigation strategies, in order to comply with the regulatory single and aggregate risk limits. As a condition to granting the waiver, the NYSID required that, in addition to complying with these plans, upon written notice from the NYSID, MBIA Corp. and National, as applicable, would cease writing new financial guarantee insurance if it were not in compliance with the risk limitation requirements by December 31, 2009. To date, we have not received such a notice from the NYSID. Neither National nor MBIA Corp. have come into compliance with the single or aggregate risk limits. In 2010 MBIA Corp. reported a *de minimus* number of additional overages to the NYSID due to changes in its statutory capital.

Holding Company Regulation

MBIA Corp. and National also are subject to regulation under the insurance holding company statutes of New York. The requirements of holding company statutes vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction but generally require insurance companies that are part of an insurance holding company system to register and file certain reports describing, among other information, their capital structure, ownership and financial condition. The holding company statutes also generally require prior approval of changes in control, of certain dividends and other inter-corporate transfers of assets, and of certain transactions between insurance companies, their parents and affiliates. The holding company statutes impose standards on certain transactions with related companies, which include, among other requirements, that all transactions be fair and reasonable and those transactions not in the ordinary course of business exceeding specified limits receive prior regulatory approval.

Item 1. Business (continued)

Change of Control

Prior approval by the NYSID is required for any entity seeking to acquire, directly or indirectly, "control" of National or MBIA Corp. In many states, including New York, "control" is presumed to exist if 10% or more of the voting securities of the insurer are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an entity, although the insurance regulator may find that "control" in fact does or does not exist when an entity owns or controls either a lesser or greater amount of securities. The United Kingdom FSA also has a requirement for prior approval of any controlling person. MBIA Corp. would require the prior approval of MBIA Mexico's regulator in order to transfer the shares it currently holds in MBIA Mexico. To the Company's knowledge, each MBIA Inc. shareholder which owns 10% or more of MBIA Inc.'s outstanding common stock as of December 31, 2010 has received appropriate approvals or determinations of non-control in connection with its investment.

Insurance Guarantee Funds

National and MBIA Corp. are exempt from assessments by the insurance guarantee funds in the majority of the states in which they do business. Guarantee fund laws in most states require insurers transacting business in the state to participate in guarantee associations, which pay claims of policyholders and third-party claimants against impaired or insolvent insurance companies doing business in the state. In most states, insurers licensed to write only municipal bond insurance, financial guarantee insurance and other forms of surety insurance are exempt from assessment by these funds and their policyholders are prohibited from making claims on these funds.

OUR ADVISORY SERVICES

In our asset management advisory services business our registered investment advisors provide fixed-income asset management services for third parties and the investment portfolios of the Company and its affiliates (including the wind-down businesses) on a fee-for-service basis.

The Company has operated its advisory services segment since 1991 and had $40.7 billion in institutional assets under management as of December 31, 2010, including $15.4 billion from the Company and its subsidiaries. The segment has generally produced strong investment performance for its clients and has focused on providing high quality client support. The Company believes there is strong demand for its services given its track record, recent fixed-income market volatility and growth in fixed-income asset classes due to demographic changes and product innovation. In order to develop and grow our third-party advisory business, we have renamed our advisory services companies under the "Cutwater" name and re-branded them to reflect and communicate their organizational separation from the Company's insurance operations and the wind-down businesses. In particular, the asset management advisory business now operates under a wholly-owned "Cutwater" branded holding company of MBIA Inc. that no longer owns the wind-down businesses.

Our advisory services are offered in two major product lines, traditional and structured. Within the traditional product line, Cutwater offers cash management, customized asset management, discretionary asset management and fund accounting services to governments, insurance companies (including the Company's insurance subsidiaries) corporations, pension funds, unions, endowments, foundations and investment companies in both pooled and separate account formats. These services are offered through registered investment advisers, and Cutwater receives asset management and administrative fees as compensation. Within the structured product line, Cutwater manages asset/liability programs and conduits (including the wind-down businesses), CDOs and other funding vehicles for banks, insurance companies, program trustees and investment companies, and it earns base and performance fees for its services.

Cutwater's advisory services are offered through three principal operating subsidiaries: Cutwater Asset Management Corp. ("Cutwater-AMC"), a Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")-registered investment adviser and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") member firm, Cutwater Investor Services Corp. ("Cutwater-ISC"), an SEC-registered investment adviser, and Cutwater Asset Management UK Limited ("Cutwater-UK"), an FSA registered asset manager based in the United Kingdom.

Item 1. Business (continued)

Advisory Services Regulation

Cutwater is subject to various federal and state securities and investment regulations. As an SEC-registered investment adviser and a FINRA member firm, Cutwater-AMC is subject to the requirements of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, a Federal statute which regulates registered investment advisers, and to FINRA rules and regulations. As an adviser to registered investment companies, Cutwater-AMC and Cutwater-ISC are also responsible for compliance with applicable provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940. As sponsor/administrator of pooled investment programs, Cutwater-ISC and its subsidiary Cutwater Colorado Investor Services Corporation, each of which is an SEC-registered investment adviser, are subject to the requirements of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as well as certain state laws governing the operation of and permitted investments in local government investment pools. The activities of Cutwater-UK are subject to supervision by the FSA.

OUR WIND-DOWN BUSINESSES

Since the ratings downgrades of MBIA Corp. that began in 2008, we have not issued debt in connection with either the asset/liability products or conduits businesses, and we believe the outstanding liability balances and corresponding asset balances will continue to decline over time as liabilities mature, terminate, or are repurchased by the Company.

Asset/Liability Products

The asset/liability products business historically raised funds for investment through several sources: (1) customized investment agreements issued by the Company and one of its subsidiaries for bond proceeds and other funds; and (2) issuance of MTNs with varying maturities issued by our subsidiary MBIA Global Funding, LLC (“GFL”). Each of these products is guaranteed by MBIA Corp. In addition, GFL would lend the proceeds of its GFL MTN issuances to MBIA Inc. (“GFL Loans”). Under agreements among MBIA Inc., MBIA Corp. and/or GFL, the Company invested the proceeds of the investment agreements and GFL Loans in eligible investments, which consisted of investment grade securities with a minimum average double-A credit quality rating at purchase and which are pledged to MBIA Corp. as security for its guarantees on investment agreements and GFL MTNs. MBIA Inc. primarily purchased domestic securities and lent a portion of the proceeds from investment agreements and GFL MTNs to its subsidiary Euro Asset Acquisition Limited, which primarily purchased foreign assets as permitted under the Company’s investment guidelines. While MBIA Corp. enjoyed Triple-A insurer financial strength ratings, the Company generally earned a positive spread between the yields on assets and liabilities in this business, but since the third quarter of 2008, ratings downgrades of MBIA Corp. have resulted in the termination and collateralization of certain investment agreements, and the lower yield earned on greater holdings of cash and cash equivalents coupled with the increased cost of funding liabilities has resulted in a negative spread and we are therefore in the process of winding down this business.

There are two primary risks in this business. First, to the extent we experience further asset impairments, asset or liability cash flow variability or reductions in the market value or rating eligibility of assets pledged as collateral, we may have insufficient resources to meet any increase in collateral margin requirements on guaranteed investment contracts or intercompany and third party liquidity or swap arrangements. In such events, we may be forced to sell additional assets at potentially substantial losses to meet such obligations. Second, as a result of a deficit in this business of cash, investments and other liquid assets at amortized cost to debt issued to third parties and affiliates at amortized cost, which deficit is expected to increase as a result of the negative spread in the portfolio, we may have insufficient assets to make all payments due on the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations as they come due. In order to address this deficit, the Company is pursuing strategies such as investing in assets that produce higher yields and seeking to purchase liabilities at a discount, and may be required to pursue additional strategies such as raising capital to resolve the deficit. While the asset/liability products segment may receive further liquidity support from our corporate segment, there can be no assurance that such support would be adequate to meet all payment obligations.

The Company has managed the asset/liability products segment within a number of risk and liquidity parameters monitored by the Risk Oversight Committee and maintains cash and liquidity resources that it believes will be sufficient in the near term to make all payments due on the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations and

Item 1. Business (continued)

to meet other financial requirements such as posting collateral and paying operating expenses. While we believe the strategies described above should be sufficient to enable the Company to meet longer term obligations, there can be no assurance that we will be successful, as described under “Risk Factors—Liquidity and Market Related Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A. In addition, MBIA Inc., National, MBIA Corp. and Meridian Funding, LLC (“Meridian”), a subsidiary of MBIA Inc. within our conduit segment described further below, have provided funding arrangements to the asset/liability products segment which are available to use for cash and/or collateral posting needs. In particular, as a result of the illiquidity of fixed-income markets during 2008, we implemented intercompany agreements to provide additional liquidity from MBIA Inc., National, MBIA Corp. and Meridian to the asset/liability products business, which has reduced the liquidity resources available to MBIA Inc., National, MBIA Corp. and Meridian for other purposes. In the event that the value of the assets in the asset/liability products business is insufficient to repay the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations or other financial requirements when due, the Company, or MBIA Corp. as guarantor of the investment agreements and GFL MTNs, may be called upon to satisfy the obligations.

Conduits

The conduits were used by banks and other financial institutions to raise funds for their customers in the capital markets. The conduits provided funding for multiple customers through special purpose vehicles that issue commercial paper and MTNs. The proceeds from these issuances were used to either make loans to customers that are secured by certain assets or to purchase assets from customers. All MTN liabilities issued, and all assets originally purchased, by the conduits were insured by MBIA Corp. and subject to MBIA Corp.’s standard underwriting process. The conduits received an administrative fee as compensation for these services. No new MTNs have been issued by the conduits since 2007 and there have been no outstanding issues of commercial paper since 2008. The conduit segment provides liquidity support through a repurchase agreement between the asset/liability products segment (through MBIA Inc.) and the conduit segment (through Meridian), under which $50 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2010; this amount may be increased in the future.

The conduits present immaterial liquidity risk to the Company because of liquidity agreements independently entered into by one of the two conduits with third-party providers and because the assets of the second conduit are structured to mature by or before the maturity date of the liabilities. All of the liquidity agreements have been drawn.

INVESTMENTS AND INVESTMENT POLICY

Investment objectives, policies and guidelines related to the Company’s insurance operations and the wind-down businesses are generally subject to review and approval by the Finance and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors and the Executive Market/Investment Committee of the Company. Cutwater manages the proprietary investment portfolios of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the guidelines adopted for each such portfolio. Investment objectives, policies and guidelines related to investment activity on behalf of our insurance companies are also subject to review and approval by the respective Investment Committee of their Boards of Directors.

To continue to optimize capital resources and provide for claims-paying capabilities, the investment objectives and policies of our insurance operations are tailored to reflect their various strategies and operating conditions. The investment objectives of MBIA Corp. and its subsidiaries are primarily to maintain adequate liquidity to meet claims-paying and other corporate needs and secondarily to maximize after-tax yield within defined investment risk limits. The investment objectives of National set preservation of capital as the primary objective, subject to an appropriate degree of liquidity, and optimization of after-tax income and total return as secondary objectives. The investment portfolio of each insurance subsidiary is managed by Cutwater under separate investment services agreements.

The investment objectives and policies of the wind-down businesses reflect the characteristics of those programs. The primary investment objective is to provide sufficient liquidity to meet maturing liabilities (including intercompany liquidity agreements) and collateral posting obligations, while maximizing the net residual value of assets to liabilities in each program.

Item 1. Business (continued)

COMPETITION

Our insurance companies compete with other monoline insurance companies, as well as other forms of credit enhancement, in writing financial guarantee business.

Our ability to attract and compete for financial guarantee business is largely dependent on the financial strength ratings assigned to our insurance companies by the major rating agencies. Since 2008, every significant monoline financial guarantee insurer has been downgraded by one or more of the major rating agencies. In 2009 the only two financial guarantee insurers that were underwriting significant new business merged, further reducing competition in the market. As a result, currently there is only one financial guarantee company that is underwriting significant new business. Given the capital position of the other licensed financial guarantee companies, we do not expect them to underwrite any new business in the near term. In the future, recapitalized existing bond insurers and/or newly formed entities may begin underwriting new business. In addition, changes to Article 69 of the New York Insurance Law, which regulates New York domiciled financial guarantee companies, could lower the barriers to entry for competitors. Finally, the inability of financial guarantee insurers to maintain or achieve high ratings, including due to the rating methodology changes proposed by S&P described above, could diminish acceptance of the product and enhance the appeal of other forms of credit enhancement.

Commercial banks also provide letters of credit as a means of credit enhancement for municipal securities. In 2010 the use of letters of credit as an alternative to financial guarantee insurance within the U.S. municipal market decreased substantially from its peak in 2009; however, letters of credit have remained a significant presence in the market. Furthermore, during 2010 uninsured issuances increased significantly as a percentage of all new U.S. municipal securities issuances, in part due to the increase in issuance of Build America Bonds, which reduce demand for bond insurance by providing a federal subsidy to reduce interest rates on covered obligations issued by states and local governments. The Build America Bonds authorization expired on December 31, 2010.

The actions by the major rating agencies with respect to the Company's and our insurance companies' ratings have adversely affected our ability to attract new financial guarantee business. Furthermore, we are unlikely to achieve our desired credit ratings until we resolve the Transformation litigation. As a result, we have written virtually no new business since our ratings downgrades in 2008. The structured finance industry is generating very few new business opportunities, and it continues to be uncertain as to how or when the Company may re-engage this market.

Financial guarantee insurance also competes with other forms of credit enhancement, including senior-subordinated structures, credit derivatives, letters of credit and alternative guarantees (for example, mortgage guarantees where pools of mortgage loans secure debt service payments) provided by banks and other financial institutions, some of which are governmental agencies. Other highly rated institutions, including pension funds and government sponsored entities, also offer third-party credit enhancement on asset-backed and municipal obligations. Financial guarantee insurance and other forms of credit enhancement also compete in nearly all instances with the issuer's alternative of foregoing credit enhancement and paying a higher interest rate. If the interest savings from insurance or another form of credit enhancement are not greater than the cost of such credit enhancement, the issuer will generally choose to issue bonds without third-party enhancement. All of these alternative forms of credit enhancement or alternative executions could also affect our ability to reenter the financial guarantee business.

Certain characteristics of the financial guarantee insurance business act as barriers-to-entry to potential new competitors. For example, there are minimum capital requirements imposed on a financial guarantee insurance company by the rating agencies to obtain and maintain high financial strength ratings and these capital requirements may deter other companies from entering this market. However, there can be no assurance that these capital requirements will deter potential competitors from entering this market or that the market may not increasingly accept guarantees provided by lower rated insurers who have less stringent capital requirements. In addition, under New York law, multi-line insurers are prohibited from writing financial guarantee insurance in New York State. See the "Our Insurance Operations—Insurance Regulation" section above. However, there can be no assurance that major multi-line insurers or other financial institutions will not participate in financial guarantee insurance in the future, either directly or through monoline subsidiaries.

Our Cutwater advisory services business competes for business with a number of banks, insurance companies and independent companies which provide investment advisory services, as well as with companies who manage

Item 1. Business (continued)

their investments in-house. Competition varies by product and typically can range from very large asset management firms to very small operations. Cutwater's ability to compete for new advisory services business and to retain existing accounts is largely dependent on its investment performance for a specific client or in general (typically versus established benchmark indices), the consistency of its performance through market cycles, fee levels charged and the level of client service provided. Cutwater markets itself through its own field sales force as well as through various intermediaries such as broker dealers, investment consultants and financial advisors.

The Company also competes in the financial advisory market in Latin America through LatAm and elsewhere outside of the U.S. through International Advisory. LatAm's and International Advisory's ability to compete will depend on their ability to leverage their expertise in credit structuring and the surveillance, management and valuation of infrastructure assets to attract new financial advisory services clients in the markets in which they compete. Competition in these markets includes local and international investment banks and other diversified financial services providers.

RATING AGENCIES

Rating agencies perform periodic reviews of our insurance companies and other companies providing financial guarantee insurance. In rating financial guarantee companies, rating agencies focus on qualitative and quantitative characteristics in five key areas. Those are: (1) franchise value and business strategy; (2) insurance portfolio characteristics; (3) capital adequacy; (4) profitability; and (5) financial flexibility. Each agency has its own ratings criteria for financial guarantors and employs proprietary models to assess our risk adjusted leverage, risk concentrations and financial performance relative to the agency's standards. The agencies also assess our corporate governance and factor this into their rating assessment. Currently, S&P and Moody's rate the Company and its insurance companies. As described above, S&P has proposed for comment significant changes to its qualitative and quantitative rating criteria for financial guarantee insurers, and it remains uncertain whether and how the proposed changes may be implemented.

Until June 2008, MBIA Corp. held Triple-A financial strength ratings from S&P, which the Association received in 1974; from Moody's, which the Association received in 1984; from Fitch, Inc., which MBIA Corp. received in 1995; and from Rating and Investment Information, Inc. ("RII"), which MBIA Corp. received in 1998. The deterioration of certain segments of the credit markets beginning in the second half of 2007 and mounting concerns about monoline insurers precipitated a series of ratings downgrades by each of the major ratings agencies that began in June 2008, which were followed by further ratings actions reflecting the impact of the Transformation, among other developments. Furthermore, the pending litigation challenging the establishment of National has constrained our ability to take steps necessary to achieve the highest possible ratings for National and our other insurers. Fitch, Inc. withdrew its insurer financial strength ratings for MBIA Corp. and its insurance affiliates as well as all other related ratings in June 2008. At the Company's request, RII canceled its ratings on MBIA Corp. and CMAC in June 2008. Our current ratings constrain our ability to write new business. National's, MBIA Corp.'s and MBIA Inc.'s current financial strength ratings from S&P and Moody's are summarized below:

Agency	Rating/Outlook		
	National	MBIA Insurance Corporation	MBIA Inc.
S&P	BBB/Developing outlook	B / Negative outlook	B-/ Negative outlook
Moody's	Baa1 /Developing outlook	B3 / Negative outlook	Ba3 / Negative outlook

CAPITAL FACILITIES

The Company does not currently maintain a capital facility other than the Triple-A One credit facility described under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity—Credit Facilities" in Part II, Item 7. For a discussion of the Company's capital resources see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Capital Resources" in Part II, Item 7.

Item 1. Business (continued)

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

For information on the Company's financial information by segment and premiums earned by geographic location, see "Note 15: Business Segments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries in Part II, Item 8.

EMPLOYEES

As of February 24, 2011, the Company had 392 employees, including 167 in Optinuity, 35 in National, 61 in MBIA Corp. and its subsidiaries, 124 in Cutwater and 5 in LatAm. None of the Company's domestic employees is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Certain of the Company's employees outside the U.S. are governed by national collective bargaining or similar agreements. The Company considers its employee relations to be satisfactory.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

The Company maintains a website at www.mbia.com. The Company is not including the information on its website as a part of, nor is it incorporating such information by reference into, this Form 10-K. The Company makes available through its website under the "SEC Filings" tab, free of charge, all of its SEC filings, including its annual reports on Form 10-K, its quarterly filings on Form 10-Q and any current reports on Form 8-K, as soon as is reasonably practicable after these materials have been filed with the SEC. All such filings were timely posted to the website in 2010.

As a courtesy, the Company posts on its website under the section "Legal Proceedings," selected information and documents in reference to selected legal proceedings in which the Company is the plaintiff or the defendant. The Company will not necessarily post all documents for each proceeding and undertakes no obligation to revise or update them to reflect changes in events or expectations. The complete official court docket can be publicly accessed by contacting the clerk's office of the respective court where each litigation matter is pending.

Item 1. Business (continued)

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The executive officers of the Company and their present ages and positions with the Company as of March 1, 2011 are set forth below:

Name	Age	Position and Term of Office
Joseph W. Brown	62	Chief Executive Officer and Director (officer since February, 2008)
C. Edward Chaplin	54	President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer (officer since June, 2006)
William C. Fallon	51	President and Chief Operating Officer (officer since July, 2005)
Clifford D. Corso	49	Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (officer since September, 2004)
Mitchell I. Sonkin	58	Executive Vice President and Chief Portfolio Officer (officer since April, 2004)
Ram D. Wertheim	56	Executive Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary (officer since January, 2000)

Joseph W. Brown (age 62) is Chief Executive Officer and director of the Company. Mr. Brown assumed the roles of Chairman, CEO and director in February 2008 after having retired as Executive Chairman of MBIA in May 2007. In May, 2009 the Company's Board of Directors accepted Mr. Brown's recommendation to split the roles of Chairman and CEO and elected Daniel P. Kearney as Non-Executive Chairman, with Mr. Brown continuing in the roles of CEO and director. Mr. Brown also serves as Chairman of MBIA Insurance Corporation. Until May 2004, Mr. Brown had served as Chairman and CEO of MBIA and MBIA Corp. Mr. Brown originally joined the Company as Chairman and CEO in January 1999 after having been a director since 1986.

Prior to joining MBIA in 1999, Mr. Brown was Chairman and CEO of Talegen Holdings, Inc., an insurance holding company. Before his election as Chairman and CEO of Talegen, Mr. Brown was President and CEO of Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. Mr. Brown joined Fireman's Fund in 1974. He held numerous executive positions including Chief Financial Officer at the time of its IPO in 1985 from American Express and President and Chief Operating Officer at the time of its sale to Allianz AG in 1990.

Mr. Brown served on the board of Oxford Health Plans from 2000 to 2004 and on the Board of Fireman Fund Holdings prior to the sale of its insurance subsidiary to Allianz. He served on the SAFECO board from 2001 to September 2008 and was elected Non-executive Chairman in January 2006.

On November 6, 2008, the Board of Directors of MBIA Inc. appointed the other executive officers of the Company to the office set forth opposite his name above, effective as of November 6, 2008.

Prior to being named President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer, C. Edward Chaplin (age 54) was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Mr. Chaplin also serves as Chief Financial Officer of MBIA Insurance Corporation and President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer of Optinuity. Prior to becoming an officer of the Company in June 2006, Mr. Chaplin had served as a director of the Company from December 2002 to May 2006 and as Senior Vice President and Treasurer of Prudential Financial Inc. since November 2000, responsible for Prudential's capital and liquidity management, corporate finance, and banking and cash management. Mr. Chaplin had been with Prudential since 1983.

Prior to being named President and Chief Operating Officer, William C. Fallon (age 51) was Vice President of the Company and head of the Global Structured Finance Division. Mr. Fallon also serves as Chief Executive Officer of National and President and Chief Operating Officer of MBIA Insurance Corporation. From July 2005 to March 1, 2007, Mr. Fallon was Vice President of the Company and head of Corporate and Strategic Planning. Prior to joining the Company in 2005, Mr. Fallon was a partner at McKinsey & Company and co-leader of that firm's Corporate Finance and Strategy Practice.

Prior to being named Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, Clifford D. Corso (age 49) was Vice President of the Company, the Company's Chief Investment Officer and the president of Cutwater AMC. Mr. Corso is the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Cutwater AMC. He joined the Company in 1994 and has served as Chief Investment Officer since 2000.

Item 1. Business (continued)

Prior to being named Executive Vice President and Chief Portfolio Officer, Mitchell I. Sonkin (age 58) was Vice President of the Company and head of the IPM Division. Mr. Sonkin also serves as Chief Portfolio Officer of MBIA Insurance Corporation and Optinuity. Prior to joining the Company in April 2004, Mr. Sonkin was senior partner and co-chair of the Financial Restructuring Group of the international law firm of King & Spalding.

Prior to being named Executive Vice President, Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, Ram D. Wertheim (age 56) was Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Company. Mr. Wertheim also serves as General Counsel of MBIA Insurance Corporation and Optinuity. From February of 1998 until January 2000, he served in various capacities in the Global Structured Finance Division. Mr. Wertheim was, until February of 1998, the General Counsel of CMAC Holdings Inc.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

References in the risk factors to the “Company” are to MBIA Inc., together with its domestic and international subsidiaries. References to “we,” “our” and “us” are to MBIA Inc. or the Company, as the context requires.

Insured Portfolio Loss Related Risk Factors

There can be no assurance that we will be successful, or that we will not be delayed, in realizing our estimated loan put-back recoveries of $2.5 billion; the estimated loan put-back recoveries net of reinsurance and income taxes are $1.6 billion, which is in excess of 50% of the consolidated total shareholders’ equity of MBIA Inc., excluding preferred stock of subsidiaries

Based on our forensic reviews and the analysis of RMBS transactions insured by MBIA Corp., we believe that multiple sellers/servicers and counterparties that originated or sponsored such transactions misrepresented the nature and/or quality of the underlying mortgage loans in those transactions, which materially contributed to the losses we have incurred to date on those transactions and which represent a substantial portion of the total losses we have incurred since the fourth quarter of 2007. We refer to those mortgage loans that the Company believes failed to comply with the representations and warranties made by the seller/servicer as “ineligible” mortgage loans. We believe that, on a contractual basis, the sellers/servicers in MBIA Corp.-insured mortgage transactions are obligated to cure, replace or repurchase all the ineligible mortgage loans for which we have recorded potential recoveries. As such, we take into account these expected recoveries from those sellers/servicers arising from our contractual right of put-back of ineligible assets in our assessment and calculation of loss reserve. As of December 31, 2010, we have recognized estimated loan put-back recoveries of $2.5 billion related to our insured transactions. The estimated loan-put-back recoveries net of reinsurance and income taxes are $1.6 billion, which is in excess of 50% of the consolidated total shareholders’ equity of MBIA Inc., excluding preferred stock of subsidiaries. A substantial majority of our put-back claims have been disputed by the loan sellers/servicers and are currently subject to litigation. The recovery amount is based upon five probability based scenarios that include full recovery of our incurred losses and reduced recoveries due to litigation delays and risks and/or potential financial distress of the sellers/servicers. Probabilities are assigned across these scenarios, with most of the probability weight on partial recovery scenarios. In addition, while our estimates of put-back recoveries include scenarios that contemplate a delay or failure in enforcing our contractual rights and the inability of responsible parties to satisfy their put-back obligations, and while we believe that we will prevail in enforcing our contractual rights, there is uncertainty with respect to the ultimate outcome.

Although government sponsored market participants and some financial guarantee insurers have been successful in putting back ineligible mortgage loans to sellers/servicers, and other financial guarantee insurers situated similarly to MBIA have recorded similar expected recoveries for RMBS transaction losses, recoveries of the scope and magnitude that we have recorded have not yet been realized by another financial guarantee insurer.

If we fail to ultimately realize the expected recoveries, our current loss reserve estimates may not be adequate to cover potential claims. Furthermore, estimated recoveries may differ from realized recoveries due to the uncertainty of litigation, the cost of litigation, error in determining breach rates, counterparty credit risk, the potential for delay and other sources of uncertainty. In addition, our sellers/servicers litigation may take up to several years to resolve, during which time we will be required to pay losses on the subject transactions.

Material misrepresentations made by sponsors of transactions that we insured and continued poor performance of RMBS and CDOs in our structured finance insured portfolio due to adverse developments in the residential mortgage sector may materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and future business

We are exposed to risk of poor performance of assets included in our insured transactions, particularly residential mortgage loans, arising from material misrepresentations made by transaction sponsors and the refusal of the sellers/servicers to perform under the related contracts. In addition, we are exposed to credit risks in our portfolio that have arisen from the deterioration and continued poor performance of certain segments of the credit markets, particularly the residential mortgage sector, which has led to the deterioration in the quality of assets and the collection of cash flows from such assets within structured securities that we have guaranteed. Based on our forensic reviews and analysis of RMBS we insured, we believe that multiple sellers/servicers and counterparties that originated or sponsored transactions that we insured misrepresented the nature and/or quality of the residential mortgage loans that back those transactions, which materially contributed to the losses we have incurred to date on those transactions and which represent a substantial portion of the total losses we have incurred since the fourth quarter of 2007. Losses in these transactions and in other transactions due to misrepresentations could continue. In sizing loss reserves relating to these transactions, we take into account expected recoveries from those sellers/servicers arising from our contractual rights of put-back of ineligible loans. As of December 31, 2010 we recorded estimated recoveries of $2.5 billion related to insured transactions. The recovery amount is based upon five probability based scenarios that include full recovery of our incurred losses and reduced recoveries due to litigation delays and risks and/or potential financial distress of the sellers/servicers. Probabilities are assigned across these scenarios, with most of the probability weight on partial recovery scenarios. While we believe that the originators are contractually obligated to cure, purchase or replace the ineligible loans, if we fail to realize these expected recoveries our loss reserve estimates may not be adequate to cover potential claims.

In addition, beginning in the second half of 2007, deterioration of the global credit markets coupled with the re-pricing of credit risk created extremely difficult market conditions and volatility in the credit markets. The concerns on the part of market participants were initially focused on the subprime segment of the U.S. mortgage-backed securities market and expanded to include a broad range of mortgage and asset-backed and other fixed-income securities, including those rated investment grade, the U.S. and international credit and interbank money markets generally, and a wide range of financial institutions and markets, asset classes and sectors. The deterioration in the credit markets was accompanied by a severe economic recession precipitated, in part, by the collapse of U.S. residential home prices, and the U.S. economy continues to show sluggish growth in the employment, housing and financial sectors. While many segments of the global credit markets and the economy have since recovered, the performance of certain credits we insure, in particular RMBS and CDOs of ABS, and the U.S. housing sector generally, have deteriorated significantly since 2007 and those credits continue to perform poorly. Furthermore, the slow recovery suggests the possibility of a “double dip” in housing prices, which could extend the poor performance of our insured transactions, in particular our insured RMBS transactions due to the continued strain caused by the inclusion of ineligible mortgage loans in our insured transactions.

Although we have sought to underwrite direct RMBS, CDOs of ABS and other structured finance transactions with levels of subordination and other credit enhancements designed to protect us from loss in the event of poor performance of the underlying assets collateralizing the securities, we recorded losses and LAE in our structured finance portfolio of $159 million, after the elimination of a $79 million expense as a result of consolidating variable interest entities (“VIEs”), in 2010 due in part to projected inadequacies of such credit enhancements in securities we have guaranteed. Furthermore, since the third quarter of 2007 we have recorded losses and LAE of $2.7 billion, after the elimination of $60 million of losses and LAE incurred on behalf of consolidated VIEs, (including a $3 million benefit in 2010 after the elimination of a $60 million benefit as a result of consolidating VIEs) related to insured RMBS exposures. We believe that a substantial portion of the direct RMBS losses paid by the Company were the result of misrepresentations concerning the quality of the collateral backing those transactions, which we believe is the main cause of the high level of losses in those transactions and the primary reason why the original level of subordination and other credit enhancement has not been sufficient. In addition, there were statutory impairments of $2.6 billion (including $50 million of impairments in 2010) related to exposure in ABS insured credit derivatives.

No assurance can be given that any remaining credit enhancements will prove to be adequate to protect us from incurring additional material losses in view of the current significantly higher rates of delinquency, foreclosure and losses being observed among residential mortgage loans and home equity lines of credit (“HELOCs”). While

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

continued poor performance in some of the structured finance securities we insure is generally expected, the additional impact of misrepresentations made to us in transactions we insure and the impact of any future continued deterioration of the credit markets is unknown, as is the impact, if any, on potential claim payments and ultimate losses of the securities within our portfolio.

Deteriorating performance of commercial mortgage-backed securities and CRE loans in our structured finance insured portfolio due to adverse developments in the CRE segment of the credit markets may materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and future business

MBIA Corp. has insured a substantial amount of CDS contracts that are backed by structured commercial mortgage-backed security ("CMBS") pools and CRE loan CDOs. As a result of poor performance in the CRE sector, recently we have seen deteriorating trends in delinquencies in mortgage loans underlying CMBS and CRE CDOs, and we recorded our first impairments related to CMBS exposure in 2010. As of December 31, 2010 we have recorded impairments of $1.1 billion related to CMBS exposure. While MBIA Corp.'s structured CMBS pool insured position was rated AAA at origination by at least one of Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's), Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and/or Fitch, 47% of the collateral was originally rated BBB and lower. As of December 31, 2010, 69% of CMBS collateral underlying pools insured by MBIA Corp. were rated below investment grade. In 2006 and 2007, we insured 21 static CMBS pools with $17.6 billion of gross par outstanding as of December 31, 2010 in which substantially all of the underlying collateral comprised CMBS tranches originally rated BBB and lower. Within our CRE CDO portfolio, we had five transactions within 2006 or 2007 vintages totaling $2.4 billion of gross par outstanding as of December 31, 2010 in which substantially all of the collateral originally comprised BBB or BBB- rated tranches of CMBS. Although loan liquidations and property sales are just beginning to take place within the underlying MBIA Corp.-insured CMBS transactions, delinquencies have increased markedly in the CRE market over the last two years given the economic downturn and the shortage of financing. While average debt coverage ratios on our portfolio are higher as of December 31, 2010 compared with December 31, 2009, debt coverage ratios on some loans have deteriorated in this sector. In addition, since CMBS foreclosures and liquidations have only recently begun to take place in this economic cycle, ultimate loss rates are highly uncertain. To the extent that these trends worsen and result in substantial defaults and losses on the underlying mortgage loans, we could incur substantial additional losses on our CMBS and CRE portfolio.

Furthermore, MBIA Corp.'s guarantees of structured CMBS pools generally are in the form of CDS referencing the CMBS bonds in static pooled transactions, and the same CMBS bonds may be referenced in multiple pools. Accordingly, a collateral failure on a small number of CMBS bonds may require MBIA to make payments on several insured CDS transactions. In the event MBIA failed to make these payments, MBIA's CDS contract obligations could be accelerated, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful, or that we will not be delayed, in enforcing the agreements governing the various structured finance transactions we insure, and the failure to enforce such contractual provisions could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition

While we have sought to underwrite direct RMBS, CMBS and CDOs of ABS with levels of subordination and other credit enhancements designed to protect us from loss in the event of poor performance of the underlying assets collateralizing the securities in the insured portfolio, there can be no assurance that we will be successful, or that we will not be delayed, in enforcing the subordination provisions, credit enhancements or other contractual provisions of the RMBS, CMBS and CDOs of ABS that we insure in the event of litigation or the bankruptcy of other transaction parties. In addition, although we are confident in our interpretation of the subordination provisions of the CDO transactions we have insured, our insured CDO transactions have not previously been subject to judicial consideration and it is uncertain how the subject documents in those transactions will be interpreted by the courts in the event of an action for enforcement. Moreover, although the RMBS obligations we insure typically include contractual provisions obligating the sellers/services to cure, repurchase or replace ineligible loans that were included in the transaction, in multiple transactions the sellers/servicers have breached this obligation, and, as described above, there can be no assurance that we will be successful, or that we will not be delayed, in realizing estimated put-back recoveries related to these insured transactions. Furthermore, we are required to pay losses on these securities irrespective of any proceeding we initiate to enforce our contractual rights. Accordingly, the failure to timely enforce subordination provisions, credit enhancements, repurchase or replacement obligations and other contractual provisions could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity and financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

Loss reserve estimates and credit impairments are subject to additional uncertainties and loss reserves may not be adequate to cover potential claims

The financial guarantees issued by our insurance companies insure the financial performance of the obligations guaranteed over an extended period of time, in some cases over 30 years, under policies that we have, in most circumstances, no right to cancel. As a result of the lack of statistical paid loss data due to the historically low level of paid claims in our financial guarantee business, we do not use traditional actuarial approaches to determine our loss reserves. The establishment of the appropriate level of loss reserves is an inherently uncertain process involving numerous estimates and subjective judgments by management, and therefore, there can be no assurance that actual paid claims in our insured portfolio will not exceed its loss reserves. Small changes in the assumptions underlying these estimates could significantly impact loss expectations. Additionally, we use both internal models as well as models generated by third-party consultants and customized by us to project future paid claims on our insured portfolio and establish loss reserves. There can be no assurance that the future loss projections based on these models are accurate.

Losses on RMBS related to the large number of ineligible mortgage loans included in RMBS securitizations that we insured as well as unprecedented volatility in the credit markets that began in the fourth quarter of 2007 has caused us to increase our loss projections substantially several times especially for RMBS transactions, where expected losses are far worse than originally expected and in many cases far worse than the worst historical losses. As a result, historical loss data may have limited value in predicting future RMBS losses. Moreover, in sizing loss reserves with respect to our insured transactions, we take into account expected recoveries from originators of the transactions arising from our contractual rights of put-back of ineligible loans, and these estimated recoveries may differ from realized recoveries due to the outcome of litigation, the cost of litigation, error in determining breach rates, counterparty credit risk, the potential for delay and other sources of uncertainty. In addition, we recorded our first credit impairments related to CMBS exposure in 2010, which reflect our current estimate of ultimate losses. However, if the deterioration of the CRE market worsens, we could incur substantial losses on our CMBS and CRE portfolio in excess of these estimates. We recorded losses and LAE of $2.7 billion related to insured RMBS exposures, after the elimination of a $60 million benefit as a result from consolidating VIEs, since the third quarter of 2007 (including a $3 million benefit in 2010 after the elimination of a $60 million benefit as a result from consolidating VIEs). Our financial guarantee ABS CDO portfolio has also seen considerable stress and credit deterioration in the market. To date, we have recorded losses and LAE of $270 million, after the elimination of a $71 million expense as a result from consolidating VIEs (including $118 million in 2010 after the elimination of a $71 million expense as a result from consolidating VIEs), on the ABS CDOs that have case basis reserves as of December 31, 2010. During 2010, losses and LAE of $159 million, after the elimination of a $79 million expense as a result from consolidating VIEs, was recorded for the entire structured finance portfolio.

Since our insured credit derivatives have similar terms, conditions, risks, and economic profiles to our financial guarantee insurance policies, we evaluate them for impairment periodically in the same way that we estimate loss and LAE for our financial guarantee policies. Since the third quarter of 2007 we have recorded impairments of $3.7 billion (including $1.2 billion of impairments in 2010) related to insured credit derivatives across our structured finance insured portfolio. Future deterioration in the performance of RMBS, CMBS, CDOs of ABS or other obligations we insure or reinsure could lead to the establishment of additional loss reserves or impairments and further losses or reductions in income. There can be no assurance that the estimates of probable and estimable losses are accurate. Actual paid claims could exceed our estimate and could significantly exceed our loss reserves. If our loss reserves are not adequate to cover actual paid claims, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Recent difficult economic conditions may materially adversely affect our business and results of operations and they may not improve in the near future, or may worsen

Our results of operations are materially affected by general economic conditions, both in the U.S. and elsewhere around the world. Beginning in the second half of 2007 and continuing in 2008, global financial, equity and other markets experienced significant stress, which reached unprecedented levels in the fourth quarter of 2008. While the U.S. economy has grown over the past six quarters and many segments of the global capital markets have since recovered, continued concerns over the availability and cost of credit for certain borrowers, the U.S. mortgage market and a declining or flat real estate market in the U.S. have contributed to diminished expectations for the global economy and certain markets going forward. These factors, combined with low business and

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

consumer confidence and high unemployment, precipitated a recession and slow recovery in 2008-2010 which continues to challenge the U.S. and other overall economies and suggested a prolonged depression of the real estate market and the possibility of a "double dip" in both house prices and the broader economy.

Losses resulting from recent poor economic conditions and the related weak performance of RMBS (in particular due to the inclusion of ineligible loans in RMBS we insured), as well as CMBS, have adversely impacted, and continue to impact our results and financial condition. In addition, recessions, increases in corporate, municipal, sovereign, sub-sovereign or consumer default rates and other general economic conditions may adversely impact the Company's prospects for future business, as well as the performance of our insured portfolios and the Company's investment portfolio. In particular, the deterioration of certain sectors of the credit markets has caused a significant decline in the number of structured finance securities that have been issued since the fourth quarter of 2007. There can be no assurance that the market for structured finance securities will recover or that we will achieve the credit ratings necessary to insure new structured finance issuances, which may adversely affect our business prospects. In addition, U.S. public finance obligations supported by specified revenue streams, such as revenue bonds issued by toll road authorities, municipal utilities or airport authorities, may be adversely affected by revenue declines resulting from economic recession, reduced demand, changing demographics or other factors.

Insured credit derivatives may be riskier than our traditional financial guarantee products

The structured finance and international segment's financial guarantee contracts and CDS contracts generally cannot be accelerated, thereby mitigating liquidity risk. However, with respect to the insurance of CDS contracts, in certain events, including the insolvency or payment default of the insurer or the issuer of the CDS, the CDS contracts may be subject to termination by the counterparty, triggering a claim for the fair value of the contract. In addition, credit derivative transactions are governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") documentation and operate differently from financial guarantee insurance policies. For example, the Company's control rights with respect to a reference obligation under a credit derivative may be more limited than when it issues a financial guarantee insurance policy on a direct primary basis. In addition, a credit derivative may be terminated for a breach of the ISDA documentation or other specific events, unlike financial guarantee insurance policies. If a credit derivative is terminated, the Company could be required to make a mark-to-market payment as determined under the ISDA documentation.

Servicer risk could adversely impact performance of Structured Finance transactions

Structured finance obligations contain certain risks including servicer risk, which relates to problems with the transaction servicer (the entity which is responsible for collecting the cash flow from the asset pool) that could affect the servicing and performance of the underlying assets. Structural risks primarily involve bankruptcy risks, such as whether the servicer of the assets may be required to delay the remittance of any cash collections held by it or received by it after the time it becomes subject to bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings. Structured finance transactions are usually structured to reduce the risk to the investors from the bankruptcy or insolvency of the servicer. The ability of the servicer to properly service and collect on the underlying assets can contribute to the performance of a transaction. The ability of the servicer to maintain contact with borrowers is especially important in transactions that included improperly originated or ineligible loans. Certain of the lawsuits we have filed allege that the servicer has failed to perform its duties as contractually required. While we assess future servicer performance through our servicer due diligence and underwriting guidelines, our formal credit review and approval process and our post-closing servicing review and monitoring, there is no assurance that the servicer will properly affect its duties.

Some of the state and local governments and finance authorities that issue public finance obligations we insure are experiencing unprecedented budget shortfalls that could result in increased credit losses or impairments on those obligations

We have historically experienced low levels of defaults in our U.S. public finance insured portfolio, including during the financial crisis that began in mid-2007. However, recently many state and local governments that issue some of the obligations we insure have reported unprecedented budget shortfalls that will require them to significantly raise taxes and/or cut spending in order to satisfy their obligations. While there has been some support provided by the U.S. federal government designed to provide aid to state and local governments, certain

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

state and local governments remain under extreme financial stress. If the issuers of the obligations in our public finance portfolio are unable to raise taxes, cut spending, or receive federal assistance, we may experience losses or impairments on those obligations, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial modeling contains uncertainty over ultimate outcomes which makes it difficult to estimate liquidity, potential paid claims, loss reserves and mark-to-market

The Company uses third-party and internal financial models to estimate liquidity, potential paid claims, loss reserves and mark-to-market. We use internal financial models to conduct liquidity stress-scenario testing to ensure that we maintain cash and liquid securities in an amount in excess of all stress scenario payment requirements. These measurements are performed on a legal entity and operating segment basis. We also rely on financial models, generated internally and supplemented by models generated by third parties, to estimate factors relating to the highly complex securities we insure, including future credit performance of the underlying assets, and to evaluate structures, rights and our potential obligations over time. We also use internal models for ongoing portfolio monitoring and to estimate case basis loss reserves and, where applicable, to mark our obligations under our contracts to market and may supplement such models with third-party models or use third-party experts to consult with our internal modeling specialists. Both internal and external models are subject to model risk and there can be no assurance that these models are accurate or comprehensive in estimating our liquidity, potential future paid claims and related loss reserves or that they are similar to methodologies employed by our competitors, counterparties or other market participants. Estimates of our future paid claims, in particular, may materially impact our liquidity position. In addition, changes to our paid claims, loss reserve or mark-to-market models have been made recently and may be warranted in the future. These changes could materially impact our financial results.

Our risk management policies and procedures may not detect or prevent future losses

We assess our risk management policies and procedures on a periodic basis. As a result of such assessment, we may take steps to change our internal risk assessment capabilities and procedures, our portfolio management policies, systems and processes and our policies and procedures for monitoring and assessing the performance of our insured portfolio in changing market conditions. There can be no assurance, however, that these steps will be adequate to avoid future losses.

Geopolitical conditions may adversely affect our business prospects and insured portfolio

General global unrest, fraud, terrorism, catastrophic events, natural disasters, pandemics or similar events could further disrupt the economy in the U.S. and the other countries where we have insured exposure or operate our businesses and could have a direct material adverse impact on certain industries and on general economic activity. Furthermore, in certain jurisdictions outside the U.S. we face higher risks of governmental intervention through nationalization or expropriation of assets, an inability to enforce our rights in court or otherwise and corruption, which may cause us to incur losses on the assets we insure or reputational harm. The Company has exposure in certain sectors that could suffer increased delinquencies and defaults as a direct result of these types of events. Moreover, we are exposed to correlation risk as a result of the possibility that multiple credits will experience losses as a result of any such event or series of events, in particular exposures that are backed by revenues from business and personal travel, such as domestic enhanced equipment trust certificate aircraft securitizations and bonds backed by hotel taxes and car rental fleet securitizations. To the extent that certain corporate sectors may be vulnerable to credit deterioration and increased defaults in the event of future global unrest, CDOs backed by pools of corporate debt issuances in those stressed sectors could also be adversely impacted.

The Company’s insurance operations underwrite exposures to the Company’s reasonable expectation of future performance as well as at various stress levels estimating defaults and other conditions at levels higher than are reasonably expected to occur. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company will not incur material losses if the economic stress and increased defaults in certain sectors caused by global unrest, fraud, terrorism, catastrophic events, natural disasters, pandemics or similar events in the future is or will be more severe than the Company currently foresees and had assumed in underwriting its exposures and estimating loss reserves.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

Liquidity and Market Related Risk Factors

Adverse developments in the credit markets may materially and adversely affect our ability to meet liquidity needs

As a financial services company, we are particularly sensitive to liquidity risk, which is the probability that an enterprise will not have sufficient resources to meet contractual payment obligations when due. Management of liquidity risk is of critical importance to financial services companies, and most failures of financial institutions have occurred in large part due to their inability to maintain sufficient liquidity resources under adverse circumstances. Generally, lack of sufficient resources results from an enterprise's inability to sell assets at values necessary to satisfy payment obligations, the inability to access new capital through the issuance of equity or debt and/or an unexpected acceleration of payments required to settle liabilities.

We encounter liquidity risk in our insurance operations, wind-down asset/liability products and conduits business and corporate operations. The effects of the credit crisis which began in the subprime segment of the mortgage-backed securities market and spread to a wide range of financial institutions and markets, asset losses and sectors, has caused the Company to experience material increased liquidity risk pressures in all of its operations and businesses. In particular, since the fourth quarter of 2007, MBIA Corp. has paid $5.5 billion of gross claims, including $461 million of claims made on behalf of consolidated VIEs, on policies insuring second-lien and alternative A-paper ("Alt-A") RMBS securitizations, which we believe were driven primarily by a substantial number of ineligible mortgage loans being placed in the securitizations in breach of the representations and warranties of the sellers/servicers. Furthermore, while we recorded our first impairments related to CMBS exposure in 2010, if current trends worsen and result in substantial defaults and losses on the underlying loans, we could incur substantial additional losses on our insured CMBS and CRE portfolio in the future. In MBIA Corp.'s outstanding insured portfolio, these types of insured exposures have exhibited the highest degree of payment volatility and continue to pose material liquidity risk to MBIA Corp.

The elevated loss payments and resulting ratings downgrades for our insurance companies that began in June 2008 caused a drop in cash from new direct insurance writings. The downgrades have resulted in the termination and collateralization of certain investment agreements and, together with the rising cost and declining availability of funding and illiquidity of many asset classes, caused the Company to begin winding down its asset/liability products and conduit businesses in 2008 as a result of the rebalancing of the portfolio. There are two primary risks in the business. First, to the extent we experience further asset impairments, asset or liability cash flow variability or reductions in the market value or rating eligibility of assets pledged as collateral, we may have insufficient resources to meet any increase in collateral margin requirements on guaranteed investment contracts or intercompany and third party liquidity or swap arrangements. In such events, we may be forced to sell additional assets at potentially substantial losses to meet such obligations. Second, as a result of a deficit in this business of cash, investments and other liquid assets at amortized cost to debt issued to third parties and affiliates at amortized cost, which deficit is expected to increase as a result of the negative spread in the portfolio, we may have insufficient assets to make all payments due on the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations as they come due. In order to address this deficit, the Company is pursuing strategies such as investing in assets that produce higher yields and seeking to purchase liabilities at a discount, and may be required to pursue additional strategies such as raising capital to resolve the deficit. While the asset/liability products segment may receive further liquidity support from our corporate segment, there can be no assurance that such support would be adequate to meet all payment obligations. In the event that the value of the assets in the asset/liability products business is insufficient to repay the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations or other financial requirements when due, the Company, or MBIA Corp. as guarantor of the investment agreements and GFL MTNs, may be called upon to satisfy the obligations.

In addition, the impact of the elevated loss payments and resulting ratings downgrades on the Company's operating businesses combined with the effect of the Transformation of our insurance business has for the time being eliminated MBIA Corp.'s ability to pay dividends to the holding company, if needed, to enable the holding company to meet its debt service and other operating expense needs, and the plaintiffs in the litigation challenging the establishment of National have initiated a court proceeding challenging the NYSID's approval of National's surplus reset which facilitated its ability to pay dividends. Furthermore, it is unclear whether the Company or its subsidiaries will be able to access the capital markets, particularly before the Transformation litigation is resolved. See "Legal Proceedings" in Part I, Item 3. Finally, if certain of our corporate debt obligations

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

were to become accelerated, which could occur due to MBIA Corp. entering rehabilitation proceedings, among other events, MBIA Inc. might have insufficient assets to repay the accelerated obligations.

If losses on the Company's RMBS, CDO and CMBS transactions rise, market and economic conditions worsen, and the Company is not successful or is delayed in realizing expected loss recoveries, the Company could face additional liquidity pressure in all of its operations and businesses. Further stress could increase liquidity demands on the Company or decrease its liquidity supply through additional defaulted insured exposures or devaluations and/or impairments of its invested assets. These pressures could arise from exposures beyond residential mortgage related stress, which to date has been the main cause of stress, in particular from the CMBS sector, which has begun to deteriorate. For further discussion on the Company's liquidity risk, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity" in Part II, Item 7.

An inability to access capital could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition and ultimately adversely affect liquidity

The Company's access to external sources of financing, as well as the cost of such financing, is dependent on various factors, including (i) the long term debt ratings of the Company, (ii) the insurance financial strength ratings and long-term business prospects of our insurance companies, (iii) the perceptions of the financial strength of our insurance companies and MBIA Inc., and (iv) the outcome of the Transformation litigation. Our debt ratings are influenced by numerous factors, either in absolute terms or relative to our peer group, such as financial leverage, balance sheet strength, capital structure and earnings trends. If we cannot obtain adequate capital on favorable terms or at all, our business, future growth, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Beginning in the second half of 2008, the volatility and disruption in the global credit markets exerted downward pressure on availability of liquidity and credit capacity for certain issuers, including MBIA, with credit spreads widening considerably.

As a result of the illiquidity of fixed-income markets during 2008, we implemented intercompany agreements to provide additional liquidity from MBIA Inc., MBIA Corp., National and Meridian to the asset/liability products business, and this has reduced the liquidity resources available to MBIA Inc., MBIA Corp., National and Meridian for other purposes. Furthermore, the Company drew its contingent capital facility and no longer maintains credit facilities with third-party providers. There can be no assurance that replacement facilities will be available in the future, in particular prior to the resolution of the Transformation litigation. The inability to obtain adequate replacement capital on favorable terms or at all could have an adverse impact on the Company's business and financial condition.

To the extent that we are unable to access capital, our insurance companies may not have sufficient liquidity to meet their obligations, will have less capacity to write business and may not be able to pay dividends to us without experiencing adverse rating agency action. Accordingly, our inability to maintain access to capital on favorable terms could have an adverse impact on our ability to pay losses and debt obligations, to pay dividends on our capital stock, to pay principal and interest on our indebtedness, to pay our operating expenses and to make capital investments in our subsidiaries. See "—Our holding company structure and certain regulatory and other constraints could affect our ability to pay dividends and make other payments" in this section.

Our holding company structure and certain regulatory and other constraints could affect our ability to pay dividends and make other payments

We are a holding company and rely to a significant degree on the operations of our principal operating subsidiaries, National, MBIA Corp. and Cutwater, and certain other smaller subsidiaries. As such, we are largely dependent on dividends or advances in the form of intercompany loans from our insurance companies to pay dividends, to the extent payable, on our capital stock, to pay principal and interest on our indebtedness and to make capital investments in our subsidiaries, among other items. Our insurance companies are subject to various statutory and regulatory restrictions, applicable to insurance companies generally, that limit the amount of cash dividends, loans and advances that those subsidiaries may pay to us. Regulations relating to capital requirements affecting some of our other subsidiaries may also restrict their ability to pay dividends and other distributions and make loans to us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

Under New York law, National and MBIA Corp. may generally pay stockholder dividends only out of statutory earned surplus and subject to additional limits, as described in "Business—Insurance Regulation" in Part I, Item 1 and "Note 17: Insurance Regulations and Dividends" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries in Part II, Item 8. MBIA Corp. is currently unable to pay dividends because of its reported negative surplus, and while National had dividend capacity of $91 million as of December 31, 2010, at the current time we do not intend for National to declare dividends and in October 2010, the plaintiffs in the litigation challenging the establishment of National initiated a court proceeding challenging the NYSID's approval of National's surplus reset which facilitated its ability to pay dividends. Dividends payments by MBIA UK and MBIA Mexico to MBIA Insurance Corporation are also limited by the laws of their respective jurisdictions.

Additionally, under New York law, the Superintendent may apply for an order directing the rehabilitation or liquidation of a domestic insurance company under certain circumstances, including upon the insolvency of the company, if the company has willfully violated its charter or New York law or if the company is found, after examination, to be in such condition that further transaction of business would be hazardous to its policyholders, creditors or the public. The Superintendent may also suspend an insurer's license, restrict its license authority, or limit the amount of premiums written in New York if, after a hearing, the Superintendent determines that the insurer's surplus to policyholders is not adequate in relation to its outstanding liabilities or financial needs. If the Superintendent were to take any such action with respect to National or MBIA Corp., it would likely result in the reduction or elimination of the payment of dividends to us.

The inability of our insurance companies to pay dividends in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our cash requirements at the holding company level could affect our ability to repay our debt and have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates could adversely affect our financial condition and future business

Increases in prevailing interest rate levels can adversely affect the value of MBIA's investment portfolio and, therefore, our financial condition. In the event that investments must be sold in order to make payments on insured exposures or other liabilities, such investments would likely be sold at discounted prices. Lower interest rates can also result in lower net interest income since a substantial portion of assets are now held in cash and cash equivalents given the increased focus on liquidity. Additionally, in the insurance operations, increasing interest rates could lead to increased credit stress on transactions in our insured portfolio, while a decline in interest rates could result in larger loss reserves on a present value basis.

While we are not currently writing any new financial guarantee insurance, we expect to do so in the future. Prevailing interest rate levels can affect demand for financial guarantee insurance. Lower interest rates are typically accompanied by narrower spreads between insured and uninsured obligations. The purchase of insurance during periods of relatively narrower interest rate spreads will generally provide lower cost savings to the issuer than during periods of relatively wider spreads. These lower cost savings could be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in demand for financial guarantee insurance. Increased interest rates may decrease attractiveness for issuers to enter into capital markets transactions, resulting in a corresponding decreasing demand for financial guarantee insurance in the future.

In addition, the Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation risk in respect of assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars. In addition to insured liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, some of the remaining liabilities of our asset/liability management business are denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars and the assets of our asset/liability management business are generally denominated in U.S. dollars. Accordingly, the weakening of the U.S. dollar versus foreign currencies could substantially increase our potential obligations and statutory capital exposure. Conversely, the Company regularly makes investments denominated in a foreign currency, in particular as part of a remediation strategy or as an economic hedge against potential future loss payments, and the weakening of the foreign currency versus the U.S. dollar will diminish the value of such non-U.S. dollar denominated asset. Exchange rates have fluctuated significantly in recent periods and may continue to do so in the future, which could adversely impact the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

Revenues and liquidity would be adversely impacted due to a decline in realization of installment premiums

Due to the installment nature of a significant percentage of its premium income, MBIA Corp. has an embedded future revenue stream. The amount of installment premiums actually realized by MBIA Corp. could be reduced in the future due to factors such as not insuring new transactions, early termination of insurance contracts, accelerated prepayments of underlying obligations, commutation of existing financial guarantee insurance policies or non-payment. Such a reduction would result in lower revenues and reduced liquidity.

We are required to report credit derivatives at fair value, which subjects our results of operations to volatility and losses and could lead to negative shareholders' equity for the Company or MBIA Corp. on a GAAP basis

Any event causing credit spreads on an underlying security referenced in a credit derivative we insure, or on a credit derivative referencing an MBIA Inc. security (an "MBIA credit derivative"), to either widen or tighten will affect the fair value of the credit derivative and may increase the volatility of our earnings.

As changes in fair value can be caused by factors unrelated to the performance of our business and structured finance credit portfolio, including general market conditions and perceptions of credit risk, as well as market use of credit derivatives for hedging purposes unrelated to the specific referenced credits in addition to events that affect particular credit derivative exposure, the application of fair value accounting may cause our earnings to be more volatile than would be suggested by the underlying performance of our business operations and structured finance credit portfolio. Furthermore, volatility in our asset values, loss reserves, impairments or fair value of insured credit derivatives could cause our shareholders' equity, and/or that of MBIA Corp., to be negative on a GAAP basis in a future period, which may adversely impact investors' perceptions of the value of the Company.

The global re-pricing of credit risk beginning in the fourth quarter of 2007 caused unprecedented volatility and markdowns in the valuation of these credit derivatives. In addition, due to the complexity of fair value accounting and the application of the accounting guidance for derivative instruments and the accounting guidance for fair value measurement, future amendments or interpretations of derivative and fair value accounting may cause us to modify our accounting methodology in a manner which may have an adverse impact on our financial results. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Estimates" in Part II, Item 7 for additional information on the valuation of derivatives.

Current accounting standards mandate that we measure the fair value of our insurance policies of CDS. Market prices are generally available for traded securities and market standard CDS but are less available or accurate for highly customized CDS. Most of the derivative contracts the Company insures are the latter as they are non-traded structured credit derivative transactions. Moreover, at the present time, we do not have access to the fair value estimates of the insurance beneficiaries and there can be no assurance that those counterparties' (or any other market participants) estimates would be the same as our fair values.

Since the fourth quarter of 2007, we have observed a widening of market spreads and credit ratings downgrades of collateral underlying certain CDO tranches we insure. The mark-to-market for the insured credit derivative portfolio has fluctuated significantly over the last twelve quarters, resulting in volatility in MBIA's earnings, moving from losses of $3.6 billion in the first quarter of 2008, to gains of $3.3 billion and $105 million in the second and third quarters of 2008, respectively, followed by a loss of $1.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2008. In the first and second quarters of 2009, there were gains of $1.6 billion and $424 million, respectively, followed by a loss of $810 million in the third quarter and a gain of $428 million in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter of 2010, there was a loss of $2.2 billion, followed by a gain of $1.5 billion in the second quarter, followed by a third quarter loss of $1.0 billion, and a fourth quarter gain of $1.1 billion. The volatility was primarily a result of changes in credit spreads, collateral erosion, rating migration, model and input enhancements and fluctuations in MBIA's spreads and recovery rates.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

Strategic Plan Related Risk Factors

Transformation-related litigation has had an adverse effect on our business prospects, and an unfavorable resolution of the litigation could have a material adverse effect on our business prospects, and results of operations and financial condition in the future

We are a defendant in several actions in which the plaintiffs seek to unwind Transformation or otherwise declare National responsible for the insured obligations of MBIA Corp. Our success in defending Transformation is an integral part of our strategic plan. In particular, we hope to achieve a high rating for National as quickly as possible in order to take advantage of immediate opportunities in the public finance market. Transformation-related litigation has created uncertainty around the legal separation of the liabilities of National and MBIA Corp., which has in turn hindered our ability to raise capital and achieve the desired ratings and adversely impacted the prospect of writing new business. The Company is vigorously defending Transformation in the subject litigations and expects ultimately to prevail on the merits. However, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will prevail in this litigation and the failure by the Company ultimately to prevail in this litigation could have a material adverse effect on its ability to implement its strategy and on its business, results of operations or financial condition.

An inability to achieve high stable insurer financial strength ratings for National or any of our other insurance companies from the major rating agencies or to generate investor demand for their financial guarantees may adversely affect our results of operations and business prospects

National's and our other insurance companies' ability to write new business and to compete with other financial guarantors is currently largely dependent on the financial strength ratings assigned to them by the major rating agencies and the financial enhancement rating also assigned by S&P, as well as the financial strength of our insurance companies and investors' perceptions of their financial strength. As a result of downgrades of our insurance companies' financial strength ratings and poor investor perception of their financial strength, we are currently not originating new financial guarantee business. Many requirements imposed by the rating agencies in order for our insurance companies to achieve and maintain high insurer financial strength ratings are outside of our control, and such requirements may necessitate that we raise additional capital or take other remedial actions in a relatively short timeframe in order to achieve or maintain the ratings necessary to attract new business and compete with other financial guarantee insurers and could make the conduct of the business uneconomical. Our inability to raise capital on favorable terms could therefore materially adversely affect the business prospects of our insurance companies. Furthermore, no assurance can be given that we will successfully comply with rating agency requirements, that these requirements or the related models and methodologies will not change or that, even if we comply with these requirements, one or more rating agency will not lower or withdraw its financial strength ratings with respect to any of our insurance companies. In January 2011, S&P proposed, and requested comment on, changes to its rating methodology for financial guarantee insurers. If implemented in their current form, the proposed changes would substantially increase the amount of capital required to achieve S&P's highest ratings and would incorporate additional qualitative considerations into the ratings process. As a result, our insurers could be downgraded in the near term, could be unable to achieve S&P's highest ratings in the future, could choose not to take the steps necessary to obtain the highest S&P ratings or could choose to stop carrying the S&P ratings. The absence of S&P's highest ratings, which have typically been required to write financial guarantee insurance, could adversely impact the premiums our insurers can charge and could diminish the acceptance of our financial guarantee insurance products.

In addition, no assurance can be given that poor investor perception of our financial strength will not persist regardless of our ratings or ability to raise capital. Finally, our inability to come into compliance with the rating agency and regulatory single and aggregate risk limits that National and MBIA Corp. exceeded as a result of Transformation may also prevent us from writing future new business in the categories of risks that were exceeded, in the case of the regulatory limits, or result in a downgrade, in the case of rating agency limits, and may adversely affect our business prospects, and our failure to come into compliance with these guidelines and rules increases the risk of experiencing a large single loss or series of losses. We are unlikely to comply with the rating agencies requirements or to generate investor demand for our financial guarantees until we have resolved the Transformation litigation.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

Downgrades of the ratings of securities that we insure may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition

Individual credits in our insured portfolio (including potential new credits) are assessed a rating agency "capital charge" based on a variety of factors, including the nature of the credits' risk types, underlying ratings, tenor and expected and actual performance. In the event of an actual or perceived deterioration in creditworthiness, a reduction in the underlying rating or a change in the rating agency capital methodology, we may be required to hold more capital in reserve against credits in the insured portfolio, regardless of whether losses actually occur, or against potential new business. Significant reductions in underlying ratings of credits in an insured portfolio can produce significant increases in assessed "capital charges." There can be no assurance that each of our insurance company's capital position will be adequate to meet any increased rating agency reserve requirements or that each insurance company will be able to secure additional capital necessary to support increased reserve requirements, especially at a time of actual or perceived deterioration in creditworthiness of new or existing credits. Unless we were able to increase available capital, an increase in capital charges could reduce the amount of capital available to support our ratings and could have an adverse effect on our ability to write new business.

Since 2008, Moody's and S&P announced the downgrade of, or other negative ratings actions with respect to, certain transactions that we insure, as well as a large number of structured finance transactions that serve as collateral in structured finance transactions that we insure. There can be no assurance that additional securities in our insured portfolio will not be reviewed and downgraded in the future. Moreover, we do not know if, and when, the rating agencies might review additional securities in our insured portfolio or review again securities that have already been reviewed and/or downgraded. Downgrades of credits that we insure will result in higher capital charges to that insurance company under the relevant rating agency model or models, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition going forward.

Competition may have an adverse effect on our businesses

The businesses in which we expect our insurance companies to participate may be highly competitive. They may face competition from other financial guarantee insurance companies and other forms of credit enhancement, including senior-subordinated structures, credit derivatives, letters of credit and guarantees (for example, mortgage guarantees where pools of mortgage loans secure debt service payments) provided by banks and other financial institutions. In addition, alternative financing structures may be developed that do not employ third-party credit enhancement. Furthermore, while one financial guarantee insurance company has written the vast majority of U.S. public finance new business since 2009, additional industry participants may emerge. Recent changes proposed to Article 69 of the New York Insurance Law, which regulates New York domiciled financial guarantee companies, could lower the barriers to entry for competitors by permitting use of net value of a qualified trust as an asset to satisfy reserving requirements. Increased competition, either in terms of price, alternative structures, or the emergence of new providers of credit enhancement, could have an adverse effect on our insurance companies' business prospects. The uncertainty created by market conditions and the related unpredictable actions of the regulators in the U.S. and foreign markets we serve may create unforeseen competitive advantages for our competitors due to, among other things, explicit or implied support from the government.

Cutwater faces intense competition from banks, insurance companies and independent companies who provide investment advisory services, as well as with companies who manage their investments in-house. Competition varies by product and typically can range from very large asset management firms to very small operations. Cutwater's ability to compete for new advisory services business and to retain existing accounts is largely dependent on its investment performance for a specific client or in general (typically versus established benchmark indices), the consistency of performance through market cycles, fee levels charged and the level of client service provided. A decline in our competitive position as to one or more of these factors could adversely affect our profitability and assets under management. Furthermore, many of Cutwater's competitors are large and well established and some have greater market share and breadth of distribution and offer a broader range of products, services or features. In order to compete for business, Cutwater may be required to expend a significant portion of its earnings on attracting new business, which would diminish the amount of dividends it can pay to MBIA Inc. Such competition could have an adverse impact on its ability to attract and retain business, which could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

In addition, in 2009 the Company formed LatAm and International Advisory in order to provide financial advisory services to Latin American and European clients, respectively, and during 2010 the Company sought to grow

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

these businesses. LatAm and International Advisory are also subject to intense competition, and expansion of these businesses may require expenditures of capital, and management's and employees' time and there can be no assurance that these businesses will ultimately be successful.

Future demand for financial guarantee insurance depends on market and other factors that we do not control

The demand for financial guarantee insurance depends upon many factors, some of which are beyond the control of the Company. Our ability to attract and compete for financial guarantee business is largely dependent on the financial strength ratings assigned to our insurance companies by the major rating agencies. In addition, the perceived financial strength of all financial guarantee insurers also affects demand for financial guarantee insurance. Since 2008 all financial guarantee insurers' insurer financial strength ratings have been downgraded, placed on review for a possible downgrade or had their outlooks changed to "negative," and the industry-wide downgrades may have eroded investors' confidence in the benefits of bond insurance. We do not expect the demand for financial guarantee insurance to regain its former levels in the near term, if ever.

We believe that issuers and investors will distinguish among financial guarantors on the basis of various factors, including rating agency assessment, capitalization, size, insured portfolio concentration and financial performance. These distinctions may result in differentials in trading levels for securities insured by particular financial guarantors which, in turn, may provide a competitive advantage to those financial guarantors with better trading characteristics. In addition, various investors may, due to regulatory or internal guidelines, lack additional capacity to purchase securities insured by certain financial guarantors, which may provide a competitive advantage to guarantors with fewer insured obligations outstanding. Differentials in trading values or investor capacity constraints that do not favor us would have an adverse effect on our ability to attract new business at appropriate pricing levels, and we have experienced a cessation in new financial guarantee business which is attributable to rating agency actions and their impact on investor perception.

Additionally, in the face of the disruption in the credit markets and the ratings actions of Fitch, Moody's and S&P concerning financial guarantee insurers generally and us in particular, the price of our common stock has experienced a significant decline and there has been a widening of spreads on our CDS. This widening of spreads on our CDS could impact the perception of our financial condition by our insured bondholders and counterparties and could affect their willingness to purchase our insured bonds and to enter into transactions with us.

Regulatory change could adversely affect our businesses, and regulations limit investors' ability to effect a takeover or business combination that shareholders might consider in their best interests

The financial guarantee insurance industry has historically been and will continue to be subject to the direct and indirect effects of governmental regulation, including insurance laws, securities laws, tax laws, legal precedents and accounting rules affecting asset-backed and municipal obligations, as well as changes in those laws. These laws limit investors' ability to effect a takeover or business combination, and the failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could expose our insurance companies, their directors or shareholders to fines, the loss of their insurance licenses, and the inability to engage in certain business activity, as the case may be.

Any person seeking to acquire a controlling interest in us would face various regulatory obstacles which may delay, deter or prevent a takeover attempt that stockholders of MBIA Inc. might consider in their best interests. In particular, both New York State insurance law and United Kingdom's law prohibit an entity from acquiring control of a regulated insurer without the prior approval of the NYSID or the FSA, as applicable. Generally, an entity is presumed to have control of an insurance company if it owns, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting stock of that insurance company or its parent company, or otherwise exerts voting or management control over the insurer or parent company. Accordingly, an investor wishing to effect a takeover or business combination could be significantly delayed or prohibited from doing so by the regulatory approval requirements.

In addition, future legislative, regulatory or judicial changes could adversely affect our insurance companies' ability to pursue business, materially impacting our financial results. The NYSID has issued best practices regarding the laws and regulations that are applicable to our insurance companies and to other monoline financial guarantee insurance companies and has indicated that it expects to propose legislative and regulatory changes to codify

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

these best practices. Furthermore in 2009 and 2010 new bills were introduced into the New York legislature to amend the New York Insurance Law to enhance the regulation of financial guarantee insurers which would impose limits on the manner and amount of business written by the Company. See “Business—Our Insurance Operations—Insurance Regulation—New York Insurance Regulation” In Part I, Item 1. On the U.S. federal level, members of the U.S. Congress and federal regulatory bodies have suggested federal oversight and regulation of insurance, including bond insurance. Internationally, insurance regulators in the European Union are reviewing and plan to revise the capital adequacy requirements applicable to insurers in the European Union, including MBIA UK, and are contemplating a directive that would increase regulation of derivative instruments that could impact MBIA UK’s insured derivatives.

While it is not possible to predict if new laws, regulations or interpretations will be enacted or the impact they would have, any changes to such laws and regulations or the NYSID’s interpretation thereof could subject MBIA to further restrictions on the type of business that it is authorized to insure, especially in the structured finance area. Any such restrictions could have a material effect on the amount of premiums that MBIA earns in the future. Additionally, any changes to such laws and regulations could subject our insurance companies to increase reserving and capital requirements or more stringent regulation generally, which could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and future business. Finally, changes to accounting standards and regulations may require modifications to our accounting methodology, both prospectively and for prior periods; and such changes could have an adverse impact on our reported financial results and/or make it more difficult for investors to understand the economics of our business; and may thus influence the types or volume of business that we may choose to pursue.

Our insured credit derivatives could be subject to collateral posting and/or capital requirements as a result of Federal financial regulatory reforms, resulting in potentially significant adverse financial implications for MBIA Corp.

In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Reform and Consumer Protection Act was signed into law for the purpose of enacting broad financial industry regulation reform, including by enhancing regulation of over-the-counter derivatives through, among other things, imposing margin and capital requirements on certain market participants. Although MBIA Corp. is not required contractually to post collateral on its insured credit derivatives, the Act, if applied on a retroactive basis to MBIA Corp., could result in significant regulatory collateral and/or capital requirements on MBIA Corp. in connection with its outstanding insured credit derivatives. As a result, the Act could, depending on the ultimate interpretation and implementation of these provisions by regulators, have significant adverse financial implications for MBIA Corp. MBIA, along with other financial institutions, has provided comments to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the SEC stating our concerns and objections to these provisions.

General Risk Factors

Private litigation claims could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition

As further set forth in “Legal Proceedings” in Part I, Item 3, the Company is named as a defendant in a number of litigations. In addition to the Transformation litigation, these include several private securities class actions and shareholder derivative lawsuits where the Company is named along with certain of its current and former officers. The Company is also the defendant in a number of cases brought by municipalities stemming from insured transactions, and in the ordinary course of business, the Company and its subsidiaries are routinely defendants in or parties to pending and threatened legal actions and proceedings brought on behalf of various classes of claimants, including counterparties in various transactions.

Although the Company intends to vigorously defend against the aforementioned actions and against other potential actions, an adverse ultimate outcome in these actions could result in a loss and have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, results of operations or financial condition.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

Adverse results from our wind-down businesses' activities due to declining asset values, credit impairments and poor performance of assets could adversely affect our financial position and results of operation

Our wind-down businesses are important to our overall financial results. Events that negatively affect the performance of the wind-down businesses could have a negative effect on the overall performance of the Company, separate and distinct from the performance of the Company's financial guarantee business. Since 2008, adverse results related to the wind-down businesses primarily included realized losses from credit impairments and negative spread between earnings on assets and the interest cost of liabilities. Currently, the wind-down portfolio has a deficit of cash, investments and other liquid assets at amortized cost to debt issued to third parties and affiliates at amortized cost. The wind-down businesses' results may also be adversely impacted by further declining asset values that would result in realized losses if those assets are required to be sold in order to satisfy the wind-down businesses' liabilities.

Ownership Change under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code can have adverse tax consequences

In connection with transactions in our shares from time to time, we may in the future experience an "ownership change" within the meaning of Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions increasing the aggregate ownership of certain stockholders in our stock by more than 50 percentage points over a testing period (generally three years). If an ownership change were to occur, our ability to use certain tax attributes, including certain losses, credits, deductions or tax basis, may be limited. Calculating whether a Section 382 ownership change has occurred is subject to uncertainties, including the complexity and ambiguity of Section 382 and limitations on a publicly traded company's knowledge as to the ownership of, and transactions in, its securities. The Company performs detailed calculations during each quarter to determine if an ownership change has occurred and, based on the Company's current methodology of calculation, a Section 382 ownership change has not taken place. However, if, in the future, a Section 382 ownership change is triggered under the current method of determining an ownership change and, as a result, the Company is subjected to greater limitation or a reduction of tax benefits, the Company may retroactively use an available alternative method of determining an ownership change to cause a Section 382 ownership change in the quarter ended June 30, 2010. The Company may reassess the methodology to be used for the ownership change computation at least through September 15, 2011, the due date of its 2010 Federal Income Tax Return. We cannot give any assurance that we will not undergo an ownership change at a time when these limitations would have a significant impact on the Company's tax benefits.

Any impairment in the Company's future taxable income can materially affect the recoverability of our deferred tax assets

The basis for evaluating the recoverability of a deferred tax asset is the existence of future taxable income of appropriate character. To the extent that the Company's ability to recognize future taxable income from its existing insurance portfolio through scheduled premium earnings and net investment income becomes impaired, the recoverability of certain deferred tax assets may be materially affected by a corresponding increase to its valuation allowance.

A different view of the Internal Revenue Service from our current tax treatment of realized losses relating to insured CDS contracts can adversely affect our financial position

As part of the Company's financial guarantee business, we have insured credit derivatives contracts that were entered into by LaCrosse Financial Products, LLC ("LaCrosse") with various financial institutions. We treat these insured derivative contracts as insurance contracts for statutory accounting purposes, which is the basis for computing U.S. federal taxable income. As such, the realized losses in connection with an insured event are considered loss reserve activities for tax purposes. Because the federal income tax treatment of CDS contracts is an unsettled area of tax law, in the event that the Internal Revenue Service has a different view with respect to the tax treatment, our results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Item 1A. Risk Factors (continued)

The Company is dependent on key executives and the loss of any of these executives, or its inability to retain other key personnel, could adversely affect its business

The Company's success substantially depends upon its ability to attract and retain qualified employees and upon the ability of its senior management and other key employees to implement its business strategy. The Company believes there are only a limited number of available qualified executives in the business lines in which the Company competes. Although the Company is not aware of any planned departures, the Company relies substantially upon the services of Joseph W. Brown, Chief Executive Officer, and other executives. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to retain the services of key executives. The loss of the services of any of these individuals or other key members of the Company's management team could adversely affect the implementation of its business strategy.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

The Company from time to time receives written comments from the staff of the SEC regarding its periodic or current reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. There are no comments that remain unresolved that the Company received not less than 180 days before the end of the year to which this report relates that the Company believes are material.

Item 2. Properties

A wholly-owned subsidiary of National owns the 280,729 square foot office building on approximately 38 acres of property in Armonk, New York, in which the Company, National, MBIA Corp., Cutwater, Optinuity and LatAm have their headquarters. The Company also has offices with approximately 22,776 square feet of rental space in New York, New York; San Francisco, California; Paris, France; Madrid, Spain; London, England; and Mexico City, Mexico. Cutwater Asset Management has 7,607 square feet of office space in Denver, Colorado, 3,100 square feet in Orlando, Florida and 2,640 square feet in London, England. The Company generally believes that these facilities are adequate and suitable for its current needs.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of operating its businesses, MBIA Inc. ("MBIA" or the "Company") may be involved in various legal proceedings. As a courtesy, the Company posts on its website under the section "Legal Proceedings," selected information and documents in reference to selected legal proceedings in which the Company is the plaintiff or the defendant. The Company will not necessarily post all documents for each proceeding and undertakes no obligation to revise or update them to reflect changes in events or expectations. The complete official court docket can be publicly accessed by contacting the clerk's office of the respective court where each litigation is pending.

Corporate Litigation

The Company was named as a defendant, along with certain of its current and former officers, in private securities actions that were consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York as In re MBIA Inc. Securities Litigation; (Case No. 05 CV 03514(LLS); S.D.N.Y.) (filed October 3, 2005). The plaintiffs asserted claims under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. The lead plaintiffs purport to be acting as representatives for a class consisting of purchasers of the Company's stock during the period from August 5, 2003 to March 30, 2005 (the "Class Period"). The lawsuit asserts, among other things, violations of the federal securities laws arising out of the Company's allegedly false and misleading statements about its financial condition and the nature of the arrangements entered into by MBIA Corp. in connection with a health care transaction loss. The plaintiffs allege that, as a result of these misleading statements or omissions, the Company's stock traded at artificially inflated prices throughout the Class Period.

The defendants, including the Company, filed motions to dismiss this lawsuit on various grounds. On February 13, 2007, the Court granted those motions, and dismissed the lawsuit in its entirety, on the grounds that plaintiffs' claims are barred by the applicable statute of limitations. The Court did not reach the other grounds for dismissal argued by the Company and the other defendants. On November 12, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal on statute of limitations grounds, but remanded the case to

Item 3. Legal Proceedings (continued)

allow the plaintiffs to file an amended complaint. The Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint was filed on February 18, 2009. On September 24, 2009, the Court dismissed plaintiffs' complaint with prejudice. On November 2, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. On June 22 and 24, 2010, individual defendants Juliette Tehrani and David Elliot, respectively, were voluntarily dismissed from the litigation. On February 28, 2011, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated the district court's grant of the Company's motion to dismiss and remanded the case back to the district court for reconsideration of the statute of limitations analysis in light of the intervening U.S. Supreme Court decision in Merck & Co. v. Reynolds as well as to consider additional arguments in favor of dismissal propounded by the Company.

On October 17, 2008, a consolidated amended class action complaint in a separate shareholder class action lawsuit against the Company and certain of its officers, In re MBIA Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 08-CV-264, (KMK) (the "Consolidated Class Action") was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging violations of the federal securities laws. Lead plaintiff, the Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma, seeks to represent a class of shareholders who purchased MBIA stock between July 2, 2007 and January 9, 2008. The amended complaint alleges that defendants MBIA Inc., Gary C. Dunton and C. Edward Chaplin violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Among other things, the complaint alleges that defendants issued false and misleading statements with respect to the Company's exposure to CDOs containing RMBS, specifically its exposure to so-called "CDO-squared" securities, which allegedly caused the Company's stock to trade at inflated prices. On April 30, 2010, plaintiffs filed their Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. The motion to dismiss the Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint filed on behalf of Messrs. Chaplin and Dunton was fully briefed as of October 29, 2010.

On February 13, 2008, a shareholder derivative lawsuit against certain of the Company's present and former officers and directors, and against the Company, as nominal defendant, entitled Trustees of the Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit v. Clapp et al., No. 08-CV-1515, (the "Detroit Complaint"), was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The gravamen of the Detroit Complaint is similar to the aforementioned Consolidated Class Action, except that the legal claims are against the directors for breach of fiduciary duty and related claims. The Detroit Complaint purports to relate to a so-called "Relevant Time Period" from February 9, 2006, through the time of filing of the complaint. On December 14, 2010, Judge Karas dismissed the complaint without prejudice. On December 23, 2010, a new demand making similar claims was made on the Company's Board of Directors.

On August 11, 2008, a shareholder derivative lawsuit entitled Crescente v. Brown et al., No. 08-17595 was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Westchester against certain of the Company's present and former officers and directors, and against the Company, as nominal defendant. The gravamen of this complaint is similar to the Detroit Complaint except that the time period assertedly covered is from January, 2007, through the time of filing of this complaint. The derivative plaintiff has agreed to stay the action pending further developments in the federal derivative litigation.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, against a number of financial guarantee insurers, including MBIA. At the same time and subsequently, additional complaints against the Company and nearly all of the same co-defendants were filed by the City of Stockton, the City of Oakland, the City and County of San Francisco, the County of San Mateo, the County of Alameda, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, the City of Sacramento, the City of Riverside, the Los Angeles World Airports, the City of Richmond, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, the City of San Jose, the County of Tulare, the Regents of the University of California , Contra Costa County, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside, and the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, The Olympic Club, the Jewish Community Center of San Francisco and the Redevelopment Agency of San Jose. These cases are, or are expected to become, part of a coordination proceeding in Superior Court, San Francisco County, before Judge Richard A. Kramer, referred to as the Ambac Bond Insurance Cases, which name as defendants MBIA, AMBAC Assurance Corp., Syncora Guarantee, Inc. f/k/a XL Capital Assurance Inc., Financial Security Assurance, Inc., Assured Guaranty Corp., Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, and CIFG Assurance North America, Inc., Fitch Inc., Fitch Ratings, Ltd., Fitch Group, Inc., Moody's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and S&P.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings (continued)

The claims as they now stand allege participation by all defendants in a conspiracy in violation of California's antitrust laws to maintain a dual credit rating scale that misstated the credit default risk of municipal bond issuers and not-for-profit issuers and thus created market demand for bond insurance. Plaintiffs also allege that the individual bond insurers participated in risky financial transactions in other lines of business that damaged each bond insurer's financial condition (thereby undermining the value of each of their guarantees), and each failed adequately to disclose the impact of those transactions on their financial condition. In addition to the statutory antitrust claim, plaintiffs assert common law theories in breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, negligence, and unjust enrichment. The non-municipal plaintiffs also allege a California unfair competition cause of action. Defendants' demurrers were filed on September 17, 2010 and plaintiffs' opposition to demurrers were filed on October 22, 2010. On November 30, 2010, prior to the hearing on the demurrers, the credit rating agency defendants removed the seven actions in which they were named to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. On December 8, 2010, defendant Ambac Assurance Corp. removed the remaining actions. On January 31, 2011, the district court granted plaintiffs' motion to remand the cases back to San Francisco Superior Court.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a separate complaint in the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, naming as defendants the Company and other financial institutions, and alleging fraud and violations of California's antitrust laws through bid-rigging in the sale of guaranteed investment contracts and what plaintiff calls "municipal derivatives" to municipal bond issuers. The case was removed to federal court and transferred by order dated November 26, 2008, to the Southern District of New York for inclusion in the multidistrict litigation In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation, M.D.L. No. 1950. Complaints making the same allegations against the Company and nearly all of the same co-defendants were then or subsequently filed by the County of San Diego, the City of Stockton, the County of San Mateo, the County of Contra Costa, Los Angeles World Airports, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Stockton, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Stockton, the County of Tulare, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, Sacramento Municipal Utility District , the City of Riverside, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco, the City of Richmond, the City of San Jose, the San Jose Redevelopment Agency, the State of West Virginia, Los Angeles Unified School District and three not-for-profit retirement community operators, Active Retirement Community, Inc. d/b/a Jefferson's Ferry, Kendal on Hudson, Inc. and Paconic Landing at Southhold Inc. These cases have all been added to the multidistrict litigation. Plaintiffs in all of the cases assert federal and either California or New York state antitrust claims. In February, 2010, the Company moved to dismiss the then-existing complaints and, on April 28, 2010, Judge Victor Marrero denied the motion. The Company's motion for reconsideration was denied on May 3, 2010. The Company has answered some of the complaints, denying the material allegations, and is preparing to answer the others. MBIA is also preparing to answer amended versions of some of the complaints.

On March 12, 2010, the City of Phoenix, Arizona filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona against MBIA Corp., Ambac Assurance Corp. and Financial Guaranty Insurance Company relating to insurance premiums charged on municipal bonds issued by the City of Phoenix between 2004 and 2007. Plaintiff's complaint alleges pricing discrimination under Arizona insurance law and unjust enrichment. MBIA filed its answer on May 28, 2010.

On April 5, 2010, Tri-City Healthcare District, a California public healthcare legislative district, filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, against MBIA Inc., MBIA Corp., National, certain MBIA employees (collectively for this paragraph, "MBIA"), as well as various financial institutions and law firms. Tri-City subsequently filed three amended complaints. The Third Amendment Complaint, filed on January 26, 2011, purports to state 10 causes of against MBIA for, among other things, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing and violation of the California False Claims Act arising from Tri-City Healthcare District's investment in auction rate securities. On October 22, 2010, MBIA filed its demurrer to the Second Amended Complaint. At the January 6, 2011 demurrer hearing, the Court dismissed portions of the complaint with leave to amend. On February 17, 2011, MBIA filed its demurrer to the Third Amended Complaint.

The Company has received subpoenas or informal inquiries from a variety of regulators, regarding a variety of subjects. The Company has cooperated fully with each of these regulators and has or is in the process of satisfying all such requests. The Company may receive additional inquiries from these or other regulators and expects to provide additional information to such regulators regarding their inquiries in the future.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings (continued)

Recovery Litigation

On September 30, 2008, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Countrywide Securities Corp. and Countrywide Financial Corp. (collectively, "Countrywide"). The complaint alleged that Countrywide fraudulently induced MBIA to provide financial guarantee insurance on securitizations of HELOCs and closed end second-liens by misrepresenting the true risk profile of the underlying collateral and Countrywide's adherence to its strict underwriting standards and guidelines. The complaint also alleged that Countrywide breached its representations and warranties and its contractual obligations, including its obligation to cure or repurchase ineligible loans as well as its obligation to service the loans in accordance with industry standards. In an order dated July 8, 2009, the New York State Supreme Court denied Countrywide's motion to dismiss in part, allowing the fraud cause of action to proceed against all three Countrywide defendants and the contract causes of action to proceed against Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. All parties have filed notices of appeal and defendants filed their answer to the complaint on August 3, 2009. On August 24, 2009, MBIA Corp. filed an amended complaint, adding Bank of America and Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP as defendants and identifying an additional five securitizations. On April 29, 2010, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss Bank of America and allowed MBIA Corp.'s claims for successor and vicarious liability to proceed against Bank of America, as well as upholding MBIA Corp.'s fraud claim. On May 28, 2010, defendants filed their notice of appeal with respect to the denial of the dismissal of MBIA Corp.'s claims for fraud and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. On June 11, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its cross notice of appeal with respect to the dismissal of its claims of negligent misrepresentation and the limitation of its claim for breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Briefing on the appeals was complete as of October 25, 2010, and argument will be heard in the March 2011 Term of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department. On December 22, 2010, the court granted MBIA Corp.'s motion in limine allowing it to offer evidence relating to statistically valid random samples of loans from each of the Countrywide securitizations in support of its contract and fraud cases of action for purposes of determining liability and damages.

On July 10, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in Los Angeles Superior Court against Bank of America Corporation, Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Countrywide Securities Corporation, Angelo Mozilo, David Sambol, Eric Sieracki, Ranjit Kripalani, Jennifer Sandefur, Stanford Kurland, Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., UBS Securities, LLC, and various Countrywide-affiliated Trusts. The complaint alleges that Countrywide made numerous misrepresentations and omissions of material fact in connection with its sale of certain RMBS, including that the underlying collateral consisting of mortgage loans had been originated in strict compliance with its underwriting standards and guidelines. MBIA commenced this action as subrogee of the purchasers of the RMBS, who incurred severe losses that have been passed on to MBIA as the insurer of the income streams on these securities. On June 21, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its second amended complaint. The court has allowed limited discovery to proceed while otherwise staying the case pending further developments in the New York Countrywide action described in the prior paragraph.

On October 15, 2008, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Residential Funding Company, LLC ("RFC"). On December 5, 2008, a notice of voluntary dismissal without prejudice was filed in the Southern District of New York and the complaint was re-filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. The complaint alleges that RFC fraudulently induced MBIA Corp. to provide financial guarantee policies with respect to five RFC closed-end home equity second-lien and HELOC securitizations, and that RFC breached its contractual representations and warranties, as well as its obligation to repurchase ineligible loans, among other claims. On December 23, 2009, the court denied in part RFC's motion to dismiss MBIA's complaint with respect to MBIA's fraud claims. On March 19, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its amended complaint. On May 14, 2010, RFC filed a motion to dismiss only the renewed negligent misrepresentation claim, which was granted on November 8, 2010. On December 7, 2010, RFC filed its answer to the remaining claims in MBIA Corp.'s amended complaint.

On April 1, 2010, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against GMAC Mortgage, LLC ("GMAC"). The complaint alleges fraud and negligent misrepresentation on the part of GMAC in connection with the procurement of financial guarantee insurance on three RMBS transactions, breach of GMAC's representations and warranties and its contractual obligation to cure or repurchase ineligible loans and breach of the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing. On December 7, 2010, Justice Fried denied in

Item 3. Legal Proceedings (continued)

part GMAC's motion to dismiss allowing MBIA Corp. to proceed on its fraud and breach of contract claims. On January 5, 2011, GMAC filed its answer to the remaining causes of action in the complaint.

On December 14, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, DLJ Mortgage Capital, Inc., and Select Portfolio Servicing Inc ("Credit Suisse"). The complaint seeks damages for fraud and breach of contractual obligations in connection with the procurement of financial guarantee insurance on the Home Equity Mortgage Trust Series 2007-2 securitization. The complaint alleges, among other claims, that Credit Suisse falsely represented (i) the attributes of the securitized loans; (ii) that the loans complied with the governing underwriting guidelines; and (iii) that Credit Suisse had conducted extensive due diligence on the securitized loans to ensure compliance with the underwriting guidelines. The complaint further alleges that the defendants breached their contractual obligations to cure or repurchase loans found to be in breach of the representations and warranties applicable thereto and denied MBIA the requisite access to all records and documents regarding the securitized loans. On August 9, 2010, the court denied Credit Suisse's motion to dismiss in part. On January 27, 2011, the court issued a ruling allowing MBIA Corp. a jury trial on its fraudulent inducement cause of action.

On December 6, 2010, MBIA. Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, Westchester County, against Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley Capital Holdings LLC and Saxon Mortgage Services Inc. (collectively, "Morgan Stanley"). The complaint alleges fraud and breach of contract on the part of Morgan Stanley in connection with MBIA Corp.'s issuance of financial guarantee insurance on the MSM 2007-9SL Alt-A second-lien RMBS transaction, as well as breach of Saxon Mortgage Inc.'s servicing obligations. On February 9, 2011, the Westchester County Commercial Division judge who was assigned the case recused himself because of a conflict. On February 16, 2011, the parties filed a joint stipulation with the court to transfer venue to the New York County Commercial Division.

In its determination of expected ultimate insurance losses on financial guarantee contracts, the Company has considered the probability of potential recoveries arising out of the contractual obligation by the sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace ineligible mortgage loans in certain second-lien mortgage securitizations, which include potential recoveries that may be affected by the legal actions against Countrywide, RFC, Credit Suisse, GMAC and Morgan Stanley. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail in these actions.

On April 30, 2009, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in the New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. and Merrill Lynch International. The complaint (amended on May 15, 2009) seeks damages in an as yet indeterminate amount believed to be in excess of several hundred million dollars arising from alleged misrepresentations and breaches of contract in connection with eleven CDS contracts pursuant to which MBIA wrote protection in favor of Merrill Lynch and other parties on a total of $5.7 billion in CDOs arranged and marketed by Merrill Lynch. The complaint also seeks rescission of the CDS contracts. On April 9, 2010, Justice Bernard Fried denied in part and granted in part Merrill Lynch's motion to dismiss. On April 13, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed a notice of appeal with respect to the dismissal of its claims for fraud, negligent misrepresentation and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Merrill Lynch filed its cross notice of appeal regarding the breach of contract claim that survived the motion to dismiss. On February 1, 2011, the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department affirmed the lower court's dismissal and reversed the lower court's ruling relating to MBIA Corp.'s breach of contract claim. MBIA Corp. intends to appeal the Appellate Division's ruling to the New York court of Appeals, and has filed papers with the lower court seeking permission to file an amended complaint.

On January 21, 2010, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, Westchester County, against Royal Bank of Canada and RBC Capital Markets Corporation ("RBC") relating to three CDS transactions and related insurance policies referencing Logan CDO I, Ltd., Logan CDO II, Ltd. and Logan CDO III, Ltd. (the "Logan CDOs"). The complaint alleged RBC fraudulently or negligently induced MBIA to insure the Logan CDOs, claims for breach of contract and promissory estoppel, and challenges RBC's failure to issue credit event and related notifications in accordance with contractual obligations for the Logan CDOs. A settlement of this matter was reached between the parties and on January 4, 2011, a stipulation of voluntary discontinuance with prejudice was filed. The settlement also included commutation of certain CDS contracts between RBC and LaCrosse.

On October 14, 2008, June 17, 2009 and August 25, 2009, MBIA Corp. submitted proofs of claim to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") with respect to the resolution of IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. for both pre- and

Item 3. Legal Proceedings (continued)

post-receivership amounts owed to MBIA Corp. as a result of IndyMac's contractual breaches and fraud in connection with financial guarantee insurance issued by MBIA Corp. on securitizations of HELOCs. The proofs of claim were subsequently denied by the FDIC. MBIA Corp. has appealed the FDIC's denial of its proofs of claim via a complaint, filed on May 29, 2009, against IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. and the FDIC, as receiver, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and alleges that IndyMac fraudulently induced MBIA Corp. to provide financial guarantee insurance on securitizations of HELOCs by breaching contractual representations and warranties as well as negligently and fraudulently misrepresenting the nature of the loans in the securitization pools and IndyMac's adherence to its strict underwriting standards and guidelines. On February 8, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its amended complaint against the FDIC both in its corporate capacity and as conservator/receiver of IndyMac Federal Bank, F.S.B. for breach of its contractual obligations as servicer and seller for the IndyMac transactions at issue and for unlawful disposition of IndyMac Federal Bank, F.S.B.'s assets in connection with the FDIC's resolution of IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. On May 21, 2010, the FDIC filed separate motions to dismiss both in its capacity as a corporate entity and as receiver/conservator. MBIA Corp. filed its opposition to the FDIC's motions to dismiss on July 1, 2010. The FDIC's replies were filed on July 30, 2010.

On September 22, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in Los Angeles Superior Court against IndyMac ABS, Inc., Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust, Series 2006-H4, Home Equity Mortgage Loans Asset-Backed Trust, Series INDS 2007-I, Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust, Series INDS 2007-2, Credit Suisse Securities (USA), L.L.C., UBS Securities, LLC, JPMorgan Chase & Co., Michael Perry, Scott Keys, Jill Jacobson, and Kevin Callan. The Complaint alleges that IndyMac Bank made numerous misrepresentations and omissions of material fact in connection with its sale of certain RMBS, including that the underlying collateral consisting of mortgage loans had been originated in strict compliance with its underwriting standards and guidelines. MBIA Corp. commenced this action as subrogee of the purchasers of the RMBS, who incurred severe losses that have been passed on to MBIA Corp. as the insurer of the income streams on these securities. On October 19, 2009, MBIA Corp. dismissed IndyMac ABS, Inc. from the action without prejudice. On October 23, 2009, defendants removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. On November 30, 2009, the IndyMac trusts were consensually dismissed from the litigation. On December 23, 2009, federal District Court Judge S. James Otero of the Central District of California granted MBIA Corp.'s motion to remand the case to Los Angeles Superior Court. On March 25, 2010, the case was reassigned to Judge Carl West. On June 4, 2010, defendants filed their Answers and Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. MBIA Corp.'s opposition was filed on June 23, 2010. On August 3, 2010, the court denied defendants Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings in its entirety.

On December 9, 2009, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen Boerenleenbank B.A. ("Rabobank"), The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee ("Bank of New York Mellon"), and Paragon CDO Ltd. MBIA, as controlling class under the relevant Indenture, commenced the action seeking declaratory relief and damages for breach of contract and negligence relating to the improper sale of certain reference obligations in the Paragon CDO portfolio pool. On January 15, 2010, Rabobank and The Bank of New York Mellon filed their answers. On February 16, 2010, Paragon CDO Ltd. was dismissed from the case with prejudice. On April 16, 2010, Rabobank and Bank of New York Mellon filed respective pleadings opposing MBIA Corp.'s motion for summary judgment and in support of their own cross-motions for summary judgment and briefing is now completed.

Transformation Litigation

On March 11, 2009, a complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of New York against the Company and its subsidiaries, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al., 09-cv-2242 (S.D.N.Y.). The lead plaintiffs, Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd., Aurelius Capital Partners, LP, Fir Tree Value Master Fund, L.P., Fir Tree Capital Opportunity Master Fund, L.P., and Fir Tree Mortgage Opportunity Master Fund, L.P. (the "Aurelius Plaintiffs"), purport to be acting as representatives for a class consisting of all holders of securities, instruments, or other obligations for which MBIA Corp., before February 18, 2009, issued financial guarantee insurance other than U.S. municipal/governmental bond securities. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries, which were approved by the NYSID, constituted fraudulent conveyances under §§ 273, 274 and 276 of New York Debtor and Creditor Law and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York common law. The Complaint seeks, inter alia, (a) a declaration that the alleged fraudulent conveyances are null

Item 3. Legal Proceedings (continued)

and void and set aside, (b) a declaration that National is responsible for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. up to February 17, 2009, and (c) an award of damages in an unspecified amount together with costs, expenses and attorneys' fees in connection with the action. On February 11, 2010, Judge Sullivan entered an order denying MBIA's motion to dismiss. On January 20, 2011 in light of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court's order dismissing the ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. discussed below, Judge Sullivan stayed this action pending plaintiffs' appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals.

On April 6, 2009, a complaint was filed in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware entitled Third Avenue Trust and Third Avenue Variable Series Trust v. MBIA Insurance Corp. and MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois, CA 4486-UCL. Plaintiffs allege that they are holders of approximately $400 million of surplus notes issued by MBIA Corp. (for purposes of this section, the "Notes") in January 2008. The complaint alleges (Count I) that certain of the Transactions breached the terms of the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated January 16, 2008 pursuant to which the Notes were issued. The complaint also alleges that certain transfers under the Transactions were fraudulent in that they allegedly left MBIA Corp. with "unreasonably small capital" (Count II), "insolvent" (Count III), and were made with an "actual intent to defraud" (Count IV). The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, and (c) damages in an unspecified amount. On October 28, 2009, Vice Chancellor Strine entered an order dismissing the case without prejudice. On December 21, 2009, plaintiffs re-commenced the action in New York State Supreme Court. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

On May 13, 2009, a complaint was filed in the New York State Supreme Court against the Company and its subsidiaries, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. The plaintiffs, a group of domestic and international financial institutions, purport to be acting as holders of insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. directly or indirectly guaranteeing the repayment of structured finance products. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries, which were approved by the NYSID, constituted fraudulent conveyances and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York law. The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions, (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, (c) declaring that MBIA Inc. and National are jointly and severally liable for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp., and (d) ordering damages in an unspecified amount. On February 17, 2010, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss. On January 11, 2011, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court reversed the lower court's ruling and dismissed the complaint. On January 20, 2011, plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals. Argument has been scheduled for May 31, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. Seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims, several of which dismissals were related to the commutation of certain of their MBIA insured exposures.

On June 15, 2009, the same group of domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed a proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. Eric Dinallo, in his capacity as Superintendent of the NYSID, the NYSID, MBIA Inc. et al. In its motions to dismiss the three above-referenced plenary actions, the Company argued that an Article 78 proceeding is the exclusive forum in which a plaintiff may raise any challenge to the Transformation approved by the Superintendent of the NYSID. The petition seeks a judgment (a) declaring void and to annul the approval letter of the Superintendent of the NYSID, (b) to recover dividends paid in connection with the Transactions, and (c) declaring that the approval letter does not extinguish plaintiffs' direct claims against MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries in the plenary action described above. MBIA and the NYSID filed their answering papers to the Article 78 Petition on November 24, 2009 and argued that based on the record and facts, approval of Transformation and its constituent transactions was neither arbitrary nor capricious nor in violation of New York Insurance Law. As described above, seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims. Submission of all papers relating to the original petition are scheduled to be completed by May 30, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings (continued)

On October 22, 2010, a similar group of domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described Article 78 proceeding and related plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed an additional proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled Barclays Bank PLC et. al. v. James Wrynn, in his capacity as Superintendent of the NYSID, the NYSID, MBIA Inc. et al. This petition challenges the NYSID's June 22, 2010 approval of National's restatement of earned surplus. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. The proceeding is currently stayed.

The Company is defending against the aforementioned actions in which it is a defendant and expects ultimately to prevail on the merits. There is no assurance, however, that the Company will prevail in these actions. Adverse rulings in these actions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to implement its strategy and on its business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

There are no other material lawsuits pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened, to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

Part II

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "MBI." As of February 24, 2011 there were 862 shareholders of record of the Company's common stock. The information concerning dividends on the Company's common stock is under "Item 1. Business—Insurance Regulation" in this annual report.

The high and low closing stock prices with respect to the Company's common stock for the last two years are presented below:

	2010 Stock Price		2009 Stock Price	
Quarter Ended	High	Low	High	Low
March 31	$ 6.40	$ 4.20	$ 5.61	$ 2.29
June 30	10.55	5.61	7.21	4.22
September 30	11.19	5.51	8.24	3.65
December 31	13.00	9.52	6.94	3.25

On January 9, 2008, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized a revised shareholder dividend policy, pursuant to the Company's capital strengthening plan, which was expected to reduce quarterly shareholder dividends from $0.34 per share to $0.13 per share. On February 25, 2008, the Company announced that its Board of Directors authorized the elimination of quarterly shareholder dividends to further strengthen the Company's resources and to increase its operating flexibility.

On January 30, 2008, the Company issued 16.1 million shares of MBIA common stock to Warburg Pincus at $31 per share per an investment agreement, subsequently amended on February 6, 2008, with Warburg Pincus. In addition, under the agreement with Warburg Pincus, the Company granted Warburg Pincus warrants to purchase 8.7 million shares of MBIA common stock at an exercise price of $40 per share and "B" warrants, which, upon obtaining certain approvals, will become exercisable to purchase 7.4 million shares of common stock at a price of $40 per share.

On February 13, 2008, the Company completed a public offering of 94.65 million shares of MBIA common stock at $12.15 per share. Warburg Pincus informed the Company that it purchased $300 million in common stock as part of the offering. The Company did not use the $750 million Warburg Pincus backstop. In addition, Warburg Pincus did not exercise its right to purchase up to $300 million in preferred stock. Pursuant to the amended agreement with Warburg Pincus, Warburg Pincus was granted 4 million of "B2" warrants at a price of $16.20 per share. In addition, under anti-dilution provisions in the agreement with Warburg Pincus, the terms of the warrants issued to Warburg Pincus on January 30, 2008 were amended, which resulted in (a) the 8.7 million of warrants exercisable at $40 per share were revised to 11.5 million warrants exercisable at $30.25 per share and (b) the 7.4 million of "B" warrants exercisable at $40 per share were revised to 9.8 million "B" warrants exercisable at $30.25 per share. See "Note 21: Common and Preferred Stock" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries in Part II, Item 8 for additional information on the agreement with Warburg Pincus and the common stock offering.

On February 1, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of common stock up to $1 billion under a new share repurchase program, which superseded the previously authorized program. However, due to the Company's decision in the third quarter of 2007 to suspend share repurchases under the program in light of concerns and uncertainties regarding the housing markets, the structured finance sector and the U.S. economy, no shares were repurchased during the first six months of 2008.

In August 2008, the Company's Board of Directors approved the resumption of the share repurchase program. Repurchases of common stock may be made from time to time in the open market or in private transactions as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements. We believe that share repurchases can be an appropriate deployment of capital in excess of amounts needed to support our liquidity and maintain the claims-paying ratings of MBIA Corp. and National as well as other business needs. As of December 31, 2010, the Company repurchased 50 million shares under the program at an average price of $18.49 per share and $73 million remained available under the $1 billion share buyback program.

Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities (continued)

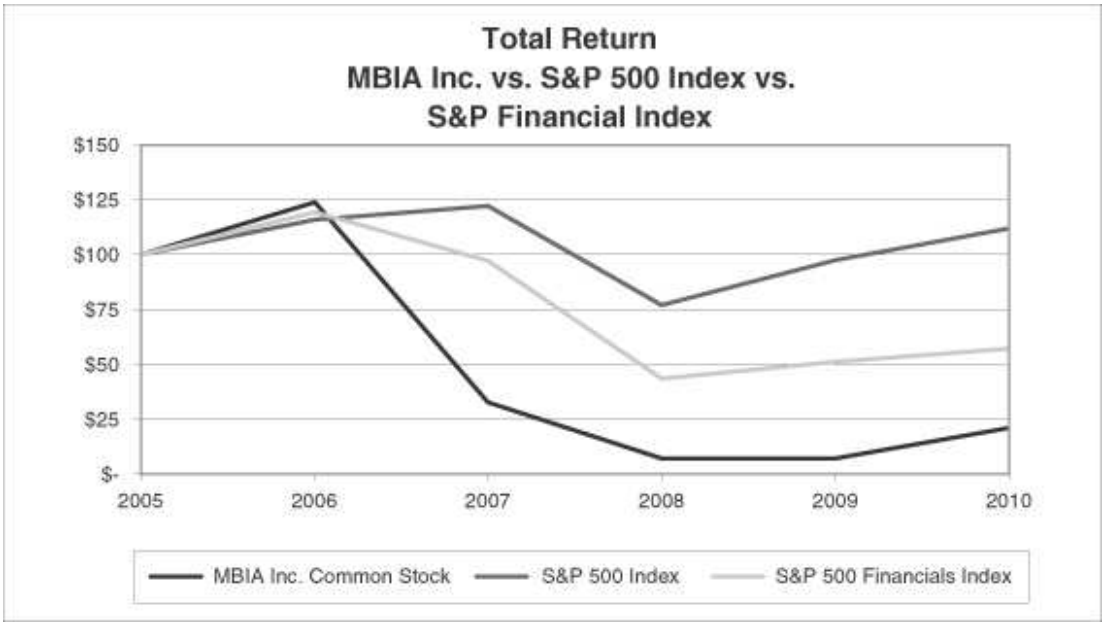
The table below presents repurchases made by the Company in each month during the fourth quarter of 2010. See "Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries in Part II, Item 8 for a further discussion on long-term incentive plans.

Month	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Amount Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plan	Maximum Amount That May Be Purchased Under the Plan (in thousands)
October	—	—	—	$ 73,057
November	—	—	—	73,057
December	1,871	8.43	—	73,057

(1)—1,871 shares were repurchased by the Company for settling awards under the Company's long-term incentive plans.

As of December 31, 2010, 274,719,578 shares of Common Stock of the Company, par value $1 per share, were issued and 199,745,600 shares were outstanding.

Stock Performance Graph The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return (rounded to the nearest whole dollar) of our common stock, the S&P 500 Stock Index ("S&P 500 Index") and the S&P 500 Diversified Financials Index ("S&P Financials Index") for the last five fiscal years. The graph assumes a $100 investment at the closing price on December 31, 2005 and reinvestment of dividends on the respective dividend payment dates without commissions. This graph does not forecast future performance of our common stock.



	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
MBIA Inc. Common Stock	100.00	123.87	32.49	7.10	6.94	20.91
S&P 500 Index	100.00	115.79	122.16	76.96	97.33	111.99
S&P 500 Financials Index	100.00	119.23	97.14	43.45	50.94	57.14

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Dollars in millions except per share amounts	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Summary Statement of Operations Data:					
Premiums earned	594	746	850	708	744
Net investment income	457	567	1,381	1,881	1,534
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	(769)	1,484	(2,220)	(3,611)	76
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	88	225	(517)	382	17
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(64)	(361)	(959)	(20)	—
Revenues of consolidated variable interest entities	364	(19)	157	309	268
Total revenues from continuing operations	894	2,954	(857)	(272)	2,705
Losses and LAE incurred	232	864	1,318	900	81
Operating expenses	290	316	304	219	218
Interest expense	325	374	1,017	1,291	939
Expenses of consolidated variable interest entities	83	102	157	315	269
Total expenses from continuing operations	989	1,737	2,871	2,793	1,572
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(95)	1,217	(3,727)	(3,066)	1,133
Income (loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	53	634	(2,673)	(1,922)	813
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	53	623	(2,673)	(1,922)	819
Basic EPS:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	0.26	2.99	(12.11)	(14.93)	6.03
Net income (loss)	0.26	2.99	(12.11)	(14.93)	6.08
Diluted EPS:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	0.26	2.99	(12.11)	(14.93)	5.95
Net income (loss)	0.26	2.99	(12.11)	(14.93)	5.99
Summary Balance Sheet Data:					
Fixed-maturity investments	9,598	9,888	11,438	30,816	27,932
Short-term investments	2,070	2,688	4,693	4,916	2,723
Other investments	259	255	220	731	972
Derivative assets	4	866	911	1,225	178
Total assets of consolidated variable interest entities	14,137	4,312	4,800	5,726	5,667
Total assets	32,279	25,701	29,030	46,718	39,345
Unearned premium revenue	4,145	4,955	3,424	3,108	3,100
Loss and LAE reserves	1,129	1,580	1,558	1,346	537
Investment agreements	2,005	2,726	4,667	16,108	12,483
Medium-term notes	1,740	2,285	4,198	9,387	7,585
Long-term debt	1,851	2,224	2,051	1,225	1,215
Derivative liabilities	4,617	4,594	6,471	4,607	106
Total liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities	13,055	3,640	4,785	5,700	5,640
Total equity	2,846	2,607	1,022	3,656	7,204
Book value per share	14.18	12.66	4.78	29.16	53.43
Dividends declared per common share	—	—	—	1.36	1.24
Insurance Statistical Data:					
Debt service outstanding	1,025,031	1,166,193	1,274,531	1,140,545	1,054,093
Gross par amount outstanding	672,878	767,232	841,480	762,446	694,922

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

FORWARD-LOOKING AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

This annual report of MBIA Inc. ("MBIA", the "Company", "we", "us" or "our") includes statements that are not historical or current facts and are "forward-looking statements" made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The words "believe," "anticipate," "project," "plan," "expect," "estimate," "intend," "will likely result," "looking forward" or "will continue," and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical earnings and those presently anticipated or projected. MBIA cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only to their respective dates. We undertake no obligation to publicly correct or update any forward-looking statement if the Company later becomes aware that such result is not likely to be achieved.

The following are some of the factors that could affect financial performance or could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates contained in or underlying the Company's forward-looking statements:

- uncertainty regarding whether the Company will realize, or will be delayed in realizing, insurance loss recoveries expected in disputes with sellers/servicers of residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") transactions at the levels recorded in its financial statements;
- the possibility that the Company will experience severe losses or liquidity needs due to increased deterioration in its insurance portfolios and in particular, due to the performance of RMBS and collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") including multi-sector and commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") pools and commercial real estate ("CRE") CDOs;
- the possibility that loss reserve estimates are not adequate to cover potential claims;
- our ability to fully implement our strategic plan, including our ability to achieve high stable ratings for National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation ("National") or any of our other insurance companies;
- the resolution of litigation claims against the Company;
- the possibility of deterioration in the economic environment and financial markets in the United States ("U.S.") or abroad, and adverse developments in real estate market performance, credit spreads, interest rates and foreign currency levels;
- the possibility that unprecedented budget shortfalls will result in credit losses or impairments on obligations of state and local governments that we insure;
- our ability to access capital and our exposure to significant fluctuations in liquidity and asset values within the global credit markets;
- changes in the Company's credit ratings;
- competitive conditions for bond insurance, including potential entry into the public finance market of insurers of municipal bonds, and changes in the demand for financial guarantee insurance;
- the effects of governmental regulation, including insurance laws, securities laws, tax laws, legal precedents and accounting rules;
- uncertainties that have not been identified at this time.

The above factors provide a summary of and are qualified in their entirety by the risk factors discussed under "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this annual report on Form 10-K. In addition, refer to "Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of certain risks and uncertainties related to our financial statements.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

MBIA operates the largest financial guarantee insurance business in the industry and is a provider of asset management advisory services. These activities are managed through three business segments: U.S. public finance insurance, structured finance and international insurance, and advisory services. Our U.S. public finance insurance business is operated through National, our structured finance and international insurance business is primarily operated through MBIA Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries ("MBIA Corp."), and our advisory services business is primarily operated through Cutwater Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries ("Cutwater"). We also manage certain business activities through our corporate, asset/liability products, and conduit segments. Our corporate segment includes revenues and expenses that arise from general corporate activities. Funding programs managed through our asset/liability products and conduit segments are in wind-down.

During the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Insurance Corporation and MBIA UK Insurance Limited ("MBIA UK") commuted all of their reinsurance with Channel Reinsurance Ltd. ("Channel Re") and MBIA Insurance Corporation liquidated Channel Re and its parent company, ChannelRe Holdings Ltd., which MBIA Insurance Corporation acquired on July 19, 2010. In connection with the commutation, MBIA Insurance Corporation, National and MBIA UK reassumed insured exposure of $21.6 billion, $7.8 billion and $2.1 billion, respectively. The transaction, including the commutation and liquidation, resulted in an increase in MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital of $132 million and an increase in its liquidity position of $595 million.

Also during the third quarter of 2010, Capital Markets Assurance Corporation ("CMAC") was merged into MBIA Insurance Corporation. CMAC was a financial guarantee insurer and wholly-owned subsidiary of MBIA Insurance Corporation that was acquired in February 1998 and consolidated within MBIA Corp.'s financial statements. CMAC did not write any new insurance business following the 1998 acquisition and CMAC's net insured exposure was 100% reinsured by MBIA Insurance Corporation. The merger enabled MBIA Corp. to improve its overall operational efficiency by discontinuing the operation of CMAC as a separately licensed insurer while continuing to support CMAC's policies with the same aggregate reserves previously available to support them.

Economic and Financial Market Trends and MBIA's Business Outlook

We believe 2010 continued to suggest restrained economic recovery and sluggish growth within the employment, housing and financial sectors. MBIA's business outlook should be viewed against this backdrop since these are some of the key economic conditions which, together with the ineligibility of loans supporting our insured RMBS transactions, significantly impact our financial results. Since the fourth quarter of 2007, losses in our structured finance insurance business, particularly in the RMBS and CMBS sectors, have placed considerable stress on our financial results and our capacity to generate new business. RMBS losses were primarily driven by high levels of mortgage loans that did not meet eligibility criteria and improperly serviced loans included in MBIA Corp.-insured RMBS transactions.

We continued to review mortgage loans in our insured transactions during 2010 to identify ineligible loans that we believe the sellers/servicers have contractual obligations to cure, repurchase or replace, and we have recorded recoveries in connection with these contractual "put-back" rights based on our assessment of a distribution of possible outcomes (factoring in all known uncertainties). The estimated amount, likelihood and timing of potential recoveries are expected to be revised and supplemented based on facts and circumstances as they emerge, including developments in pending litigation proceedings in which we are seeking to enforce these put-back rights, analysis of the capacity of sellers/servicers or other responsible parties to pay our claims and other factors that could influence the amount, likelihood and timing of the recoveries. A more detailed discussion of potential recoveries is presented within "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The reference herein to "ineligible" mortgage loans refers to those mortgages that the Company believes failed to comply with the representations and warranties made by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations to which those mortgages were sold with respect to such mortgages, including failure to comply with the related underwriting criteria, based on the Company's assessment, which included information provided by third-party review firms, of such mortgages' compliance with such representations and warranties. The Company's assessment of the ineligibility of individual mortgages could be challenged/disputed by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations in litigation and there is no assurance that the Company's determinations will prevail.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW (continued)

We recorded impairments related to insured CMBS exposure in 2010. Although loan liquidations and property sales are just beginning to take place within the underlying MBIA Corp.-insured CMBS transactions, delinquencies have increased markedly in the commercial real estate market over the last two years given the economic downturn and the shortage of financing. While debt service coverages on our portfolio are higher as of December 31, 2010 compared with December 31, 2009, debt coverage ratios on some loans have deteriorated in this sector. In addition, since CMBS foreclosures and liquidations have only recently begun to take place in this economic cycle, ultimate loss rates remain uncertain. However, we have also seen a deceleration in the pace of increases in the delinquency rate increases over the past several months. In addition, we have seen numerous loan modifications and extensions granted by the special servicers for these securities. The special servicers are responsible for managing loans that have defaulted and for conducting the remediation and foreclosure process with the objective of maximizing proceeds for all bondholders by avoiding or minimizing loan level losses.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. reached agreements with five counterparties for commutations of transactions including multi-sector CDOs, CDO-squared transactions, structured CMBS pools, CRE CDOs and high-yield corporate CDOs. The agreements eliminated $15.7 billion in gross insured exposure. In the first quarter of 2011, MBIA Corp. reached an agreement for the commutation of $3.3 billion of additional gross insured exposure, comprising structured CMBS pools and an investment grade corporate CDO. The total amount the Company paid to commute the transactions in the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 was within its aggregate statutory loss reserve for those transactions. Since the fourth quarter of 2008, the Company has commuted $28.0 billion of its multi-sector CDO, multi-sector CDO-squared, CRE CDO, CMBS pool and corporate CDO gross insured exposure for payments that were within its aggregate statutory loss reserves for those transactions. In consideration for the commutation of insured transactions, including the transactions described above, the Company has made and may in the future make payments to the counterparties the amounts of which, if any, may be less than or greater than any statutory loss reserves established for the respective transactions.

Our financial results have been extremely volatile since the fourth quarter of 2007 as a result of unrealized gains and losses on our insured credit derivatives, which we do not believe reflect the underlying economics of our business. We fully expect that both economic performance and reported financial results may remain volatile and uncertain during 2011 as a result of actual and perceived future performance of our insured credit derivatives.

Our ability to overcome these economic stresses will depend, in part, on the strength of our balance sheet. Our financial guarantee insurance business model has been significantly impacted by adverse credit rating actions by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"). Additionally, the pending litigation challenging the establishment of National has constrained our ability to generate new financial guarantee insurance business. We do not expect to write significant new financial guarantee business prior to an upgrade of our insurance financial strength ratings. We expect that once the pending litigation is resolved, we will be able to obtain the highest possible credit ratings and the market acceptance necessary to meet our objectives. Our ability to achieve these ratings is subject to rating agency criteria in effect at that time, including qualitative and quantitative factors, and the timing of any such upgrade is uncertain. There is no assurance that we will prevail in the pending litigation or be able to achieve such ratings. Failure by the Company to favorably resolve this litigation could have a material adverse effect on its future business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

In January 2011, S&P proposed, and requested comment on, changes to its rating methodology for financial guarantee insurers. If implemented in their current form, the proposed changes would substantially increase the amount of capital required to achieve S&P's highest ratings and would incorporate additional qualitative considerations into the ratings process. As a result, our insurance subsidiaries could be downgraded in the near term, could be unable to achieve S&P's highest ratings in the future, could choose not to take the steps necessary to obtain the highest S&P ratings, or could choose to stop carrying the S&P ratings. The absence of S&P's highest ratings could adversely impact our ability to write new insurance business and the premiums we can charge, and could diminish the acceptance of our financial guarantee insurance products. We have joined other market participants in providing comments to S&P stating our concerns with their revisions.

Refer to "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion on the lawsuits filed against the Company.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW (continued)

Financial Highlights

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded consolidated net income of $53 million or $0.26 per share compared with consolidated net income of $623 million or $2.99 per share for the year ended December 31, 2009, after adjusting for preferred stock dividends of MBIA Insurance Corporation, and a consolidated net loss of $2.7 billion or $12.11 per share for the year ended December 31, 2008.

We also use adjusted pre-tax income, a non-GAAP measure, to supplement our analysis of pre-tax income. We consider adjusted pre-tax income a measure of fundamental periodic financial performance, which we believe is useful for an understanding of our results. Adjusted pre-tax income adjusts GAAP pre-tax income to remove the effects of consolidating insured variable interest entities ("VIEs") and gains and losses related to fair valuing insured credit derivatives, which we believe will reverse over time, as well as to add in changes in the present value of insurance claims we expect to pay on insured credit derivatives based on our ongoing insurance loss monitoring. Adjusted pre-tax income is not a substitute for and should not be viewed in isolation from GAAP pre-tax income, and our definition of adjusted pre-tax income may differ from that used by other companies. Refer to the following "Results of Operations" section for a reconciliation of adjusted pre-tax income to GAAP pre-tax income.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, consolidated adjusted pre-tax income was a loss of $377 million compared with losses of $877 million and $2.9 billion for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decreases in adjusted pre-tax loss from 2008 through 2010 resulted from a reduction in insurance losses and losses related to other-than-temporarily impaired securities.

During 2010, our business segments continued to maintain adequate liquidity to meet their payment obligations. Within our insurance segments, National and MBIA Corp. had $355 million and $907 million, respectively, of cash and short-term investments as of December 31, 2010. MBIA Corp.'s total liquidity position, including highly liquid securities, was $1.3 billion as of December 31, 2010. Our corporate segment and our wind-down operations had $358 million and $781 million, respectively, of cash and short-term investments as of December 31, 2010.

Our consolidated book value (total shareholders' equity) was $2.8 billion as of December 31, 2010, increasing from $2.6 billion as of December 31, 2009. Our consolidated book value per share as of December 31, 2010 was $14.18, increasing from $12.66 as of December 31, 2009.

In addition to book value per share, we also analyze adjusted book value ("ABV") per share, a non-GAAP measure. We consider ABV a measure of fundamental value of the Company and the change in ABV an important measure of financial performance. ABV adjusts GAAP book value to remove the impact of certain items which the Company believes will reverse over time, as well as to add in the impact of certain items which the Company believes will be realized in GAAP book value in future periods. The Company has limited such adjustments to those items that it deems to be important to fundamental value and performance and which the likelihood and amount can be reasonably estimated. ABV assumes no new business activity. We have presented ABV to allow investors and analysts to evaluate the Company using the same measure that MBIA's management regularly uses to measure financial performance and value. ABV is not a substitute for and should not be viewed in isolation from GAAP book value, and our definition of ABV may differ from that used by other companies. Refer to the following "Results of Operations" section for a further discussion of ABV, including the change we made to this measure in the fourth quarter of 2010, and a reconciliation of consolidated book value per share to ABV per share.

As of December 31, 2010, ABV per share was $36.81, down 5% from $38.94 as of December 31, 2009. The decrease in ABV per share was primarily driven by an increase in impairments on insured credit derivatives.

A detailed discussion of our financial results is presented within the "Results of Operations" section included herein. Refer to the "Capital Resources—Insurance Statutory Capital" section included herein for a discussion of National's and MBIA Corp.'s capital position under statutory accounting principles.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with GAAP, which requires the use of estimates and assumptions. The following accounting estimates are viewed by management to be critical because they require significant judgment on the part of management. Management has discussed and reviewed the development, selection, and disclosure of critical accounting estimates with the Company's Audit Committee. Financial results could be materially different if other methodologies were used or if management modified its assumptions.

Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves

Loss and loss adjustment expense ("LAE") reserves are established by loss reserve committees in each of our operating insurance companies (National, MBIA Insurance Corporation and MBIA UK) and reviewed by our executive Loss Reserve Committee, which consists of members of senior management. Loss and LAE reserves include case basis reserves and accruals for LAE incurred with respect to non-derivative financial guarantees. Case basis reserves represent our estimate of expected losses to be paid under insurance contracts, net of potential recoveries, on insured obligations that have defaulted or are expected to default. These reserves require the use of judgment and estimates with respect to the occurrence, timing and amount of paid losses and recoveries on insured obligations. Given that the reserves are based on such estimates and assumptions, there can be no assurance that the actual ultimate losses will not exceed such estimates resulting in the Company recognizing additional loss and LAE in earnings.

We take into account a number of variables in establishing specific case basis reserves for individual policies that depend primarily on the nature of the underlying insured obligation. These variables include the nature and creditworthiness of the issuers of the insured obligations, expected recovery rates on unsecured obligations, the projected cash flow or market value of any assets pledged as collateral on secured obligations, and the expected rates of recovery, cash flow or market values on such obligations or assets. Factors that may affect the actual ultimate realized losses for any policy include economic conditions and trends, levels of interest rates, rates of inflation, borrower behavior, the default rate and salvage values of specific collateral, and our ability to enforce contractual rights through litigation and otherwise. Our remediation strategy for an insured obligation that has defaulted or is expected to default may also have an impact on our loss reserves.

In establishing case basis loss reserves, we calculate the present value of probability-weighted estimated loss payments, net of estimated recoveries, using a discount rate equal to the risk-free rate applicable to the currency and the weighted average remaining life of the insurance contract. Yields on U.S. Treasury offerings are used to discount loss reserves denominated in U.S. dollars, which represent the majority of our loss reserves. Similarly, yields on foreign government offerings are used to discount loss reserves denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

As of December 31, 2010 and over the last several years, the majority of our case basis reserves and insurance loss recoveries were related to insured RMBS transactions. Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a comprehensive discussion of our RMBS loss reserves and recoveries, including critical accounting estimates used in the determination of these amounts.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

We have categorized our financial instruments measured at fair value into the three-level hierarchy according to accounting guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures based on the significance of pricing inputs to the measurement in its entirety. Fair value measurements of financial instruments that use quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities are generally categorized as Level 1, and fair value measurements of financial instruments where significant inputs are not observable are generally categorized as Level 3. We categorize our financial instruments conservatively using the lowest level category at which we can generate reliable fair values. The determination of reliability requires management to exercise judgment. The degree of judgment used to determine the fair values of financial instruments generally correlates to the degree to which pricing is not observable.

The fair market values of financial instruments held or issued by the Company are determined through the use of observable market data when available. Market data is obtained from a variety of third-party sources, including dealer quotes. If dealer quotes are not available for an instrument that is infrequently traded, we use alternate

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

valuation methods, including either dealer quotes for similar contracts or modeling using market data inputs. The use of alternate valuation methods generally requires considerable judgment in the application of estimates and assumptions and changes to these variables may produce materially different values.

The fair value pricing of assets and liabilities is a function of many components which include interest rate risk, market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. For financial instruments that are internally valued by the Company, as well as those for which the Company uses broker quotes or pricing services, credit risk is typically incorporated by using appropriate credit spreads or discount rates as inputs. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value, including valuation techniques and disclosures required by GAAP.

1. Financial Assets

The Company's financial assets are primarily debt and equity investments. The majority of these assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting principles for certain investments in debt and equity securities. This guidance requires all debt instruments and certain equity instruments to be classified in the Company's consolidated balance sheet according to their purpose and, depending on that classification, to be carried at either amortized cost or fair value. Most valuations of the Company's financial assets use observable market-based inputs, including dealer quotes when available. However, since mid-2007, illiquidity in the credit markets has significantly reduced the availability of observable market data. Other financial assets that require fair value reporting or disclosures within the Company's financial statements are valued based on the estimated value of the underlying collateral or the Company's estimate of discounted cash flows.

Assets with fair values derived from broker quotes or pricing services can be classified within Level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy, depending on the observability of inputs. Typically we receive one broker quote or pricing service value for each instrument, which represents a non-binding indication of value. We review the assumptions, inputs and methodologies used by pricing services to obtain: (i) reasonable assurance that the prices used in our valuations reflect fair value and (ii) a basis for classification within the three levels of the fair value hierarchy. For example, broker quoted prices are classified as Level 3 if we determine that the inputs used are not market-based and observable. Pricing service data is received monthly and quarterly, and we use a variety of methods to analyze the reasonableness of these third-party valuations, including comparisons to similar quality and maturity assets, internal modeling of implied credit spreads by sector and quality, comparison to published spread estimates, and assessment relative to comparable dealer offerings or any actual transactions from a recent time period. When we believe a third-party quotation differs significantly from our internal value, whether higher or lower, we review our data or assumptions with the provider. The price provider may subsequently provide an updated price. We do not make any internal adjustments to prices provided by a broker or pricing service.

While we review third-party prices for reasonableness, we are not the source for any of the inputs or assumptions used in developing those prices. Additionally, we do not have access to the specific models used by the third-party price providers. As a result, we cannot provide the potential impact of reasonably likely changes in inputs and assumptions used in these models. Consequently, we are unable to determine if such reasonably likely changes in inputs and assumptions would have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

2. Financial Liabilities

The Company's financial instruments categorized as liabilities primarily consist of insured derivatives within our insurance operations, derivatives used in our wind-down operations, investment agreements and medium-term notes ("MTNs") within our wind-down operations, and debt issued for general corporate purposes. Investment agreements, MTNs, and corporate debt are typically recorded at face value adjusted for premiums or discounts. The fair values of these financial instruments are generally not reported within the Company's financial statements but are disclosed in the accompanying notes. However, financial liabilities which qualify as part of fair value hedging arrangements under the provisions of derivative and hedging are reported in the Company's consolidated balance sheet at values that reflect changes in the risks being hedged, which offset changes in the

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

values of the hedging instruments. MBIA uses cash flow modeling techniques to estimate the value of its liabilities that qualify as hedged obligations, incorporating current market data. Financial liabilities that the Company has elected to fair value or that require fair value reporting or disclosures within the Company's Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements are valued based on either estimated value of the underlying collateral, the Company's or a third-party's estimate of discounted cash flows, or quoted market values for similar transactions. Refer to the following " *3. Derivatives* " section for information about these financial liabilities.

3. Derivatives

MBIA has entered into derivative transactions both within its financial guarantee insurance business and in hedging risks associated with its assets and liabilities. Credit default swap ("CDS") contracts are also used in our wind-down operations to replicate investments in cash assets consistent with the risk tolerance and criteria for this business. We account for derivative transactions in accordance with the accounting principles for derivatives and hedging activities, which require that all such transactions be recorded on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at fair value. The fair value of derivative instruments is determined as the amount that would be received to sell the derivative when in an asset position (when the Company would be owed money under the derivative in a termination) or transfer the derivative when in a liability position (when the Company would owe money under the derivative in a termination). Changes in the fair value of derivatives, exclusive of insured derivatives, are recorded each period in current earnings within "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange" or in shareholders' equity within "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" depending on whether the derivative is designated as a hedge, and if so designated, the type of hedge.

The majority of MBIA's derivatives are insured credit derivatives that reference structured pools of cash securities and CDSs. We generally insured the most senior liabilities of such transactions, and at the inception of transactions our exposure generally had more subordination than needed to achieve triple-A ratings from credit rating agencies. The collateral backing our insured derivatives was cash securities and CDSs referencing primarily corporate, asset-backed, residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, commercial real estate ("CRE") loan, and CDO securities.

Most of the derivative contracts we insure are non-traded structured credit derivative transactions. Since insured derivatives are highly customized and there is generally no observable market for these derivatives, we estimate their fair values in a hypothetical market based on internal and third-party models simulating what a company similar to us would charge to assume our position in the transaction at the measurement date. This pricing would be based on expected loss of the exposure. We review our valuation model results on a quarterly basis to assess the appropriateness of the assumptions and results in light of current market activity and conditions. This review is performed by internal staff with relevant expertise. If live market spreads or securities prices are observable for similar transactions, those spreads are an integral part of the analysis. For example, new insured transactions that resemble existing (previously insured) transactions would be considered, as would negotiated settlements of existing transactions.

We may from time to time make changes in our valuation techniques if the change results in a measurement that we believe is equally or more representative of fair value under current circumstances.

Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a comprehensive discussion of our valuation process for insured derivatives, including critical accounting estimates.

Fair Value Hierarchy—Level 3

Accounting principles for fair value measurement and disclosures establish a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Instruments that trade infrequently and, therefore, have little or no price transparency are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Also included in Level 3 are financial instruments that have significant unobservable inputs deemed significant to the instrument's overall fair value.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

The following table presents the fair values of assets and liabilities recorded on our consolidated balance sheet that are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

In millions	As of December 31, 2010	2009
Investments		
U.S. Treasury and government agency (1)	$ —	$ 6
Foreign governments (1)	11	12
Corporate obligations (2)	155	281
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Residential mortgage-backed agency (1)	41	48
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency (1)	48	64
Commercial mortgage-backed (1)	17	20
Asset-backed securities:		
Collateralized debt obligations (2)	191	245
Other asset-backed (2)	374	401
State and municipal bonds:		
Tax-exempt bonds (1)	50	50
Other fixed-maturity investments (2)	—	19
Perpetual preferred securities (1)	91	77
Derivative assets:		
Credit derivatives (2)	—	751
Interest rate derivatives (2)	5	17
Currency derivatives (2)	—	3
Assets of consolidated VIEs:		
Corporate obligations (1)	80	—
Mortgage-backed securities:		
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency (1)	40	166
Commercial mortgage-backed (1)	23	3
Asset-backed securities:		
Collateralized debt obligations (2)	245	42
Other asset-backed (2)	83	193
Loans receivable (1)	2,183	—
Loan repurchase commitments (1)	835	—
Derivative assets:		
Credit derivatives (2)	687	—
Total Level 3 assets at fair value	$ 5,159	$2,398
Medium-term notes (2)	$ 116	$ 110
Derivative liabilities:		
Credit derivatives (2)	4,350	4,550
Interest rate derivatives (2)	—	11
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:		
VIE notes (1)	4,673	—
Credit derivatives (1)	1,455	—
Currency derivatives (2)	14	—
Total Level 3 liabilities at fair value	$10,608	$4,671

(1) Valued using quoted prices for which the inputs are unobservable.
(2) Valued using quoted prices for which the inputs are unobservable or valuation models with significant unobservable inputs.

Level 3 assets represented approximately 24% and 17% of total assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Level 3 liabilities represented approximately 78% and 99% of total liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about assets and liabilities classified as Level 3.

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CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recorded with respect to the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in the Company's financial statements that will result in deductible or taxable amounts in future years when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Our temporary differences relate principally to unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and derivatives, invested asset impairments, premium revenue recognition, deferred acquisition costs, and deferred compensation.

Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that more likely than not will be realized. Changes in the amount of a valuation allowance are reflected within our provision for income taxes in our statement of operations. Determining whether to establish a valuation allowance and, if so, the amount of the valuation allowance requires management to exercise judgment and make assumptions regarding whether such tax benefits will be realized in future periods. All evidence, both positive and negative, needs to be identified and considered in making this determination. Future realization of the existing deferred tax asset ultimately depends on management's estimate of the future profitability and existence of sufficient taxable income of appropriate character (for example, ordinary income versus capital gains) within the carry-forward period available under the tax law. In the event that the Company's estimate of taxable income is less than that required to utilize the full amount of any deferred tax asset, a valuation allowance is established. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company's valuation allowance included in its deferred tax asset was $376 million and $490 million, respectively, and primarily related to realized losses on sales of investments being carried forward as capital losses and impairments of certain assets characterized as capital losses.

Refer to "Note 14: Income Taxes" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about the Company's deferred income taxes.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion on accounting guidance recently adopted by the Company, as well as recent accounting developments relating to guidance not yet adopted by the Company.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Summary of Consolidated Results

The following table presents a summary of our consolidated financial results for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

In millions except for per share amounts	2010	2009	2008
Total revenues (losses)	$ 894	$ 2,954	$ (856)
Total expenses	989	1,737	2,871
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (95)	$ 1,217	$ (3,727)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(148)	583	(1,054)
Net income (loss)	$ 53	$ 634	$ (2,673)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 53	$ 623	$ (2,673)
Net income (loss) per share	$ 0.26	$ 2.99	$ (12.11)

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded consolidated net income of $53 million or $0.26 per share compared with consolidated net income of $623 million or $2.99 per share, for the same period of 2009, after adjusting for preferred stock dividends of MBIA Insurance Corporation. Weighted average shares outstanding totaled 203 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, down 2% from the same period of 2009 as a result of repurchases of common stock by the Company. Consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $894 million compared with $3.0 billion for the same period of 2009. The decrease in our consolidated

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

revenues was principally due to a $769 million net loss on insured derivatives in 2010 compared with a $1.5 billion net gain in 2009. The net loss and net gain in 2010 and 2009, respectively, principally resulted from changes in the market perception of MBIA Corp.'s credit risk. The net loss in 2010 principally reflected a tightening of the Company's credit spreads and an improvement in the Company's recovery rate while the net gain in 2009 principally reflected a widening of the Company's credit spreads and a reduction in the Company's recovery rate. Consolidated expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $989 million compared with $1.7 billion for the same period of 2009. The decrease in our consolidated expenses principally reflects a reduction in loss and LAE incurred on our financial guarantee RMBS exposure, a decrease in interest expense resulting from a reduction in outstanding debt within our asset/liability products program, and overall lower operating and policy acquisition expenses.

Included in our consolidated net income for the year ended December 31, 2010 was $281 million of income before income taxes related to consolidated VIEs compared with a loss of $120 million for 2009. For the year ended December 31, 2010, revenues and expenses of consolidated VIEs, after the elimination of intercompany revenues and expenses, were $364 million and $83 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues and expenses of consolidated VIEs, after the elimination of intercompany revenues and expenses, were a loss $19 million and $101 million, respectively. The increase in revenues is largely attributable to gains on financial instruments recorded at fair value, as well as a reduction in other-than-temporary impairments of VIE assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our consolidated net income of $623 million or $2.99 per share, after adjusting for preferred stock dividends of MBIA Insurance Corporation, increased compared with a net loss of $2.7 billion or $12.11 per share for 2008. Weighted average shares outstanding totaled 208 million for the year ended December 31, 2009, down 6% from 2008 as a result of repurchases of common stock by the Company. Consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 were $3.0 billion compared with a loss of $856 million for 2008. The increase in our consolidated revenues principally reflects net gains on insured derivatives, an increase in insurance fees, and lower realized losses from the sale of securities and other-than-temporary impairments, partially offset by a reduction in net investment income. Consolidated expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were $1.7 billion compared with $2.9 billion for 2008. The decrease in our consolidated expenses was primarily due to a decline in interest expense as a result of a reduction in outstanding debt within our wind-down operations and a reduction in losses and LAE incurred on our RMBS exposure.

Included in our consolidated net income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was $120 million of loss before income taxes related to consolidated VIEs compared with a loss of $223 thousand for the same period of 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2009, revenues and expenses of consolidated VIEs, after the elimination of intercompany revenues and expenses, were a loss of $19 million and $101 million, respectively. The loss of $19 million resulted from other-than-temporary impairments on VIE assets.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Adjusted Pre-Tax Income

The following table presents our consolidated adjusted pre-tax income (a non-GAAP measure) and provides a reconciliation of adjusted pre-tax income to GAAP pre-tax income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Years Ended December 31,		
In millions	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Total revenues	$ 1,811	$ 1,566	$ 1,446
Total expenses	2,188	2,443	4,391
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	(377)	(877)	(2,945)
Additions to adjusted pre-tax income (loss):			
Impact of consolidating certain VIEs	243	(44)	33
Mark-to-market gain (loss) on insured credit derivatives	(679)	1,650	(1,823)
Subtractions from adjusted pre-tax income (loss):			
Impairments on insured credit derivatives	(718)	(488)	(1,008)
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (95)	$ 1,217	$ (3,727)

For the year ended December 31, 2010, consolidated adjusted pre-tax income was a loss of $377 million compared with a loss of $877 million for the same period of 2009. Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $1.8 billion compared with $1.6 billion for the same period of 2009. The increase in total revenues was principally due to lower realized losses on other-than-temporary impairments and higher premiums on insured derivative transactions due to the reinsurance commutation with Channel Re, partially offset by reductions in gains on extinguishment of debt and unrealized gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange. Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $2.2 billion compared with $2.4 billion for the same period of 2009. The decrease in total expenses principally reflects a reduction in total insurance losses, a decrease in interest expense resulting from a reduction in outstanding debt within our asset/liability products program, and overall lower operating and policy acquisition expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2009 consolidated adjusted pre-tax income was a loss of $877 million compared with a loss of $2.9 billion for the same period of 2008. Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 were $1.6 billion compared with $1.4 billion for the same period of 2008. The increase in total revenues was principally due to gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange and lower realized losses on other-than-temporary impairments, partially offset by reductions in net investment income and gains on extinguishment of debt. Total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2009 were $2.4 billion compared with $4.4 billion for 2008. The decrease in total expenses is principally due to lower insurance losses and a decline in interest expense as a result of a reduction in outstanding debt within our wind-down operations.

Adjusted Book Value

In the fourth quarter of 2010, after completing a review of the components of ABV, we decided to remove the wind-down operations future spread adjustment and the loss provision adjustment. The wind-down operations future spread adjustment adjusted book value to reflect the net present value of asset and liability cash flows within our wind-down operations assuming that the cash flow profile of the business would remain constant to maturity. We believe this adjustment is no longer meaningful in our analysis of the performance and value of the Company as we intend to actively manage the run-off of our wind-down operations. While current wind-down operations generate periodic losses, we expect to manage the portfolio to reduce those losses. The loss provision adjustment to book value represented a formulaic estimate of potential future losses based on our practice prior to 2009 of recording a general loss reserve for unidentified claims based on 12% of net earned premium. While current U.S. GAAP no longer permits such a reserve, we maintained this concept in the calculation of ABV to account for a potential level of unknown loss development in future periods. We believe this adjustment is no longer meaningful in light of current GAAP for financial guarantee insurance contracts, which requires probability-weighted loss reserves based on all possible outcomes across our entire financial guarantee insurance portfolio and our practice of calculating and including in ABV credit impairments on insured credit derivatives.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

As of December 31, 2010, ABV per share (a non-GAAP measure) was $36.81, down 5% from $38.94 as of December 31, 2009. The decrease in ABV per share was primarily driven by an increase in impairments on insured credit derivatives. The following table provides a reconciliation of consolidated book value per share to consolidated ABV per share:

	As of December 31,	
In thousands, except per share data	**2010**	**2009**
Total shareholders' equity of MBIA, Inc.	$ 2,832,139	$ 2,590,098
Basic common shares outstanding	199,746	204,668
Book value per share	$ 14.18	$ 12.66
Additions to book value per share (after-tax):		
Net unearned premium revenue (1)(2)	13.61	14.59
Deferred acquisition costs	(1.35)	(1.49)
Present value of insured derivative installment revenue (3)	1.71	1.92
Cumulative impairments on insured credit derivatives (3)	(8.69)	(5.89)
Subtractions from book value per share (after-tax):		
Impact of consolidating certain VIEs (4)	(0.50)	—
Cumulative unrealized loss on insured credit derivatives	(14.58)	(12.09)
Net unrealized losses included in other comprehensive income	(2.27)	(5.06)
Total adjustments per share	22.63	26.28
Adjusted book value per share	$ 36.81	$ 38.94

(1)—Consists of financial guarantee premiums and fees.
(2)—The discount rate on financial guarantee installment premiums was the risk-free rate as defined by the accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts.
(3)—The discount rate on insured derivative installment revenue and impairments was 5.0%.
(4)—Represents the impact on book value per share of consolidated VIEs that are not considered a business enterprise of the Company.

Our "Net unearned premium revenue" adjustment to book value per share consists of unearned premium revenue net of prepaid reinsurance premiums recorded on our consolidated balance sheet as required by accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts. Unearned premium revenue includes amounts not yet collected and, therefore, recorded in premiums receivable on our consolidated balance sheet. Our "Net unearned premium revenue" adjustment to book value per share also includes the unamortized portion of installment premiums collected on insured derivative contracts and the unamortized portion of insurance-related deferred fee revenue. Our "Present value of insured derivative installment revenue" adjustment to book value per share consists of the present value of premiums not yet collected from insured derivative contracts, which are not recorded on our balance sheet in accordance with accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts but which are contractually due to the Company.

U.S. Public Finance Insurance (Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009)

Our U.S. public finance insurance business is conducted through National. The financial guarantees issued by National provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event National has the right at its discretion to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon National's acceleration. National's guarantees insure municipal bonds, including tax-exempt and taxable indebtedness of U.S. political subdivisions, as well as utility districts, airports, health care institutions, higher educational facilities, student loan issuers, housing authorities and other similar agencies and obligations issued by private entities that finance projects that serve a substantial public purpose. Municipal bonds and privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects are generally supported by taxes, assessments, fees or tariffs related to the use of these projects, lease payments or other similar types of revenue streams.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

The following table presents our U.S. public finance insurance segment results for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

In millions	2010	2009	Percent Change 2010 vs. 2009
Net premiums earned	$ 446	$ 563	-21%
Net investment income	230	217	6%
Fees and reimbursements	22	15	40%
Change in fair value of insured derivatives:			
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	0	1	n/m
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	0	0	n/m
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	0	1	n/m
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	55	23	135%
Other net realized gains (losses)	0	—	n/m
Total revenues	753	819	-8%
Losses and loss adjustment	73	94	-23%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	86	116	-26%
Operating	64	58	9%
Total expenses	223	268	-17%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ 530	$ 551	-4%

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we did not write a meaningful amount of U.S. public finance insurance. The lack of insurance writings in the U.S. public finance segment reflects the insurance financial strength credit ratings assigned to National, and the impact of litigation over the formation of National in 2009. We do not expect to write a material amount of new business prior to an upgrade of our insurance financial strength ratings and market acceptance that such ratings will be stable in the future. The timing of any such upgrade is uncertain and will depend on a variety of quantitative and qualitative factors used by the rating agencies in their evaluation, including the resolution of pending litigation. We believe that we will resume writing business in the U.S. public finance market before actively re-engaging in the structured finance and international markets.

CREDIT QUALITY Financial guarantee insurance companies use a variety of approaches to assess the underlying credit risk profile of their insured portfolios. MBIA uses both an internally developed credit rating system as well as third-party rating sources in the analysis of credit quality measures of its insured portfolio. In evaluating credit risk, we obtain, when available, the underlying rating of the insured obligation before the benefit of its insurance policy from nationally recognized rating agencies, Moody's and S&P. Other companies within the financial guarantee industry may report credit quality information based upon internal ratings that would not be comparable to our presentation.

The following table presents the credit quality distribution of MBIA's U.S. public finance outstanding gross par insured as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. All ratings are as of the period presented and represent S&P ratings. If transactions are not rated by S&P, a Moody's equivalent rating is used. If transactions are not rated by either S&P or Moody's, an MBIA equivalent rating is used.

In millions	Gross Par Outstanding as of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
Rating	Amount	%	Amount	%
AAA	$ 27,292	5.7%	$ 21,716	4.1%
AA	225,827	46.8%	246,590	46.2%
A	181,713	37.6%	212,034	39.8%
BBB	45,113	9.3%	49,686	9.3%
Below investment grade	2,747	0.6%	3,166	0.6%
Total	$ 482,692	100.0%	$ 533,192	100.0%

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Total U.S. public finance gross par outstanding rated A or above, before giving effect to MBIA's guarantee, was 90% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, gross par outstanding rated below investment grade was less than 1%.

NET PREMIUMS EARNED Net premiums earned on non-derivative financial guarantees represent gross premiums earned net of premiums ceded to reinsurers, and include scheduled premium earnings and premium earnings from refunded issues. For the year ended December 31, 2010, U.S. public finance net premiums earned were $446 million compared with $563 million for the same period 2009. The decrease was due to a decline in scheduled premiums earned of $74 million and a decline in premiums earned from refunding activity of $43 million. Scheduled premium earnings declined due to the maturity of insured issues within our U.S. public finance portfolio with no material new insurance writings. Additionally, refunding activity over the past several years has accelerated premium earnings in prior periods and reduced the amount of premiums that would have been earned in the current period. During 2010, premiums from refunded issues declined as a result of lower premium rates on these transactions compared with higher premium rates on issues refunded during 2009.

NET INVESTMENT INCOME For the year ended December 31, 2010 our U.S. public finance insurance investment portfolio generated $230 million of net investment income compared with $217 million for the same period of 2009. The increase in net investment income for 2010 reflects the timing of our insurance business transformation in mid February 2009 compared with a full year of net investment income in 2010.

National maintains simultaneous repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with our asset/liability products segment, which provides yield enhancement to our U.S. public finance insurance investment portfolio as a result of increased net interest earnings from these collective agreements. The average interest rates on the asset swap were 0.35% and 1.70% for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 the notional amounts utilized under these agreements were $1.8 billion and $1.7 billion, respectively.

Investment asset balances at amortized cost as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
In millions	Investments at Amortized Cost	Pre-tax yield (1)	Investments at Amortized Cost	Pre-tax yield (1)
Fixed-income securities:				
Tax-exempt	$ 2,748	4.35%	$ 2,624	4.40%
Taxable	2,395	3.74%	2,348	4.96%
Short-term	343	2.51%	285	2.89%
Total fixed-income	$ 5,486	3.97%	$ 5,257	4.57%
Other	3		—	
Total	$ 5,489		$ 5,257	

(1)—Estimated yield-to-maturity.

FEES AND REIMBURSEMENTS For the year ended December 31, 2010, fees and reimbursements increased to $22 million from $15 million for the same period of 2009. The increase was primarily due to rental income earned from our affiliates related to their occupancy of the Armonk facility and an increase in waiver and consent fees related to the ongoing maintenance of our insured portfolio. Due to the transaction-specific nature inherent in fees and reimbursements, these revenues can vary significantly period to period.

NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE Net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange primarily consist of net gains and losses from the sales of investments. Net gains from sales of investments were $55 million and $23 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During 2010, investments were sold to generate capital gains, which allowed the Company to utilize a portion of its tax capital loss carryforward. The proceeds of these sales were reinvested in similar types of securities, although having lower yields.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES National's portfolio surveillance group is responsible for monitoring our U.S. public finance segment's insured issues. The level and frequency of monitoring of any insured issue depends on the type, size, rating and performance of the insured issue.

Refer to "Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies" and "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the Company's loss reserving policy and additional information related to its loss reserves.

The following tables present information about our U.S. public finance insurance reserves and recoverables as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, as well as our related loss and LAE provision for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Gross losses and LAE reserves	$ 623	$ 184	n/m
Expected recoveries on unpaid losses	400	2	n/m
Loss and LAE reserves	$ 223	$ 182	23%
Insurance loss recoverable	$ 73	$ 32	125%
Insurance loss recoverable—ceded (1)	$ 2	$ 1	67%
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	$ 9	$ 10	-3%

(1)—Reported within "Other liabilities" on our consolidated balance sheets.
n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Loss and LAE related to payments	$ 555	$ 138	n/m
Recoveries of actual and expected payments	(481)	(40)	n/m
Gross losses incurred	74	98	-24%
Reinsurance	(1)	(4)	-65%
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 73	$ 94	-23%

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, losses and LAE incurred of $73 million primarily related to three housing transactions, two student loan transactions, a not-for-profit transaction and a health care transaction. For the year ended December 31, 2009, losses and LAE incurred of $94 million primarily related to a housing transaction and a student loan transaction.

Included in our U.S. public finance case basis reserves are both loss reserves for insured obligations for which a payment default has occurred and National has already paid a claim, and for which a payment default has not yet occurred but a claim is expected in the future. As of December 31, 2010, case basis reserves consisted of the following:

$ in millions	Number of Issues (1)	Loss Reserve	Par Outstanding
Gross of reinsurance:			
Issues with defaults	11	$ 202	$ 870
Issues without defaults	4	21	261
Total gross of reinsurance	15	$ 223	$ 1,131

(1)—An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES U.S. public finance insurance segment expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Gross expenses	$ 64	$ 58	9%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	86	116	-26%
Operating	64	58	9%
Total insurance operating expenses	$ 150	$ 174	- 14%

Gross expenses represent total insurance expenses before the deferral of any policy acquisition costs. Gross expenses increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period of 2009 primarily due to higher legal costs associated with litigation and building-related expenses associated with the Armonk facility, which was acquired by National in the first quarter of 2010. Partially offsetting these increases was a decrease in compensation costs due to a reduction in headcount.

The amortization of deferred acquisition costs decreased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period of 2009, consistent with the amortization of the related unearned premium revenue. Operating expenses increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period of 2009 as a result of the increases in gross expenses. We did not defer a material amount of policy acquisition costs during 2010 or 2009.

ADJUSTED PRE-TAX INCOME In addition to the above, we also analyze the operating performance of our U.S. public finance insurance segment using adjusted pre-tax income. We believe adjusted pre-tax income, as used by management, is useful for an understanding of the results of operations of our U.S. public finance insurance segment. Adjusted pre-tax income is not a substitute for pre-tax income determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and our definition of adjusted pre-tax income may differ from that used by other companies.

The following table presents the adjusted pre-tax income of our U.S. public finance insurance segment, and a reconciliation of adjusted pre-tax income to GAAP pre-tax income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Adjusted total revenues	$ 752	$ 819	-8%
Adjusted total expenses	222	268	-17%
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	530	551	-4%
Additions to adjusted pre-tax income (loss):			
Mark-to-market gain (loss) on insured credit derivatives	0	0	0%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ 530	$ 551	- 4%

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, there were no material differences between adjusted pre-tax income and GAAP pre-tax income.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Structured Finance and International Insurance (Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009)

Our structured finance and international insurance business is principally conducted through MBIA Corp. The financial guarantees issued by MBIA Corp. generally provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event MBIA Corp. has the right at its discretion to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon MBIA Corp.'s acceleration. Certain investment agreement contracts written by MBIA Inc. or its subsidiaries are insured by MBIA Corp. If MBIA Inc. or such subsidiaries were to have insufficient assets to pay amounts due, MBIA Corp. would make such payments under its insurance policies. MBIA Corp. also insured debt obligations of other affiliates, including MBIA Global Funding, LLC ("GFL") and Meridian Funding Company, LLC ("Meridian"), and provides reinsurance to its insurance subsidiaries. MBIA Corp. has also written insurance policies guaranteeing the obligations of an affiliate, LaCrosse Financial Products, LLC under CDS, including termination payments that may become due upon certain events including the insolvency or payment default of the financial guarantor or the CDS issuer.

MBIA Corp.'s guarantees insure structured finance and asset-backed obligations, privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects, which are primarily located outside of the U.S. and that include toll roads, bridges, airports, public transportation facilities, utilities and other types of infrastructure projects serving a substantial public purpose, and obligations of sovereign and sub-sovereign issuers. Structured finance and asset-backed securities ("ABS") typically are securities repayable from expected cash flows generated by a specified pool of assets, such as residential and commercial mortgages, insurance policies, consumer loans, corporate loans and bonds, trade and export receivables, leases for equipment, aircraft and real property.

In certain cases, we may be required to consolidate entities established as part of securitizations when we insure the assets or liabilities of those entities and in connection with remediations or renegotiations of insurance policies. These entities typically meet the definition of a VIE under accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs. We do not believe there is any difference in the risks and profitability of financial guarantees provided to VIEs compared with other financial guarantees written by us. Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information on accounting guidance that affected the consolidation of VIEs.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

The following tables present our structured finance and international insurance segment results for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Net premiums earned	$ 251	$ 333	-24%
Net investment income	125	221	-44%
Fees and reimbursements	204	234	-13%
Change in fair value of insured derivatives:			
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(163)	(167)	-2%
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(607)	1,650	-137%
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	(770)	1,483	n/m
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	135	60	127%
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(5)	(9)	-43%
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	—	14	n/m
Other net realized gains (losses)	29	(65)	-144%
Revenues of consolidated VIEs:			
Net investment income	53	66	-21%
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	270	10	n/m
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(93)	n/m
Other net realized gains (losses)	(76)	(41)	87%
Total revenues	216	2,213	-90%
Losses and loss adjustment	159	770	-79%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	150	217	-31%
Operating	133	178	-25%
Interest	136	137	-1%
Expenses of consolidated VIEs:			
Operating	27	1	n/m
Interest	42	86	-52%
Total expenses	647	1,389	-53%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (431)	$ 824	n/m

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and, 2009, we did not write a meaningful amount of structured finance and international insurance. Activity was largely limited to our structuring and reinsurance of a financing transaction for the State of Mexico, which closed in the third quarter of 2010. The lack of insurance writings in our structured finance and international insurance segment reflects the impact of the downgrades of MBIA Corp.'s insurance financial strength ratings by the major rating agencies, which occurred in 2008 and 2009. The Company does not expect to write a material amount of new business prior to an upgrade of the insurance financial strength ratings of MBIA Corp. and market acceptance that such ratings will be stable in the future. The timing of any such upgrade is uncertain and will depend on a variety of quantitative and qualitative factors used by the rating agencies in their evaluation, including the resolution of pending litigation.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

CREDIT QUALITY The credit quality of our structured finance and international insured portfolio is assessed in the same manner as our U.S. public finance insured portfolio. The following table presents the credit quality distribution of our structured finance and international gross par outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. All ratings are as of the period presented and represent S&P ratings. If transactions are not rated by S&P, a Moody's equivalent rating is used. If transactions are not rated by either S&P or Moody's, an MBIA equivalent rating is used.

In millions	Gross Par Outstanding as of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
Rating	Amount	%	Amount	%
AAA	$ 62,897	33.0%	$ 101,580	43.4%
AA	19,299	10.1%	15,832	6.8%
A	32,620	17.2%	46,324	19.8%
BBB	40,799	21.5%	36,293	15.5%
Below investment grade	34,571	18.2%	34,011	14.5%
Total [1]	$ 190,186	100.0%	$ 234,040	100.0%

(1)—Includes gross par outstanding of $18.1 billion and $1.7 billion related to our consolidated VIEs as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010, total structured finance and international gross par outstanding rated A or above, before giving effect to MBIA's guarantee, was 60% compared with 70% as of December 31, 2009. Additionally, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, 18% and 15%, respectively, of gross par outstanding was rated below investment grade. Adverse changes in the ratings of our structured finance and international insured gross par outstanding were principally a result of ratings downgrades on CDO and commercial mortgage securitizations.

NET PREMIUMS EARNED Net premiums earned on non-derivative financial guarantees for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table. Net premiums earned represent gross premiums earned net of premiums ceded to reinsurers, and include scheduled premium earnings and premium earnings from refunded issues.

In millions	2010	2009	Percent Change 2010 vs. 2009
Net premiums earned:			
U.S.	$ 129	$ 166	-22%
Non-U.S.	122	167	-27%
Total net premiums earned	$ 251	$ 333	- 24%

For the year ended December 31, 2010 structured finance and international net premiums earned were $251 million compared with $333 million for the same period in 2009. The decrease was due to the maturity and termination of insured transactions with no new material insurance writings. Additionally, 2009 benefited from $45 million of premiums earned related to the termination of MBIA's remaining Eurotunnel exposure.

NET INVESTMENT INCOME For the year ended December 31, 2010, our structured finance and international insurance investment portfolio generated $125 million of net investment income compared with $221 million for the same period of 2009. The decrease in net investment income of $96 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to declining average asset balances in 2010 as a result of claim payments and lower yields on new investment purchases. Additionally, the consolidation of VIEs during the first quarter of 2010 resulted in the elimination of $22 million of net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2010.

MBIA Corp., as lender, maintained a secured lending agreement with our asset/liability products segment, which totaled $2.0 billion at inception. Interest income on this arrangement, totaling approximately $30 million and $60 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, is included in our structured finance and international insurance net investment income. As of December 31, 2010, the amount outstanding from our asset/liability products segment under this agreement was $975 million, and reflects the repayment of $625 million during 2010.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Investment asset balances at amortized cost as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
In millions	Investments at Amortized Cost	Pre-tax yield (1)	Investments at Amortized Cost	Pre-tax yield (1)
Fixed-income securities:				
Tax-exempt	$ 50	3.84%	$ 55	4.27%
Taxable	1,480	5.81%	1,177	9.78%
Short-term	673	1.45%	966	0.95%
Total fixed-income	$ 2,203	4.43%	$ 2,198	5.76%
Secured loan from affiliate	975		1,600	
Other	10		10	
Total	$ 3,188		$ 3,808	

(1)—Estimated yield-to-maturity.

FEES AND REIMBURSEMENTS For the year ended December 31, 2010, fees and reimbursements were $204 million compared with $234 million for the same period of 2009. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in ceding commission revenue associated with the cession of public finance policies to National. Due to the transaction-specific nature inherent in fees and reimbursements, these revenues can vary significantly period to period.

NET CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF INSURED DERIVATIVES The following table presents the net premiums earned related to derivatives and the components of the net change in fair value of insured derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Net premiums and fees earned on insured derivatives	$ 119	$ 123	-3%
Realized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(282)	(290)	-3%
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(163)	(167)	-2%
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(607)	1,650	-137%
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	$ (770)	$ 1,483	n/m

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

The Company no longer insures new credit derivative contracts except in transactions related to the restructuring or reduction of existing derivative exposure. As a result, premiums earned related to insured credit derivatives will decrease over time as exposure to such transactions declines. Realized losses on insured derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2010 primarily resulted from $890 million of settlement and claim payments made on multi-sector CDO and CMBS transactions, partially offset by $607 million of payments received from Channel Re in connection with the commutation of ceded derivative exposure. Realized losses on insured derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2009 resulted from the settlement of three CDO transactions and claim payments related to a multi-sector CDO transaction.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, unrealized losses on insured derivatives were principally the result of the effects of MBIA's nonperformance risk on its derivative liability, which resulted from a tightening of its own credit

spreads and an improvement in the Company's recovery rate, the reversal of unrealized gains in connection with the commutation of derivative exposure from Channel Re, and subordination erosion. This was partially offset by the reversal of unrealized losses primarily from the settlements on multi-sector CDO and CMBS transactions and improved collateral pricing. For the year ended December 31, 2009, unrealized gains on insured derivatives were primarily related to changes in MBIA's CDS and recovery swaps pricing, narrower collateral spreads, and transaction terminations, partially offset by losses from enhancements to our valuation models and inputs, subordination erosion, lower estimated recovery rates on collateral, and collateral rating migration. The main enhancements to our valuation models and inputs during 2009 were the development of a direct pricing model for multi-sector CDOs, assumptions about ABS collateral defaults, the calculation of nonperformance risk for CDOs, and the refinement of a spread model for CMBS transactions. Enhancements to our valuation models and inputs are discussed further in "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA's Corp.'s five year CDS cost was 56.25% upfront plus 5% per annum compared with 64.25% upfront plus 5% per annum as of December 31, 2009. Our mark-to-market on insured credit derivatives uses the most appropriate of the one to ten year CDS cost for each transaction, and those costs ranged from 15.75% upfront plus 5% per annum to 57.50% upfront plus 5% per annum for the year ended December 31, 2010.

As of December 31, 2010, we had $99.5 billion of gross par outstanding on insured credit derivatives compared with $126.7 billion as of December 31, 2009. The decrease in gross par outstanding was primarily due to contractual terminations and maturities. During the year ended December 31, 2010, 46 insured credit derivative transactions, representing $21.2 billion in gross par outstanding, have either matured or were contractually settled prior to maturity.

Since our insured credit derivatives have similar terms, conditions, risks, and economic profiles to our financial guarantee insurance policies, we evaluate them for impairment periodically in the same way that we estimate loss and LAE for our financial guarantee policies. Credit impairments on insured derivatives represent the present values of our estimates of expected future claim payments for such transactions using a discount rate of 5.93%, the same rate used to calculate our statutory loss reserves as of December 31, 2010. We estimate that additional credit impairments on insured derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $1.2 billion across 35 CDO insured issues. Beginning with the fourth quarter of 2007 through December 31, 2010, total credit impairments on insured derivatives were estimated at $3.7 billion across 38 CDO insured issues, inclusive of 33 CDO insured issues for which we made settlement and claim payments of $1.3 billion, net of reinsurance and collections. Accordingly, we expect to realize additional net losses of $2.4 billion.

Our estimate of credit impairments, a non-GAAP measure, may differ from the fair values recorded in our financial statements. Although the Company's income statement includes the fair values, the Company regards the changes in credit impairment estimates as critical information for investors since the credit impairment estimates reflect the present values of amounts it expects to pay in claims net of recoveries with respect to insured credit derivatives. The fair value of an insured derivative contract will be influenced by a variety of market and transaction-specific factors that may be unrelated to potential future claim payments. In the absence of credit impairments or the termination of derivatives at losses, the cumulative unrealized losses recorded from fair valuing insured derivatives should reverse before or at the maturity of the contracts. Contracts also may be settled prior to maturity at amounts that may be more or less than their recorded fair values. Those settlements can result in realized gains or losses, and will result in the reversal of unrealized gains or losses. The Company is not required to post collateral to counterparties of these contracts.

Refer to "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about legal actions commenced by MBIA with respect to certain CDS contracts, and "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K for information on legislative changes that could require collateral posting by MBIA Corp. notwithstanding the contract terms. The outcome of such legal actions may affect the amount of realized losses ultimately incurred by the Company, although the damages potentially awarded to the Company upon prevailing in the litigation are not directly considered in determining the impairment of the insured credit

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

derivative contracts. Costs associated with mitigating credit impairments on insured derivatives are expensed as incurred and included within "Operating expenses" in our consolidated statements of operations. Such costs totaled $13 million and $22 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

REVENUES OF CONSOLIDATED VIEs For the year ended December 31, 2010, total revenues of consolidated VIEs were $247 million compared with a loss of $58 million for the same period of 2009. Fluctuations in revenues of consolidated VIEs were principally driven by gains and losses on financial instruments recorded at fair value and foreign exchange, as well as other-than-temporary impairments of VIE assets. For the year ended December 31, 2010, net gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange were $270 million compared with $10 million for the same period of 2009. The net gains in 2010 resulted from the extrapolation of RMBS put-back recoveries within our consolidated VIEs, most of which were consolidated in the first quarter of 2010. Losses related to other-than-temporary impairments were $93 million in 2009 with no comparable impairments in the same period of 2010.

LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES MBIA's insured portfolio management group within its structured finance and international insurance business is responsible for monitoring structured finance and international insured issues. The level and frequency of monitoring of any insured issue depends on the type, size, rating and performance of the insured issue. If we identify concerns with respect to the performance of an insured issue we may designate such insured issue as "Caution List-Low," "Caution List-Medium," "Caution List-High," or "Classified" depending on the likelihood of a loss.

The following table provides a summary of our loss activity for the year ended December 31, 2010 on all insurance policies (financial guarantee and insured credit derivatives) using discounted probability-weighted cash flows, without regard to how such losses are measured and recognized in our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. For financial guarantee policies, loss activity represents amounts measured in accordance with GAAP before the consolidation of VIEs. For insured credit derivatives, loss activity represents amounts measured in accordance with statutory accounting principles, also referred to herein as credit impairments on insured credit derivatives. The Company believes this aggregated information is important for an understanding of changes in the discounted values of loss payments we expect to make on all insurance contracts, net of recoveries.

In millions	RMBS	ABS	CMBS	Other	Total
Change in expected payments	$ 989	$ 255	$ 1,132	$ 182	$ 2,558
Change in expected salvage	(1,052)	(5)	0	(70)	(1,127)
Gain on foreign exchange	—	—	—	(121)	(121)
Total economic losses	$ (63)	$ 250	$ 1,132	$ (9)	$ 1,310

The following amounts included within this "Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses" section exclude realized and unrealized gains and losses and estimated credit impairments on insured credit derivatives. Refer to the "Net Change in Fair Value of Insured Derivatives" section included herein for additional information about payments we have made or expect to make under insured credit derivative transactions.

The Company's insurance loss recoverable represents expected potential recoveries of paid claims based on probability-weighted net cash inflows discounted at applicable risk-free rates as of the measurement date. Our insurance loss recoverable includes recoveries related to put-backs of ineligible mortgages within RMBS transactions and other amounts due to MBIA under subrogation rights.

Refer to "Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies" and "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the Company's loss reserving policy and additional information related to its loss reserves.

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The following tables present information about our insurance reserves and recoverables as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, as well as our loss and LAE provision for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Gross losses and LAE reserves	$1,402	$2,227	-37%
Expected recoveries on unpaid losses	496	829	-40%
Loss and LAE reserves	$ 906	$1,398	-35%
Insurance loss recoverable	$2,459	$2,413	2%
Insurance loss recoverable—ceded (1)	$ 1	$ 45	-97%
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	$ 6	$ 52	-88%

(1)—Reported within "Other liabilities" on our consolidated balance sheets.

	Years Ended December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Loss and LAE related to payments	$ 883	$ 3,143	-72%
Recoveries of actual and expected payments	(712)	(2,327)	-69%
Gross losses incurred	171	816	-79%
Reinsurance	(12)	(46)	-75%
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 159	$ 770	-79%

Losses and LAE incurred in our structured finance and international insurance segment totaled $159 million in 2010. Included in the $159 million was $883 million of gross losses related to actual and expected future payments, of which $659 million related to insured RMBS transactions. Offsetting these losses were increases in recoveries of actual and expected payments of $712 million, of which $656 million related to insured RMBS transactions, and reinsurance of $12 million. The $656 million of RMBS recoveries of actual and expected payments consisted of $609 million in actual and expected recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgage loans included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and alternative A-paper ("Alt-A") securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgage loans and $47 million related to excess interest cash flows within the securitizations.

Losses and LAE incurred in our structured finance and international insurance segment totaled $770 million in 2009. Included in the $770 million were gross losses related to actual and expected future payments of $3.1 billion, of which $2.9 billion related to insured RMBS transactions. Offsetting these losses were recoveries of actual and expected payments of $2.3 billion, primarily related to our RMBS transactions, and reinsurance of $46 million. The $2.3 billion of RMBS recoveries of actual and expected payments was comprised of $1.6 billion related to estimates of potential recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgage loans included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgage loans and $684 million related to excess interest cash flows within the securitizations.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, losses and LAE incurred included the elimination of $79 million of losses as a result of consolidating VIEs. The $79 million elimination included gross losses related to actual and expected future payments of $1.1 billion, offset by recoveries of actual and expected payments of $1.0 billion.

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Included in the Company's case basis reserves are both loss reserves for insured obligations for which a payment default has occurred and MBIA Corp. has already paid a claim and also for which a payment default has not yet occurred but a claim is expected in the future. As of December 31, 2010, case basis reserves consisted of the following:

$ in millions	Number of Issues (1)	Loss Reserve	Par Outstanding
Gross of reinsurance:			
Issues with defaults	70	$ 727	$ 7,924
Issues without defaults	25	179	2,135
Total	95	$ 906	$ 10,059

(1)—An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.

MBIA reports expected potential recoveries of paid claims within "Insurance loss recoverable" and the corresponding estimated recovery amounts due to reinsurers within "Other liabilities" in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, our insurance loss recoverables were $2.5 billion and $2.4 billion, respectively. The increase in our insurance loss recoverable principally resulted from an increase in expected potential recoveries resulting from the aforementioned obligations of the sellers/servicers of RMBS transactions to repurchase ineligible loans, partially offset by a reclassification of $356 million in recoveries from "Insurance loss recoverable" to "Loan repurchase commitments" and the elimination of excess spread of $238 million, both resulting from the adoption of the amended accounting guidance for the consolidation of VIEs. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, our insurance loss recoverable also included recoveries of approximately $674 million and $906 million, respectively, from expected excess interest in RMBS securitizations. Insurance loss recoverables due to reinsurers totaled $1 million and $45 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Insurance loss recoverables are only paid to reinsurers upon receipt of such amounts by MBIA.

Residential Mortgage Exposure

MBIA Corp. insures mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") backed by residential mortgage loans, including second-lien residential mortgage securitizations (revolving home equity line of credit ("HELOC") loans and closed-end second mortgages ("CES")) and Alt-A transactions. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we recorded a net benefit of $3 million related to RMBS transactions, after the elimination of a $60 million benefit as a result of consolidating VIEs. The $3 million benefit related to RMBS transactions is due to recoveries of actual and expected payments of $656 million and reinsurance of $6 million, mostly offset by increases in gross losses related to actual and expected future payments of $659 million. The $656 million in recoveries of actual and expected RMBS payments primarily consisted of $609 million in actual and expected recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgages included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages and $47 million related to excess interest cash flows within the securitizations.

MBIA Corp. also insures MBS backed by subprime mortgage loans directly through RMBS securitizations. MBIA Corp. also has indirect exposure to subprime mortgages that are included in CDOs in which MBIA Corp. guaranteed the senior most tranche of such transactions. There has been considerable stress and continued deterioration in the subprime mortgage market since 2008 reflected by increased delinquencies and losses, particularly related to subprime mortgage loans originated during 2005, 2006 and 2007. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had $3.0 billion of net par outstanding from direct exposure to subprime mortgages and $1.6 billion of indirect exposure to subprime mortgages in the form of collateral within CDOs compared with $3.7 billion and $4.9 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2010, $1.4 billion of the $1.6 of indirect exposure was related to CDOs executed in derivative form. As of December 31, 2009, $4.4 billion of the $4.9 billion of indirect exposure was related to CDOs executed in derivative form. While subprime transactions directly guaranteed by MBIA Corp. include collateral consisting of mortgages originated during 2005, 2006, and 2007, given the amount of subordination below MBIA Corp.'s insured portion of such transactions available to

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absorb any losses from collateral defaults, we currently do not expect material ultimate losses on these transactions. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had $309 million of net par outstanding in four insured direct subprime mortgage transactions with 2005, 2006, or 2007 subprime mortgage collateral appearing on the Company's Classified List or Caution Lists. As of December 31, 2010, we expect losses of $94 million (on a present value basis) on fourteen secondary market multi-sector CDOs with net par outstanding of $440 million that include subprime mortgage exposure and that were reported on our Classified List. Additionally, there were ten secondary market multi-sector CDOs with net par outstanding of $216 million that included subprime mortgage exposure and that were reported on our Caution Lists.

The following table presents the net par outstanding of MBIA Corp.'s total direct RMBS insured exposure, including those issues that have been placed in a surveillance category, as of December 31, 2010 by S&P credit rating category. Amounts include the net par outstanding related to transactions that the Company consolidates under accounting guidance for VIEs.

	Net Par Outstanding					
			Subprime			
In millions	Prime First Lien	Alt-A First Lien	First Lien	HELOC	CES	Total
AAA	$ 213	$1,622	$ 2,194	$ —	$ 14	$ 4,043
AA	18	18	68	—	—	104
A	6	475	180	65	34	760
BBB	—	551	130	312	90	1,083
Below investment grade	2	1,375	877	4,474	4,912	11,640
Total net par	$ 239	$4,041	$ 3,449	$4,851	$5,050	$17,630

The following table presents the net par outstanding by vintage year of MBIA Corp.'s total second-lien residential mortgage loan securitizations insured exposure as of December 31, 2010. Amounts include the net par outstanding related to transactions that the Company consolidates under accounting guidance for VIEs.

	Net Par Outstanding			
		% of Total		% of Total
In millions	HELOC	HELOC	CES	CES
2008	$ —	0%	$ —	0%
2007	656	13%	3,297	65%
2006	1,701	35%	1,615	32%
2005	1,388	29%	—	0%
2004	920	19%	90	2%
2003 and prior	186	4%	48	1%
Total net par	$4,851	100%	$5,050	100%

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we paid approximately $1.0 billion, net of reinsurance and collections, on insured RMBS transactions after eliminating $418 million of net payments made to consolidated VIEs. As of December 31, 2010, we paid a cumulative total of $3.4 billion, net of reinsurance and collections and excluding $1.8 billion of net payments made to consolidated VIEs, on these transactions and had case basis reserves of $708 million. The case basis reserves represent the present value of the difference between cash payments we expect to make on the insured transactions and the cash receipts we expect from the performing mortgages in the securitizations. As payments are made, a portion of those expected future receipts is recorded within "Insurance loss recoverable" in our consolidated balance sheet. The payments that we make largely go to reduce the principal balances of the securitizations.

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The following table provides information about RMBS transactions included in MBIA Corp.'s insured portfolio for which it has made claim payments, net of reinsurance and collections, as of December 31, 2010 and for which it does not consolidate under accounting guidance for VIEs.

$ in millions	Number of Issues	Original Par Insured	Net Par Outstanding	Net Claims and LAE Paid Since Inception
HELOC	12	$ 14,031	$ 2,838	$ 1,756
CES	10	8,112	3,197	1,699
Alt-A	5	1,092	665	(26)
Total	27	$ 23,235	$ 6,700	$ 3,429

As of December 31, 2010, the net par outstanding on insured RMBS transactions included in the preceding table was $6.7 billion compared with $12.0 billion as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2010 we expect to pay an additional $1.2 billion (on a present value basis) on these transactions. We expect to receive a total of $1.1 billion (on a present value basis) in reimbursement of past and future expected claims through excess spread in these transactions. Of this amount, $674 million is included in "Insurance loss recoverable" and $438 million is included in "Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves." In addition, we expect to receive $1.7 billion (on a present value basis) in respect of the sellers'/servicers' obligation to repurchase ineligible loans and that amount is included in "Insurance loss recoverable".

The following table provides information about RMBS transactions included in MBIA Corp.'s insured portfolio for which it has made claim payments, net of reinsurance and collections, as of December 31, 2010 and for which it consolidates under accounting guidance for VIEs. As such, these payments are not reflected as insurance losses in our financial statements subsequent to consolidation.

$ in millions	Number of Issues	Original Par Insured	Net Par Outstanding	Net Claims and LAE Paid Since Inception
HELOC	6	$ 3,657	$ 1,357	$ 500
CES	6	4,844	1,775	1,257
Total	12	$ 8,501	$ 3,132	$ 1,757

As of December 31, 2010, the net par outstanding on the insured RMBS transactions included in the preceding table was $3.1 billion. As of December 31, 2010 we expect to pay an additional $238 million (on a present value basis) on these transactions. We expect to receive a total of $292 million (on a present value basis) in reimbursement of past and future expected claims through excess spread in these transactions. In addition, we expect to receive $835 million (on a present value basis) in respect to the sellers'/servicers' obligation to repurchase ineligible loans and that amount is included in "Loan repurchase commitments".

Since the second half of 2007, we have observed an increase in delinquencies in our insured RMBS transactions, which peaked in January 2009, and a greater than expected level of losses being realized. The largest single contributor to our losses appears to be the failure of most of the individual mortgage loans in many of our insured transactions to comply with the underwriting guidelines represented to us at origination. These breaches, combined with inadequate servicer performance and relatively few successful loan modifications, led to loss and LAE expense related to our residential mortgage exposures. The majority of expected recoveries from RMBS transactions recorded since 2009 arose from a forensic review of defaulted mortgage loans in 32 insured issues containing first and second-lien mortgage loan securitizations. The representations and warranties in each insured RMBS securitization contractually obligate the seller to cure the contractual breach, replace the loans or repurchase the ineligible loans at a price equal to their outstanding principal balance plus accrued interest or to replace them with eligible mortgage loans. While the Company believes that these mortgage loans are subject to repurchase or replacement obligations by the sellers/servicers, successful challenges of such determinations by the sellers/servicers could result in the Company recovering less than the amount of its estimated recoveries. We continued to review mortgage loans in our insured transactions during 2010 to identify ineligible loans which the

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sellers/servicers have contractual obligations to cure, repurchase or replace. In addition, recoveries and damages from legal actions that MBIA Corp. has filed against certain of the sellers/servicers could result in recoveries that are substantially higher than the amount currently recognized as recoveries. Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about assumptions used to estimate recoveries on our RMBS exposure.

Since September 2008, MBIA Corp. initiated litigation against multiple mortgage loan sellers/servicers alleging, among other things, that such sellers/servicers made material misrepresentations concerning the quality of loans made by these sellers/servicers, which were included in a number of MBIA Corp.-insured second-lien residential mortgage securitizations. In particular, complaints in these actions allege that a very high proportion of the defaulted loans in these securitizations were ineligible for inclusion and thus reflect breaches of the originators' representations with respect to such loans. In addition, the complaints allege that the sellers/servicers have failed to honor their contractual obligations regarding loan repurchases and ongoing servicing practices. For more information on these and other lawsuits commenced by MBIA Corp., refer to "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table provides the total of all RMBS transactions included in MBIA Corp.'s insured portfolio for which it has made claim payments and performed a forensic review of defaulted mortgage loans as of December 31, 2010. There were eight issues with net par outstanding of $593 million that were not included within our forensic review and, therefore, excluded from the following table. The securitizations included in the following table are not consolidated by the Company under accounting guidance for VIEs.

$ in millions	Number of Issues	Original Par Insured	Net Par Outstanding	Net Claims and LAE Paid Since Inception
HELOC	9	$ 12,533	$ 2,561	$ 1,565
CES	9	7,817	3,137	1,699
Alt-A	1	795	409	(26)
Total	19	$ 21,145	$ 6,107	$ 3,238

We have recorded put-back recoveries for amounts paid on all RMBS transactions included in the above table with the exception of two issues with original par insured of $695 million, net par outstanding of $146 million, and net claims paid since inception of $405 million. There is one issue excluded from the above table for which a forensic review has been performed, but the issue has not been placed on our "Classified List" and we have not made a claim payment.

The following table provides the total of RMBS transactions included in MBIA Corp.'s insured portfolio for which it has made claim payments and performed a forensic review of defaulted mortgage loans as of December 31, 2010. The securitizations included in the following table are consolidated by the Company under accounting guidance for VIEs and, as such, these payments are not reflected in our insurance losses within our financial statements subsequent to consolidation.

$ in millions	Number of Issues	Original Par Insured	Net Par Outstanding	Net Claims and LAE Paid Since Inception
HELOC	6	$ 3,657	$ 1,357	$ 500
CES	6	4,844	1,775	1,257
Total	12	$ 8,501	$ 3,132	$ 1,757

We have recorded put-back recoveries for amounts paid on all RMBS transactions included in the above table with the exception of one issue with original par insured of $384 million, net par outstanding of $150 million, and net claims paid since inception of $19 million.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Other

Prior to 2010, we took remediation action on an international infrastructure financing transaction and purchased a significant amount of the outstanding debt of the issuer at a discount to par. As a consequence, we consolidated the issuer as a VIE. During the third quarter of 2010, receivers appointed by us purchased the infrastructure asset following receipt of regulatory approval. Proceeds from the transaction were used to pay down the securities of the issuer. The remaining financial instruments of the issuer, after the pay down, are not significant and, therefore, the entity was deconsolidated during the third quarter of 2010.

We may seek to purchase, from time to time, directly or indirectly, obligations guaranteed by MBIA or seek to commute policies where such actions are intended to reduce future expected economic losses. The amount of insurance exposure reduced, if any, and the nature of any such actions will depend on market conditions, pricing levels from time to time, and other considerations. In some cases, these activities may result in a reduction of expected loss reserves, but in all cases they are intended to limit our ultimate losses and reduce the future volatility in loss development on the related policies.

POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES Structured finance and international insurance segment expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

In millions	Years Ended December 31, 2010	2009	Percent Change 2010 vs. 2009
Gross expenses	$ 140	$ 190	-26%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	150	217	-31%
Operating	133	178	-25%
Total insurance operating expenses	$ 283	$ 395	-28%

Gross expenses represent total insurance expenses before the deferral of any policy acquisition costs. Gross expenses decreased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period of 2009 due to reductions in compensation and other administrative expenses resulting from the transfer of employees to Optinuity Alliance Resources Corp. ("Optinuity"), the service company that we established in the first quarter of 2010.

The decrease in the amortization of deferred acquisition costs for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period of 2009 was consistent with the decrease in the amortization of the related unearned premium revenue. Operating expenses decreased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period of 2009 as a result of the decrease in gross expenses. We did not defer a material amount of policy acquisition costs during 2010 or 2009. Policy acquisition costs in these periods were related to premium taxes and assessments on installment policies written in prior periods.

INTEREST EXPENSE Interest expense incurred by our structured finance and international insurance segment primarily consists of interest related to MBIA Corp.'s surplus notes. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, interest expense related to MBIA Corp.'s surplus notes was $134 million.

EXPENSES OF CONSOLIDATED VIEs For the year ended December 31, 2010, total expenses of consolidated VIEs were $69 million compared with $87 million for the same period of 2009. The decrease in expenses was primarily due to a reduction in interest expense resulting from our election in 2010 to use the fair value option to account for debt issued by certain consolidated VIEs. Interest expense of these VIEs is included in the change in the fair value of the related debt. Partially offsetting the decrease in interest expense was an increase in operating expenses for such items as trustee fees, banking fees and legal expenses resulting from the consolidation of additional VIEs.

ADJUSTED PRE-TAX INCOME In addition to the above, we also analyze the operating performance of our structured finance and international insurance segment using adjusted pre-tax income. We believe adjusted pre-tax income, as used by management, is useful for an understanding of the results of operations of our

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structured finance and international insurance segment. Adjusted pre-tax income is not a substitute for pre-tax income determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and our definition of adjusted pre-tax income may differ from that used by other companies.

The following table presents the adjusted pre-tax income of our structured finance and international insurance segment, and a reconciliation of adjusted pre-tax income to GAAP pre-tax income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

In millions	Years Ended December 31, 2010	2009	Percent Change 2010 vs. 2009
Adjusted total revenues	$ 1,150	$ 824	39%
Adjusted total expenses	1,842	2,095	-12%
Adjusted pre-tax income (loss)	(692)	(1,271)	-46%
Additions to adjusted pre-tax income (loss):			
Impact of consolidating certain VIEs	222	(44)	n/m
Mark-to-market gain (loss) on insured credit derivatives	(679)	1,651	n/m
Subtractions from adjusted pre-tax income (loss):			
Impairments on insured credit derivatives	(718)	(488)	47%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (431)	$ 824	n/m

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

For the year ended December 31, 2010 adjusted pre-tax income was a loss of $692 million compared with a loss of $1.3 billion for the same period of 2009. Adjusted total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $1.2 billion compared with $824 million for the same period of 2009. The increase in adjusted total revenues was principally due to higher premiums on insured derivative transactions due to the commutation of reinsurance with Channel Re, and higher unrealized gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange. Adjusted total expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $1.8 billion compared with $2.1 billion for the same period of 2009. The decrease in adjusted total expenses principally reflects a reduction in insurance losses and a decrease in policy acquisition and operating expenses.

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Combined U.S. Public Finance Insurance and Structured Finance and International Insurance Operations (Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008)

In the first quarter of 2009 we separated our insurance operations into two segments: U.S. public finance insurance and structured finance and international insurance. However, in order to provide a basis of comparison for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we have combined the results of our U.S. public finance insurance and structured finance and international insurance segments in the discussions that follow. Where practical, we have provided information about the year ended December 31, 2008 separately for our U.S. public finance insurance segment and our structured finance and international insurance segment. Additionally, the results presented in this section include revenues and expenses from transactions with our advisory services, corporate operations and wind-down operations.

	2009				2008	
In millions	U.S. Public Finance	Structured Finance and International	Eliminations	Combined Insurance Operations	Insurance Operations	Percent Change 2009 vs. 2008
Net premiums earned	$ 563	$ 333	$ (135)	$ 761	$ 880	-14%
Net investment income	217	221	—	438	528	-17%
Fees and reimbursements	15	234	(136)	113	9	n/m
Change in fair value of insured derivatives:						
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	1	(167)	—	(166)	(397)	-58%
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	0	1,650	—	1,650	(1,822)	n/m
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	1	1,483	—	1,484	(2,219)	n/m
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	23	60	—	83	185	-55%
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(9)	—	(9)	(9)	6%
Net gains on extinguishment of debt	—	14	—	14	39	-65%
Other net realized gains (losses)	—	(65)	—	(65)	(2)	n/m
Revenues of consolidated VIEs:						
Net investment income	—	66	—	66	56	18%
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	—	10	—	10	—	n/m
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(93)	—	(93)	—	n/m
Other net realized gains (losses)	—	(41)	—	(41)	—	n/m
Total revenues	819	2,213	(271)	2,761	(533)	n/m
Losses and loss adjustment	94	770	—	864	1,318	-34%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	116	217	(251)	82	75	9%
Operating	58	178	(20)	216	207	5%
Interest	—	137	—	137	135	2%
Expenses of consolidated VIEs:						
Operating	—	1	—	1	1	-30%
Interest	—	86	—	86	55	56%
Total expenses	268	1,389	(271)	1,386	1,791	-23%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ 551	$ 824	$ —	$ 1,375	$ (2,324)	n/m

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

In 2009, we did not write any material U.S. public finance insurance or any structured finance and international insurance. The lack of insurance writings in each segment reflects the impact of the downgrades of the insurance financial strength of MBIA by the major rating agencies that occurred in 2008 and 2009, and the impact of litigation over the formation of National in 2009.

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NET PREMIUMS EARNED Net premiums earned on non-derivative financial guarantees for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 are presented in the following table. Net premiums earned represent gross premiums earned net of premiums ceded to reinsurers, and include scheduled premium earnings and premium earnings from refunded issues.

In millions	Years Ended December 31, 2009	2008	Percent Change 2009 vs. 2008
Net premiums earned:			
U.S. public finance	$ 563	$ 506	11%
Structured finance and international			
U.S.	166	188	-12%
Non-U.S.	167	186	-10%
Total structured finance and international	$ 333	$ 374	-11%

In 2009, U.S. public finance net premiums earned of $563 million increased $57 million or 11% compared with 2008. The increase was attributable to an increase in scheduled premiums earned of $137 million related to premium earnings on policies assumed from Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC") in 2008. This increase was partially offset by a decrease in refunding activity of $80 million compared with 2008. The decrease is consistent with the overall decline in refundings experienced in the municipal market during 2009.

In 2009, structured finance and international net premiums earned of $333 million decreased $41 million or 11% compared with 2008. The decrease was primarily due to a reduction in structured finance premium earnings related to applying amended premium revenue recognition accounting guidance for financial guarantee insurance contracts effective January 1, 2009, partially offset by the recognition of $45 million of premiums related to the termination of MBIA's remaining Eurotunnel exposure. Additionally, the maturity of policies in prior periods has adversely affected premiums earned in 2009.

INVESTMENT INCOME In 2009, our combined insurance pre-tax net investment income decreased 17% to $438 million from $528 million in 2008. The decrease in pre-tax net investment income reflects a decline in average invested assets as a result of loss payments made in 2009.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our U.S. public finance insurance investment portfolio generated $217 million of pre-tax net investment income, excluding net realized gains and losses. Invested assets in this segment were principally funded by capital contributions to National and the assumption of U.S. public finance premiums from MBIA Corp., including those premiums assigned under the reinsurance agreement with FGIC on February 17, 2009. Additionally, National entered into simultaneous repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with our asset/liability products segment, which provides yield enhancement to our U.S. public finance insurance investment portfolio as a result of increased net interest earnings from these collective agreements. As of December 31, 2009, the notional amount utilized under these agreements was $1.7 billion.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, our structured finance and international insurance investment portfolio generated $221 million of pre-tax net investment income, excluding net realized gains and losses. Invested assets in this segment declined due to dividends and returns of capital from MBIA Corp. to MBIA Inc. and the cession of MBIA Corp.'s U.S. public finance business to National on February 17, 2009.

In 2008, MBIA Corp. entered into a $2.0 billion secured lending agreement with our asset/liability products segment. Interest income on this arrangement, totaling approximately $60 million in 2009, is included in our structured finance and international insurance net investment income. As of December 31, 2009, the amount outstanding from our asset/liability products segment under this agreement was $1.6 billion. During the fourth quarter of 2009, a total of $400 million of the secured loan was repaid.

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Investment asset balances at amortized cost as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are presented in the following table:

In millions	December 31, 2009					December 31, 2008	
Investments at Amortized Cost	U.S. Public Finance	Structured Finance and International	Eliminations	Combined Insurance Operations	Pre-tax yield (1)	Insurance Operations	Pre-tax yield (1)
Fixed-income securities:							
Tax-exempt	$ 2,624	$ 55	$ —	$ 2,679	4.40%	$ 3,157	4.49%
Taxable	2,348	1,177	—	3,525	6.57%	3,454	5.69%
Short-term	285	966	—	1,251	1.39%	1,542	2.16%
Total fixed-income	$ 5,257	$ 2,198	$ —	$ 7,455	4.92%	$ 8,153	4.56%
Other	—	10	—	10		49	
Total	$ 5,257	$ 2,208	$ —	$ 7,465		$ 8,202	

(1)—Estimated yield-to-maturity.

FEES AND REIMBURSEMENTS For the year ended December 31, 2009, combined insurance fees and reimbursements were $113 million compared with $9 million for the same period of 2008. The increase in fees and reimbursements was primarily due to the receipt of amounts in excess of those which were contractually due to MBIA upon the termination of certain reinsurance agreements, totaling $85 million, advisory fees of $7 million on a Latin American infrastructure transaction, and an increase in waiver and consent fees related to the ongoing management of our structured finance and international insurance business.

NET CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF INSURED DERIVATIVES As of December 31, 2009, we had $119.2 billion of net par outstanding on insured derivatives compared with $140.3 billion as of December 31, 2008. During the year ended December 31, 2009, 23 insured credit derivative transactions, representing $15.2 billion in net par outstanding, either matured or were contractually terminated prior to maturity. The following table presents the net premiums earned related to insured derivatives and the components of the net change in fair value of insured derivatives for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	2009			2008	
In millions	U.S. Public Finance	Structured Finance and International	Combined Insurance Operations	Insurance Operations	Percent Change 2009 vs. 2008
Net premiums and fees earned on insured derivatives	$ 1	$ 123	$ 124	$ 137	-10%
Realized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	—	(290)	(290)	(534)	46%
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	1	(167)	(166)	(397)	58%
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(0)	1,650	1,650	(1,822)	n/m
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	$ 1	$ 1,483	$ 1,484	$ (2,219)	n/m

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

Realized losses on insured derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2009 resulted from the settlement of three CDO transactions and loss payments related to a multi-sector CDO transactions. Realized losses on insured derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2008 resulted from the settlement of all or a portion of four multi-sector CDO transactions. Settlements in 2009 were $159 million for $1.3 billion of par outstanding compared with settlements in 2008 of $558 million for $2.7 billion of par outstanding.

Unrealized gains on insured derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2009 were $1.7 billion compared with unrealized losses in 2008 of $1.8 billion. Unrealized gains in 2009 were primarily related to changes in MBIA's CDS and recovery swaps pricing, narrower collateral spreads, and transaction terminations, partially offset by losses resulting from enhancements to our valuation models and inputs, subordination erosion, lower estimated

recovery rates on collateral and collateral rating migration. The main enhancements to our valuation models and inputs were the development of a direct pricing model for multi-sector CDOs, assumptions about ABS collateral defaults, the calculation of nonperformance risk for CDOs, and the refinement of a spread model for CMBS transactions. Enhancements to our valuation models and inputs are discussed further in the "Critical Accounting Estimates" section included herein. Unrealized losses for the year ended December 31, 2008 were primarily due to spread widening, and to a lesser extent, subordination erosion, collateral rating migration and lower recovery rates. This was significantly offset by the deterioration in MBIA's CDS spreads. For example, MBIA's five year CDS spread as of December 31, 2007 was 3.41% per annum. As of December 31, 2008, the cost of the CDS was 46.5% upfront plus 5% per annum; and as of December 31, 2009, MBIA Corp.'s five year CDS cost was 64.25% upfront plus 5% per annum. Our mark-to-market on insured credit derivatives as of year end 2009 uses the most appropriate of the one to ten year CDS for each transaction, and those costs ranged from 17.5% upfront plus 5% per annum to 64.25% upfront plus 5% per annum.

Credit impairments on insured derivatives, a non-GAAP measure, represent the present values of our estimates of expected future claim payments for such transactions using a discount rate of 6.51%. We estimated that additional credit impairments on insured derivatives for the year ended December 31, 2009 were $777 million across 13 CDO transactions. Beginning with the fourth quarter of 2007 through December 31, 2009, total credit impairments on insured derivatives were estimated at $2.5 billion across 16 CDO transactions, inclusive of eight CDO transactions for which we made settlement and claim payments of $838 million, net of reinsurance and collections.

NET GAINS AND LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE Combined insurance net gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange represent net gains and losses from the sale of investments, including foreign exchange gains and losses, the translation of non-functional currency balances into U.S. dollars, and the fair valuing of financial instruments. For the year ended December 31, 2009, net gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange were $83 million compared with $185 million in 2008. Net gains for the year ended December 31, 2009 were primarily generated from sales of investment securities within both of our insurance segments' portfolios, as well as net foreign exchange gains generated by our structured finance and international insurance segment. Net gains for the year ended December 31, 2008 were largely due to gains resulting from the change in value of a credit facility of $250 million, which was terminated in the fourth quarter of 2008. Gains on this facility were due to an increase in the differential between the Company's CDS spreads and the yield applicable to the facility.

REVENUES OF CONSOLIDATED VIEs For the year ended December 31, 2009, total revenues of consolidated VIEs were a loss of $58 million compared with income of $56 million for the same period of 2008. The decrease in revenues of consolidated VIEs was principally driven by other-than-temporary impairments of VIE assets, as well as other net realized losses, partially offset by net investment income. For the year ended December 31, 2009, losses related to other-than-temporary impairments were $93 million with no comparable impairments in the same period of 2008. Other net realized losses were $41 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and related to impairment charges on an international infrastructure transaction with no comparable losses in the same period of 2008. Net investment income for the year ended December 31, 2009 was $66 million compared with $56 million for the same period of 2008. The increase in net investment income resulted from consolidating additional VIEs in 2009.

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LOSSES AND LOSS ADJUSTMENT EXPENSES The following table presents information about our loss and LAE provision for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

	2009			2008	
In millions	U.S. Public Finance	Structured Finance and International	Combined Insurance Operations	Insurance Operations	Percent Change 2009 vs. 2008
Loss and LAE related to payments	$ 138	$ 3,143	$ 3,281	$ 2,660	23%
Recoveries of actual and expected payments	(40)	(2,327)	(2,367)	(1,000)	-137%
Change in unallocated reserve	—	—	—	(203)	-100%
Gross losses incurred	98	816	914	1,457	-37%
Reinsurance	(4)	(46)	(50)	(139)	-64%
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 94	$ 770	$ 864	$ 1,318	-34%

Losses and LAE incurred in our U.S. public finance insurance segment totaled $94 million in 2009 and primarily related to an affordable housing transaction and a student loan transaction.

Losses and LAE incurred in our structured finance and international insurance segment totaled $770 million in 2009. Included in the $770 million were gross losses related to actual and expected future payments of $3.1 billion, of which $2.9 billion related to insured RMBS transactions. Offsetting these losses were recoveries of actual and expected payments of $2.3 billion and reinsurance of $46 million. Included in the $2.3 billion of recoveries of actual and expected payments were $2.3 billion of recoveries related to our RMBS transactions. The $2.3 billion of RMBS insurance loss recoveries was comprised of approximately $1.6 billion related to estimates of potential recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgages included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages, and approximately $684 million related to excess interest cash flows within the securitizations.

Our combined insurance losses and LAE incurred was $864 million for 2009 compared with $1.3 billion for 2008, of which all were largely attributable to our RMBS exposure. Losses on our RMBS exposure during 2009 continued to be primarily driven by high levels of loans that did not meet eligibility criteria for inclusion in MBIA-insured transactions, improperly serviced loans, and the impact of weakening economic conditions.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, our loss and LAE reserves totaled $1.6 billion and our insurance loss recoverables totaled $2.4 billion and $459 million, respectively. The increase in our insurance loss recoverable principally resulted from $1.4 billion in expected potential recoveries resulting from the aforementioned obligations of the sellers/servicers of RMBS transactions to repurchase ineligible loans. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, our insurance loss recoverable also included recoveries of approximately $906 million and $331 million, respectively, based on expected excess interest in RMBS securitizations. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, insurance loss recoverables due to reinsurers totaled $46 million and $13 million, respectively.

Residential Mortgage Exposure

We paid approximately $2.3 billion and $1.4 billion, net of reinsurance and collections, on insured RMBS transactions in the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, the net par outstanding on insured RMBS transactions for which we have paid net claims was $12.0 billion compared with $13.7 billion as of December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2009, we expected to pay an additional $2.0 billion (on a present value basis) on these exposures. We expected to receive a total of $1.5 billion (on a present value basis) in reimbursement of past and future expected claims through excess spread in the securitizations. Of this amount, $906 million is included in our insurance loss recoverable and $592 million is included in our loss and LAE reserves. In addition, we expected to receive $1.6 billion (on a present value basis) as sellers/servicers honor their commitments to repurchase ineligible loans in the securitizations. Of this amount, $1.4 billion is included in our insurance loss recoverable and $223 million is included in our loss and LAE reserves.

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As of December 31, 2009, we had paid a cumulative total of $3.8 billion, net of reinsurance and collections, on RMBS transactions and have case basis reserves of $1.2 billion. The case basis reserves represent the present value of the difference between cash payments we expected to make on the insured transactions and the cash receipts we expected from the performing mortgages in the securitizations, reduced by potential recoveries from sellers/servicers.

The majority of expected recoveries from RMBS transactions recorded in 2009 arise from a forensic review of defaulted mortgage loans in 30 insured first and second-lien mortgage loan securitizations.

POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS AND OPERATING EXPENSES We did not defer any policy acquisition costs during 2009 other than premium taxes on installment policies written in prior years. The Company's insurance expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 are presented in the following table:

	2009				2008	
In millions	U.S. Public Finance	Structured Finance and International	Eliminations	Combined Insurance Operations	Insurance Operations	Percent Change 2009 vs. 2008
Gross expenses	$ 58	$ 190	$ (20)	$ 228	$ 197	16%
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	$ 116	$ 217	$ (251)	$ 82	$ 75	9%
Operating	58	178	(20)	216	207	5%
Total insurance operating expenses	$ 174	$ 395	$ (271)	$ 298	$ 282	6%

Gross expenses in our U.S. public finance insurance segment for the year ended December 31, 2009 totaled $58 million and gross expenses in our structured finance and international insurance segment totaled $190 million. Combined gross expenses of $228 million increased 16% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from $197 million for the same period of 2008. The increase was primarily due to higher legal costs associated with litigation, loss prevention expenses related to insured credit derivatives, higher consulting costs related to changes in the legal entity structure of our subsidiaries, and the reversal of long-term incentive award accruals in 2008, partially offset by lower overall compensation as a result of a reduction in staffing, and a reduction in fees related to the termination of a credit facility. The amortization of deferred acquisition costs in our combined insurance operations increased 9% to $82 million from $75 million for 2008. The increase in the amortization of deferred acquisition costs was principally due to the effects of changes in amortization methods resulting from the adoption of the recently effective accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts. Operating expenses in our U.S. public finance insurance segment for the year ended December 31, 2009 totaled $58 million and operating expenses in our structured finance and international insurance segment totaled $178 million. Combined operating expenses of $216 million increased 5% for the year ended December 31, 2009 from $207 million for 2008 due to the increases in gross expenses.

INTEREST EXPENSE Interest expense in our insurance business is incurred by our structured finance and international insurance segment and primarily consists of interest related to MBIA Corp.'s surplus notes. For the year ended December 31, 2009, interest expense increased 2% to $137 million from $135 million in 2008.

EXPENSE OF CONSOLIDATED VIEs For the year ended December 31, 2009, total expenses of consolidated VIEs were $87 million compared with $56 million for the same period of 2008. The increase in expenses was primarily due to interest expense associated with additional VIEs consolidated in 2009.

Collateralized Debt Obligations and Related Instruments

As part of our structured finance and international insurance activities, MBIA Corp. typically provided guarantees on senior and mezzanine tranches of CDOs, as well as protection on structured pools of CMBS and corporate securities, and CDS referencing such securities. The following discussion, including reported amounts and percentages, includes insured CDO transactions consolidated by the Company as VIEs.

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MBIA Corp.'s $105.6 billion CDO portfolio represented 55% of its total insured gross par outstanding of $190.2 billion as of December 31, 2010. The distribution of the Company's insured CDO and related instruments portfolio by collateral type is presented in the following table:

In billions

Collateral Type	Gross Par as of December 31, 2010
Multi-sector CDOs (1)	$ 11.5
Investment grade CDOs and structured corporate credit pools	41.2
High yield corporate CDOs	9.6
Commercial real estate pools and CDOs	43.3
Total	$ 105.6

(1)—Includes one multi-sector CDO-Squared transaction with gross par of $0.2 billion as of December 31, 2010.

Multi-Sector CDOs

Multi-sector CDOs are transactions that include a variety of structured finance asset classes in their collateral pools. The underlying collateral in MBIA Corp.'s insured multi-sector CDO transactions, including one CDO-squared transaction, comprises prime and subprime RMBS, CDOs of ABS (multi-sector CDOs), corporate CDOs, collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), ABS (e.g., securitizations of auto receivables, credit cards, etc.), CRE CDOs, CMBS, and corporate credits. Our insured multi-sector CDO transactions rely on underlying collateral originally rated single-A or above (CDOs of "high-grade U.S. ABS") and collateral primarily originally rated triple-B (CDOs of "mezzanine U.S. ABS").

Our multi-sector CDOs, as well as certain other insured CDO transactions, benefit from two sources of credit enhancement in that we are subject to a claim to the extent (i) the subordination in the underlying securities collateralizing MBIA Corp.'s insured tranche ("Underlying Collateral Subordination") is fully eroded and (ii) the subordination below MBIA Corp.'s insured tranche in the CDO transaction ("Insured Tranche Subordination") is fully eroded. MBIA Corp.'s payment obligations after a default vary by deal and by insurance type. There are currently two policy payment types: (i) where MBIA Corp. insures current interest and ultimate principal; and (ii) where MBIA Corp. insures payments upon settlement of individual collateral losses as they occur after the complete erosion of deal deductibles (referred to as "Asset Coverage with a Deductible").

Total gross par exposure in our multi-sector CDO portfolio at the onset of the credit crisis was $35.9 billion as of December 31, 2007. Since 2007 through December 31, 2010, our multi-sector CDO gross par exposure has decreased by approximately $24.4 billion primarily from negotiated commutations of $16.9 billion in gross par and contractual terminations without any payment from MBIA Corp. of $5.4 billion in gross par. The remaining reduction was due to the amortization and maturity of transactions. As of December 31, 2010, our gross par exposure to multi-sector CDOs was $11.5 billion and represented 11% of MBIA Corp.'s CDO exposure and approximately 6% of MBIA Corp.'s total gross par insured.

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The following table presents the collateral as a percent of the performing pool balances for all MBIA Corp.-insured multi-sector CDO transactions:

$ in millions			Collateral as a % of Performing Pool Balance as of December 31, 2010					
Year Insured	# of CDOs	Gross Par Outstanding	Other Collateral	Subprime RMBS	Total	Current Insured Tranche Subordination Range Below MBIA	Original Insured Tranche Subordination Range Below MBIA	Net Derivative / Asset (Liability)
CDOs of High-Grade U.S. ABS								
2003	1[(1)]	$ 237	100%	0%	100%	22.5%	10.0%	$ (6)
2004	2	1,330	70%	30%	100%	0.0%	12.5-13.0%	(294)
2005	1	752	69%	31%	100%	0.0%	20.0%	(90)
2006	4	2,699	77%	23%	100%	0.0%	12.0-14.0%	(500)
2007	5	3,680	94%	6%	100%	0.0%	13.0-14.0%	(744)
Subtotal	13	8,698						(1,634)
CDOs of Mezzanine U.S. ABS								
2000	1	7	100%	0%	100%	69.2%	21.4%	—
2002	6	574	95%	5%	100%	0.0-59.5%	13.8-28.1%	—
2003	4	626	85%	15%	100%	0.0-80.8%	21.5-29.8%	—
2004	3	359	80%	20%	100%	0.0%	25.0-30.5%	(16)
Subtotal	14	1,566						(16)
Total	27	10,264						(1,650)
		346	Multi-Sector CDO European Mezzanine and Other Collateral (1 CDO)					(19)
		890	Multi-Sector CDO insured in the Secondary Market prior to 2005 (37 CDOs)					—
Grand Total		$ 11,500						$ (1,669)

(1)—This transaction is multi-sector CDO squared

Our multi-sector CDOs are classified into CDOs of high-grade U.S. ABS, including one CDO-squared transaction, and CDOs of mezzanine U.S. ABS. As of December 31, 2010, gross par outstanding on MBIA Corp.-insured CDOs of high-grade U.S. ABS totaled $8.7 billion and the majority of the collateral consisted of non-subprime and subprime RMBS. Original Insured Tranche Subordination levels in these transactions ranged from 10% to 20% compared with current Insured Tranche Subordination levels of 0% to 22.5%. As of December 31, 2010, gross par outstanding on MBIA Corp.-insured CDOs of mezzanine U.S. ABS totaled $1.6 billion and the majority of the collateral consisted of non-subprime RMBS, CMBS and subprime RMBS. Original Insured Tranche Subordination levels in these transactions ranged from 13.8% to 30.5% compared with current Insured Tranche Subordination levels that range from 0% to 80.8%.

The significant erosion of Insured Tranche Subordination in our multi-sector CDO transactions principally resulted from the underperformance of RMBS and CDO collateral. As discussed above, the erosion of Insured Tranche Subordination in these transactions increases the likelihood that MBIA Corp. will pay claims. As of December 31, 2010, our credit impairment estimates for 28 classified multi-sector CDO transactions for which MBIA Corp. expects to incur actual net claims in the future (14 of which are insured in the secondary market), representing 43% of all MBIA Corp.-insured multi-sector CDO transactions (including both CDS and non-CDS contracts), aggregated to $1.5 billion. Of the remaining transactions, 19% is on our Caution List and 38% continue to perform at or close to our original expectations. In the event of further performance deterioration of the collateral referenced or held in our multi-sector CDO transactions, the amount of credit impairments could increase materially.

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As of December 31, 2010, the ratings distribution of our insured multi-sector CDO transactions is presented in the following table. These ratings are intended to reflect the past and expected future performance of the underlying collateral within each transaction.

Insured Exposure Rating [1]	Original	Current
AAA	99%	0%
AA	1%	1%
A	0%	1%
BBB	0%	3%
Below investment grade	0%	95%
Total	100%	100%

(1)—All ratings are current. Ratings are derived using the most conservative rating among Moody's, S&P or internal ratings.

Investment Grade Corporate CDOs and Structured Corporate Credit Pools

Our investment grade corporate CDO exposure references pools of predominantly investment grade corporate credits. Additionally, some of these pools may include limited exposure to other asset classes, including structured finance securities (such as RMBS and CDOs). Most of our investment grade corporate CDO policies guarantee coverage of losses on collateral assets once Insured Tranche Subordination in the form of a deductible has been eroded, and are generally highly customized structures. As of December 31, 2010, the majority of insurance protection provided by MBIA Corp. on investment grade corporate CDO exposure attached at a super senior level. Our gross par exposure to investment grade corporate CDOs of $41.2 billion represents 39% of MBIA Corp.'s CDO exposure and 22% of MBIA Corp.'s total gross par insured. Several of the Company's insured investment grade corporate CDOs have experienced significant Insured Tranche Subordination erosion due to default of underlying referenced corporate obligors, as well as certain structured finance securities, but we currently do not expect losses on MBIA Corp.'s insured tranches. We believe the tenor of any remaining Insured Tranche Subordination is sufficient and provides adequate protection. As of December 31, 2010, the collateral amount in the portfolio exceeds the gross par outstanding as a result of credit enhancement (such as over-collateralization and Insured Tranche Subordination).

Our gross par of insured investment grade corporate CDOs includes $16.5 billion that was typically structured to include buckets (typically 30%-35% of the overall CDO) of references to specific tranches of other investment grade corporate CDOs (monotranches). In such transactions, MBIA Corp.'s insured investment grade corporate CDOs include, among direct corporate or structured credit reference risks, a monotranche or single layer of credit risk referencing a diverse pool of corporate assets or obligors with a specific attachment and a specific detachment point. The referenced monotranches in such CDOs are typically rated double-A and each referenced monotranche was typically sized to approximately 3% of the overall reference risk pool. The inner referenced monotranches are not typically subject to acceleration and do not give control rights to a senior investor. The inner referenced monotranches have experienced Insured Tranche Subordination erosion due to the default of their referenced corporate assets.

The following table presents the collateral as a percent of the performing pool balances for all MBIA Corp.-insured investment grade corporate CDOs and structured corporate credit pool transactions:

$ in millions			As of December 31, 2010					
Year Insured	# of CDOs	Gross Par Outstanding	Corporate Collateral	Other Collateral	Total	Current Insured Tranche Subordination Range Below MBIA	Original Insured Tranche Subordination Range Below MBIA	Net Derivative / Asset (Liability)
2003 and prior	4	$ 1,177	100%	0%	100%	5.7-41.4%	11.0-22.0%	$ (0)
2004	4	5,881	86%	14%	100%	6.0-19.3%	10.0-15.0%	(406)
2005	8	10,451	94%	6%	100%	11.7-26%	12.5-27.5%	(182)
2006	4	6,971	92%	8%	100%	12.2-23.2%	16.0-25.0%	(183)
2007	14	16,625	97%	3%	100%	12.6-34.4%	15.0-35.0%	(169)
Subtotal	34	41,105						(940)
		89	Investment Grade Corporate CDOs insured in the Secondary Market prior to 2003 (8 CDOs)					-
Grand Total		$ 41,194						$ (940)

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High Yield Corporate CDOs

Our high yield corporate CDO portfolio, totaling $9.6 billion of gross par exposure, largely comprises middle-market/special-opportunity corporate loan transactions, broadly syndicated bank CLOs and older vintage corporate high yield bond CDOs. The CDOs in this category are diversified by both vintage and geography (with European and U.S. collateral). Our gross par exposure to high yield corporate CDOs represents 9% of the MBIA Corp.'s CDO exposure and approximately 5% of MBIA Corp.'s total gross par insured as of December 31, 2010. Our high yield corporate CDO portfolio does not contain any material subprime RMBS, non-subprime RMBS, or CDOs of ABS exposures.

There has been a marked decline in Insured Tranche Subordination levels as a result of defaults in underlying collateral, as well as sales of underlying collateral at discounted prices. Insured Tranche Subordination for CDOs insured in earlier years have experienced, on average, more deterioration than those insured in later years. Insured Tranche Subordination within CDOs may decline over time as a result of collateral deterioration. The risk of lower Insured Tranche Subordination levels is typically offset by the amortization of outstanding insured debt and a decrease in the time to maturity. There are currently no significant losses on MBIA Corp.'s insured High Yield Corporate CDO tranches at this time. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will not incur significant losses as a result of deterioration in Insured Tranche Subordination.

The following table presents the collateral as a percent of the performing pool balances for all MBIA Corp.-insured high yield corporate CDO transactions:

$ in millions			As of December 31, 2010			
Year Insured	# of CDOs	Gross Par Outstanding	Corporate Collateral	Current Insured Tranche Subordination Range Below MBIA	Original Insured Tranche Subordination Range Below MBIA	Net Derivative / Asset (Liability) [1]
1999	1	$ 11	100%	0.0%	43.7%	$ -
2002	1	122	100%	16.6%	19.4%	-
2003	2	182	100%	11.5-96.4%	24.2-30.0%	-
2004	3	3,111	100%	23.7-47.5%	22.0-33.3%	-
2005	1	984	100%	22.5%	21.8%	-
2006	3	3,181	100%	9.6-45.3%	10.0-49.0%	-
2007	4	1,743	100%	9.9-29.4%	32.0-42.0%	0
Subtotal	15	9,334				$ 0
		225	High Yield Corporate CDO insured in the Secondary Market prior to 2004 (17 CDOs)			-
Grand Total		$ 9,559				$ 0

(1)—Net derivative amounts are immaterial due to the positive performance of the credit derivative transactions.

Commercial Real Estate Pools and CDOs

As of December 31, 2010, we had $43.3 billion of gross par exposure to the commercial real estate sector through insured structured transactions primarily comprising CRE collateral. Our CRE portfolio can be largely sub-divided into two distinct categories: structured CMBS pools and CRE CDOs. In addition, MBIA Corp. insures approximately $4.1 billion in CRE loan pools, primarily comprising European assets, which are not included in the following discussion.

Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of credit impairments on our CRE pools and CDO exposure, including the methodology used to calculate these impairments.

Structured CMBS Pools

As of December 31, 2010, our gross par exposure to structured CMBS pools totaled $35.9 billion and represented approximately 19% of MBIA Corp.'s total gross par insured. These transactions are pools of CMBS bonds, Real Estate Investment Trust ("REIT") debt and other CRE CDOs structured with first loss deductibles such that MBIA

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Corp.'s obligation attached at a minimum of a triple-A level. The deductible sizing was a function of the underlying collateral ratings and certain structural attributes. MBIA Corp.'s guarantee for most structured CMBS pool transactions covers losses on collateral assets once the deductible has been eroded. These deductibles provide credit enhancement and subordination to MBIA's insured position.

The collateral in the pools are generally CMBS bonds or CDSs referencing CMBS bonds (collectively, "CMBS bonds"). MBIA Corp.'s guarantee generally is in the form of a CDS referencing the static pooled transactions. MBIA Corp. would have a payment obligation if the volume of CMBS bond defaults exceeds the deductible level in the transaction. Each pool comprising CMBS bonds is backed by commercial mortgage loans. The same CMBS bonds may be referenced in multiple pools. The Company's structured CMBS pools are static, meaning that the collateral pool of securitizations cannot be and has not been changed since the origination of the policy. Most transactions comprise similarly rated underlying tranches. The deductible for each transaction varies according to the ratings of the underlying collateral. For example, a transaction comprising originally BBB rated underlying CMBS bonds would typically include a 30-35% deductible to MBIA Corp.'s position whereas a transaction comprising all originally AAA rated underlying CMBS bonds would typically require a 5-10% deductible.

The following table presents the collateral as a percentage of the pool balances, as well as the current deductible, as of December 31, 2010 for all MBIA Corp.-insured structured CMBS pool transactions:

$ in millions			Collateral as a % of Performing Pool Balance						
Year Insured	# of Pools	Gross Par Outstanding	CMBS	REIT Debt	Other	Total	Current Deductible	Original Deductible	Net Derivative /Asset (Liability)
2003	1	$ 121	65%	31%	4%	100%	39.5%	26.0%	$ —
2005	1	2,300	100%	0%	0%	100%	8.0%	8.0%	—
2006	9	6,464	87%	0%	13%	100%	10.0-69.3%	10.0-70.0%	(375)
2007	30	26,835	97%	0%	3%	100%	5.0-85.6%	5.0-82.3%	(1,140)
Subtotal	41	35,720							(1,515)
		161	Structured CMBS Pools insured in the Secondary Market prior to 2005 (7 pools)						—
Grand Total		$ 35,881							$ (1,515)

As is evident in the above table, there has been virtually no erosion of the original deductibles to date given that CMBS loan liquidations are just beginning to take place for the more recent vintage collateral to which MBIA has exposure.

When considering all of the CMBS collateral underlying all of the static pools insured by MBIA, as of December 31, 2010, approximately 47% of the collateral was originally rated BBB and below, while 36% of the underlying collateral was originally rated AAA. The higher risk of BBB collateral was intended to be offset by the diversification in the collateral pool and the level of the deductible whereas pools backed by all AAA collateral benefited from diversification and required smaller deductibles. In all cases, regardless of the underlying collateral rating, MBIA Corp.'s insured position was rated AAA at origination of the transaction by at least Moody's, S&P or Fitch. As of December 31, 2010, 69% of CMBS collateral underlying the pools insured by MBIA were rated below investment grade.

In 2006 and 2007, we insured 21 static CMBS pools with $17.6 billion of gross par outstanding as of December 31, 2010 in which substantially all of the underlying collateral comprised CMBS tranches originally rated BBB and lower. The remainder of the collateral in these 21 pools consisted of higher rated CMBS bonds, REIT debt and other securities. The BBB and below rated CMBS bonds underlying these 21 pools had original credit enhancement levels that ranged from 0.0% to 11.8% with an original weighted average credit enhancement level of 3.4%, compared to credit enhancement levels that range from 0.0% to 75.9% with a weighted average credit enhancement level of 3.1% as of December 31, 2010. MBIA Corp.'s original policy level deductibles for these 21 insured pools ranged from 20.0% to 82.3% with an original weighted average deductible by gross par outstanding of 33.9%, compared to deductibles that range from 19.0% to 85.6% with a weighted average deductible by gross par outstanding of 32.9% as of December 31, 2010. All of MBIA Corp.'s estimated credit impairments of $1.1 billion for our static CMBS pools relate to a subset of these 21 pools.

Even though a significant portion of our overall static CMBS pools portfolio was insured in 2007, 79.6% of the underlying CMBS collateral was issued prior to 2007. For our overall static CMBS pools portfolio, which had gross

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par outstanding of $35.9 billion as of December 31, 2010, 50.7% of the underlying CMBS bonds referenced were issued in 2006 and 20.4% were issued in 2007. Of these 2007 vintage CMBS bonds, over 50% were rated AAA at the time they were issued.

The following table presents the vintage and original rating composition of the CMBS collateral in our static CMBS pools.

	CMBS Collateral Vintage				
Original Rating	2004 and Prior	2005	2006	2007	Total
AAA	8.3%	2.1%	14.9%	10.6%	35.9%
AA	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%	1.6%	2.2%
A	0.0%	2.1%	10.2%	2.3%	14.5%
BBB	1.7%	9.3%	23.2%	4.8%	39.1%
Below Investment Grade or Not Rated	3.0%	2.3%	1.9%	1.1%	8.3%
Total	13.0%	15.9%	50.7%	20.4%	100.0%

Our structured CMBS pool portfolio comprises approximately 55,000 loans. The current weighted average debt service coverage ratio ("DSCR") of underlying mortgages in the CMBS pools is 1.69 based on net operating income derived from the most recent property level financial statements (based on 84% of the properties having provided financial statements from 2009 or a more recent time period) compared to an average DSCR of 1.56 as of December 2009. Although the average DSCR increased, many properties experienced declining financial performance over the past year resulting in the percentage of properties with a DSCR less than 1.0 increasing from under 11% as of December 31, 2009 to nearly 15% as of December 31, 2010. The weighted average loan-to-value ratio was 76% as of December 31, 2010 compared to 71% as of December 31, 2009. The majority of the loans are long-term and fixed-rate in nature. Approximately 17% of the loans will mature within the next three years; however, the weighted average DSCR of these loans is significantly higher at 2.23 based on the latest available financial statements. Eight percent of the loans mature in the next 12 months and these loans have a weighted average DSCR of 2.96. Deal attachment points range from 5% to 86% and underlying bond collateral loss coverage generally ranges from 0% to 30% or higher, both of which are structural factors that were intended to minimize potential losses.

Delinquencies have increased markedly in the commercial real estate market over the last two years given the economic downturn and the shortage of financing. As of December 31, 2010, 30-day and over delinquencies continued to increase in the fixed-rate conduit CMBS market to 8.90% and in MBIA Corp.'s insured static pooled CMBS portfolio to 9.17%. The higher delinquency rate in MBIA Corp.'s portfolio was primarily due to a concentration in the 2006 and early 2007 vintages. However, we have seen a deceleration in the pace of increases in the delinquency rate over the past several months. In addition, we have seen numerous loan modifications and extensions where special servicers fulfill their roles to maximize proceeds for all bondholders by avoiding or minimizing loan level losses.

CRE CDOs

As of December 31, 2010, our gross par exposure to CRE CDOs totaled $7.4 billion and represented approximately 4% of MBIA Corp.'s total gross par insured. CRE CDOs are managed pools of CMBS, CRE whole loans, B-Notes, mezzanine loans, REIT debt, and other securities (including, in some instances, buckets for RMBS and CRE CDOs) that allow for reinvestment during a defined time period. Most of these transactions benefit from typical CDO structural features such as cash diversion triggers, collateral quality tests, and manager replacement provisions. Typically, MBIA Corp. guarantees timely interest and ultimate principal of these CDOs. As with our other insured CDOs, these transactions were generally structured with credit protection originally rated triple-A, or a multiple of triple-A, below our guarantee. As of December 31, 2010, our CRE CDO insured portfolio did not contain any CDOs of ABS exposures. Several of the CRE CDO transactions do contain some RMBS collateral, but overall this comprises less than 5% of the CRE CDO portfolio.

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Within our CRE CDO portfolio, we had five transactions with 2006 or 2007 vintages totaling $2.4 billion of gross par outstanding as of December 31, 2010 in which substantially all of the collateral originally comprised BBB or BBB- rated tranches of CMBS. While these transactions were designed to include managed portfolios, trading has been minimal since inception. We have recorded impairments on of $35 million on three CRE CDO transactions.

The following table presents the collateral as a percentage of the performing pool balances as of December 31, 2010 for all MBIA Corp.-insured CRE CDO transactions:

$ in millions			Collateral as a % of Outstanding Pool Balance as of December 31, 2010							
Year Insured	# of CRE CDOs	Gross Par Outstanding	CMBS	Whole Loans	REIT Debt	Other	Total	Current Enhancement	Original Enhancement	Net Derivative / Asset (Liability)
2004	2	$ 72	60%	0%	20%	20%	100%	21.9-24.9%	22.0-22.4%	$ —
2005	2	351	73%	0%	15%	12%	100%	0.0-35.5%	22.7-36.0%	(60)
2006	11	3,375	40%	46%	5%	9%	100%	0.0-60.2%	24.0-60.0%	(109)
2007	10	3,581	63%	20%	5%	12%	100%	0.0-53.6%	22.0-60.0%	(171)
Total	25	$ 7,379								$ (340)

U.S. Public Finance and Structured Finance and International Reinsurance

Reinsurance enables the Company to cede exposure for purposes of syndicating risk and increasing its capacity to write new business while complying with its single risk and credit guidelines. When a reinsurer is downgraded by one or more of the rating agencies, less capital credit is given to MBIA under rating agency models and the overall value of the reinsurance to MBIA is reduced. The Company generally retains the right to reassume the business ceded to reinsurers under certain circumstances, including a reinsurer's rating downgrade below specified thresholds. In 2010, MBIA reassumed par outstanding of $35.0 billion from two reinsurers, Channel Re and Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Ltd. As of December 31, 2010, our use of reinsurance was immaterial to our insurance operations and we expect that it will continue to be immaterial in the future.

The following table presents information about our reinsurance agreements as of December 31, 2010 for our U.S. public finance and structured finance and international insurance operations. Estimated credit impairments represent the reinsurers' portion of amounts we expect to pay on insured derivative contracts.

In millions						
Reinsurers	Standard & Poor's Rating (Status)	Moody's Rating (Status)	Ceded Par Outstanding	LOC / Trust Accounts	Reinsurance Recoverable (1)	Estimated Credit Impairments on Insured Derivatives
Assured Guaranty Corp.	AA+ (Stable Outlook)	Aa3 (Negative Outlook)	$ 4,448	$ —	$ 15	$ —
Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.	AA (Stable)	A1 (Negative Outlook)	676	4	—	—
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	AAA (Stable)	Aaa (Stable)	344	—	—	—
Export Development Canada	AAA (Stable)	Aaa (Stable)	90	2	—	—
Others	A+ or above	A1 or above	120	1	—	—
Total			$ 5,678	$ 7	$ 15	$ —

(1)— Total reinsurance recoverable of $15 million comprised recoverables on paid and unpaid losses of $1 million and $14 million, respectively.

MBIA requires certain unauthorized reinsurers to maintain bank letters of credit or establish trust accounts to cover liabilities ceded to such reinsurers under reinsurance contracts. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount available under these letters of credit and trust arrangements was $7 million. The Company remains liable on a primary basis for all reinsured risk, and although MBIA believes that its reinsurers remain capable of meeting their obligations, there can be no assurance of such in the future.

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As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of insured par outstanding ceded by MBIA to reinsurers under reinsurance agreements was $5.7 billion compared with $43.6 billion as of December 31, 2009. Of the $5.7 billion of ceded par outstanding as of December 31, 2010, $3.8 billion was ceded from our U.S. public finance insurance segment and $1.9 billion was ceded from our structured finance and international insurance segment. Under National's reinsurance agreement with MBIA Corp., if a reinsurer of MBIA Corp. is unable to pay claims ceded by MBIA Corp., National will assume liability for such ceded claim payments. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount for which National would be liable in the event that the reinsurers of MBIA Corp. were unable to meet their obligations is $3.8 billion. For FGIC policies assigned to National from MBIA Insurance Corporation, National maintains the right to receive third-party reinsurance totaling $10.4 billion.

In the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Insurance Corporation acquired the remaining equity interest in Channel Re that it did not hold, commuted all reinsurance with Channel Re, and liquidated Channel Re. Channel Re was a financial guarantee reinsurer founded in 2004, which assumed business only from MBIA Insurance Corporation and MBIA UK. Upon the commutation of exposure ceded to Channel Re, MBIA Insurance Corporation, National and MBIA UK assumed $21.6 billion, $7.8 billion, and $2.1 billion, respectively, of insured par.

Advisory Services

Our asset management advisory business is conducted through Cutwater. Cutwater offers advisory services, including cash management, discretionary asset management and structured products on a fee-for-service basis. Cutwater offers these services to public, not-for-profit, corporate and financial services clients, including MBIA Inc. and its other subsidiaries.

The following table summarizes the results and assets under management of our advisory services segment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. These results include revenues and expenses from transactions with the Company's insurance, corporate, and wind-down operations.

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
				2010 vs.	2009 vs.
In millions	2010	2009	2008	2009	2008
Net investment income	$ 0	$ 0	$ 2	n/m	n/m
Fees	68	54	59	25%	-7%
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	2	0	0	n/m	n/m
Net investments losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	—	(5)	n/m	n/m
Other net realized gains (losses)	0	—	—	n/m	n/m
Total revenues	70	54	56	30%	-2%
Operating	71	49	42	46%	17%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (1)	$ 5	$ 14	-115%	-61%
Ending assets under management:					
Third-party	$ 25,321	$ 25,411	$ 20,317	0%	25%
Insurance and corporate	9,541	9,251	11,598	3%	-20%
Asset/liability products and conduits	5,868	7,426	11,708	-21%	-37%
Total ending assets under management	$ 40,730	$ 42,088	$ 43,623	-3%	-4%

n/m— Percentage change not meaningful.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the increase in fee revenue compared to the same period of 2009 primarily relates to a change in the fee structure for managing the assets of MBIA. Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 increased due to expenses associated with Cutwater's re-branding and reorganization, transfers of employees, and higher allocated expenses from other MBIA units. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the decrease in fee revenue primarily relates to a decrease in asset management fees earned on assets managed for our other segments (principally for our asset/liability products segment), which declined substantially.

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Average third-party assets under management for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were $26.0 billion, $23.7 billion and $21.9 billion, respectively. The increase in 2009 primarily resulted from increases in municipal pool balances and new separate account and CDO management assignments. As of December 31, 2010, third-party ending assets under management were $25.3 billion, a decrease of $0.1 billion from December 31, 2009 and an increase of $5.0 billion from December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2010, ending assets under management related to the Company's other segments were $15.4 billion, decreasing from $16.7 billion as of December 31, 2009 and $23.3 billion as of December 31, 2008 primarily due to declines in assets of our asset/liability products segment.

The Company has issued commitments to three pooled investment programs managed or administered by Cutwater Investor Services Corp. ("Cutwater-ISC"), formerly known as MBIA Municipal Investor Service Corporation, and its subsidiary. These commitments, which are accounted for as derivatives and recorded on the Company's balance sheet at fair value, cover losses in such programs should the net asset values per share decline below specified per share values. As of December 31, 2010, the maximum amount of payments that the Company would be required to make under these commitments was $4.2 billion. These commitments would be terminated if Cutwater-ISC or its subsidiary was no longer manager or administrator or a program was no longer in compliance with its respective investment objectives and policies. Although the pools hold high-quality short-term investments, there is risk that the Company will be required to make payments or incur a loss under these guarantees in the event of material redemptions by shareholders of the pools and the need to liquidate investments held in the pools. The net unrealized losses on these derivatives were $1 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company has purchased, and may in the future purchase, investments at its discretion from the pooled investment programs it manages, whether or not such programs have been guaranteed by the Company.

Corporate

General corporate activities are conducted through our corporate segment. Our corporate operations primarily consist of holding company activities. Revenues and expenses of our service company, Optinuity, created in the first quarter of 2010, are included in the results of our corporate segment. Optinuity provides support services such as management, legal, accounting, treasury and information technology, among others, to our corporate segment and other operating businesses on a fee basis.

The following table summarizes the consolidated results of our corporate segment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. These results include revenues and expenses that arise from general corporate activities and from providing support to the other segments.

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
In millions	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008
Net investment income	$ 15	$ 23	$ 31	-33%	-26%
Fees	83	—	—	n/m	n/m
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(28)	(3)	—	n/m	n/m
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	0	4	30	n/m	-88%
Other net realized gains (losses)	—	—	—	n/m	n/m
Total revenues	70	24	61	n/m	-61%
Operating	102	24	31	n/m	-22%
Interest	66	69	75	-5%	-8%
Total expenses	168	93	106	79%	-12%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (98)	$ (69)	$ (45)	40%	54%

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

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Net investment income decreased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same periods of 2009 and 2008 primarily as a result of a decrease in yields on invested assets and a decrease in the average balances of invested assets. The average balances of invested assets declined due to continued payments of interest on corporate debt and operating expenses in the absence of dividends from subsidiaries.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the corporate segment made a capital contribution to the asset/liability products segment in the amount of $600 million in settlement of the full outstanding principal balance of the advance made to the asset/liability products segment during the fourth quarter of 2008. As a result, the asset/liability products segment will not make any future payments of principal or interest to the corporate segment under the loan. Interest income on the loan, included in net investment income, approximated $14 million for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Fees of $83 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 are due to general support services provided to business units within the Company on a fee-for-service basis.

Net losses on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange for all periods presented are primarily related to changes in the fair value of outstanding warrants issued on MBIA Inc. common stock. These changes were attributable to fluctuations in MBIA Inc.'s stock price and volatility, which are used in the valuation of the warrants.

During 2009 and 2008, we repurchased $47 million and $127 million, respectively, of par value outstanding of corporate debt at a discount to carrying value and recognized net gains of $4 million and $30 million, respectively.

Corporate operating expenses increased for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared with the same period of 2009 primarily due to general and administrative expenses related to Optinuity. For the year ended December 31, 2009, corporate operating expenses decreased compared with 2008 primarily due to a decrease in legal costs of $6 million partially offset by an increase in the amount of directors' and officers' liability insurance expense allocated to this segment.

Wind-down Operations

We operate an asset/liability products business in which we historically issued debt and investment agreements insured by MBIA Corp. to capital markets and municipal investors. The proceeds of the debt and investment agreements were used initially to purchase assets that largely matched the duration of those liabilities. We also operate a conduit business in which we have funded transactions by issuing debt insured by MBIA Corp. The rating downgrades of MBIA Corp. resulted in the termination and collateralization of certain investment agreements and, together with the rising cost and declining availability of funding and illiquidity of many asset classes, caused the Company to begin winding down its asset/liability products and conduit businesses in 2008. Since the downgrades of MBIA Corp., we have not issued debt in connection with either business and we believe the outstanding liability balances and corresponding asset balances will continue to decline over time as liabilities mature, terminate, or are repurchased by us.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Asset/Liability Products

The following tables present the results of our asset/liability products segment for years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. These results include revenues and expenses from transactions with the Company's insurance and corporate operations.

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
In millions	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008
Net investment income	$ 105	$ 190	$ 824	-45%	-77%
Fees and reimbursements	—	1	4	n/m	-61%
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(76)	146	(701)	n/m	-121%
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(59)	(352)	(945)	-83%	-63%
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	36	203	341	-82%	-40%
Other net realized gains (losses)	0	4	—	-89%	n/m
Revenues of consolidated VIEs:					
Net investment income	(8)	0	—	n/m	n/m
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	42	—	—	n/m	n/m
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(13)	—	n/m	n/m
Total revenues	40	179	(477)	-77%	-138%
Operating	13	32	51	-58%	-38%
Interest expense	175	274	837	-36%	-67%
Expenses of consolidated VIEs:					
Operating	—	0	—	n/m	n/m
Interest	0	0	—	n/m	n/m
Total expenses	188	306	888	-38%	-66%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (148)	$ (127)	$ (1,365)	17%	-91%

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the results of our asset/liability products segment were adversely affected by foreign exchange losses due to the increased value of predominantly Euro-denominated liabilities. Additionally, for the year ended December 31, 2010, net investment income and interest expense reflected the continued maturing of assets and liabilities, the repurchase of liabilities by the Company, and the impact of lower interest rates compared with the same periods in 2009 and 2008. We have observed stabilization in the performance of the assets held by the segment which has resulted in a decline in the level of net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments compared with 2009 and 2008.

As of December 31, 2010, principal and accrued interest outstanding on investment agreement and MTN obligations and securities sold under agreements to repurchase totaled $4.2 billion compared with $5.5 billion as of December 31, 2009. The decrease in these liabilities resulted from scheduled amortizations and repurchases of MTNs. In addition to investment agreements, MTNs and third-party repurchase agreements, as of December 31, 2010, the segment had a secured loan payable outstanding to MBIA Corp. of $975 million.

Cash and investments supporting the segment's liabilities, including intercompany liabilities, had market values plus accrued interest of $4.2 billion and $5.3 billion as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. These assets comprised securities with an average credit quality rating of A1. Additionally, receivables for securities sold net of payables for securities purchased were $8 million and $37 million as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Refer to the "Liquidity" section included herein for a discussion about the liquidity position of the asset/liability products program.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Through MBIA Inc., the asset/liability products segment also entered into matched repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with National. These agreements, collectively, provide high-quality collateral to the asset/liability products segment for up to $2.0 billion, which is then pledged to investment agreement counterparties, and low-risk investment portfolio yield enhancement to the U.S. public finance insurance segment. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of collateral received from National under these agreements totaled $1.8 billion.

As of December 31, 2010, our asset/liability products segment had a deficit of cash, investments and other liquid assets at amortized cost to debt issued to third-parties and affiliates at amortized cost of approximately $330 million. In order to address this deficit, the Company is pursuing strategies such as investing in assets that produce higher yields and seeking to purchase liabilities at a discount, and may be required to pursue additional strategies such as raising capital to resolve the deficit. While the asset/liability products segment may receive further liquidity support from our corporate segment, there can be no assurance that such support would be adequate to meet all payment obligations.

Conduit

The following table presents the results of our conduit segment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. These results include revenues and expenses from transactions with the Company's insurance and corporate operations.

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
In millions	2010	2009	2008	2010 vs. 2009	2009 vs. 2008
Net investment income	$ 0	$ 1	$ 0	n/m	n/m
Fees and reimbursements	—	0	3	n/m	n/m
Revenues of consolidated VIEs:					
Net investment income	18	18	110	-9%	-82%
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	9	(13)	(13)	n/m	3%
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	25	44	—	-43%	n/m
Total revenues	52	50	100	3%	-49%
Operating	0	2	2	-99%	29%
Expenses of consolidated VIEs:					
Operating	3	4	8	-11%	-53%
Interest	18	15	100	18%	-85%
Total expenses	21	21	110	0%	-80%
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ 31	$ 29	$ (10)	5%	n/m

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

Our conduit segment is principally operated through Meridian and Triple-A One Funding, LLC ("Triple-A One"). Certain of MBIA's consolidated subsidiaries have invested in our conduit debt obligations or have received compensation for services provided to our conduits. As such, we have eliminated intercompany transactions with our conduits from our consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations. After the elimination of such intercompany assets and liabilities, conduit investments (including cash) and conduit debt obligations were $1.5 billion as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, conduit investments and conduit obligations after eliminations were $1.8 billion. The effect of these eliminations on the Company's consolidated balance sheet was a reduction of fixed-maturity investments, representing investments in conduit MTNs by other MBIA subsidiaries, with a corresponding reduction of conduit MTN liabilities.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Taxes

Provision for Income Taxes

The Company's income taxes and the related effective tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,					
In millions	**2010**		**2009**		**2008**	
Pre-tax income (loss)	$ (95)		$ 1,217		$ (3,727)	
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	$ (148)	155.8%	$ 583	47.9%	$ (1,054)	28.3%

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company's effective tax rate applied to our pre-tax loss was higher than the statutory tax rate of 35% as a result of a reversal of a portion of our valuation allowance and tax-exempt interest income from investments.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company's effective tax rate applied to our pre-tax income was higher than the statutory tax rate of 35% primarily due to an increase in our valuation allowance.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, the effective tax rate applied to our pre-tax loss was lower than the statutory tax rate of 35% primarily due to the establishment of a valuation allowance of $351 million against our deferred tax asset, partially offset by tax-exempt interest income from investments.

Five-Year NOL Carryback

The *Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009* expanded the number of tax years to which a net operating loss ("NOL") can be carried back from two to five. Corporations with NOLs in either 2008 or 2009 (but not both) can elect to carryback NOL's and claim refunds of taxes paid in the prior five years, the only limitation being that in the fifth preceding year of the carryback period, the recovery is being limited to 50% of taxable income for that carryback year. There is no such limitation to the first four preceding years of the carryback period. MBIA Inc. elected to carryback its 2009 NOL to the fifth preceding tax year and the tax years thereafter and expects to recover a total of approximately $432 million in taxes paid during the carryback period. The Company received an initial refund of $391 million in the second quarter of 2010 and the refund was allocated, in accordance with the Company's tax sharing agreement, in the following manner: $137 million to MBIA Inc., $251 million to MBIA Corp., and $3 million to National. Prior to year end, the Company filed a supplemental claim for refund with respect to additional 2009 carryback losses reported on its final and superseding 2009 tax return. The additional refund of approximately $41 million will be allocated amongst the members of the MBIA group at the time the refund is received.

Refer to "Note 14: Income Taxes" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion of income taxes, including the Company's Section 382 position, the valuation allowance against deferred tax assets and its accounting for tax uncertainties.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company manages its capital resources to minimize its cost of capital while maintaining appropriate claims-paying resources for National and MBIA Corp. The Company's capital resources consist of total shareholders' equity, total debt issued by MBIA Inc. for general corporate purposes, and surplus notes issued by MBIA Insurance Corporation. Total capital resources were $4.7 billion and $4.6 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. MBIA Inc. utilizes its capital resources to support the business activities of its subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Inc.'s investments in subsidiaries totaled $4.5 billion, and its asset/liability management business had negative shareholder's equity of $743 million.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)

Securities Repurchases

Repurchases of debt and/or common stock may be made from time to time in the open market or in private transactions as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements. We believe that debt and/or share repurchases can be an appropriate deployment of capital in excess of amounts needed to support our liquidity while maintaining the claims-paying resources of MBIA Corp. and National as well as other business needs.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we repurchased 4.7 million common shares of MBIA Inc. under our share repurchase program at a cost of $31 million and an average price of $6.44 per share. As of December 31, 2010, $73 million was available for future repurchases under the program.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, we repurchased $26 million of MBIA Inc. 9.375% corporate debt maturing in February 2011 at a cost of $25.78 million. We repurchased $122 million of GFL medium-term notes at a cost of $86 million. We repurchased $190 million of Meridian debt at a cost of $165 million.

During 2010, MBIA Inc. repurchased 251 shares of the outstanding preferred stock of MBIA Insurance Corporation at a weighted average purchase price of approximately $10,400 per share or 10.4% of the face value. As of December 31, 2010, on a consolidated basis, 1,426 shares of preferred stock of MBIA Insurance Corporation remained outstanding to unaffiliated investors with a carrying value of $14 million.

Insurance Statutory Capital

National and MBIA Corp. are incorporated and licensed in, and are subject to primary insurance regulation and supervision by, the State of New York. National and MBIA Corp. each are required to file detailed annual financial statements, as well as interim financial statements, with the New York State Insurance Department ("NYSID") and similar supervisory agencies in each of the other jurisdictions in which it is licensed. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with New York State and the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' statements of statutory accounting principles ("U.S. STAT") and assist our regulators in evaluating minimum standards of solvency, including minimum capital requirements, and business conduct. U.S. STAT differs from U.S. GAAP in a number of ways. Refer to the statutory accounting practices note to the financial statements of National and MBIA Corp. within exhibits 99.2 and 99.3, respectively, of this annual report on Form 10-K for an explanation of the differences between U.S. STAT and U.S. GAAP.

National

Capital and Surplus

National reported total statutory capital of $2.4 billion as of December 31, 2010 compared with $2.0 billion as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2010, statutory capital comprised $1.5 billion of contingency reserves and $0.9 billion of policyholders' surplus. The increase in National's statutory capital is primarily due to statutory net income of $409 million in 2010. Consistent with our plan to transform our insurance business, the Company received approval from the NYSID to reset National's unassigned surplus to zero, which was effective January 1, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, National's unassigned surplus was $318 million. In October 2010, the plaintiffs in the litigation challenging the establishment of National initiated a court proceeding challenging the approval of the surplus reset. Refer to "Legal Proceedings – Transformation Litigation" in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K for a discussion of this action.

National's total statutory capital as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was reported as $2.1 billion and $2.0 billion, respectively, in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, and remained relatively unchanged as a result of certain updates described in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2010.

In order to maintain its New York State financial guarantee insurance license, National is required to maintain a minimum of $65 million of policyholders' surplus. National's policyholders' surplus was $908 million as of December 31, 2010. National's policyholders' surplus will grow over time from the recognition of unearned premiums and investment income and the expected release of the contingency reserves. Conversely, incurred losses would reduce policyholders' surplus.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)

National's statutory policyholders' surplus was lower than its GAAP shareholder's equity by $2.2 billion as of December 31, 2010. Statutory accounting principles differ from GAAP in certain respects. For National, the significant differences include the following: contingency reserves are recorded on a statutory basis and not on a GAAP basis; upfront and installment premium revenue are earned under different schedules between U.S. STAT and GAAP; acquisition costs are charged as incurred under U.S. STAT rather than deferred and amortized under GAAP; changes in deferred income tax balances are recognized in surplus under U.S. STAT rather than recognized either in net income or other comprehensive income under GAAP; and "non-admitted assets" are charged directly against surplus under U.S. STAT but are reflected as assets under GAAP.

Claims-Paying Resources (Statutory Basis)

Claims-paying resources ("CPR") is a key measure of the resources available to National to pay claims under its insurance policies. CPR consists of total financial resources and reserves calculated on a statutory basis. CPR has been a common measure used by financial guarantee insurance companies to report and compare resources, and continues to be used by MBIA's management to evaluate changes in such resources. We have provided CPR to allow investors and analysts to evaluate National using the same measure that MBIA's management uses to evaluate National's resources to pay claims under its insurance policies. There is no directly comparable GAAP measure.

National's CPR, and components thereto, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	**2010**	**2009**
Policyholders' surplus	$ 908	$ 591
Contingency reserves	1,473	1,404
Statutory capital	2,381	1,995
Unearned premium reserve	2,873	3,126
Present value of installment premiums (1)	282	270
Premium resources (2)	3,155	3,396
Loss and LAE reserves (1)	96	136
Total claims-paying resources	$ 5,632	$ 5,527

(1)—Calculated using a discount rate of 4.19% and 5.09% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
(2)—Includes financial guarantee and insured credit derivative related premiums.

National's total CPR as of December 31, 2010 was $5.6 billion compared with $5.5 billion as of December 31, 2009. The increase in CPR is primarily due to an increase in total earned and unearned premiums from the commutation of reinsurance with Channel Re and the impact of net investment income, partially offset by paid losses.

MBIA Corp.

Capital and Surplus

MBIA Corp. reported total statutory capital of $2.7 billion as of December 31, 2010 compared with $3.3 billion as of December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2010, statutory capital comprised $1.7 billion of contingency reserves and $1.0 billion of policyholders' surplus. The decrease in MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital was primarily due to losses incurred, partially offset by premium revenue, gains from reinsurance commutations, and other revenues during 2010. MBIA Corp.'s policyholders' surplus as of December 31, 2010 includes a negative unassigned surplus of $947 million. MBIA Corp.'s total statutory capital as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was reported as $3.5 billion in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010, but was revised to $3.3 billion for both periods as a result of certain updates described in the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2010.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. recognized estimated recoveries of $1.6 billion, net of reinsurance and income tax, on a statutory basis related to put-backs of ineligible loans in our insured transactions. These expected insurance recoveries represented 59% of MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital (defined as policyholders' surplus plus contingency reserve) as of December 31, 2010. A substantial majority of our put-back claims have been disputed by the loan sellers/servicers and are currently subject to litigation. In addition, there is some risk that the sellers/servicers or other responsible parties might not be able to satisfy their put-back obligations. While we believe that we will prevail in enforcing our contractual rights, there is uncertainty with respect to the ultimate outcome. Such factors, among others, are considered by MBIA Corp. in estimating recoveries. There can be no assurance that we will be successful or that we will not be delayed in realizing these recoveries. If we are unsuccessful in litigation or if there is a substantial delay in realizing recoveries, there could be an adverse effect on the statutory capital position of MBIA Corp., as well as regulatory implications.

In order to maintain its New York State financial guarantee insurance license, MBIA Corp. is required to maintain a minimum of $65 million of policyholders' surplus. MBIA Corp.'s policyholders' surplus was $1.0 billion as of December 31, 2010. MBIA Corp.'s policyholders' surplus will grow over time from the recognition of unearned premiums and investment income and the expected release of the contingency reserves. In addition, MBIA Corp.'s policyholders' surplus position could be enhanced by the settlement, commutation or repurchase of insured transactions at prices less than statutory loss reserves. Conversely, incurred losses or an inability to collect on our ineligible loan put-back claims would reduce policyholders' surplus.

MBIA Corp.'s statutory policyholders' surplus is lower than its GAAP shareholder's equity by $136 million as of December 31, 2010. Statutory accounting principles differ from GAAP in certain respects. For MBIA Corp., the significant differences include the following: the fair values of insured credit derivatives recorded under GAAP are significantly higher than the loss reserves recorded for those same contingent liabilities in our statutory accounts; the shareholder's equity impact of our consolidated VIEs is more negative than the loss reserves we carry on our statutory books for those policies; surplus notes are recorded as a component of policyholders' surplus under U.S. STAT rather than treated as long-term debt under GAAP; contingency reserves are recorded on a statutory basis and not on a GAAP basis; upfront and installment premium revenue are earned under different schedules for U.S. STAT and GAAP; acquisition costs are charged as incurred under U.S. STAT rather than deferred and amortized under GAAP; fixed-maturity investments are generally reported at amortized cost under U.S. STAT rather than at fair value under GAAP; the discount rate used in calculating loss reserves is equal to MBIA Corp.'s book yield under U.S. STAT rather than applicable risk-free rates under GAAP; changes in deferred income tax balances are recognized in surplus under U.S. STAT rather than recognized either in net income or other comprehensive income under GAAP; and "non-admitted assets" are charged directly against surplus under U.S. STAT but are reflected as assets under GAAP.

Claims-Paying Resources (Statutory Basis)

CPR is a key measure of the resources available to MBIA Corp. to pay claims under its insurance policies. CPR consists of total financial resources and reserves calculated on a statutory basis. CPR has been a common measure used by financial guarantee insurance companies to report and compare resources, and continues to be used by MBIA's management to evaluate changes in such resources. We have provided CPR to allow investors and analysts to evaluate MBIA Corp. using the same measure that MBIA's management uses to evaluate MBIA Corp.'s resources to pay claims under its insurance policies. There is no directly comparable GAAP measure.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CAPITAL RESOURCES (continued)

MBIA Corp.'s CPR, and components thereto, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	2010	2009
Policyholders' surplus	$1,075	$1,885
Contingency reserves	1,656	1,448
Statutory capital	2,731	3,333
Unearned premium reserve	703	726
Present value of installment premiums (1)	1,655	1,740
Premium resources (2)	2,358	2,466
Loss and LAE reserves (1)	155	561
Total claims-paying resources	$5,244	$6,360

(1)—Calculated using a discount rate of 5.93% and 6.51% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.
(2)—Includes financial guarantee and insured credit derivative related premiums.

MBIA Corp.'s total CPR as of December 31, 2010 was $5.2 billion compared with $6.4 billion as of December 31, 2009. The decrease in CPR is primarily due to loss payments associated with our RMBS securities, commutation payments, and a reduction in expected future premium collections. As of December 31, 2010, loss and LAE reserves are in a receivable position as expected recoveries on our insured RMBS transactions more than offset case basis reserves on the remainder of MBIA Corp.'s insured portfolio.

LIQUIDITY

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will not have sufficient resources to meet contractual payment obligations when due. Management of liquidity risk is of critical importance to financial services companies, and failures of financial institutions often occur in large part due to their inability to maintain sufficient liquidity resources under adverse circumstances. Generally, failure to maintain an appropriate liquidity position results from an enterprise's inability to access the capital markets, a lack of adequate cash flow from operations or investing activities, inability to liquidate assets and/or an unexpected acceleration of payments to settle liabilities. We encounter significant liquidity risk in our insurance businesses, asset/liability products business and corporate operations.

The Company has instituted a liquidity risk management framework, the primary objective of which is to monitor potential liquidity constraints in our asset and liability portfolios and guide the proactive matching of liquidity resources to needs. Our liquidity risk management framework seeks to monitor the Company's cash and liquid asset resources using stress-scenario testing. Members of MBIA's senior management meet regularly to review liquidity metrics, discuss contingency plans and establish target liquidity cushions on an enterprise-wide basis.

As part of our liquidity risk management framework, we also seek to evaluate and manage liquidity on both a legal entity basis and a segment basis. Legal entity liquidity is an important consideration as there are legal, regulatory and other limitations on our ability to utilize the liquidity resources within the overall enterprise. We also seek to manage segment liquidity, particularly between our corporate and asset/liability products segments as they relate to MBIA. Unexpected loss payments arising from ineligible mortgage loans in securitizations that we have insured, dislocation in the global financial markets, the overall economic downturn in the U.S., and the loss of our triple-A insurance financial strength ratings in 2008 significantly increased the liquidity needs and decreased the financial flexibility in our segments and legal entities. We continued to satisfy all of our payment obligations and we believe that we have adequate resources to meet our ongoing liquidity needs in both the short-term and the long-term. However, the Company could face additional liquidity pressure in all of its operations and businesses through increased liquidity demands or a decrease in its liquidity supply if (i) loss payments on the Company's insured transactions were to rise significantly, including due to ineligible mortgage loans in securitizations that we have

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

LIQUIDITY (continued)

insured, (ii) market or adverse economic conditions persist for an extended period of time or worsen, (iii) the Company is unable to sell assets at values necessary to satisfy payment obligations or is unable to access new capital through the issuance of equity or debt, (iv) the Company experiences an unexpected acceleration of payments required to settle liabilities or (v) if the Company is unable to collect or is delayed in collecting on contract claim recoveries related to ineligible mortgages in securitizations. These pressures could arise from exposures beyond residential mortgage-related stress, which to date has been the main cause of stress.

A substantial majority of our put-back claims have been disputed by the loan sellers/servicers and are currently subject to litigation. In addition, there is some risk that the sellers/servicers or other responsible parties might not be able to satisfy any judgment we secure in a litigation. There can be no assurance that we will be successful or that we will not be delayed in realizing these recoveries.

U.S. Public Finance Insurance Liquidity

Liquidity risk arises in our U.S. public finance insurance segment when claims on insured exposures result in payment obligations, when operating cash inflows fall due to depressed new business writings, lower investment income, or unanticipated expenses, or when invested assets experience credit defaults or significant declines in fair value.

The insurance policies issued or reinsured by the Company's licensed insurers generally provide an unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of the payment required to be made by, on or behalf of the obligor to a designated paying agent for the holders of the insured obligations of an amount equal to the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event that the insurance company has the right, at its discretion, to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon the insurance company's election to accelerate. Because our U.S. public finance insurance segment's financial guarantee contracts generally cannot be accelerated by a party other than the insurer, liquidity risk is mitigated in this segment.

In the event of a default in payment of principal, interest or other insured amounts by an issuer, however, National generally promises to make funds available in the insured amount generally on the next business day following notification. National provides for this payment, in some cases through a third-party bank, upon receipt of proof of ownership of the obligations due, as well as upon receipt of instruments appointing the insurer as agent for the holders and evidencing the assignment of the rights of the holders with respect to the payments made by the insurer.

Defaults, credit impairments and adverse capital market conditions such as we are currently experiencing, can create payment requirements as a result of our irrevocable pledges to pay principal and interest, or other amounts owing on insured obligations, when due. Additionally, our U.S. public finance insurance segment requires cash for the payment of operating expenses. Finally, National also provides liquid assets to our asset/liability products segment through matched repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to support its business operations and liquidity position, as described below.

Since inception, National, the entity from which we conduct our U.S. public finance insurance business, has generated positive cash flow from operations, and its cash outflows have been relatively stable and predictable. National held cash and short-term investments of $355 million as of December 31, 2010, of which $290 million was highly liquid and consisted predominately of highly rated municipal, U.S. agency and corporate bonds. In addition, the remainder of National's investments, excluding those pledged to our asset/liability products business under the matched repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, are also liquid and highly rated. The Company believes that the liquidity position of its U.S. public finance insurance segment is sufficient to meet cash requirements in the ordinary course of business.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

LIQUIDITY (continued)

Structured Finance and International Insurance Liquidity

Liquidity risk arises in our structured finance and international insurance segment when claims on insured exposures result in payment obligations, when operating cash inflows fall due to depressed new business writings, when investment income decreases, when unanticipated expenses arise, or when invested assets experience credit defaults or significant declines in fair value.

As a result of the transaction executed with Channel Re and its previous shareholders in the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. acquired a substantial portion of the assets previously held by Channel Re. These assets consist primarily of U.S. Treasury and high quality corporate bonds which can readily be sold to raise liquidity at MBIA Corp. The transaction also resulted in an increase in MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital position. The Company also engaged in several transactions and the early prepayment of an intercompany loan to the asset/liability products segment to increase liquidity in MBIA Corp. As a result, after $1.8 billion of claim payments in 2010, MBIA Corp. ended the year with a greater amount of liquid assets than it held at year-end 2009.

Since the fourth quarter of 2007 through December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. has made $7.6 billion of cash payments, before reinsurance and collections and including payments made to debt holders of consolidated VIEs, associated with RMBS securitizations and commutations and claim payments relating to CDS contracts referencing CDO-squared, multi-sector CDOs, CMBS pools and CRE CDOs. These cash payments include loss payments of $461 million made in 2010 on behalf of MBIA Corp.'s consolidated VIEs. The total gross insured exposure associated with the commuted insured obligations was $24.7 billion and related to ABS CDOs, CRE CDOs, CMBS pools and high yield corporate CDOs. In MBIA Corp.'s outstanding insured portfolio, these types of insured exposures have exhibited the highest degree of payment volatility and continue to pose material liquidity risk to MBIA Corp. As a result of the placement of ineligible loans in RMBS securitizations and current economic stress, MBIA Corp. could incur additional payment obligations beyond these mortgage-related exposures, which may be substantial, increasing the stress on its liquidity position.

Of the $7.6 billion, MBIA Corp. has paid $5.5 billion of claims on policies insuring second-lien RMBS securitizations. We believe these payments were driven primarily by an overwhelming number of ineligible mortgage loans being placed in the securitizations in breach of the representations and warranties of the sellers/servicers. As a result, payments have been far in excess of the level that might be expected in an economic downturn. As a result of the unprecedented and unexpected mortgage loan defaults driven by placement of ineligible loans in RMBS securitizations, MBIA could incur payment obligations beyond its current estimate. MBIA is seeking to enforce its rights to have mortgage sellers/servicers cure, replace or repurchase ineligible loans from securitizations and has recorded a total of $2.5 billion of related recoveries on its statutory balance sheet. These recoveries are being pursued through litigation discussed more fully in "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company believes the current liquidity position of MBIA Corp. is adequate to make expected future payments on its RMBS exposures, but the degree of loss within these transactions has been unprecedented, and continued elevated levels of payments would cause additional stress on MBIA's liquidity position.

There are three primary types of policy payment requirements in our structured finance and international financial guarantee contracts: (i) timely interest and ultimate principal; (ii) ultimate principal only at final maturity; and (iii) payments upon settlement of individual collateral losses as they occur after any deductible or subordination has been exhausted. As in our U.S. public finance business, our structured finance and international insurance segment's financial guarantee contracts and CDS contracts generally cannot be accelerated, thereby mitigating liquidity risk. However, with respect to the insurance of CDS contracts, in certain events, including the insolvency or payment default of the insurer or the issuer of the CDS, the CDS contract may be subject to termination by the counterparty, triggering a claim for the fair value of the contract. Further, in the event of a default in payment of principal, interest or other insured amounts by an insured issuer, our structured finance and international insurance companies generally promise to make funds available in the insured amount generally on the next business day following notification for U.S. transactions and within longer timeframes for international transactions, depending on the terms of the insurance policy. Our structured finance and international insurance

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companies provide for this payment, in some cases through a third-party bank, upon receipt of proof of ownership of the obligations due, as well as upon receipt of instruments appointing the insurer as agent for the holders and evidencing the assignment of the rights of the holders with respect to the payments made by the insurer or other appropriate documentation.

Additionally, our structured finance and international insurance segment requires cash for the payment of operating expenses, as well as principal and interest related to its surplus notes. MBIA Corp. also provides guarantees to the holders of our asset/liability products debt obligations. If our asset/liability products segment or MBIA Inc. were unable to service the principal and interest payments on its debt and investment agreements, the holders of the insured liabilities would make a claim under the MBIA Corp. insurance policies. MBIA Corp. has lent $2.0 billion to the asset/liability products segment on a secured basis for the purpose of minimizing the risk that such a claim would be made. The loan matures in the fourth quarter of 2011. During 2010, a total of $625 million was repaid and the amount outstanding was $975 million as of December 31, 2010.

In order to monitor liquidity risk and maintain appropriate liquidity resources for payments associated with our residential mortgage-related exposures, MBIA employs a stress scenario-based liquidity model using the same "Roll Rate Methodology" as described in "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Using this methodology, the Company estimates the level of payments that would be required to be made under stress-level default assumptions of the underlying collateral taking into account MBIA's obligation to cover such defaults under our insurance policies. These estimated payments, together with all other significant operating, financing and investing cash flows are forecasted on a monthly basis for a period covering (i) the next 24-months and (ii) then annually thereafter to the final maturity of the longest dated outstanding insured obligation. The stress-loss scenarios and cash flow forecasts are periodically updated to account for changes in risk factors and to reconcile differences between forecasted and actual payments.

In addition to our residential mortgage stress scenario, we also monitor liquidity risk using a Monte Carlo estimation of potential stress-level claims for insured principal and interest payments due in the next 12-month period. These probabilistically determined payments are then compared to the Company's invested assets. This theoretic liquidity model supplements the scenario-based liquidity model previously described.

The Company manages the liquidity of its structured finance and international insurance segment with the goal of maintaining cash and liquid securities in an amount in excess of all projected stress scenario payment requirements. To the extent our projected liquidity resources fall short of our target liquidity cushions under the stress-loss scenario testing in the future, the Company will seek to increase its cash holdings position by selling or financing assets in its investment portfolio or drawing upon one or more of its contingent sources of liquidity. The Company's contingent liquidity sources may include cash, investments, other assets owned by its various regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, and capital markets access. Access to this contingent liquidity by a particular legal entity generally involves the transfer and/or sale of such assets and the need for regulatory or third party approvals prior to their transfer and/or sale and are, therefore, contingent on the receipt of such approvals, among other things. There can be no assurance that such approvals will be received.

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had unencumbered cash and available-for-sale investments of $2.4 billion, of which $1.2 billion comprised cash and highly liquid assets of MBIA Insurance Corporation (without regard to its investments in its subsidiaries). The $1.2 billion of cash and highly liquid assets include the benefit of cash and highly liquid assets received from the acquisition of Channel Re in the third quarter of 2010. Additionally, in aggregate, we believe the Company's remaining contingent sources of liquidity accessible within one to three months totaled approximately $228 million as of December 31, 2010. We believe that MBIA Corp.'s liquidity resources will adequately provide for anticipated cash outflows.

Corporate Liquidity

Liquidity needs in our corporate segment are generally predictable and primarily relate to certain activities of MBIA Inc., such as principal and interest payments on corporate debt and operating expenses. In addition to MBIA Inc.'s corporate liquidity needs, it issued investment agreements and MTNs reported within the Company's asset/liability products segment, all of which are currently collateralized by high-quality liquid investments. Refer to the "Asset/Liability Products Liquidity" section below for a detailed discussion of the liquidity risks associated with that business.

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Liquidity risk in our corporate segment is associated primarily with the dividend capacity of our insurance subsidiaries, National and MBIA Insurance Corporation, dividends from asset management subsidiaries, investment income and our ability to issue equity and debt. To mitigate this risk, the corporate segment maintains excess cash and investments to support its ongoing cash requirements over a multi-year period.

As of December 31, 2010, the corporate activities of MBIA Inc. had $335 million of cash and highly liquid assets available for general corporate liquidity purposes. Existing cash and expected cash flows to the corporate segment are anticipated to be sufficient to cover cash needs through 2014 even if no further dividends are received from insurance, asset management or advisory subsidiaries. In December 2010, MBIA Inc. submitted a refund claim for $41 million related to the carry back of its additional 2009 NOL. The refund was received in January 2011. In addition, the Company expects a $4.5 million refund from the State of New York as a result of filing its 2009 New York State franchise tax return. As of December 31, 2010, corporate debt of MBIA Inc. totaled $971 million, which primarily matures in 2022 through 2034, and the annual interest payments associated with this debt prior to 2022 are approximately $55 million.

The Company's corporate debt, investment agreements, MTNs, and derivatives may be accelerated by the holders of such instruments upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a breach of covenant or representation, a bankruptcy of MBIA Inc. or the filing of an insolvency proceeding in respect to MBIA Corp. MBIA Inc.'s obligations under its loans from GFL may only be accelerated upon the occurrence of a bankruptcy or liquidation of MBIA Inc. Refer to "Note 15: Business Segments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the GFL loans. In the event of any acceleration of the Company's obligations, including under its corporate debt, investment agreements, MTNs, or derivatives, the Company likely would not have sufficient liquid resources to pay amounts due with respect to its corporate debt and other obligations.

The Company has also issued commitments to three pooled investment programs managed or administered by Cutwater-ISC and its subsidiary. As of December 31, 2010, these commitments had a notional amount of $4.2 billion. Although the pooled investment programs hold high-quality short-term investments, there is risk that the Company will be required to make payments or incur a loss under these guarantees in the event of material redemptions by shareholders of the pools and the need to liquidate investments held in the pools. Refer to the "Results of Operations—Advisory Services" section included herein for a description of the pooled investment programs.

National and MBIA Corp. Dividends

Under New York State insurance law, without prior approval of the Superintendent of the NYSID, financial guarantee insurance companies can pay dividends from earned surplus subject to retaining a minimum capital requirement. The payment of regular dividends in any 12-month period is limited to the lesser of (i) 10% of policyholders' surplus as reported in the latest filed statutory financial statements and (ii) 100% of adjusted net investment income. MBIA Corp. is currently unable to pay dividends, including dividends on its preferred stock, due to earned surplus deficits per its statutory financial statement filing as of December 31, 2010.

Effective December 1, 2009, National was redomesticated to the State of New York and is subject to insurance regulations and supervision of the State of New York (its state of incorporation) and all U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions in which it is licensed to conduct insurance business. As such, National is subject to New York State insurance law with respect to the payment of dividends as described above. During the second quarter of 2010, National received approval from the NYSID to reset its unassigned surplus to zero as of January 1, 2010. Previously, National had an unassigned surplus deficit principally as a result of the 2009 reinsurance transaction between National and MBIA Corp. whereby National reinsured MBIA Corp.'s U.S. public finance business. Under New York State insurance law, without prior approval of the Superintendent of the NYSID, financial guarantee insurance companies can pay dividends from earned surplus, which is a component of unassigned surplus, subject to meeting minimum capital requirements. The reset provides National with dividend capacity of $91 million as of December 31, 2010. However, at the current time we do not intend to declare dividends. In October, 2010, the plaintiffs in the litigation challenging the establishment of National initiated a court proceeding challenging the approval of the surplus reset. Refer to "Legal Proceedings—Transformation Litigation" in Part I, Item 3 of this Form 10-K for a discussion of this action.

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Cutwater Dividends

During 2010, as a result of a review of its ongoing capitalization needs, Cutwater declared and paid cash dividends of $19 million to MBIA Inc. In the future, we expect that Cutwater will be able to pay dividends to the holding company out of its retained earnings, although there can be no assurance that it will have adequate profitability or that dividends will be paid.

Asset/Liability Products Liquidity

Our asset/liability products segment is subject to material liquidity risk. Cash needs in the asset/liability products segment are primarily for the payment of principal and interest on investment agreements and MTNs, and for posting collateral under repurchase agreements, derivatives and investment agreements, as well as for the payment of operating expenses. The primary sources of cash within the asset/liability products segment used to meet its liquidity needs include scheduled principal and interest on assets held in the segment's investment portfolio and unencumbered assets, including cash held within the wind-down operations that is not required for posting against any of its liabilities. If needed, assets held within the segment can be sold or used in secured repurchase agreement borrowings to raise cash. However, our ability to sell assets or borrow against non-U.S. government securities in the fixed-income markets decreased dramatically and the cost of such transactions increased dramatically over the last two years due to the impact of the credit crisis on the willingness of investors to purchase or lend against even very high-quality assets. In addition, negative net interest spread between asset and liability positions resulted from the need to hold cash as collateral against terminable investment agreement contracts and reduced the cash flow historically provided by net investment income.

In order to monitor liquidity risk and maintain appropriate liquidity resources for near-term cash and collateral requirements within our asset/liability products segment, the Company seeks to calculate monthly forecasts of asset and liability maturities, as well as collateral posting requirements. Cash availability at the low point of our 12-month forecasted cash flows is measured against liquidity needs using stress-scenario testing of each of the potential liquidity needs described above. To the extent there is a shortfall in our liquidity coverage, the Company seeks to manage its cash position and liquidity resources with a goal of maintaining an adequate cushion to the stress scenario. These resources include the sale or pledging of unencumbered assets, the use of free cash within the asset/liability products segment and at the corporate segment level, and potentially increased securities borrowings from National. There can be no assurance that these resources will be adequate to meet a short-fall in liquidity coverage under a stress-scenario.

The asset/liability products segment, through MBIA Inc., maintained simultaneous repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements ("Asset Swap") with National for up to $2.0 billion based on the fair value of securities borrowed. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of security borrowings under these agreements totaled $1.8 billion. The asset/liability products segment has collateralized these security borrowings with assets rated BBB or better and having an aggregate fair value in excess of the securities borrowed. The NYSID approved the Asset Swap in connection with the re-domestication of National to New York. National has agreed to use good faith efforts to reduce the amount of the Asset Swap to no more than 10% of its admitted assets by no later than December 2011.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the corporate segment made a capital contribution to the asset/liability products segment in the amount of $600 million in settlement of the full outstanding principal balance of the advance made to the segment during the fourth quarter of 2008. Between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2010, we believed that debt repurchases by the asset/liability products segment would enable the segment to eliminate its book value equity deficit and generate excess net assets to repay the $600 million loan. As of December 31, 2010, we do not expect sufficient gains from debt repurchases to repay the loan. As a result, the asset/liability products segment will not make any future payments of principal or interest to the corporate segment under the loan. Other liquidity support outstanding as of December 31, 2010 included a secured loan between MBIA Inc. and MBIA Corp. for up to $2.0 billion, under which $975 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and a repurchase agreement between the asset/liability products segment (through MBIA Inc.) and the conduit segment (through Meridian) for up to $1 billion, under which $50 million was

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outstanding as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, including the $2.0 billion of intercompany resources, the asset/liability products segment had cash and investments of $4.2 billion and receivables for securities sold net of payables for securities purchased of $8 million.

Following the Moody's downgrade of MBIA Corp. to Baa1 in November 2008, most outstanding investment agreements were terminated in accordance with their terms. As of December 31, 2010, we had $4.2 billion in remaining third-party liabilities related to our asset/liability products business, of which $2.0 billion were investment agreements. All of the investment agreements were collateralized by cash or high-grade securities. We believe the asset/liability products program has adequate cash and highly liquid securities to retire all remaining investment agreements where holders have a right to terminate. The remaining $2.2 billion in liabilities consist of MTNs issued by GFL and term repurchase agreements. We believe no additional collateral or termination provisions would be triggered in the event of a further downgrade of MBIA Corp.'s credit rating. Payments and additional collateral requirements on the liabilities in the asset/liability products segment are expected to be met without the need for additional asset sales in the current stressed credit environment but rather from cash flows from investments and the intercompany facilities described above.

As of December 31, 2010, the asset/liability products segment held $781 million in cash and short-term investments of which $239 million was free cash not pledged as collateral against its liabilities.

The Company has managed the asset/liability products segment within a number of risk and liquidity parameters and maintains cash and liquidity resources that it believes will be sufficient in the near term to make all payments due on the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations and to meet other financial requirements such as posting collateral and paying operating expenses. However, to the extent we experience further asset impairments, asset or liability cash flow variability or reductions in the market value or rating eligibility of assets pledged as collateral, we may have insufficient resources to meet any increase in collateral margin requirements on guaranteed investment contracts or intercompany and third party liquidity or swap arrangements. In such events, we may be forced to sell additional assets at potentially substantial losses to meet such obligations. In addition, as a result of a deficit in this business of cash, investments and other liquid assets at amortized cost to debt issued to third parties and affiliates at amortized cost, which deficit is expected to increase as a result of the negative spread in the portfolio, we may have insufficient assets to make all payments due on the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations as they come due. In order to address this deficit, the Company is pursuing strategies such as investing in assets that produce higher yields and seeking to purchase liabilities at a discount, and may be required to pursue additional strategies such as raising capital to resolve the deficit. While the asset/liability products segment may receive further liquidity support from our corporate segment, there can be no assurance that such support would be adequate to meet all payment obligations.

Consolidated Cash Flows

Operating Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2010, net cash used by operating activities totaled $1.3 billion compared with $2.2 billion for the same period of 2009. The Company's net use of cash in 2010 and 2009 were largely related to loss payments on financial guarantee insurance policies insuring RMBS exposure and payments for commutations of financial guarantee and CDS contracts, partially offset by a tax refund related to our NOL carry back recovery and recoveries received in connection with our commutation of reinsurance with Channel Re. Cash from operating activities was also adversely impacted by a decrease in net investment income and premium collections, net of premiums received related to the commutation of reinsurance with Channel Re. We believe that we have sufficient cash on hand, liquid assets and future cash receipts to satisfy expected claims payments and other expenses in the future.

Investing Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, net cash provided by investing activities was $5.0 billion. Net cash provided by investing activities in 2010 resulted from sales and redemptions of securities for purposes of funding insurance-related loss payments, investment agreement withdrawals, and repayments of other debt, as

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well as cash recognized in the consolidation of VIEs. In 2009, net cash provided by investing activities resulted from sales of securities for purposes of funding investment agreement withdrawals and terminations, MTN maturities and repurchases, and improving liquidity in our business segments.

Financing Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2010, net cash used by financing activities was $3.4 billion compared with $4.3 billion for the same period of 2009. Net cash used by financing activities in 2010 principally related to withdrawals of investment agreements, principal payments on VIE notes and payments for the retirement of debt. In 2009, net cash used by financing activities principally related to withdrawals and terminations of investment agreements and maturities and repurchases of MTNs within our asset/liability products segment.

Credit Facilities

Triple-A One, an MBIA-administered multi-seller conduit consolidated in the Company's conduit segment, historically issued commercial paper to fund assets, which were insured by MBIA Corp. Triple-A One also maintained backstop liquidity facilities covering 100% of the face amount of commercial paper outstanding. During 2008, conditions in the asset-backed commercial paper market deteriorated making it increasingly difficult for Triple-A One to issue new commercial paper at commercially acceptable rates to repay maturing obligations. Accordingly, Triple-A One borrowed under its liquidity facilities to repay maturing commercial paper. MBIA Corp.'s obligations under the financial guarantee policies issued by MBIA Corp. to insure the assets of Triple-A One cannot be accelerated to repay borrowings under the liquidity facilities and these policies only guarantee ultimate payments over time relating to the assets. By September 2008, these facilities were drawn in full and Triple-A One ceased issuing commercial paper. As of December 31, 2010, borrowings under liquidity facilities totaled $360 million and will be repaid as the assets purchased by Triple-A One mature.

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Investments

The following discussion of investments, including references to consolidated investments, excludes cash and investments reported under "Assets of consolidated variable interest entities" on our consolidated balance sheets. Cash and investments of VIEs support the repayment of VIE obligations and are not available to settle obligations of MBIA.

Our available-for-sale investments comprise high-quality fixed-income securities and short-term investments. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009 the fair value of our consolidated available-for-sale investments was $11.9 billion and $12.8 billion, respectively, as presented in the following table. Additionally, consolidated cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were $366 million and $803 million, respectively.

	As of December 31,		Percent Change
In millions	2010	2009	2010 vs. 2009
Available-for-sale investments:			
U.S. public finance insurance operations segment			
Amortized cost	$ 5,489	$ 5,257	4%
Unrealized net gain (loss)	(66)	15	n/m
Fair value	$ 5,423	$ 5,272	3%
Structured finance and international insurance operations			
Amortized cost	$ 2,211	$ 2,206	0%
Unrealized net gain (loss)	(14)	1	n/m
Fair value	$ 2,197	$ 2,207	0%
Corporate segment			
Amortized cost	$ 275	$ 259	6%
Unrealized net gain (loss)	—	(2)	-100%
Fair value	$ 275	$ 257	7%
Advisory services			
Amortized cost	$ 21	$ 40	-48%
Unrealized net gain (loss)	—	—	n/m
Fair value	$ 21	$ 40	-48%
Wind-down operations			
Amortized cost	$ 4,489	$ 6,194	-28%
Unrealized net gain (loss)	(505)	(1,141)	-56%
Fair value	$ 3,984	$ 5,053	-21%
Total available-for-sale investments:			
Amortized cost	$ 12,485	$ 13,956	-11%
Unrealized net gain (loss)	(585)	(1,127)	-48%
Total available-for-sale investments at fair value	$ 11,900	$ 12,829	-7%
Investments carried at fair value:			
Structured finance and international insurance operations			
Amortized cost	$ 1	$ —	n/m
Unrealized net gain (loss)	—	—	n/m
Fair value	$ 1	$ —	n/m
Corporate segment			
Amortized cost	$ 10	$ —	n/m
Unrealized net gain (loss)	—	—	n/m
Fair value	$ 10	$ —	n/m
Advisory services			
Amortized cost	$ 2	$ —	n/m
Unrealized net gain (loss)	—	—	n/m
Fair value	$ 2	$ —	n/m
Wind-down operations			
Amortized cost	$ 27	$ —	n/m
Unrealized net gain (loss)	(15)	—	n/m
Fair value	$ 12	$ —	n/m

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In millions	As of December 31, 2010	As of December 31, 2009	Percent Change 2010 vs. 2009
Total investments carried at fair value:			
Amortized cost	$ 40	$ —	n/m
Unrealized net gain (loss)	$ (15)	—	n/m
Total Investments carried at fair value	$ 25	$ —	n/m
Held-to-maturity investments:			
Structured finance and international insurance operations - amortized cost	$ 1	$ 2	-50%
Total held-to-maturity investments at amortized cost	$ 1	$ 2	-50%
Other investments			
Corporate segment			
Amortized cost	$ 1	$ —	n/m
Total other investments			
Amortized cost	$ 1	$ —	n/m
Consolidated investments at carrying value	$11,927	$12,831	-7%

n/m—Percentage change not meaningful.

The carrying value of our consolidated investment portfolio was $11.9 billion and $12.8 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The fair value of the Company's investments is based on prices which include quoted prices in active markets and prices based on market-based inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable, as well as prices from dealers in relevant markets. Differences between fair value and amortized cost arise primarily as a result of changes in interest rates and general market credit spreads occurring after a fixed-income security is purchased, although other factors may also influence fair value, including specific credit-related changes, supply and demand forces and other market factors. When the Company holds an available-for-sale investment to maturity, any unrealized gain or loss currently recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the shareholders' equity section of the balance sheet is reversed. As a result, the Company would realize a value substantially equal to amortized cost. However, when investments are sold prior to maturity, the Company will realize any difference between amortized cost and the sale price of an investment as a realized gain or loss within its consolidated statements of operations.

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Credit Quality

The credit quality distribution of the Company's fixed-income investment portfolios, excluding short-term investments, based on ratings from Moody's as of December 31, 2010 is presented in the following table. Alternate ratings sources, such as S&P, have been used for a small percentage of securities that are not rated by Moody's.

	U.S. Public Finance		Structured Finance and International		Advisory Services		Corporate		Wind-down Operations		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	% of Fixed-Income Investments	Fair Value	% of Fixed-Income Investments	Fair Value	% of Fixed-Income Investments	Fair Value	% of Fixed-Income Investments	Fair Value	% of Fixed-Income Investments	Fair Value	% of Fixed-Income Investments
Available-for-sale:												
Aaa	$2,357	47%	$ 951	63%	$ 2	100%	$ —	0%	$ 641	21%	$ 3,951	41%
Aa	2,058	41%	112	7%	—	0%	—	0%	577	19%	2,747	29%
A	526	10%	125	8%	—	0%	—	0%	891	30%	1,542	16%
Baa	122	2%	92	6%	—	0%	—	0%	518	17%	732	8%
Below investment grade	9	0%	174	12%	—	0%	—	0%	223	8%	406	4%
Not rated	3	0%	59	4%	—	0%	—	0%	133	5%	195	2%
Total	$5,075	100%	$ 1,513	100%	$ 2	100%	$ —	0%	$ 2,983	100%	$ 9,573	100%
Short-term investments	345		675		18		267		765		2,070	
Investments held-to-maturity	—		1		—		—		—		1	
Investments held at fair value	—		1		2		10		12		25	
Other investments	3		9		1		9		236		258	
Consolidated investments at carrying value	$5,423		$ 2,199		$ 23		$ 286		$ 3,996		$11,927	

As of December 31, 2010, the weighted average credit quality of the Company's available-for-sale investment portfolios, excluding short-term and other investments, as presented in the preceding table are as follows:

	U.S. Public Finance	Structured Finance and International Insurance	Advisory Services	Corporate	Wind-down Operations
Weighted average credit quality ratings	Aa	Aa	Aaa	—	A

Insured Investments

MBIA's consolidated investment portfolio includes investments that are insured by various financial guarantee insurers ("Insured Investments"), including investments insured by MBIA Corp. and National ("Company-Insured Investments"). As of December 31, 2010, Insured Investments at fair value represented $2.0 billion or 17% of consolidated investments, of which $1.0 billion or 8% of consolidated investments were Company-Insured Investments.

As of December 31, 2010, based on the actual or estimated underlying ratings of our consolidated investment portfolio, without giving effect to financial guarantees, the weighted average rating of the consolidated investment portfolio would be in the Aa range, the weighted average rating of only the Insured Investments in the investment portfolio would be in the Baa range, and 6% of the total investment portfolio would be rated below investment grade.

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The distribution of the Company's Insured Investments by financial guarantee insurer as of December 31, 2010 is presented in the following table:

	U.S. Public Finance		Structured Finance and International		Wind-down Operations		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	% of Total Investments	Fair Value	% of Total Investments	Fair Value	% of Total Investments	Fair Value	% of Total Investments
MBIA Corp.	$ 1	0%	$ 153	1%	$ 460	4%	$ 614	5%
FSA	246	2%	2	0%	314	3%	562	5%
Ambac	87	1%	2	0%	188	2%	277	3%
National	283	2%	14	0%	98	1%	395	3%
FGIC	12	0%	3	0%	129	1%	144	1%
Other	10	0%	—	0%	9	0%	19	0%
Total	$ 639	5%	$ 174	1%	$ 1,198	11%	$ 2,011	17%

In purchasing Insured Investments, the Company independently assesses the underlying credit quality, structure and liquidity of each investment, in addition to the creditworthiness of the insurer. Insured Investments are diverse by sector, issuer and size of holding. The Company assigns underlying ratings to its Insured Investments without giving effect to financial guarantees based on underlying ratings assigned by Moody's, or another external agency, when a rating is not published by Moody's. When an external underlying rating is not available, the underlying rating is based on the Company's best estimate of the rating of such investment. A downgrade of a financial guarantee insurer will likely have an adverse affect on the fair value of investments insured by the downgraded financial guarantee insurer. If MBIA determines that declines in the fair values of Insured Investments are other-than-temporary, the Company will record a realized loss through earnings.

The underlying ratings of the Company-Insured Investments as of December 31, 2010 are reflected in the following table. Amounts represent the fair value of such investments including the benefit of the MBIA guarantee. The ratings in the following table are based on ratings from Moody's. Alternate ratings sources, such as S&P, have been used for a small percentage of securities that are not rated by Moody's.

In millions Underlying Ratings Scale	U.S. Public Finance Insurance	Structured Finance and International Insurance	Wind-down Operations	Total
National:				
Aaa	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Aa	90	—	42	132
A	128	—	32	160
Baa	65	14	24	103
Below investment grade	—	—	—	—
Total National	$ 283	$ 14	$ 98	$ 395
MBIA Corp.:				
Aaa	$ —	$ —	$ 213	$ 213
Aa	—	6	14	20
A	—	—	31	31
Baa	—	2	163	165
Below investment grade	1	145	39	185
Total MBIA Corp.	$ 1	$ 153	$ 460	$ 614
Total MBIA Insured Investments	$ 284	$ 167	$ 558	$1,009

Without giving effect to the MBIA guarantee of the Company-Insured Investments in the consolidated investment portfolio, as of December 31, 2010, based on actual or estimated underlying ratings, the weighted average rating of the consolidated investment portfolio was in the Aa range, the weighted average rating of only the Company-Insured Investments was in the Baa range, and 4% of the Company-Insured Investment portfolio was rated below investment grade.

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LIQUIDITY (continued)

Impaired Investments

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had impaired investments (investments for which fair value was less than amortized cost) with a fair value of $7.0 billion and $6.5 billion, respectively, principally related to ABS, MBS, and corporate securities. We analyze impaired investments within our investment portfolio for other-than-temporary impairments on a quarterly basis. Our analysis focuses on securities that meet one of the following two thresholds: (i) 20% impaired at the time of review or (ii) 5% impaired at the time of review with a fair value below amortized cost for a consecutive 12-month period.

As part of our assessment of other-than-temporary impairments of investments, we consider (i) the magnitude and duration of decline in fair value, (ii) the reason for the decline in fair value, and (iii) whether we have the intent to sell the securities or more likely than not will be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery. In calculating credit-related losses, we utilize cash flow modeling based on the type of security. Our cash flow analysis considers all sources of cash, including credit enhancement, that support the payment of amounts owed by an issuer of a security. This includes the consideration of cash expected to be provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA Corp., resulting from an actual or potential insurance policy claim.

Refer to "Note 8: Investments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a detailed discussion about impaired investments.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the Company's future estimated cash payments relating to contractual obligations as of December 31, 2010. Estimating these payments requires management to make estimates and assumptions regarding these obligations. The estimates and assumptions used by management are described below. Since these estimates and assumptions are subjective, actual payments in future periods may vary from those reported in the following table. Refer to "Note 16: Insurance In Force" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for information about the Company's exposure under insurance contracts.

	As of December 31, 2010						
In millions	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
U.S. public finance insurance segment:							
Gross insurance claim obligations	$ 165	$ 146	$ 12	$ 14	$ 20	$ 607	$ 964
Lease liability	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Structured finance and international insurance segment:							
Surplus notes	133	133	951	—	—	—	1,217
Gross insurance claim obligations	1,051	209	541	76	71	13,536	15,484
Lease liability	1	1	0	0	—	—	2
Advisory services segment:							
Lease liability	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Corporate-segment:							
Short-term debt	66	—	—	—	—	—	66
Long-term debt	57	57	57	57	57	1,622	1,907
Lease liability	1	1	1	1	1	4	9
Asset/liability products segment:							
Investment agreements	172	626	239	309	207	1,097	2,650
Medium-term notes	51	171	100	143	345	2,377	3,187
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	2	474	—	—	—	—	476
Conduit segment:							
Medium-term notes	10	6	10	186	15	1,150	1,377
Long-term liquidity loans	5	7	10	14	17	739	792
Total	$1,714	$1,831	$1,921	$800	$733	$21,134	$28,133

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

LIQUIDITY (continued)

Gross insurance claim obligations represent the future value of probability-weighted payments MBIA expects to make (before estimated recoveries, reinsurance and the consolidation of VIEs) under insurance policies for which the Company has recorded loss reserves (financial guarantees) or has estimated credit impairments (insured derivatives). The discounted value of estimated payments included in the table, along with probability-weighted estimated recoveries and estimated negotiated early settlements, on policies accounted for as financial guarantee insurance contracts is reported as case basis reserves within "Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Insured derivatives are recorded at fair value and reported within "Derivative liabilities" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Estimated potential claim payments on obligations issued by VIEs consolidated in our structured finance and international insurance segment are included within "Gross insurance claim obligations" in the preceding table. Obligations of these VIEs are collateralized by assets held by the VIEs, and investors in such obligations do not have recourse to the general credit of MBIA. As of December 31, 2010, VIE notes issued by issuer-sponsored consolidated VIEs totaled $9.5 billion, including $6.7 billion recorded at fair value, and are not considered contractual obligations of MBIA beyond MBIA's insurance claim obligation. The Company's involvement with VIEs is continually reassessed as required by consolidation guidance, and may result in consolidation or deconsolidation of VIEs in future periods. As the Company consolidates and deconsolidates VIEs, the amount of VIE debt obligations recorded on its balance sheet may change significantly.

Surplus notes, investment agreements, MTNs, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, short-term debt and long-term debt include principal and interest and exclude premiums or discounts. Liabilities issued at discounts reflect principal due at maturity. Interest payments on floating rate obligations are estimated using applicable forward rates. Principal and interest on callable obligations or obligations that allow investors to withdraw funds prior to legal maturity are based on the expected call or withdrawal dates of such obligations. Liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are presented in U.S. dollars using applicable exchange rates as of December 31, 2010.

The repayment of principal on our Surplus Notes is reflected in 2013, the first call date. Principal payments under investment agreements are based on expected withdrawal dates. All other principal payments are based on contractual maturity dates.

MARKET RISK

In general, MBIA's market risk relates to changes in the value of financial instruments that arise from adverse movements in factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads. MBIA is exposed to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads that affect the fair value of its financial instruments, namely investment securities, investment agreement liabilities, MTNs, debentures and certain derivative transactions. The Company's investment portfolio holdings are primarily U.S. dollar-denominated fixed-income securities including municipal bonds, U.S. government bonds, MBS, collateralized mortgage obligations, corporate bonds and ABS. In periods of rising and/or volatile interest rates, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads, profitability could be adversely affected should the Company have to liquidate these securities.

MBIA minimizes its exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and credit spread movement through active portfolio management to ensure a proper mix of the types of securities held and to stagger the maturities of its fixed-income securities. In addition, the Company enters into various swap agreements that hedge the risk of loss due to interest rate and foreign currency volatility.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

MARKET RISK (continued)

Interest Rate Sensitivity

Interest rate sensitivity can be estimated by projecting a hypothetical instantaneous increase or decrease in interest rates. The following table presents the estimated pre-tax change in fair value of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2010 from instantaneous shifts in interest rates.

	Change in Interest Rates					
In millions	300 Basis Point Decrease	200 Basis Point Decrease	100 Basis Point Decrease	100 Basis Point Increase	200 Basis Point Increase	300 Basis Point Increase
Estimated change in fair value	$ 517	$ 424	$ 248	$ (274)	$ (543)	$ (796)

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity

Foreign exchange rate sensitivity can be estimated by projecting a hypothetical instantaneous increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates. The following table presents the estimated pre-tax change in fair value of the Company's financial instruments as of December 31, 2010 from instantaneous shifts in foreign exchange rates.

	Change in Foreign Exchange Rates			
	Dollar Weakens		Dollar Strengthens	
In millions	20%	10%	10%	20%
Estimated change in fair value	$(56)	$(28)	$ 28	$ 56

Credit Spread Sensitivity

Credit spread sensitivity can be estimated by projecting a hypothetical instantaneous increase or decrease in credit spreads. The following table presents the estimated pre-tax change in fair value of the Company's financial instruments (including investment securities and investment agreement and MTN obligations) as of December 31, 2010 from instantaneous shifts in credit spread curves. For this table it was assumed that all credit spreads move by the same amount. It is more likely that the actual changes in credit spreads will vary by security. MBIA Corp.'s investment portfolio would generally be expected to experience lower credit spread volatility than the investment portfolio of the asset/liability products segment because of higher credit quality and portfolio composition in sectors that have been less volatile historically. The table shows hypothetical increases and decreases in credit spreads of 50 and 200 basis points. Because downward movements of these amounts in some cases would result in negative spreads, a floor was assumed for minimum spreads. The changes in fair value reflect partially offsetting effects as the value of the investment portfolios generally change in opposite direction from the liability portfolio.

	Change in Credit Spreads			
In millions	200 Basis Point Decrease	50 Basis Point Decrease	50 Basis Point Increase	200 Basis Point Increase
Estimated change in fair value	$ 489	$ 201	$ (186)	$ (692)

Insured Credit Derivatives Sensitivity

MBIA issued insurance policies insuring payments due on structured credit derivative contracts and directly entered into credit derivative contracts, which are marked-to-market through earnings under the accounting principles for derivatives and hedging activities. All these transactions were insured by the Company's structured finance and international insurance operations. The majority of these structured CDSs related to structured finance transactions with underlying reference obligations of cash securities and CDSs referencing liabilities of corporations or of other structured finance securitizations. The asset classes of the underlying reference obligations included corporate, asset-backed, residential mortgage-backed and commercial mortgage-backed securities. These transactions were usually underwritten at or above a triple-A credit rating level. As of December 31, 2010, approximately 21% of the tranches insured by the Company were rated triple-A. Additionally, MBIA's wind-down operations enter into single-name CDSs as part of its asset management activities. In 2010,

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

MARKET RISK (continued)

the value of the Company's credit derivative contracts was affected predominantly by the effect of the Company's own credit risk on the portfolio. As risk factors change, the values of credit derivative contracts will change and the resulting gains or losses will be recorded within net income.

In 2006 and 2007, the Company's portfolio of insured structured CDSs became increasingly concentrated in transactions where the underlying reference obligations comprised CMBS and asset-backed collateral including RMBS, in addition to corporate securities. As a result, the portfolio is more sensitive to changes in credit spreads in those sectors. Beginning in the second half of 2007, credit spreads in those sectors increased significantly, resulting in a substantial decrease in the fair value of the Company's portfolio of structured CDSs.

In 2010, the Company has observed a tightening of its own credit spreads. As changes in fair value can be caused by factors unrelated to the performance of MBIA's business and credit portfolio, including general market conditions and perceptions of credit risk, as well as market use of credit derivatives for hedging purposes unrelated to the specific referenced credits in addition to events that affect particular credit derivative exposures, the application of fair value accounting will cause the Company's earnings to be more volatile than would be suggested by the underlying performance of MBIA's business operations and credit portfolio.

The following tables reflect sensitivities to changes in credit spreads, collateral prices, rating migrations, recovery rates and to changes in our own credit spreads and recovery rates. Each table stands on its own and should be read independently of each other.

Sensitivity to changes in credit spreads can be estimated by projecting a hypothetical instantaneous shift in credit spread curves. The following table presents the estimated pre-tax change in fair value and the cumulative estimated net fair value of the Company's credit derivatives portfolio of instantaneous shifts in credit spreads as of December 31, 2010. In scenarios where credit spreads decreased, a floor of zero was used. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value, including valuation techniques and disclosures required by GAAP.

	Change in Credit Spreads						
In millions	600 Basis Point Decrease	200 Basis Point Decrease	50 Basis Point Decrease	0 Basis Point Change	50 Basis Point Increase	200 Basis Point Increase	600 Basis Point Increase
Estimated pre-tax net gains (losses)	$ 1,561	$ 558	$ 150	$ —	$ (160)	$ (672)	$(1,973)
Estimated net fair value	$(2,801)	$(3,804)	$(4,212)	$(4,362)	$(4,522)	$(5,034)	$(6,335)

Actual shifts in credit spread curves will vary based on the credit quality of the underlying reference obligations. In general, within any asset class, higher credit rated reference obligations will exhibit less credit spread movement than lower credit rated reference obligations. Additionally, the degree of credit spread movement can vary significantly for different asset classes. The basis point change presented in the preceding table, however, represents a fixed basis point change in referenced obligation credit spreads across all credit quality rating categories and asset classes and, therefore, the actual impact of spread changes would vary from this presentation depending on the credit rating and distribution across asset classes, both of which will adjust over time depending on new business written and runoff of the existing portfolio.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

MARKET RISK (continued)

Since the Company is now using collateral prices as an input into the new Direct Price Model for certain multi-sector insured CDOs, a sensitivity analysis below shows the estimated pre-tax change in fair value and the cumulative estimated net fair value of the Company's insurance credit derivatives portfolio of a 10% and 20% change in collateral prices as of December 31, 2010.

	Change in Collateral Prices (Structured Finance and International Insurance Operations)				
In millions	20% Increase	10% Increase	No Change	10% Decrease	20% Decrease
Estimated pre-tax net gains (losses)	$ 137	$ 69	$ —	$ (68)	$ (137)
Estimated net fair value	$ (4,228)	$ (4,296)	$ (4,365)	$ (4,433)	$ (4,502)

Sensitivity to changes in the collateral portfolio credit quality can be estimated by projecting a hypothetical change in rating migrations. The following table presents the estimated pre-tax change in fair value and the cumulative estimated net fair value of the Company's insurance credit derivatives portfolio of a one and three notch rating change in the credit quality as of December 31, 2010. A notch represents a one step movement up or down in the credit rating. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value, including valuation techniques and disclosures required by GAAP.

	Change in Credit Ratings (Structured Finance and International Insurance Operations)				
In millions	Three Notch Increase	One Notch Increase	No Change	One Notch Decrease	Three Notch Decrease
Estimated pre-tax net gains (losses)	$ 1,620	$ 642	$ —	$ (728)	$ (1,676)
Estimated net fair value	$ (2,745)	$ (3,723)	$ (4,365)	$ (5,093)	$ (6,041)

Recovery rates on defaulted collateral are an input into the Company's valuation model. Sensitivity to changes in the recovery rate assumptions used by the Company can be estimated by projecting a hypothetical change in these assumptions. The following table presents the estimated pre-tax change in fair value and the cumulative estimated net fair value of the Company's insurance credit derivatives portfolio of a 10% and 20% change in the recovery rate assumptions as of December 31, 2010. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further information about the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are accounted for at fair value, including valuation techniques and disclosures required by GAAP.

	Change in Recovery Rates (Structured Finance and International Insurance Operations)				
In millions	20% Increase	10% Increase	No Change	10% Decrease	20% Decrease
Estimated pre-tax net gains (losses)	$ 270	$ 155	$ —	$ (130)	$ (278)
Estimated net fair value	$ (4,095)	$ (4,210)	$ (4,365)	$ (4,495)	$ (4,643)

Accounting principles for fair value measurements and disclosures require the Company to incorporate its own nonperformance risk in its valuation methodology. Sensitivity to changes in the Company's credit spreads can be estimated by projecting a hypothetical change in this assumption. The following table presents the estimated pre-tax change in fair value and the cumulative estimated net fair value of the Company's insurance credit derivative portfolio using upfront credit spreads of 0%, an increase of 15%, and a decrease of 30%. The actual upfront spread used in the valuation as of December 31, 2010 ranged from 15.75% to 57.5% based on the tenor of each transaction. The below amounts include an additional annual running credit spread of 5%.

	MBIA Upfront Credit Spread (Structured Finance and International Insurance Operations)			
In millions	Increase by 15 Percent	No Change	Decrease by 30 Percent	Decrease to 0 Percentage Points
Estimated pre-tax net gains (losses)	$ 79	$ —	$ (1,114)	$ (6,268)
Estimated net fair value	$ (4,286)	$ (4,365)	$ (5,479)	$ (10,633)

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

MARKET RISK (continued)

With the inclusion of the MBIA recovery rate in the calculation of nonperformance risk for insured CDS liabilities, the following sensitivity analysis shows the change in fair value of insured CDS liabilities due to changes in that recovery rate. The values we are showing below reflect the approximate trading range of the MBIA recovery rate in the last few months.

	MBIA's Recovery Rate (Structured Finance and International Insurance Operations)		
In millions	Decrease to 15 Percentage Points	No Change	Increase to 40 Percentage Points
Estimated pre-tax net gains (losses)	$ 1,100	$ —	$ (2,442)
Estimated net fair value	$ (3,265)	$ (4,365)	$ (6,807)

MBIA's insurance of structured credit derivatives typically remain in place until the maturity of the derivative. We have, however, periodically established positions which offset its insurance positions in the reinsurance market, in which contracts also typically remain in place until the maturity of the insurance contract. Any difference between the price of the initial transaction and the offsetting transaction will result in gains or losses. With respect to MBIA's insured structured credit derivatives, in the absence of credit impairment, the cumulative gains and losses should reverse at maturity. Additionally, in the event of the termination and settlement of a contract prior to maturity, any resulting gain or loss upon settlement will be recorded in our financial statements. In February 2008, we announced our intention not to insure credit derivatives in the future, except in transactions that are intended to reduce our overall exposure to insured derivatives. This may result in termination of certain existing contracts prior to maturity.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Information concerning quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk appears in Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" under the heading "Market Risk."

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of MBIA Inc.:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2), present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has been adversely affected by the financial crisis and economic downturn, has been unable to write meaningful amounts of new insurance business since 2008 and is subject to significant risks and uncertainties that could affect amounts reported in the Company's financial statements in future periods.

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted in 2010 new accounting standards for Variable Interest Entities and, in 2009, Financial Guarantee Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts and Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, NY
March 1, 2011

MBIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $9,597,732 and $10,366,737) (includes hybrid financial instruments at fair value $0 and $30,690)	$ 9,020,928	$ 9,330,413
Fixed-maturity securities at fair value	25,041	—
Investments pledged as collateral, at fair value (amortized cost $547,800 and $587,648)	551,688	557,245
Short-term investments held as available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $2,072,955 and $2,696,724)	2,070,320	2,688,208
Other investments (includes investments at fair value of $256,820 and $252,608)	258,981	255,491
Total	11,926,958	12,831,357
Cash and cash equivalents	365,841	803,243
Accrued investment income	95,320	94,821
Premiums receivable	1,589,005	2,020,619
Deferred acquisition costs	412,001	469,550
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	97,270	357,773
Insurance loss recoverable	2,531,494	2,444,754
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	15,111	61,996
Goodwill	31,371	31,371
Property and equipment, at cost (less accumulated depreciation of $135,127 and $139,076)	71,385	76,834
Receivable for investments sold	7,948	18,088
Derivative assets	3,780	865,708
Current income taxes	41,388	545,883
Deferred income taxes, net	907,531	716,615
Other assets	45,195	50,448
Assets of consolidated variable interest entities:		
Cash	763,891	—
Investments held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value $3,908,991 and $2,800,400)	4,187,644	3,131,765
Fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $188,937 and $754,096)	189,554	516,369
Fixed-maturity securities at fair value	5,240,742	128,112
Loans receivable at fair value	2,183,364	481,622
Loan repurchase commitments	835,047	—
Derivative assets	699,072	—
Other assets	38,099	53,844
Total assets	$ 32,279,011	$ 25,700,772
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities:		
Unearned premium revenue	$ 4,145,234	$ 4,955,256
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	1,129,358	1,580,021
Reinsurance premiums payable	71,151	239,154
Investment agreements	2,005,326	2,725,958
Medium-term notes (includes financial instruments carried at fair value $116,310 and $109,768)	1,739,507	2,285,047
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	470,570	501,871
Short-term debt	64,768	18,112
Long-term debt	1,850,532	2,223,536
Deferred fee revenue	9,995	11,061
Payable for investments purchased	2,173	15,780
Derivative liabilities	4,616,509	4,593,760
Other liabilities	272,391	304,066
Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities:		
Variable interest entity notes (includes financial instruments carried at fair value $6,679,982 and $0)	10,589,989	3,179,712
Long-term debt	360,000	433,132
Derivative liabilities	2,104,242	9,104
Other liabilities	968	18,326
Total liabilities	29,432,713	23,093,896
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 24)		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value $1 per share; authorized shares — 10,000,000; issued and outstanding — none	—	—
Common stock, par value $1 per share; authorized shares — 400,000,000; issued shares — 274,719,578 and 274,826,872	274,720	274,827
Additional paid-in capital	3,063,914	3,057,733
Retained earnings	2,123,566	2,393,282
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of deferred tax of $228,845 and $451,112	(405,484)	(940,871)
Treasury stock, at cost — 74,973,978 and 70,159,024 shares	(2,224,577)	(2,194,873)
Total shareholders' equity of MBIA Inc.	2,832,139	2,590,098
Preferred stock of subsidiary	14,159	16,778
Total equity	2,846,298	2,606,876
Total liabilities and equity	$ 32,279,011	$ 25,700,772

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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MBIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands except share and per share amounts)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenues:			
Premiums earned:			
Scheduled premiums earned	$ 503,914	$ 609,211	$ 604,781
Refunding premiums earned	90,303	137,125	245,663
Premiums earned (net of ceded premiums of $27,751, $86,790 and $117,451)	594,217	746,336	850,444
Net investment income	457,308	567,452	1,381,281
Fees and reimbursements	159,893	145,490	42,940
Change in fair value of insured derivatives:			
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(162,329)	(166,102)	(397,371)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(606,852)	1,650,445	(1,822,679)
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	(769,181)	1,484,343	(2,220,050)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	87,716	225,328	(517,060)
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments:			
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(206,359)	(530,860)	(958,695)
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	142,179	169,785	—
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(64,180)	(361,075)	(958,695)
Net gains on extinguishment of debt	35,530	225,436	410,345
Other net realized gains (losses)	28,845	(60,497)	(2,402)
Revenues of consolidated variable interest entities:			
Net investment income	72,610	88,014	169,615
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	342,105	(3,923)	(13,021)
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments:			
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(274,822)	—
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	168,656	—
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(106,166)	—
Net gains on extinguishment of debt	25,060	44,023	—
Other net realized gains (losses)	(76,125)	(40,740)	—
Total revenues	893,798	2,954,021	(856,603)
Expenses:			
Losses and loss adjustment	231,944	864,137	1,318,001
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	58,567	81,743	74,805
Operating	290,478	315,517	304,188
Interest	324,928	374,151	1,016,975
Expenses of consolidated variable interest entities:			
Operating	24,005	715	2,009
Interest	59,104	100,877	154,808
Total expenses	989,026	1,737,140	2,870,786
Income (loss) before income taxes	(95,228)	1,216,881	(3,727,389)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(147,757)	582,821	(1,054,696)
Net income (loss)	52,529	634,060	(2,672,693)
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiary	—	10,823	—
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ 52,529	$ 623,237	$ (2,672,693)
Net income (loss) per common share:			
Basic	$ 0.26	$ 2.99	$ (12.11)
Diluted	$ 0.26	$ 2.99	$ (12.11)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:			
Basic	202,421,433	208,156,622	220,786,378
Diluted	203,021,134	208,156,622	220,786,378

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

MBIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For The Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional		Accumulated Other Comprehensive	Treasury Stock		Total Shareholders'	Preferred Stock of Subsidiary	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Income (Loss)	Shares	Amount	Equity of MBIA Inc.	Shares	Amount
Balance, January 1, 2008	**160,244,614**	**$160,245**	**$1,649,511**	**$ 4,301,880**	**$ (490,829)**	**(34,872,515)**	**$(1,965,002)**	**$ 3,655,805**	**—**	**$ —**
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	(2,672,693)	—	—	—	(2,672,693)	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments net of deferred income taxes of $655,688	—	—	—	—	(1,330,638)	—	—	(1,330,638)	—	—
Change in fair value of derivative instruments net of deferred income taxes of $125	—	—	—	—	231	—	—	231	—	—
Change in foreign currency translation net of deferred income taxes of $15,905	—	—	—	—	45,282	—	—	45,282	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)								(1,285,125)		
Total comprehensive income (loss)								(3,957,818)		
Issuance of common stock	110,779,238	110,779	1,448,908	—	—	—	—	1,559,687	—	—
Treasury shares acquired under share repurchase program	—	—	—	—	—	(30,468,608)	(220,784)	(220,784)	—	—
Share-based compensation net of deferred income taxes of $15,616	2,175,949	2,176	(47,913)	—	—	62,219	3,267	(42,470)	—	—
Issuance of preferred stock of subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,759	27,598
Balance, December 31, 2008	**273,199,801**	**$273,200**	**$3,050,506**	**$ 1,629,187**	**$ (1,775,954)**	**(65,278,904)**	**$(2,182,519)**	**$ 994,420**	**2,759**	**$ 27,598**
ASC 944-20 transition adjustment net of deferred income taxes of $27,170	—	—	—	55,346	—	—	—	55,346	—	—
ASC 320-10 transition adjustment net of deferred income taxes of $29,930	—	—	—	85,512	(55,582)	—	—	29,930	—	—
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	634,060	—	—	—	634,060	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments net of deferred income taxes of $526,102	—	—	—	—	1,074,689	—	—	1,074,689	—	—
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive loss, net of deferred income taxes of $50,268	—	—	—	—	(264,081)	—	—	(264,081)	—	—
Change in fair value of derivative instruments net of deferred income taxes of $45,848	—	—	—	—	85,147	—	—	85,147	—	—
Change in foreign currency translation net of deferred income taxes of $3,894	—	—	—	—	(5,090)	—	—	(5,090)	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)								890,665		
Total comprehensive income (loss)								1,524,725		
Treasury shares acquired under share repurchase program	—	—	—	—	—	(4,965,400)	(15,695)	(15,695)	—	—
Share-based compensation net of deferred income taxes of $4,950	1,627,071	1,627	7,227	—	—	85,280	3,341	12,195	—	—
Preferred shares of subsidiary acquired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,082)	(10,820)
Preferred stock dividends of subsidiary	—	—	—	(10,823)	—	—	—	(10,823)	—	—
Balance, December 31, 2009	**274,826,872**	**$274,827**	**$3,057,733**	**$ 2,393,282**	**$ (940,871)**	**(70,159,024)**	**$(2,194,873)**	**$ 2,590,098**	**1,677**	**$ 16,778**

ASU 2009-17 transition adjustment:										
Consolidated variable interest entities, net of tax of $22,736	—	—	—	(319,083)	263,648	—	—	(55,435)	—	—
Deconsolidated variable interest entities, net of tax of $1,756	—	—	—	(3,162)	85,341	—	—	82,179	—	—
Total ASU 2009-17 transition adjustment	—	—	—	(322,245)	348,989	—	—	26,744	—	—
Comprehensive income (loss):										
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	52,529	—	—	—	52,529	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss):										
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments net of tax of $111,578	—	—	—	—	(143,240)	—	—	(143,240)	—	—
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive loss, net of tax of $4,253	—	—	—	—	322,624	—	—	322,624	—	—
Change in fair value of derivative instruments net of tax of $7,306	—	—	—	—	(6,554)	—	—	(6,554)	—	—
Change in foreign currency translation net of tax of $2,166	—	—	—	—	13,568	—	—	13,568	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)								186,398		
Total comprehensive income (loss)								238,927		
Share-based compensation net of tax of $2,846	(107,294)	(107)	6,181	—	—	(4,736,300)	(30,521)	(24,447)	—	—
Treasury shares acquired under share repurchase program	—	—	—	—	—	(78,654)	817	817	—	—
Preferred shares of subsidiary acquired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(251)	(2,619)
Balance, December 31, 2010	**274,719,578**	**$274,720**	**$3,063,914**	**$ 2,123,566**	**$ (405,484)**	**(74,973,978)**	**$(2,224,577)**	**$ 2,832,139**	**1,426**	**$ 14,159**

Disclosure of reclassification amount:

	2010	2009	2008
Change in unrealized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments on investments arising during the period, net of taxes	$ (14,427)	$ 283,100	$(1,578,460)
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes	193,811	527,508	247,822
Change in net unrealized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairment losses, net of taxes	$ 179,384	$ 810,608	$(1,330,638)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

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MBIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ 52,529	$ 634,060	$ (2,672,693)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used by operating activities:			
Amortization of bond (premiums) discounts, net	(23,142)	(59,208)	(21,878)
Decrease in accrued investment income	476	102,090	336,471
Decrease (increase) in premiums receivable	258,726	348,978	(667)
Decrease (increase) in deferred acquisition costs	61,045	99,453	(88,116)
(Decrease) increase in unearned premium revenue	(634,796)	(905,711)	316,569
Decrease in prepaid reinsurance premiums	75,214	180,419	102,131
(Decrease) increase in reinsurance premiums payable	(39,250)	(190,776)	1,417
(Decrease) increase in loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	(80,623)	196,357	211,461
(Increase) decrease in reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	(11,201)	114,997	(91,507)
Increase in insurance loss recoverable	(768,994)	(1,987,426)	(350,781)
(Decrease) increase in payable to reinsurers on recoveries	(70,764)	125,559	4,281
Depreciation	7,592	9,193	9,640
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	900	(3,134)	(262,746)
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	4,700	41,020	(26,365)
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	11,186	(108,721)	103,215
(Decrease) increase in deferred fee revenue	(1,066)	(33,928)	29,930
Amortization of medium-term notes (premiums) discounts, net	(5,084)	(15,813)	(13,951)
Investment losses on other than temporarily impaired investments	64,180	467,241	958,695
Realized gains and other settlements on insured derivatives	(606,898)	—	—
Unrealized losses (gains) on insured derivatives	606,852	(1,650,445)	1,822,679
Net (gains) losses on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(429,821)	(221,405)	530,081
Other net realized (gains) losses	47,280	101,237	2,402
Increase (decrease) in current income taxes	501,651	(292,574)	(98,108)
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(221,207)	1,091,022	(532,630)
Gains on extinguishment of debt	(60,590)	(269,459)	(410,345)
Share-based compensation	2,264	6,431	(30,618)
Other operating	2,191	28,344	15,399
Total adjustments to net income (loss)	(1,309,179)	(2,826,259)	2,516,659
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	(1,256,650)	(2,192,199)	(156,034)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed-maturity securities	(9,952,491)	(10,437,767)	(13,547,164)
(Decrease) increase in payable for investments purchased	(14,859)	16,189	(41,120)
Sale and redemption of fixed-maturity securities	11,889,605	12,617,744	29,275,392
Decrease in receivable for investments sold	6,506	59,150	33,666
Decrease in loans receivable	860,303	—	—
Purchase of held-to-maturity investments	(157,075)	(250,818)	(1,764,801)
Redemptions of held-to-maturity investments	756,372	750,084	3,803,709
Sale of short-term investments, net	661,983	2,011,190	3,582
Sale of other investments, net	53,232	216,568	338,945
Proceeds from derivative settlements	16,786	—	—
Collateral from swap counterparty	166,001	—	—
Purchase of controlling interest in an affiliate, net of cash received	(26,693)	—	—
Consolidation of variable interest entities	753,816	—	—
Capital expenditures	(4,713)	(5,860)	(10,991)
Disposals of capital assets	2,591	37	1
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	5,011,364	4,976,517	18,091,219
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of investment agreements	96,930	148,412	1,653,767
Payments for drawdowns of investment agreements	(767,390)	(2,047,166)	(13,122,460)
Decrease in commercial paper	—	—	(863,039)
Issuance of medium-term notes	24,750	176,124	2,131,561
Principal paydown of medium-term notes	(507,005)	(2,345,127)	(8,280,953)
Principal paydown of variable interest entity notes	(1,793,331)	(128,372)	(138,471)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, net	(31,336)	(316,493)	(360,961)
Dividends paid	(1,005)	(9,818)	(42,640)
Gross proceeds from issuance of common stock	—	—	1,628,405
Capital issuance costs	—	—	(82,236)
Net proceeds from issuance of warrants	—	—	21,467
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred stock of subsidiary	—	—	387,598
Net proceeds from issuance of debt	—	278,912	983,457
Repayments for retirement of debt	(392,477)	(54,847)	(145,966)
Proceeds from bank loans	—	87,709	338,820
Proceeds for derivative settlements	—	45,681	424,251
Purchase of treasury stock	(30,521)	(15,695)	(220,784)
Purchase/redemption of subsidiary preferred stock	(28,629)	(10,820)	—
Restricted stock awards settlements	1,789	1,637	2,634
Excess tax benefit on share-based payment	—	—	(2,679)
Collateral from (to) reverse repurchase agreement counterparties	—	30,502	(30,502)
Collateral to swap counterparty	—	(101,497)	(201,705)
Other, financing	—	—	1,302
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(3,428,225)	(4,260,858)	(15,919,134)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	326,489	(1,476,540)	2,016,051
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	803,243	2,279,783	263,732
Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	$ 1,129,732	$ 803,243	$ 2,279,783

Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Income taxes paid (refunded)	$ (413,826)	$ (209,494)	$ (433,740)
Interest paid:			
Investment agreements	$ 91,772	$ 133,320	$ 615,651
Commercial paper	—	—	15,445
Medium-term notes	64,463	95,542	385,354
Variable interest entity notes	290,155	105,475	55,634
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,800	71,737	38,134
Other borrowings and deposits	6,631	8,013	8,485
Corporate debt	65,875	70,404	74,939
Surplus notes	133,372	133,372	69,611
Non cash items:			
Share-based compensation	$ 2,264	$ 6,431	$ (30,618)
Dividends declared but not paid	—	1,005	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties

Summary

MBIA Inc., together with its consolidated subsidiaries, (collectively, "MBIA" or the "Company") operates the largest financial guarantee insurance business in the industry and is a provider of asset management and other advisory services. These activities are managed through three business segments: United States ("U.S.") public finance insurance, structured finance and international insurance, and advisory services. The Company's U.S. public finance insurance business is operated through National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation ("National"), its structured finance and international insurance business is primarily operated through MBIA Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries ("MBIA Corp."), and its asset management advisory services business is primarily operated through Cutwater Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries ("Cutwater"). MBIA also manages certain business activities through its corporate, asset/liability products, and conduit segments. The corporate segment includes revenues and expenses that arise from general corporate activities. Funding programs managed through the asset/liability products and conduit segments are in wind-down.

Business Developments

The Company has been adversely affected by the financial crisis and economic downturn of 2007 through 2009 and the ongoing residual effects on the commercial and residential real estate sectors. Substantial exposure to the structured finance capital markets, through direct securitizations and re-securitizations, in its insurance business and asset liability products segment has made the Company especially vulnerable to the market's volatility. The impacts of the economic downturn included downgrades of the Company's credit ratings beginning in mid-year 2008, realized losses on investments in the asset/liability products segment due to asset sales and other-than-temporary impairments, and substantial incurred insurance losses. The Company believes most of the incurred insurance losses were attributable to defaults on ineligible mortgages placed in second-lien mortgage securitizations, but the Company also sustained losses in collateralized debt obligations comprising asset-backed collateral ("ABS CDOs") and, in 2010, in commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") pools. The insurance losses negatively impacted the statutory capital and liquidity position of MBIA Corp. The statutory capital of MBIA Corp. was reduced from $4.3 billion in February 2009 to $2.7 billion as of December 31, 2010. Unrealized losses on insured credit derivatives and on invested assets also depressed the Company's shareholders' equity.

The Company has been unable to write meaningful amounts of new insurance business since 2008 and does not expect to write significant new business prior to an upgrade of its credit ratings. As of December 31, 2010, National was rated BBB with a developing outlook by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and Baa1 with a developing outlook by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's"). As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Insurance Corporation was rated B with a negative outlook by S&P and B3 with a negative outlook by Moody's.

The Company has been actively responding to these developments. In 2007 and 2008, it raised $3.0 billion in debt and equity capital to support MBIA Corp. and the asset/liability products segment. In 2008, MBIA was one of the first market participants to recognize the inappropriate underwriting and breaches of representations and warranties in the second-lien mortgage origination and securitization sector and commenced enforcement actions against sellers/servicers who did not honor their contractual obligations to repurchase or replace ineligible loans. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had recorded loan put-back recovery assets of $2.5 billion. The Company also focused on its asset management business and grew third-party assets under management in its fee-for-service asset management advisory business. Additionally, in 2008 and 2009, the Company pursued and received approval from the New York State Insurance Department ("NYSID") to separate MBIA Corp. into two insurance companies, MBIA Corp. and National, to meet the market's demand for municipal bond insurance from municipal-only companies. The NYSID and the Company are both vigorously defending litigation seeking to challenge the NYSID's decision.

Since 2008, the Company has sought to reduce both the absolute amount and the volatility of its liabilities and contingent liabilities through repurchases of securities and commutations of insurance policies. In the period 2008 through 2010, the Company undertook actions to mitigate the declines in the liquidity of MBIA Corp. and the asset/liability products segment through reinsurance commutations, inter-company lending arrangements and the monetization of illiquid assets. The impact of these actions has been to mitigate statutory capital erosion and

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

preserve liquidity in those two businesses, and to reduce volatility. MBIA Corp. ended 2010 with $1.2 billion in liquid assets after claim payments and commutations of insured derivatives, versus $1.1 billion at year-end 2009. The Company also reduced its use of reinsurance during this period. At the same time, the U.S. economy has grown for the past six quarters, the pace of increase in delinquencies in troubled real estate sectors has declined, and asset values have begun to improve.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's financial statements include estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. The outcome of certain significant risks and uncertainties could cause the Company to revise its estimates and assumptions or could cause actual results to differ from the Company's estimates. Significant risks and uncertainties that could affect amounts reported in the Company's financial statements in future periods include, but are not limited to, the following:

- If the economy weakens, commercial real estate values decline and commercial real estate servicer behavior does not continue to mitigate potential or actual credit losses in line with current trends, MBIA could incur substantial additional losses in that sector. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had CMBS pool and commercial real estate ("CRE") collateralized debt obligation ("CDO") insured par exposure of approximately $35.9 billion and $7.4 billion, respectively, and during 2010, MBIA Corp. increased its statutory loss reserves related to those exposures by $1.1 billion and $35 million, respectively. Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for information about the Company's estimate of CMBS credit impairments.
- While incurred losses from insured residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") have declined from their peaks, they could ultimately be in excess of the Company's current estimated loss reserves. Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for information about the Company's RMBS loss reserves.
- While the Company has settled a substantial part of its insured ABS CDO exposure at levels within MBIA Corp.'s statutory loss reserves related to those exposures, further economic stress might cause increases in the Company's loss estimates.
- MBIA Corp.'s efforts to recover losses from the second-lien securitization originators could be delayed, settled at amounts below its contractual claims (approximately $4.4 billion as of December 31, 2010), or potentially settled at amounts below those recorded on its balance sheets (approximately $2.5 billion as of December 31, 2010) prepared under statutory accounting principles and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for information about the Company's RMBS loss recoveries.
- Currently, the Company's asset/liability products segment has a deficit of cash, investments and other liquid assets at amortized cost to debt issued to third-parties and affiliates at amortized cost of approximately $330 million, but is expected to have positive cash flows through 2012. The Company expects to actively manage this business to reduce that deficit.
- The Company's recent financial results have been volatile, which has impacted management's ability to accurately project future taxable income. Insurance losses incurred beyond those currently projected may cause the Company to record allowances against some or all of its deferred tax assets, which totaled $908 million as of December 31, 2010. Refer to "Note 14: Income Taxes" for information about the Company's deferred tax assets.
- Litigation over the NYSID's approval of National's creation or additional hurdles to achieving high stable ratings may impede National's ability to resume writing municipal bond insurance for some time, reducing its long-term ability to generate capital and cash from operations. Also, municipal and state fiscal distress could adversely affect the Company's operations if they result in larger than expected incurred insurance losses.
- In the event the economy and the markets to which MBIA is exposed do not improve, or decline, the unrealized losses on insured credit derivatives could increase, causing additional stress in the

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Company's reported financial results. In addition, volatility in the relationship between MBIA's credit spreads and those on underlying collateral assets of insured credit derivatives can create significant unrealized gains and losses in the Company's reported results of operations. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for information about the Company's valuation of insured credit derivatives.

While the Company believes it continues to have sufficient capital and liquidity to meet all of its obligations for the foreseeable future, if one or more possible adverse outcomes were to be realized, its statutory capital, financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. Statutory capital, defined under statutory accounting principles as policyholders' surplus and contingency reserves, is a key measure of an insurance company's financial condition under insurance laws and regulations. Failure to maintain adequate levels of statutory surplus and total statutory capital could lead to intervention by the Company's insurance regulators in its operations and constitute an event of default under certain of the Company's contracts, thereby materially and adversely affecting the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

U.S. Public Finance Insurance

MBIA's U.S. public finance insurance business is conducted through National. National has not written any meaningful amount of business since its formation in 2009, and as of December 31, 2010 had insured gross par outstanding of $482.7 billion and statutory capital of $2.4 billion. The financial guarantees issued by National provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event National has the right at its discretion to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon National's acceleration. National's guarantees insure municipal bonds, including tax-exempt and taxable indebtedness of U.S. political subdivisions, as well as utility districts, airports, health care institutions, higher educational facilities, student loan issuers, housing authorities and other similar agencies and obligations issued by private entities that finance projects that serve a substantial public purpose. Municipal bonds and privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects are generally supported by taxes, assessments, fees or tariffs related to the use of these projects, lease payments or other similar types of revenue streams.

Recently, many state and local governments that issue some of the obligations the Company insures have reported unprecedented budget shortfalls, which could lead to claims on insurance policies issued by the Company. Although the Company's insurance loss reserves are considered reasonable estimates of losses incurred to date, there is a possibility that such losses could increase significantly as a result of unexpected future defaults on insured bonds.

Structured Finance and International Insurance

MBIA's structured finance and international insurance business is principally conducted through MBIA Corp. MBIA Corp. has not written any meaningful amount of business since 2008 and as of December 31, 2010 had insured gross par outstanding of $190.2 billion and statutory capital of $2.7 billion. The financial guarantees issued by MBIA Corp. generally provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event MBIA Corp. has the right at its discretion to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon MBIA Corp.'s acceleration. Certain investment agreement contracts written by MBIA Inc. are insured by MBIA Corp. If MBIA Inc. were to have insufficient assets to pay amounts due, MBIA Corp. would make such payments under its insurance policies. MBIA Corp. also insured debt obligations of other affiliates, including MBIA Global Funding, LLC ("GFL") and Meridian Funding Company LLC ("Meridian"), and provides reinsurance to its insurance subsidiaries. MBIA Corp. has also written insurance policies guaranteeing the obligations under credit default swaps ("CDS") of a wholly-owned affiliate, LaCrosse Financial Products, LLC ("LaCrosse"), including termination payments that may become due upon certain events including the insolvency or payment default by MBIA Corp. or LaCrosse. MBIA Corp.'s guarantees insure structured finance and asset-backed obligations, privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects, which are primarily located outside of the U.S. and that include toll roads, bridges, airports, public transportation facilities, utilities and other types of infrastructure projects serving a substantial public purpose, and obligations of sovereign and sub-sovereign issuers. Structured finance and asset-backed

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

securities ("ABS") typically are securities repayable from expected cash flows generated by a specified pool of assets, such as residential and commercial mortgages, insurance policies, consumer loans, corporate loans and bonds, trade and export receivables, leases for equipment, aircraft and real property. Since the beginning of the economic downturn in 2008, the collateral underlying many of MBIA Corp.'s insured structured finance transactions has experienced diminished value and financial stress. Although the Company's current reserves represent its best estimate of losses that it incurred to date, there is a possibility such losses could increase significantly. A material increase in losses in the Company's structured finance insured portfolio could have a material adverse effect on MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations.

In 2010, the accounting guidance for the consolidation of variable interest entities ("VIEs") was amended and the Company was required to consolidate certain entities that are designed as VIEs where MBIA has contractual rights under insurance policies to direct the activities of the VIE when performance and other triggers were breached. The Company does not believe there is any difference in the risks and profitability of financial guarantees provided to VIEs compared with other financial guarantees written by MBIA. Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" for information on accounting guidance that affected the consolidation of VIEs.

Advisory Services

MBIA's asset management advisory business is conducted through Cutwater. Cutwater offers advisory services, including cash management, discretionary asset management and structured products on a fee-for-service basis. MBIA offers these services to public, not-for-profit, corporate and financial services clients, including the Company and its subsidiaries. In February 2010, the Company announced a re-branding of the asset management advisory business under Cutwater as part of a strategic focus on third-party asset management.

Corporate

General corporate activities are conducted through the Company's corporate segment. In the first quarter of 2010, MBIA established a service company, Optinuity Alliance Resource Corporation, which provides general support services to the corporate segment and other operating businesses. Employees of the service company were principally transferred from MBIA Insurance Corporation and provide various support services including management, legal, accounting, treasury, information technology, among others, on a fee-for-service basis. The service company's revenues and expenses are included in the results of the corporate segment.

Businesses in Wind-down

The Company also operates an asset/liability products business in which it issued debt and investment agreements, which are insured by MBIA Corp., to investors. The proceeds of the debt and investment agreements were used initially to purchase assets that largely matched the duration of those liabilities. MBIA also operates a conduit business in which the Company has funded transactions by issuing debt, which is insured by MBIA Corp. The ratings downgrades of MBIA Corp. have resulted in the termination and collateralization of certain investment agreements and, together with the rising cost and declining availability of funding and illiquidity of many asset classes, caused the Company to begin winding down its asset/liability products and conduit businesses in 2008 as a result of the rebalancing of the portfolio. Since the downgrades of MBIA Corp., MBIA has not issued debt in connection with either business and the Company believes the outstanding liability balances and corresponding asset balances will continue to decline over time as liabilities mature, terminate or are repurchased by the Company. While the asset/liability products and conduit businesses represent separate business segments, they may be referred to collectively as "wind-down operations."

Liquidity

As a financial services company, MBIA has been materially adversely affected by conditions in global financial markets. Current conditions and events in these markets have created substantial liquidity risk for the Company.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

The Company has instituted a liquidity risk management framework, the primary objective of which is to monitor potential liquidity constraints in its asset and liability portfolios and guide the proactive matching of liquidity resources to needs. The Company's liquidity risk management framework seeks to monitor the Company's cash and liquid asset resources using stress-scenario testing. Members of MBIA's senior management meet regularly to review liquidity metrics, discuss contingency plans and establish target liquidity cushions on an enterprise-wide basis.

As part of MBIA's liquidity risk management framework, the Company also seeks to evaluate and manage liquidity on both a legal entity basis and a segment basis. Legal entity liquidity is an important consideration as there are legal, regulatory and other limitations on the Company's ability to utilize the liquidity resources within the overall enterprise. MBIA also seeks to manage segment liquidity, particularly between its corporate and asset/liability products segments as they relate to MBIA Inc. Unexpected loss payments arising from ineligible mortgage loans in securitizations that the Company has insured, dislocation in the global financial markets, the overall economic downturn in the U.S., and the loss of MBIA Corp.'s triple-A insurance financial strength ratings in 2008 significantly increased the liquidity needs and decreased the financial flexibility in the Company's segments and legal entities. MBIA continued to satisfy all of its payment obligations and the Company believes that it has adequate resources to meet its ongoing liquidity needs in both the short-term and the long-term. However, the Company could face additional liquidity pressure in all of its operations and businesses through increased liquidity demands or a decrease in its liquidity supply if (i) loss payments on the Company's insured transactions were to rise significantly, including due to ineligible mortgages in securitizations that it has insured, (ii) market or adverse economic conditions persist for an extended period of time or worsen, (iii) the Company is unable to sell assets at values necessary to satisfy payment obligations or is unable to access new capital through the issuance of equity or debt, (iv) the Company experiences an unexpected acceleration of payments required to settle liabilities or (v) the Company is unable to collect or is delayed in collecting on its contract claim recoveries related to ineligible mortgages in securitizations. These pressures could arise from exposures beyond residential mortgage-related stress, which to date has been the main cause of stress.

U.S. Public Finance Insurance Liquidity

Liquidity risk arises in the Company's U.S. public finance insurance segment when claims on insured exposures result in payment obligations, when operating cash inflows fall due to depressed new business writings, when investment income decreases, when unanticipated expenses arise, or when invested assets experience credit defaults or significant declines in fair value. National also provides liquid assets to the Company's asset/liability products segment through matched repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to support its business operations and liquidity position, as described below. The Company believes National has sufficient liquidity to meet these needs at least through 2011.

Structured Finance and International Insurance Liquidity

Liquidity risk arises in the Company's structured finance and international insurance segment when claims on insured exposures result in payment obligations, when operating cash inflows fall due to depressed new business writings, when investment income decreases, when unanticipated expenses arise, or when invested assets experience credit defaults or significant declines in fair value.

As a result of the transaction executed with Channel Reinsurance Ltd. ("Channel Re") and its previous shareholders in the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. acquired a substantial portion of the assets previously held by Channel Re. These assets consist primarily of U.S. Treasury and high quality corporate bonds which can readily be sold to raise liquidity at MBIA Corp. The transaction also resulted in an increase in MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital position. The Company also engaged in several transactions and the early prepayment of an intercompany loan to the asset/liability products segment to increase liquidity in MBIA Corp. As a result, after $1.8 billion of claim payments in 2010, MBIA Corp. ended the year with a greater amount of liquid assets than it held as of December 31, 2009.

Since the fourth quarter of 2007 through December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. has made $7.6 billion of cash payments, before reinsurance and collections and including payments made to debt holders of consolidated VIEs,

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

associated with RMBS securitizations and commutations and claim payments relating to CDS contracts referencing CDO-squared, multi-sector CDOs, CMBS pools and CRE CDOs. These cash payments include loss payments of $461 million made in 2010 on behalf of MBIA Corp.'s consolidated VIEs. The total gross insured exposure associated with the commuted insured obligations was $24.7 billion and related to ABS CDOs, CRE CDOs, CMBS pools and high yield corporate CDOs. In MBIA Corp.'s outstanding insured portfolio, these types of insured exposures have exhibited the highest degree of payment volatility and continue to pose material liquidity risk to MBIA Corp.

Of the $7.6 billion, MBIA Corp. has paid $5.5 billion of claims on policies insuring second-lien RMBS securitizations. The Company believes these payments were driven by an overwhelming number of ineligible mortgage loans being placed in the securitizations in breach of the representations and warranties of the sellers/servicers. As a result, payments have been far in excess of the level that might be expected in an economic downturn. As a result of the unprecedented and unexpected mortgage loan defaults driven by placement of ineligible loans in RMBS securitizations, MBIA could incur payment obligations beyond its current estimate. MBIA is seeking to enforce its rights to have mortgage sellers/servicers repurchase ineligible loans from securitizations and has recorded a total of $2.5 billion of related recoveries on its statutory balance sheet. These recoveries are being pursued through litigation discussed more fully in "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies."

The Company believes the current liquidity position of MBIA Corp. is adequate to make expected future payments on its RMBS exposures, but the degree of loss within these transactions has been unprecedented, and continued elevated levels of payments would cause additional stress on MBIA's liquidity position.

The reference herein to "ineligible" mortgage loans refers to those mortgages that the Company believes failed to comply with the representations and warranties made by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations to which those mortgages were sold with respect to such mortgages, including failure to comply with the related underwriting criteria, based on the Company's assessment, which included information provided by third-party review firms, of such mortgages' compliance with such representations and warranties. The Company's assessment of the ineligibility of individual mortgages could be challenged/disputed by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations in litigation and there is no assurance that the Company's determinations will prevail.

As in the U.S. public finance business, the structured finance and international insurance segment's financial guarantee contracts and CDS contracts generally cannot be accelerated, thereby mitigating liquidity risk. However, with respect to the insurance of CDS contracts, in certain events, including the insolvency or payment default of the insurer or the issuer of the CDS, the CDS contract may be subject to termination by the counterparty, triggering a claim for the fair value of the contract. Further, in the event of a default in payment of principal, interest or other insured amounts by an insured issuer, MBIA's structured finance and international insurance companies generally promise to make funds available in the insured amount generally on the next business day following notification for U.S. transactions and within longer timeframes for international transactions, depending on the terms of the insurance policy. MBIA's structured finance and international insurance companies provide for this payment, in some cases through a third-party bank, upon receipt of proof of ownership of the obligations due, as well as upon receipt of instruments appointing the insurer as agent for the holders and evidencing the assignment of the rights of the holders with respect to the payments made by the insurer or other appropriate documentation.

Additionally, the Company's structured finance and international insurance segment requires cash for the payment of operating expenses, as well as principal and interest related to its surplus notes. MBIA Corp. also provides guarantees to the holders of the Company's asset/liability products debt obligations. If the Company's asset/liability products segment or MBIA Inc. were unable to service the principal and interest payments on its debt and investment agreements, the holders of the insured liabilities would make a claim under the MBIA Corp. insurance policies. Finally, in 2008, MBIA Corp. lent $2.0 billion to the asset/liability products segment on a secured basis for the purpose of minimizing the risk that such a claim would be made. The loan matures in the fourth quarter of 2011. During 2010, a total of $625 million was repaid and the amount outstanding was $975 million as of December 31, 2010.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

In order to monitor liquidity risk and maintain appropriate liquidity resources for payments associated with the Company's residential mortgage-related exposures, MBIA employs a stress scenario-based liquidity model using the same "Roll Rate Methodology" as described in "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves." Using this methodology, the Company estimates the level of payments that would be required to be made under stress-level default assumptions of the underlying collateral taking into account MBIA's obligation to cover such defaults under the Company's insurance policies. These estimated payments, together with all other significant operating, financing and investing cash flows are forecasted on a monthly basis for a period covering (i) the next 24 months and (ii) then annually thereafter to the final maturity of the longest dated outstanding insured obligation. The stress-loss scenarios and cash flow forecasts are periodically updated to account for changes in risk factors and to reconcile differences between forecasted and actual payments.

The Company manages the liquidity of its structured finance and international insurance segment with the goal of maintaining cash and liquid securities in an amount in excess of all projected stress scenario payment requirements. To the extent the Company's projected liquidity resources fall short of its target liquidity cushions under the stress-loss scenario testing in the future, the Company will seek to increase its cash holdings position by selling or financing assets in its investment portfolio or drawing upon one or more of its contingent sources of liquidity. The Company's contingent liquidity sources may include cash, investments, other assets owned by its various regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, and capital markets access. Access to this contingent liquidity by a particular legal entity generally involves the transfer and/or sale of such assets and the need for regulatory or third-party approvals prior to their transfer and/or sale and are, therefore, contingent on the receipt of such approvals, among other things. There can be no assurance that such approvals will be received.

Corporate Liquidity

Liquidity needs in MBIA's corporate segment are generally predictable and comprise principal and interest payments on corporate debt and operating expenses. In addition to MBIA Inc.'s corporate liquidity needs, it issued investment agreements and medium-term notes ("MTNs") reported within the Company's asset/liability products segment, all of which are currently collateralized by high-quality liquid investments. Refer to the "Asset/Liability Products Liquidity" section below for a detailed discussion of the liquidity risks associated with that business.

Liquidity risk is associated primarily with the dividend capacity of the Company's insurance subsidiaries, National and MBIA Corp., dividends from asset management subsidiaries, investment income and the Company's ability to issue equity and debt. To mitigate this risk, the corporate segment maintains excess cash and investments to support its ongoing cash requirements over a multi-year period. Refer to "Note 17: Insurance Regulations and Dividends" for a discussion of subsidiary dividend limitations.

The Company's corporate debt, investment agreements, MTNs, and derivatives may be accelerated by the holders of such instruments upon the occurrence of certain events, such as a breach of covenant or representation, a bankruptcy of MBIA Inc. or the filing of an insolvency proceeding in respect to MBIA Corp. MBIA Inc.'s obligations under its loans from GFL may only be accelerated upon the occurrence of a bankruptcy or liquidation of MBIA Inc. Refer to "Note 15: Business Segments" for a description of the GFL loans. In the event of any acceleration of the Company's obligations, including under its corporate debt, investment agreements, MTNs, or derivatives, the Company likely would not have sufficient liquid resources to pay amounts due with respect to its corporate debt and other obligations.

The Company has also issued commitments to three pooled investment programs managed or administered by Cutwater Investor Services Corp. ("Cutwater-ISC") and its subsidiary. As of December 31, 2010, these commitments had a notional amount of $4.2 billion. Although the pooled investment programs hold high-quality short-term investments, there is risk that the Company will be required to make payments or incur a loss under these guarantees in the event of material redemptions by shareholders of the pools and the need to liquidate investments held in the pools.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Asset/Liability Products Liquidity

The asset/liability products segment is subject to material liquidity risk. Cash needs in the asset/liability products segment are primarily for the payment of principal and interest on investment agreements and MTNs, and for posting collateral under repurchase agreements, derivatives and investment agreements, as well as for the payment of operating expenses. The primary sources of cash within the asset/liability products segment used to meet its liquidity needs include scheduled principal and interest on assets held in the segment's investment portfolio and unencumbered assets, including cash held within the wind-down operations that is not required for posting against any of its liabilities. If needed, assets held within the segment can be sold or used in secured repurchase agreement borrowings to raise cash. However, the Company's ability to sell assets or borrow against non-U.S. government securities in the fixed-income markets decreased and the cost of such transactions increased dramatically over the last two years due to the impact of the credit crisis on the willingness of investors to purchase or lend against even very high-quality assets. In addition, negative net interest spread between asset and liability positions resulted from the need to hold cash as collateral against terminable investment agreement contracts and reduced the cash flow historically provided by net investment income.

In order to monitor liquidity risk and maintain appropriate liquidity resources for near-term cash and collateral requirements within MBIA's asset/liability products segment, the Company estimates forecasts of asset and liability maturities, as well as collateral posting requirements. Cash availability at the low point of the Company's 12-month forecasted cash flows is measured against liquidity needs using stress-scenario testing of each of the potential liquidity needs described above. To the extent there is a shortfall in the Company's liquidity coverage, the Company seeks to manage its cash position and liquidity resources with a goal of maintaining an adequate cushion to the stress scenario. These resources include the sale or pledging of unencumbered assets, the use of free cash within the asset/liability products segment and at the corporate segment level, and potentially increased securities borrowings from National. There can be no assurance that these resources will be adequate to meet a short-fall in liquidity coverage under a stress-scenario.

The asset/liability products segment, through MBIA Inc., maintained simultaneous repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements ("Asset Swap") with National for up to $2.0 billion based on the fair value of securities borrowed. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of security borrowings under these agreements totaled $1.8 billion. The asset/liability products segment has collateralized these security borrowings with assets rated BBB or better and having an aggregate fair value in excess of the securities borrowed. The NYSID approved the Asset Swap in connection with the re-domestication of National to New York. National has agreed to use good faith efforts to reduce the amount of the Asset Swap to no more than 10% of its admitted assets by no later than December 2011.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the corporate segment made a capital contribution to the asset/liability products segment in the amount of $600 million in settlement of the full outstanding principal balance of the advance made to the segment during the fourth quarter of 2008. Between the fourth quarter of 2008 and the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company believed that debt repurchases by the asset/liability products segment would enable the segment to eliminate the book value equity deficit and generate excess net assets to repay the $600 million loan. As of December 31, 2010, the Company does not expect sufficient gains from debt repurchases to repay the loan. As a result, the asset/liability products segment will not make any future payments of principal or interest to the corporate segment under the loan. Other liquidity support outstanding as of December 31, 2010 included a secured loan between MBIA Inc. and MBIA Corp. for up to $2.0 billion, under which $975 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and a repurchase agreement between the asset/liability products segment (through MBIA Inc.) and the conduit segment (through Meridian) for up to $1.0 billion, under which $50 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, including the $2.0 billion of intercompany resources, the asset/liability products segment had cash and investments of $4.2 billion and receivables for securities sold net of payables for securities purchased of $8 million.

The Company has managed the asset/liability products segment within a number of risk and liquidity parameters and maintains cash and liquidity resources that it believes will be sufficient in the near term to make all payments due on the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations and to meet other financial requirements such as

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

posting collateral and paying operating expenses. However, to the extent the Company experiences further asset impairments, asset or liability cash flow variability or reductions in the market value or rating eligibility of assets pledged as collateral, the Company may have insufficient resources to meet any increase in collateral margin requirements on guaranteed investment contracts or intercompany and third party liquidity or swap arrangements. In such events, the Company may be forced to sell additional assets at potentially substantial losses to meet such obligations. In addition, as a result of a deficit in this business of cash, investments and other liquid assets at amortized cost to debt issued to third parties and affiliates at amortized cost, which deficit is expected to increase as a result of the negative spread in the portfolio, the Company may have insufficient assets to make all payments due on the investment agreement and GFL MTN obligations as they come due. In order to address this deficit, the Company is pursuing strategies such as investing in assets that produce higher yields and seeking to purchase liabilities at a discount, and may be required to pursue additional strategies such as raising capital to resolve the deficit. While the asset/liability products segment may receive further liquidity support from the corporate segment, there can be no assurance that such support would be adequate to meet all payment obligations.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. As additional information becomes available or actual amounts become determinable, the recorded estimates are revised and reflected in operating results. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts have been reclassified in prior years' financial statements to conform to the current presentation. This includes the reclassification of gains and losses from sales of investment securities to "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange" from the previously reported line "Net realized gains (losses)" on the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Such reclassification of gains and losses from sales of investment securities had no impact on total revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, or stockholders' equity for all periods presented.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MBIA Inc., its wholly owned subsidiaries and all other entities in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The Company determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether an entity is a voting interest entity or a VIE.

Voting interest entities are entities in which (i) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable an entity to finance its activities independently and (ii) the equity holders have the obligation to absorb losses, the right to receive residual returns and the right to make decisions about the entity's activities. Voting interest entities are consolidated when the Company has a majority voting interest.

VIEs are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. The consolidation of a VIE is required if an entity has a variable interest (such as an equity or debt investment, a beneficial interest, a guarantee, a written put option or a similar obligation) and that variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in the VIE. A controlling financial interest is present when an enterprise has both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The enterprise with the controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, is required to consolidate the VIE. The Company consolidates all VIEs in which it is the primary beneficiary. Refer to "Note 4: Variable Interest Entities" for additional information.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments

The Company classifies its fixed-maturity investments as either available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, or trading. Available-for-sale investments are reported in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of applicable deferred income taxes, reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. Bond discounts and premiums are amortized using the effective yield method over the remaining term of the securities. For bonds purchased at a price above par value that also have call features, premiums are amortized to the call date that produces the lowest yield. For mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and ABS, discounts and premiums are adjusted quarterly for the effects of actual and expected prepayments on a retrospective basis. For pre-refunded bonds, the remaining term is determined based on the contractual refunding date. Investment income is recorded as earned. Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments are determined by utilizing the first-in, first-out method to identify the investments sold and are included as a separate component of revenues.

Held-to-maturity investments consist mainly of debt securities and notes receivable for which the Company has the ability and intent to hold such investments to maturity. These investments are reported in the consolidated balance sheets at amortized cost. Discounts and premiums are amortized using the effective yield method over the remaining term of the assets. Investment income is recorded as earned.

Investments designated as trading consist primarily of debt securities which are held in portfolios that are actively managed and are subject to frequent buying and selling. Trading securities are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings.

Other investments include the Company's investment in equity securities. The Company records its share of the unrealized gains and losses on equity investments, net of applicable deferred income taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity when it does not have a controlling financial interest in or exert significant influence over an entity (generally a voting interest of less than 20%).

Short-term investments include all fixed-maturity securities with a remaining effective term to maturity of less than one year, commercial paper and money market securities.

Fixed-Maturity Securities Held at Fair Value

Fixed-maturity securities at fair value include all fixed-maturity securities held by the Company for which changes in fair values are reflected in earnings. These include securities designated as trading securities, as well as those fixed maturity securities for which the Company has elected to record at fair value. Changes in fair value and realized gains and losses from the sale of these securities are reflected in earnings as part of "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange". Any interest income and amortization of premiums or accretion of discounts are reflected in earnings as part of net investment income. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for additional disclosures related to securities for which the Company has elected the fair value option.

The Company elected, under the fair value option within accounting guidance for financial assets and liabilities, to record certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Specifically, the Company has elected to apply the fair value option to all financial assets and liabilities of certain consolidated VIEs on a VIE-by-VIE basis.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments on Investment Securities

The Company's consolidated statement of operations reflects the full impairment (the difference between a security's amortized cost basis and fair value) on debt securities that the Company intends to sell or would more likely than not be required to sell before the expected recovery of the amortized cost basis. For available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities that management has no intent to sell and believes that it is more likely than not such securities will not be required to be sold prior to recovery, only the credit loss component of the impairment is recognized in earnings. For available-for-sale securities, the remaining fair value loss is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of applicable deferred income taxes.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company's investment portfolios are reviewed no less than quarterly in order to determine whether a credit loss exists. The majority of the Company's investments are available-for-sale securities for which an impairment evaluation is subject to, but not limited by, the following criteria:

1) The security's current fair value is less than current amortized cost by a magnitude of 5% or greater, and the fair value has been less than amortized cost for a period of greater than twelve months; or

2) The security's fair value is less than current amortized cost by a magnitude of 20% or greater.

If either of the above criteria are met, further analysis is performed to determine whether a credit loss exists. In assessing whether a decline in value is related to a credit loss, the Company considers several factors, including but not limited to (a) the magnitude and duration of the decline, (b) credit indicators and the reasons for the decline, such as general interest rate or credit spread movements, credit rating downgrades, issuer-specific changes in credit spreads, and the financial condition of the issuer, and (c) any guarantees associated with a security such as those provided by financial guarantee insurance companies. Credit loss expectations for ABS and CDOs are assessed using discounted cash flow modeling, and the recoverability of amortized cost for corporate obligations is generally assessed using issuer-specific credit analyses.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Collateral

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with banks with original maturities of less than 90 days.

Under certain non-insurance derivative contracts entered into by the Company, collateral postings are required by either MBIA or the counterparty. The Company reports cash received or posted in its consolidated statements of cash flows as either operating, investing or financing consistent with the classification of the asset or liability that created the posting requirement.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Deferred acquisition costs include those expenses that relate primarily to, and vary with, the acquisition of new insurance business. The Company periodically conducts a study to determine which operating costs have been incurred to acquire new insurance business and qualify for deferral. For business produced directly by National or MBIA Corp., such costs include compensation of employees involved in underwriting and deferred issuance functions, certain rating agency fees, state premium taxes and certain other underwriting expenses, reduced by ceding commission income on premiums ceded to reinsurers. Deferred acquisition costs also include ceding commissions paid by the Company in connection with assuming business from other financial guarantors. Deferred acquisition costs, net of ceding commissions received, related to non-derivative insured financial guarantee transactions are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned. Acquisition costs related to insured derivative transactions are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquiring a business enterprise over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. An impairment loss is triggered if the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. Any loss is calculated as the difference between the implied fair value and carrying value of goodwill. Refer to "Note 13: Goodwill" for an explanation of the Company's annual impairment test.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of land, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures and computer equipment and software. All property and equipment is recorded at cost and, except for land, is depreciated over the appropriate useful life of the asset using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

over the useful life of the improvement or the remaining term of the lease, whichever is shorter. The cost and related accumulated depreciation applicable to assets sold or retired are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss on disposition is recognized as a component of “Other net realized gains (losses).” Maintenance and repairs are charged to current earnings as incurred.

Property, leasehold improvements and equipment are tested for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset’s or asset group’s carrying value may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss, calculated as the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying value of an asset or asset group, is recognized if the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows relating to the asset or asset group is less than the corresponding carrying value.

The useful lives of each class of assets are as follows:

Buildings and site improvements	2-31 years
Leasehold improvements	2-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Computer equipment and software	3-10 years

Derivatives

MBIA has entered into derivative transactions as an additional form of financial guarantee and for purposes of hedging risks associated with existing assets and liabilities. All derivative instruments are recognized at fair value on the balance sheet as either assets or liabilities depending on the rights or obligations under the contract. The recognition of changes in the fair value of a derivative within the statement of operations will depend on the intended use of the derivative. If the derivative does not qualify as part of a hedging relationship or is not designated as such, the gain or loss on the derivative is recognized in the statement of operations as net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange or change in fair value of insured derivatives, depending on the nature of the derivative.

The nature of the Company’s business activities requires the management of various financial and market risks, including those related to changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Company uses derivative instruments to mitigate or eliminate certain of those risks. The Company has designated derivatives as fair value hedges.

A fair value hedge represents the hedging of an exposure to changes in the fair value of an asset or a liability. For a derivative to be accounted for as a fair value hedge, it must be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk during the period that the hedge is designated. The Company tests all fair value hedges at least quarterly to ensure that they are highly effective. The Company considers a hedge to be highly effective if the changes in the fair value of the derivative provide offset of at least 80% and not more than 125% of the changes in fair value of the hedged item. For derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in earnings and the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk shall adjust the carrying amount of the hedged item and be recognized currently in earnings. Any portion of the total change in fair value of the hedging instrument that is ineffective in offsetting designated changes in the fair value of the hedged item are recognized in earnings as net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange. The Company does not have a material amount of derivatives classified as cash flow hedges.

If circumstances or events arise that require the termination and settlement of a derivative contract prior to maturity, any resulting gain or loss will be recognized immediately in earnings. For qualifying fair value hedges, if the hedge relationship is terminated, the derivative fair value adjustment is reported as part of the basis of the hedged item and is amortized to earnings as a yield adjustment. If the underlying hedged item of a hedge relationship ceases to exist, all changes in the fair value of the derivative are recognized in earnings each period until the derivative matures or terminates.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Certain of the Company's financial guarantees that meet the definition of a derivative are subject to a financial guarantee scope exception, as defined by the accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities. This scope exception provides that these financial guarantee contracts are not subject to accounting guidance for derivative instruments and should be accounted for as financial guarantee contracts only if:

- they provide for payments to be made solely to reimburse the guaranteed party for failure of the debtor to satisfy its required payment obligations under a non-derivative contract, either at pre-specified payment dates or accelerated payment dates, as a result of the occurrence of an event of default (as defined in the financial obligation covered by the guarantee contract) or notice of acceleration being made to the debtor by the creditor;
- payment under the financial guarantee contract is made only if the debtor's obligation to make payments as a result of conditions as described above is past due; and
- the guaranteed party is, as a precondition in the contract (or in the back-to-back arrangement, if applicable) for receiving payment of any claim under the guarantee, exposed to the risk of nonpayment both at inception of the financial guarantee contract and throughout its term either through direct legal ownership of the guaranteed obligation or through a back-to-back arrangement with another party that is required, by the back-to-back arrangement, to maintain direct ownership of the guaranteed obligation.

Financial guarantee contracts which have any of the following would not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception:

- payments are required based on changes in the creditworthiness of a referenced credit, rather than failure of that debtor to pay when due (i.e., default);
- the guaranteed party is not actually exposed to loss (that is, it neither owns the referenced asset nor is itself a guarantor of that asset) throughout the term of the contract; or
- the compensation to be paid under the contract could exceed the amount of loss actually incurred by the guaranteed party.

Approximately 87% of the Company's financial guarantee contracts qualify for the scope exception defined above and, therefore, are accounted for as financial guarantee insurance contracts. The remaining contracts do not meet the scope exception, primarily because the guaranteed party is not exposed to the risk of nonpayment both at inception of the financial guarantee contract and throughout its term. These contracts are accounted for as derivatives and reported on the Company's balance sheet as either assets or liabilities, depending on the rights or obligations under the contract, at fair value. The Company refers to these contracts as insured CDS contracts. Insured CDS contracts are not designated as hedges and changes in the fair value are reflected in the statement of operations as unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives.

Contracts that do not in their entirety meet the definition of a derivative instrument, such as bonds, insurance policies and leases, may contain embedded derivative instruments, which are implicit or explicit terms that affect some or all of the cash flows or the value of other exchanges required by the contract in a manner similar to a derivative instrument. The effect of including or embedding a derivative instrument in another contract, referred to as the host contract, is that some or all of the cash flows or other exchanges that otherwise would be required by the host contract, whether unconditional or contingent upon the occurrence of a specified event, will be modified based on one or more underlying references.

Refer to "Note 10: Derivative Instruments" for a further discussion of the Company's use of derivatives and their impact on the Company's financial statements and "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for derivative valuation techniques and fair value disclosures.

Offsetting of Fair Value Amounts Related to Derivative Instruments

The Company has a policy of presenting the fair value amounts recognized for eligible derivative contracts executed with the same counterparty on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheets. Accrued receivables and

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

accrued payables which meet the offsetting criteria are netted, separately from the derivative values, in other assets/other liabilities. Cash collateral is offset against amounts recognized as derivative liabilities for eligible derivative contracts. Refer to “Note 10: Derivative Instruments” for the impact of netting eligible derivative contracts executed with the same counterparty on the consolidated balance sheets.

Fair Value Measurements—Definition and Hierarchy

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches, including both market and income approaches. The accounting guidance for fair value measurement establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available and reliable. Observable inputs are those the Company believes that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data. Unobservable inputs are those that reflect the Company’s beliefs about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability and reliability of inputs as follows:

- Level 1—Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail any degree of judgment. Assets utilizing Level 1 inputs generally include U.S. Treasuries, foreign government bonds, money market securities and certain corporate obligations that are highly liquid and actively traded.
- Level 2—Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 assets include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, securities which are priced using observable inputs and derivative contracts whose values are determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 2 inputs include: U.S. government and agency MBS; most over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivatives; corporate and municipal bonds; and certain other MBS or ABS.
- Level 3—Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the overall fair value measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 3 inputs include certain MBS, ABS and CDO securities where observable pricing information was not able to be obtained for a significant portion of the underlying assets; complex OTC derivatives (including certain foreign currency options, long-dated options and swaps, and certain credit derivatives); and insured derivatives that require significant management judgment and estimation in the valuation.

The level of activity in a market contributes to the determination of whether an input is observable. An active market is one in which transactions for an asset or liability occurs with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. In determining whether a market is active or inactive, the Company considers the following traits to be indicative of an active market:

- transactions are frequent and observable;
- prices in the market are current;
- price quotes among dealers do not vary significantly over time; and
- sufficient information relevant to valuation is publicly available.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from product to product and period to period and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of product, whether the product is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that it believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 or Level 2 to Level 3. The Company has also taken into account its own nonperformance risk and that of its counterparties when measuring fair value.

The Company previously elected to record at fair value certain financial instruments that contained an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation in accordance with the accounting guidance for hybrid financial instruments. These instruments included certain MTNs and certain available-for-sale securities. Management elected to fair value hybrid instruments in those instances where the host contract and the embedded derivative were not separately subject to a hedging relationship.

Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for additional fair value disclosures.

Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses

The Company recognizes claim liabilities (loss reserves) on a contract-by-contract basis when the present value of expected net cash outflows to be paid under the contract discounted using a risk-free rate as of the measurement date exceeds the unearned premium revenue. A claim liability is subsequently remeasured each reporting period for expected increases or decreases due to changes in the likelihood of default and potential recoveries. Subsequent changes to the measurement of the claim liability are recognized as claim expense in the period of change. Measurement and recognition of claim liability is reported gross of any reinsurance. The Company estimates the likelihood of possible claims payments and possible recoveries using probability-weighted expected cash flows based on information available as of the measurement date, including market information. Accretion of the discount on a claim liability is included in claim expense.

The Company recognizes potential recoveries on paid claims based on probability-weighted net cash inflows present valued at applicable risk free rates as of the measurement date. Such amounts are reported within "Insurance loss recoverable" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. To the extent the Company had recorded potential recoveries in its claim liability previous to a claim payment, such recoveries are reclassified to "Insurance loss recoverable" upon payment of the related claim and remeasured each reporting period.

The Company's claim liability, insurance loss recoverable, and accruals for loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") incurred are disclosed in "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves."

Investment Agreements and Medium-Term Notes

Investment agreements and MTNs are recorded on the balance sheet at the time such agreements are executed. The liabilities for investment agreements and MTNs are carried at their face value, adjusted for any premiums or discounts, plus accrued interest. Interest expense is accrued at the contractual interest rate. Premiums and discounts related to investment agreements and MTNs are amortized on a constant yield basis as an adjustment to interest expense.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities sold under agreements to repurchase represent collateralized transactions and are carried on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at their contractual amounts plus accrued interest.

Financial Guarantee Insurance Premiums

Unearned Premium Revenue and Receivable for Future Premiums

The Company recognizes a liability for unearned premium revenue at the inception of financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts on a contract-by-contract basis. Unearned premium revenue recognized at inception of a contract is measured at the present value of the premium due. For most financial guarantee insurance contracts, the Company receives the entire premium due at the inception of the contract, and recognizes unearned premium revenue liability at that time. For certain other financial guarantee contracts, the Company receives premiums in installments over the term of the contract. Unearned premium revenue and a receivable for future premiums is recognized at the inception of an installment contract, and measured at the present value of premiums expected to be collected over the contract period or expected period using a risk-free discount rate. The expected period is used in the present value determination of unearned premium revenue and receivable for future premiums for contracts where (a) the insured obligation is contractually prepayable, (b) prepayments are probable, (c) the amount and timing of prepayments are reasonably estimable, and (d) a homogenous pool of assets is the underlying collateral for the insured obligation. The Company has determined that substantially all of its installment contracts meet the conditions required to be treated as expected period contracts. The receivable for future premiums is reduced as installment premiums are collected. The Company reports the accretion of the discount on installment premiums receivable as premium revenue and discloses the amount recognized in "Note 5: Insurance Premiums." The Company assesses the receivable for future premiums for collectability each reporting period, adjusts the receivable for uncollectible amounts and recognizes any write-off as operating expense, and discloses the amount recognized in "Note 5: Insurance Premiums." As premium revenue is recognized, the unearned premium revenue liability is reduced.

Premium Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes and measures premium revenue over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Premium revenue is measured by applying a constant rate to the insured principal amount outstanding in a given period to recognize a proportionate share of the premium received or expected to be received on a financial guarantee insurance contract. A constant rate for each respective financial guarantee insurance contract is calculated as the ratio of (a) the present value of premium received or expected to be received over the period of the contract to (b) the sum of all insured principal amounts outstanding during each period over the term of the contract.

An issuer of an insured financial obligation may retire the obligation prior to its scheduled maturity through legal defeasance in satisfaction of the obligation according to its indenture, which results in the Company's obligation being extinguished under the financial guarantee contract. The Company recognizes any remaining unearned premium revenue on the insured obligation as premium revenue in the period the contract is extinguished to the extent the unearned premium revenue has been collected.

Non-refundable commitment fees are considered insurance premiums and are initially recorded under unearned premium revenue in the consolidated balance sheets when received. Once the related financial guarantee insurance policy is issued, the commitment fees are recognized as premium written and earned using the constant rate method. If the commitment agreement expires before the related financial guarantee is issued, the non-refundable commitment fee is immediately recognized as premium written and earned at that time.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fee and Reimbursement Revenue Recognition

The Company collects insurance related fees for services performed in connection with certain transactions. In addition, the Company may be entitled to reimbursement of third-party insurance expenses that it incurs in connection with certain transactions. Depending upon the type of fee received and whether it is related to an insurance policy, the fee is either earned when it is received or deferred and earned over the life of the related transaction. Work, waiver and consent, termination, administrative and management fees are earned when the related services are completed and the fee is received. Structuring fees are earned on a straight-line basis over the life of the related insurance policy. Amounts received from reinsurers in excess of those which are contractually due to MBIA upon the termination of reinsurance agreements are recorded as fees and earned when received.

Fees related to investment management services are recognized in earnings over the period that the related services are provided. Asset management fees are typically based on the net asset values of assets under management.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes in earnings all stock-based payment transactions at the fair value of the stock-based compensation provided. Under the modified prospective transition method selected by the Company, all equity-based awards granted to employees and existing awards modified on or after January 1, 2003 are accounted for at fair value with compensation expense recorded in net income. Refer to “Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans” for a further discussion regarding the methodology utilized in recognizing employee stock compensation expense.

Foreign Currency Translation

Financial statement assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars generally using rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Operating results are translated at average rates of exchange prevailing during the year. Unrealized gains or losses, net of deferred taxes, resulting from translation of the financial statements of a non-U.S. operation, when the functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar, are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders’ equity. Foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses resulting from transactions in non-functional currencies are recorded in current earnings. Exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are recorded in current earnings.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recorded with respect to loss carryforwards and temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in the Company’s financial statements that will result in deductible or taxable amounts in future years when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Such temporary differences relate principally to premium revenue recognition, deferred acquisition costs, unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and derivatives, invested asset impairments and cancellation of indebtedness income. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that more likely than not will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effect of changes in tax laws and rates in the period in which changes are approved by the relevant authority.

The Internal Revenue Code permits companies writing financial guarantee insurance to deduct from taxable income amounts added to the statutory contingency reserve, subject to certain limitations. The tax benefits obtained from such deductions must be invested in non-interest-bearing U.S. Government tax and loss bonds. The Company records purchases of tax and loss bonds as payments of federal income taxes. The amounts deducted must be restored to taxable income when the contingency reserve is released, at which time the Company may present the tax and loss bonds for redemption to satisfy the additional tax liability.

MBIA Inc. and its eligible U.S. subsidiaries file a consolidated Federal income tax return. The U.S. income taxes, which represent a majority of the taxes paid by the Company, are allocated based on the provisions of the

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Company's tax sharing agreement which governs the intercompany settlement of tax obligations and benefits. The method of allocation between the members is generally based upon separate-company calculation as if each member filed a separate tax return on its own.

Refer to "Note 14: Income Taxes" for additional information about the Company's income taxes.

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses (ASU 2010-20)

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2010-20, "Receivables (Topic 310)—Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses." ASU 2010-20 provides amended disclosure requirements related to certain financing receivables and related allowance for credit losses. The disclosure provisions are effective for the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. These amended requirements are related only to disclosures, and do not affect the Company's consolidated balance sheets, results of operations or cash flows. The Company accounts for its insurance premiums receivable in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 944, "Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts." Refer to "Note 5: Insurance Premiums" for disclosures related to the Company's receivable for insurance premiums.

Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives (ASU 2010-11)

In March 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-11, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)—Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives," to clarify that embedded credit derivatives created by the subordination of one financial instrument to another qualifies for the scope exception and should not be subject to potential bifurcation and separate accounting. Other embedded credit derivative features are considered embedded derivatives and subject to potential bifurcation, provided that the contract is not a derivative in its entirety. The Company adopted this standard in the third quarter of 2010. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, results of operations, or cash flows.

Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements (ASU 2010-06)

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820)—Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements," to require additional disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. The standard also clarifies existing disclosures about the level of disaggregation, valuation techniques and inputs to fair value measurements. The Company adopted this standard as of the first quarter of 2010 except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales issuances and settlements on a gross basis, which will be effective for the Company as of the first quarter of 2011. As this standard only affects disclosures related to fair value, the adoption of this standard did not affect the Company's consolidated balance sheet, results of operations, or cash flows. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for these disclosures.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (ASU 2009-17)

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-17, "Consolidations (Topic 810)—Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities," to require the holder of a variable interest(s) in a VIE to determine whether it holds a controlling financial interest in a VIE. A holder of a variable interest (or combination of variable interests) that has a controlling financial interest in a VIE is considered the primary beneficiary and is required to consolidate the VIE. The accounting guidance deems controlling financial interest as both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIEs economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses or the rights to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

significant to the VIE. This accounting guidance eliminates the more quantitative approach for determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The accounting guidance requires an ongoing reassessment of whether a holder of a variable interest is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The Company adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2010. Refer to “Note 4: Variable Interest Entities” for additional information.

Upon the adoption of the accounting guidance, the Company recognized a cumulative transition adjustment of $319 million, net of tax, as a decrease to its beginning retained earnings balance as of January 1, 2010 as a result of consolidated VIEs. The cumulative transition adjustment represents the recognized changes in assets and liabilities resulting from the adoption, including the impact of the fair value option election for certain of the financial assets and liabilities, offset in part by the elimination of intercompany balances with the consolidated VIEs. The Company also recognized a cumulative transition adjustment of $3 million, net of tax, as a decrease to its beginning retained earnings balance as of January 1, 2010, related to the deconsolidation of VIEs as a result of the implementation of this accounting guidance. This adjustment was the result of the deconsolidation of the assets and liabilities of previously consolidated VIEs, offset in part by the recognition of financial interests in these deconsolidated VIEs which were previously eliminated in consolidation.

The adjustments to retained earnings were offset by a reduction of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of deferred taxes of $349 million. This reduction was a result of reclassifying assets of VIEs, which the Company had consolidated prior to ASU 2009-17, for which the fair value election was made for the assets of these VIEs. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2009-17, the assets of these VIEs were carried as available-for-sale with unrealized gains and losses reflected in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments made to the Company's consolidated assets, liabilities and equity by transition method of consolidation as of January 1, 2010:

	Increase/(Decrease)			
In millions	Fair Value Option	Unpaid Principal Balance	Deconsolidated VIEs	Total
Assets:				
Total investments	$ (593)	$ (3,058)	$ (172)	$(3,823)
Accrued investment income	(3)	(3)	—	(6)
Premiums receivable	(23)	(127)	—	(150)
Deferred acquisition costs	(7)	—	—	(7)
Insurance loss recoverable	(594)	—	—	(594)
Current income taxes	—	14	—	14
Deferred income taxes, net	10	(3)	2	9
Other assets	(484)	5	—	(479)
Assets of consolidated VIEs:				
Cash	320	—	—	320
Investments held-to-maturity	—	4,798	—	4,798
Fixed-maturity securities at fair value	5,507	—	—	5,507
Loans receivable at fair value	2,002	—	—	2,002
Loan repurchase commitments	436	—	—	436
Derivative assets	30	—	—	30
Other assets	37	16	—	53
Total assets	6,638	1,642	(170)	8,110
Liabilities:				
Unearned premium revenue	(46)	(92)	—	(138)
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	(364)	—	—	(364)
Medium-term notes	—	(1,429)	—	(1,429)
Long-term debt	—	(433)	—	(433)
Payable for investments purchased	(1)	—	—	(1)
Derivative liabilities	(33)	(9)	—	(42)
Other liabilities	(8)	(2)	—	(10)
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:				
Variable interest entity notes	6,358	3,170	(252)	9,276
Long-term debt	—	433	—	433
Derivative liabilities	764	9	—	773
Other liabilities	—	18	—	18
Total liabilities	6,670	1,665	(252)	8,083
Equity:				
Retained earnings	(296)	(23)	(3)	(322)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	264	—	85	349
Total Equity	$ (32)	$ (23)	$ 82	$ 27

In connection with the adoption of the amended accounting guidance, the Company has elected the fair value option for eligible financial assets and financial liabilities for most, but not all, of the consolidated VIEs. The Company elected the fair value option for certain VIEs designed as RMBS securitizations, multi-sector CDOs, CMBS pools and CRE CDOs. Financial assets and financial liabilities of consolidated VIEs designed as life insurance securitizations collateralized by surplus notes issued by life insurance companies that can only be used to settle obligations of the respective VIEs were measured at the unpaid principal balance as of January 1, 2010. The financial assets of such VIEs are classified as investments held-to-maturity on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company elected the fair value option for the consolidated VIEs designed as RMBS securitizations, multi-sector CDOs, CMBS pools and CRE CDOs because fair value was considered a more appropriate measurement model for the financial assets and financial liabilities to represent the economic performance and business activity of the respective VIEs. The Company did not elect the fair value option for consolidated VIEs designed as life insurance securitizations because a held-to-maturity classification for the financial assets held by the consolidated VIEs was considered a more appropriate measurement model to represent the economic performance and business activity of the respective VIEs.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

The Company's conduit segment includes two VIEs that were consolidated prior to adoption and remain consolidated under this amended accounting guidance. Financial assets held by the consolidated VIEs in the conduit segment were classified as investments held-to-maturity, both prior to and subsequent to the adoption of the amended accounting guidance. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for additional disclosures related to the fair value option election for the financial assets and liabilities of the consolidated VIEs.

Transfers of Financial Assets (ASU 2009-16)

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-16, "Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860)—Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets," to eliminate the concept of a qualified special purpose entity. The accounting guidance also clarifies whether a transferor has surrendered control over transferred financial assets and meets the conditions to derecognize transferred financial assets or a portion of an entire financial asset that meets the definition of a participating interest. The accounting guidance requires enhanced disclosures about transfers of financial assets and a transferor's continuing involvement with transferred financial assets. The Company adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2010. The effects of adoption of this standard are included in the transition adjustment for the adoption of ASU 2009-17.

Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (ASC 320)

In April 2009, the FASB issued amended accounting guidance related to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. These amended principles prescribe that only the portion of an other-than-temporary impairment on a debt security related to credit loss is recognized in current period earnings, with the remainder recognized in other comprehensive income, if the holder does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the holder will not be required to sell the security prior to recovery. Previously, the entire other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in current period earnings. The Company adopted this standard as of the second quarter of 2009. Upon adoption and implementation of the standard, the Company recorded a cumulative-effect adjustment to reclassify the non-credit component of previously recognized other-than-temporary impairments from retained earnings to accumulated other comprehensive income. The cumulative-effect adjustment resulted in an increase in retained earnings of $86 million and an increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss of $56 million, net of deferred taxes of $30 million. Refer to "Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses" for further information on the Company's investment securities and other-than-temporary impairments.

Financial Guarantee Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (ASC 944-20)

In May 2008, the FASB issued accounting guidance for financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts effective prospectively as of January 1, 2009. This accounting guidance amends accounting and reporting by insurance enterprises to clarify how existing guidance applies to financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts. The accounting guidance amends the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claim liabilities, and expands disclosure requirements. Recognition and measurement of unearned premium revenue and receivable for future premiums are also amended. The accounting guidance does not apply to financial guarantee insurance contracts that are derivative instruments included within the scope of derivatives and hedging (ASC 815-15). Refer to "Note 5: Insurance Premiums" for disclosures related to premiums and "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for disclosures related to loss reserves.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Upon the adoption and implementation of the accounting guidance for financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts, the Company recognized a cumulative transition adjustment of $55 million net of tax, $83 million pre-tax, as an increase to its beginning retained earnings balance as of January 1, 2009. The cumulative transition adjustment represents the recognized changes in assets and liabilities resulting from the adoption. The following table summarizes the adjustments made to the Company's consolidated assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2009 on a pre-tax basis:

In thousands	Increase/ (Decrease)
Assets:	
Deferred acquisition costs	$ 8,731
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	313,660
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	4,563
Premiums receivable	2,287,451
Deferred income taxes, net	(27,170)
Liabilities:	
Unearned premium revenue	$ 2,381,487
Loss and LAE reserves	(174,220)
Reinsurance premiums payable	324,262

Recent Accounting Developments

Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts (ASU 2010-26)

In October 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-26, "Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944)—Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts." This amendment specifies which costs incurred in the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts should be capitalized. The new guidance is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2012 with early adoption as of January 1, 2011 permitted. The Company did not early adopt the guidance as of January 1, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance as of January 1, 2012.

Note 4: Variable Interest Entities

Structured Finance and International Insurance

Through MBIA's structured finance and international insurance segment, the Company provides credit enhancement services to issuers of obligations that may involve issuer-sponsored special purpose entities ("SPEs"). An SPE may be considered a VIE to the extent the SPE's total equity at risk is not sufficient to permit the SPE to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or its equity investors lack any one of the following characteristics (i) the power to direct the activities of the SPE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, or (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity or the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. A holder of a variable interest or interests in a VIE is required to assess whether it has a controlling financial interest, and thus is required to consolidate the entity as primary beneficiary. An assessment of a controlling financial interest identifies the primary beneficiary as the variable interest holder that has both of the following characteristics (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the VIE. An ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest is required to be performed based on any substantive changes in facts and circumstances involving the VIE and its variable interests.

The Company evaluates issuer-sponsored SPEs initially to determine if an entity is a VIE, and is required to reconsider its initial determination if certain events occur. For all entities determined to be VIEs, MBIA performs an ongoing reassessment to determine whether its guarantee to provide credit protection on obligations issued by VIEs provides the Company with a controlling financial interest. Based on its ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest, the Company determines whether a VIE is required to be consolidated or deconsolidated.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4: Variable Interest Entities (continued)

The Company makes its determination for consolidation based on a qualitative assessment of the purpose and design of a VIE, the terms and characteristics of variable interests of an entity, and the risks a VIE is designed to create and pass through to holders of variable interests. The Company generally provides credit protection on obligations issued by VIEs, and holds certain contractual rights according to the purpose and design of a VIE. The Company may have the ability to direct certain activities of a VIE depending on facts and circumstances, including the occurrence of certain contingent events, and these activities may be considered the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. The Company generally considers its guarantee of principal and interest payments of insured obligations, given nonperformance by a VIE, to be an obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. At the time the Company determines it has the ability to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity based on facts and circumstances, MBIA is deemed to have a controlling financial interest in the VIE and is required to consolidate the entity as primary beneficiary. The Company performs an ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest that may result in consolidation or deconsolidation of any VIE. Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" for information on the FASB amendment to consolidation of VIEs.

Wind-down Operations

In its asset/liability products segment, the Company invests in obligations issued by issuer-sponsored SPEs which are included in fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale. The Company evaluates issuer-sponsored SPEs to determine if the entity is a VIE. For all entities determined to be VIEs, the Company evaluates whether its investment is determined to have both of the characteristics of a controlling financial interest in the VIE. The Company performs an ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interests in issuer-sponsored VIEs based on investments held. MBIA does not have a controlling financial interest in any issuer-sponsored VIEs and is not the primary beneficiary of any issuer-sponsored VIEs. The Company's exposure to the aforementioned VIEs is limited to its investments in these entities. The asset/liability products segment includes the consolidation of one VIE that holds fixed maturity securities at fair value consisting of alternative A-paper ("Alt-A") non-agency RMBS securities. The Company formed and sponsored the VIE and is the primary beneficiary.

In the conduit segment, the Company manages and administers two multi-seller conduit SPEs ("Conduits"). The Conduits invest primarily in debt securities and fund the investments through the issuance of VIE notes and long-term debt. The liabilities and certain of the assets of the Conduits are supported by credit enhancement provided through MBIA Corp. The Conduits were designed to provide issuers an efficient source of funding for issued obligations, and to provide an opportunity for MBIA Corp. to issue financial guarantee insurance policies. The Conduits are VIEs and are consolidated by the Company as primary beneficiary.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4: Variable Interest Entities (continued)

Nonconsolidated VIEs

The following tables present the total assets of nonconsolidated VIEs in which the Company holds a variable interest as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The following tables present the Company's maximum exposure to loss for nonconsolidated VIEs as well as the value of the assets and liabilities the Company has recorded for its interest in these VIEs as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The Company has aggregated nonconsolidated VIEs based on the underlying credit exposure of the insured obligation. The nature of the Company's variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs is related to financial guarantees and insured CDSs, and any investments in obligations issued by nonconsolidated VIEs.

	December 31, 2010							
			Carrying Value of Assets			Carrying Value of Liabilities		
In millions	VIE Assets	Maximum Exposure to Loss	Investments (1)	Premiums Receivable (2)	Insurance Loss Recoverable (3)	Unearned Premium Revenue (4)	Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (5)	Derivative Liabilities (6)
Insurance:								
Global structured finance:								
Collateralized debt obligations	$ 30,628	$ 18,068	$ 126	$ 78	$ —	$ 68	$ —	$ 360
Mortgage-backed residential	56,828	18,494	71	95	2,270	93	598	3
Mortgage-backed commercial	5,547	3,138	—	2	—	2	—	—
Consumer asset-backed	11,709	6,780	19	30	—	29	—	—
Corporate asset-backed	42,380	22,468	246	325	5	340	—	—
Total global structured finance	$ 147,092	$ 68,948	$ 462	$ 530	$ 2,275	$ 532	$ 598	$ 363
Global public finance	42,370	21,201	—	225	—	280	—	—
Total insurance	$ 189,462	$ 90,149	$ 462	$ 755	$ 2,275	$ 812	$ 598	$ 363

(1)—Reported within "Investments" on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.
(2)—Reported within "Premiums receivable" on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.
(3)—Reported within "Insurance loss recoverable" on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.
(4)—Reported within "Unearned premium revenue" on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.
(5)—Reported within "Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves" on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.
(6)—Reported within "Derivative liabilities" on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4: Variable Interest Entities (continued)

	December 31, 2009							
			Carrying Value of Assets			Carrying Value of Liabilities		
In millions	VIE Assets	Maximum Exposure to Loss	Investments (1)	Premiums Receivable (2)	Insurance Loss Recoverable (3)	Unearned Premium Revenue (4)	Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (5)	Derivative Liabilities (6)
Insurance:								
Global structured finance:								
Collateralized debt obligations	$ 56,175	$ 48,399	$ 141	$ 100	$ —	$ 90	$ 148	$ 1,581
Mortgage-backed residential	74,520	26,518	190	137	2,258	137	1,141	3
Mortgage-backed commercial	6,244	3,403	—	3	—	3	—	1
Consumer asset-backed	16,186	9,568	15	47	—	44	20	—
Corporate asset-backed	55,012	30,760	275	538	5	543	—	3
Total global structured finance	$ 208,137	$ 118,648	$ 621	$ 825	$ 2,263	$ 817	$ 1,309	$ 1,588
Global public finance	41,387	19,263	—	190	—	264	—	—
Total insurance	$ 249,524	$ 137,911	$ 621	$ 1,015	$ 2,263	$ 1,081	$ 1,309	$ 1,588

(1)—Reported within “Investments” on MBIA’s consolidated balance sheets.
(2)—Reported within “Premiums receivable” on MBIA’s consolidated balance sheets.
(3)—Reported within “Insurance loss recoverable” on MBIA’s consolidated balance sheets.
(4)—Reported within “Unearned premium revenue” on MBIA’s consolidated balance sheets.
(5)—Reported within “Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves” on MBIA’s consolidated balance sheets.
(6)—Reported within “Derivative liabilities” on MBIA’s consolidated balance sheets.

The Company’s maximum exposure to loss as a result of its variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs is represented by insurance in force. Insurance in force is the maximum future payments of principal and interest that may be required under commitments to make payments on insured obligations issued by nonconsolidated VIEs, assuming a full credit event occurs. The maximum exposure to loss presented in the preceding tables is included in, and not incremental to, the insurance in force presented in “Note 16: Insurance in Force.”

Consolidated VIEs

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs are $14.1 billion and $13.1 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2010, and $4.3 billion and $3.6 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2009. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are presented separately in “Assets of consolidated variable interest entities” and “Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities.” Additional VIEs are consolidated or deconsolidated based on an ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest, when events occur or circumstances arise, and whether the ability to exercise rights that constitute power to direct activities of any VIEs are present according to the design and characteristics of these entities. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recognized a $76 million pre-tax loss on initial consolidation of additional VIEs, and recognized no impact to earnings upon deconsolidation of VIEs during the period.

Holders of insured obligations of issuer-sponsored VIEs related to the Company’s structured finance and international insurance segment do not have recourse to the general assets of MBIA. In the event of nonpayment of an insured obligation issued by a consolidated VIE, the Company is obligated to pay principal and interest, when due, on the respective insured obligation only. The Company’s exposure to consolidated VIEs is limited to the credit protection provided on insured obligations and any additional variable interests held by MBIA. Creditors of the Conduits do not have recourse to the general assets of MBIA apart from the financial guarantee insurance policies provided by MBIA on insured obligations issued by the Conduits.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 5: Insurance Premiums

The Company recognizes and measures premiums related to financial guarantee (non-derivative) insurance and reinsurance contracts in accordance with the accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company reported premiums receivable of $1.6 billion and $2.0 billion, respectively, primarily related to installment policies for which premiums will be collected over the estimated term of the contracts. Premiums receivable for an installment policy is initially measured at the present value of premiums expected to be collected over the expected period or contract period of the policy using a risk-free discount rate. Premiums receivable for policies that use the expected period of risk due to expected prepayments are adjusted in subsequent measurement periods when prepayment assumptions change using the risk-free discount rate as of the remeasurement date. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average risk-free rate used to discount future installment premiums was 3.1% and 3.0%, respectively, and the weighted average expected collection term of the premiums receivable was 9.16 years and 9.13 years, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the accretion of the premiums receivable was $48 million and $56 million, respectively, and is reported in “Scheduled premiums earned” on the Company’s consolidated statements of operations.

The Company evaluates whether any premiums receivable are uncollectible at each balance sheet date. If the Company determines that premiums are uncollectible, it records a write-off of such amounts in current earnings. The majority of the Company’s premiums receivable consists of the present values of future installment premiums that are not yet billed or due primarily from structured finance transactions. Given that premiums due to MBIA typically have priority over most other payment obligations of structured finance transactions, the Company determined that the amount of uncollectible premiums as of December 31, 2010 was insignificant.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company reported reinsurance premiums payable of $71 million and $239 million, respectively, which represents the portion of the Company’s premiums receivable that is due to reinsurers. The reinsurance premiums payable is accreted and paid to reinsurers as premiums due to MBIA are accreted and collected.

The following tables present a roll forward of the Company’s premiums receivable for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

In millions				Adjustments				
Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2009	Accounting Transition Adjustment [1]	Premium Payments Received	Premiums from New Business Written	Changes in Expected Term of Policies	Accretion of Premiums Receivable Discount	Other [2]	Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2010	Reinsurance Premiums Payable as of December 31, 2010
$ 2,021	$ (150)	$ (253)	$ 12	$ (42)	$ 48	$(47)	$ 1,589	$ 71

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.
(2)—Primarily consists of unrealized gains (losses) due to foreign currency exchange rates.

In millions				Adjustments				
Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2008	Accounting Transition Adjustment [1]	Premium Payments Received	Premiums from New Business Written	Changes in Expected Term of Policies	Accretion of Premiums Receivable Discount	Other [2]	Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2009	Reinsurance Premiums Payable as of December 31, 2009
$ 8	$ 2,288	$ (291)	$ —	$ (98)	$ 56	$ 58	$ 2,021	$ 239

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts.
(2)—Primarily consists of unrealized gains (losses) due to foreign currency exchange rates.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 5: Insurance Premiums (continued)

The following table presents the undiscounted future amount of premiums expected to be collected and the period in which those collections are expected to occur:

In millions	Expected Collection of Premiums
Three months ended:	
March 31, 2011	$ 47
June 30, 2011	65
September 30, 2011	46
December 31, 2011	56
Twelve months ended:	
December 31, 2012	189
December 31, 2013	159
December 31, 2014	139
December 31, 2015	129
Five years ended:	
December 31, 2020	496
December 31, 2025	317
December 31, 2030 and thereafter	406
Total	$ 2,049

The following table presents the unearned premium revenue balance and future expected premium earnings as of and for the periods presented:

In millions	Unearned Premium Revenue	Expected Future Premium Earnings		Accretion	Total Expected Future Premium Earnings
		Upfront	Installments		
December 31, 2010	$ 4,145				
Three months ended:					
March 31, 2011	4,032	$ 64	$ 49	$ 11	$ 124
June 30, 2011	3,922	63	47	11	121
September 30, 2011	3,815	61	46	11	118
December 31, 2011	3,711	60	44	11	115
Twelve months ended:					
December 31, 2012	3,322	230	159	41	430
December 31, 2013	2,978	212	132	38	382
December 31, 2014	2,666	196	116	35	347
December 31, 2015	2,379	180	107	32	319
Five years ended:					
December 31, 2020	1,290	687	402	122	1,211
December 31, 2025	637	408	245	74	727
December 31, 2030 and thereafter	—	361	276	76	713
Total		$2,522	$ 1,623	$ 462	$ 4,607

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves

Loss and LAE Process

The Company's insured portfolio management groups within its U.S. public finance insurance and structured finance and international insurance businesses (collectively, "IPM") monitor MBIA's outstanding insured obligations with the objective of minimizing losses. IPM meets this objective by identifying issuers that, because of deterioration in credit quality or changes in the economic, regulatory or political environment, are at a heightened risk of defaulting on debt service of obligations insured by MBIA. In such cases, IPM works with the issuer, trustee, bond counsel, servicer, underwriter and other interested parties in an attempt to alleviate or remedy the problem and avoid defaults on debt service payments. Once an obligation is insured, MBIA typically requires the issuer, servicer (if applicable) and the trustee to furnish periodic financial and asset-related information, including audited financial statements, to IPM for review. IPM also monitors publicly available information related to insured obligations. Potential problems uncovered through this review, such as poor financial results, low fund balances, covenant or trigger violations and trustee or servicer problems, or other events that could have an adverse impact on the insured obligation, could result in an immediate surveillance review and an evaluation of possible remedial actions. IPM also monitors and evaluates the impact on issuers of general economic conditions, current and proposed legislation and regulations, as well as state and municipal finances and budget developments.

Insured obligations are monitored periodically. The frequency and extent of such monitoring is based on the criteria and categories described below. Insured obligations that are judged to merit more frequent and extensive monitoring or remediation activities due to a deterioration in the underlying credit quality of the insured obligation or the occurrence of adverse events related to the underlying credit of the issuer are assigned to a surveillance category ("Caution List—Low," "Caution List—Medium," "Caution List—High," or "Classified List") depending on the extent of credit deterioration or the nature of the adverse events. IPM monitors insured obligations assigned to a surveillance category more frequently and, if needed, develops a remediation plan to address any credit deterioration.

The Company does not establish any case basis reserves for insured obligations that are assigned to "Caution List—Low," "Caution List—Medium," or "Caution List—High." In the event MBIA expects to pay a claim with respect to an insured transaction, it places the insured transaction on its "Classified List" and establishes a case basis reserve. The following provides a description of each surveillance category:

"Caution List—Low" —Includes issuers where debt service protection is adequate under current and anticipated circumstances. However, debt service protection and other measures of credit support and stability may have declined since the transaction was underwritten and the issuer is less able to withstand further adverse events. Transactions in this category generally require more frequent monitoring than transactions that do not appear within a surveillance category. IPM subjects issuers in this category to heightened scrutiny.

"Caution List—Medium" —Includes issuers where debt service protection is adequate under current and anticipated circumstances, although adverse trends have developed and are more pronounced than for "Caution List – Low." Issuers in this category may have breached one or more covenants or triggers. These issuers are more closely monitored by IPM but generally take remedial action on their own.

"Caution List—High" —Includes issuers where more proactive remedial action is needed but where no defaults on debt service payments are expected. Issuers in this category exhibit more significant weaknesses, such as low debt service coverage, reduced or insufficient collateral protection or inadequate liquidity, which could lead to debt service defaults in the future. Issuers in this category have breached one or more covenants or triggers and have not taken conclusive remedial action. Therefore, IPM adopts a remediation plan and takes more proactive remedial actions.

"Classified List" —Includes all insured obligations where MBIA has paid a claim or where a claim payment is expected. It also includes insured obligations where a significant LAE payment has been made, or is expected to be made, to mitigate a claim payment. This may include property improvements, bond purchases and commutation payments. Generally, IPM is actively remediating these credits where possible, including restructurings through legal proceedings, usually with the assistance of specialist counsel and advisors.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

In establishing case basis loss reserves, the Company calculates the present value of probability-weighted estimated loss payments, net of estimated recoveries, using a discount rate equal to the risk-free rate applicable to the currency and the weighted average remaining life of the insurance contract as required by accounting principles for financial guarantee contracts. Yields on U.S. Treasury offerings are used to discount loss reserves denominated in U.S. dollars, which represent the majority of the loss reserves. Similarly, yields on foreign government offerings are used to discount loss reserves denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. If the Company were to apply different discount rates, its case basis reserves may have been higher or lower than those established as of December 31, 2010. For example, a higher discount rate applied to expected future payments would have decreased the amount of a case basis reserve established by the Company and a lower rate would have increased the amount of a reserve established by the Company. Similarly, a higher discount rate applied to potential future recoveries would have decreased the amount of a loss recoverable established by the Company and a lower rate would have increased the amount of a loss recoverable established by the Company.

As of December 31, 2010, the majority of the Company's case basis reserves and insurance loss recoveries were related to insured RMBS transactions, which are discussed below. The Company's case basis reserves do not include estimated losses on policies insuring credit derivatives. Policies insuring credit derivative contracts are accounted for as derivatives and carried at fair value. Fair value is calculated using a price that would be paid to transfer the contract in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, the fair value of the Company's insured credit derivatives considers the price a hypothetical third-party market participant would require to assume the contract and, in general, not the price at which MBIA may settle the contract, either through litigation or other negotiations with counterparties of its contracts.

RMBS Case Basis Reserves and Recoveries

RMBS Reserves

The Company's RMBS case basis reserves as of December 31, 2010, which relate to RMBS backed by home equity lines of credit ("HELOCs") and closed-end second mortgages ("CES"), were determined through a process called the "Roll Rate Methodology". The Roll Rate Methodology is a multi-step process using a database of loan level information, a proprietary internal cash flow model and a commercially available model to estimate expected ultimate cumulative losses on insured bonds. The loss reserve estimates are based on a probability-weighted average of three scenarios of loan losses (base case, stress case and an additional stress case). In calculating ultimate cumulative losses, the Company estimates the amount of loans that are expected to be "charged-off" (deemed uncollectible by servicers of the transactions) in the future. The Company assumes that such charged-off loans have zero recovery values.

"Roll Rate" is defined as the probability that current loans become delinquent and that loans in the delinquent pipeline are charged-off. Generally, Roll Rates are calculated for the previous three months and averaged. The Company assumes that the Roll Rate for 90+ days delinquent loans is 100% except for loans within the additional stress case scenario, where the Company assumes a Roll Rate that is calculated using the actual observed average Roll Rate for 90+ day delinquent loans during the past twelve months. As of December 31, 2010, that Roll Rate used in the Company's additional stress case scenario was 97%. Roll Rates for 30-59 days delinquent loans and 60-89 days delinquent loans are calculated on a transaction specific basis. The Roll Rates are applied to the amounts in the respective delinquency buckets based upon delinquencies as of November 30, 2010 to estimate future losses from loans that are delinquent as of the current reporting period.

Roll Rates for loans that are current as of November 30, 2010 ("Current Roll to Loss") are calculated on a transaction-specific basis. A proportion of loans reported current as of November 30, 2010 is assumed to become delinquent every month, at a Current Roll to Loss rate that persists at a high level for a time and subsequently starts to decline. A key assumption in the model is the period of time in which the Company projects high levels of Current Roll to Loss to persist. In the Company's base case, the Company assumes that the Current Roll to Loss begins to decline immediately and continues to decline over the next six months to 25% of their levels as of November 2010. In the stress case, the period of elevated delinquency and loss is extended by six months. In the additional stress case, the Company assumes that the current trends in delinquencies will remain through

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

mid-2012, after which time they will revert to the base case. For example, as of November 30, 2010, if 10% of the loans are in the 30-59 day delinquent bucket, and recent performance suggests that 30% of those loans will be charged-off, the Current Roll to Loss for the transaction is 3%. In the base case, it is then assumed that the Current Roll to Loss will reduce linearly to 25% of its original value over the next six months (i.e., 3% will linearly reduce to 0.75% over the six months from December 2010 to June 2011). After that six-month period, the Company further reduces the Current Roll to Loss to 0% by early 2014 with the expectation that the performing seasoned loans and an economic recovery will eventually result in loan performance reverting to historically low levels of default. In the model, the Company assumes that all current loans that become delinquent are “charged-off” after six months of delinquency.

In addition, in the Company’s loss reserve models for transactions secured by HELOCs, the Company considered borrower draw and repayment rates. For HELOCs, the current three-month average draw rate was used to project future draws on the line. For HELOCs and transactions secured by fixed-rate CES, the three-month average conditional repayment rate was used to project voluntary principal repayments. The current loans generate excess spread which offsets the losses and reduces the payments. Cash flows also assumed a constant basis spread between floating rate assets and floating rate insured debt obligations (the difference between Prime and LIBOR interest rates, minus any applicable fees). For all transactions, cash flow models considered allocations and other structural aspects of the transactions, including managed amortization periods, rapid amortization periods and claims against MBIA Corp.’s insurance policy consistent with such policy’s terms and conditions. For loans that remain current (not delinquent) throughout the projection period, the Company assumes that voluntary prepayments occur at the average rate experienced in the most recent three-month period. In developing multiple loss scenarios, stress is applied by elongating the Current Roll to Loss rate for various periods, simulating a slower improvement in the transaction performance. The estimated net claims from the procedure above were discounted using a risk-free rate to a net present value reflecting MBIA’s general obligation to pay claims over time and not on an accelerated basis. The above assumptions represent MBIA’s best estimates of how transactions will perform over time.

The Company monitors portfolio performance on a monthly basis against projected performance, reviewing delinquencies, Roll Rates, and prepayment rates (including voluntary and involuntary). In the event of a material deviation in actual performance from projected performance, the Company would increase or decrease the case basis reserves accordingly. If actual performance were to remain at the peak levels the Company is modeling for six months longer than in the probability-weighted outcome, the addition to the case basis reserves before considering potential recoveries would be approximately $275 million.

Since the third quarter of 2009, paid claims in each month have been somewhat below that projected in the Company’s model. The Company has not modified its expectations to reflect this lower paid claims rate. The difference between actual and projected paid claims has not been significant.

The Company employs a similar approach to Alt-A transactions with limited exceptions. The three major exceptions are: 1) the timelines to charge-off depend on the delinquency bucket of a loan (e.g., a loan in the real estate owned bucket is on average liquidated more quickly than a loan in the foreclosure bucket), 2) the Company does not assume a 100% loss severity for charged-off Alt-A loans. The loss severity used for projections is the three-month average of the current loss severities for loans in an Alt-A transaction and 3) Current Roll to Loss stays at the November 30, 2010 level for five months before declining to 25% of this level over a 24 month period.

RMBS Recoveries

As of December 31, 2010, the Company recorded estimated recoveries of $2.5 billion, gross of income taxes, related to RMBS transactions. Of the total $2.5 billion in recoveries, $1.7 billion is recorded as “Insurance loss recoverable” and $835 million is recorded as “Loan repurchase commitments” within consolidated VIEs on the Company’s consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2010, the Company’s estimated recoveries, net of reinsurance and income taxes, were $1.6 billion, which was 58% of the consolidated total shareholders’ equity of MBIA, excluding preferred stock of subsidiaries, and the related statutory measure was 59% of the statutory

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

capital of MBIA Corp. These estimated recoveries relate to the Company's put-back claims of ineligible loans, which have been disputed by the loan sellers/servicers and are currently subject to litigation initiated by the Company to pursue recovery. In addition, there is a risk that the sellers/servicers or other responsible parties might not be able to satisfy their put-back obligations. While the Company believes that it will prevail in enforcing its contractual rights, there is uncertainty with respect to the ultimate outcome. Although it has been reported that government-sponsored market participants and bond insurers situated similarly to MBIA have been successful in putting back ineligible mortgages to sellers/servicers and receiving compensation and other guarantee insurers situated similarly to MBIA also have recorded expected recoveries for RMBS transaction losses, there can be no assurance that MBIA will successfully recover its contract claims.

Beginning in 2008, the Company engaged loan level forensic review consultants to re-underwrite/review a sample of the mortgage loan files underlying RMBS transactions insured by MBIA. The securitizations on which the Company has recorded losses contain well over 500,000 individual mortgages, of which over 48,000 mortgage loans were reviewed within 32 insured issues containing first and second-lien mortgage loan securitizations. The Company recorded recoveries related to 27 of these 32 issues. It is possible that the Company will review loan files within additional insured issues in the future if factors indicate that material recovery rights exist. During their review, the consultants utilized the same underwriting guidelines that the originators were to have used to qualify borrowers when originally underwriting the loans and determined that there were high proportions of ineligible mortgages within the sample. The forensic review consultants graded the individual mortgages that were sampled into an industry standard three level grading scale, defined as (i) Level 1—loans complied with specific underwriting guidelines, (ii) Level 2—loans contained some deviation from underwriting guidelines but also contained sufficient compensating factors, and (iii) Level 3—loans contained material deviation from the underwriting guidelines without any compensating factors.

Prior to the fourth quarter of 2009, the Company believed that the distribution of possible outcomes was evenly distributed around the par amount of loans reviewed that were eligible for put-back. Thus, the probability-weighted expected recovery value was equivalent to the par amount of the losses from files that were reviewed and found to have credit or credit and compliance breaches. In the fourth quarter of 2009 and subsequent, based on new information that became available, the Company estimated that it would more likely recover substantially more than the value of files already reviewed than not. Accordingly, the Company developed probability-based scenarios which were primarily based upon loan file reviews combined with extrapolation-based scenarios which included scenarios for the recoupment of expected future charge-offs from non-performing loans as well as a scenario of recovering total incurred losses. Importantly, the Company's put-back claims are not only related to non-performing loans but to any loan where representations and warranties were breached.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, two important developments transpired which have led the Company to conclude that the practice of reviewing loans for purposes of assessing put-back recoveries is no longer necessary. First, the Company has determined that a sufficient number of loans in each securitization have already been reviewed to demonstrate widespread breaches of the contractual provisions of the agreements with the sponsors. Second, the Company received a favorable decision on the sampling motion in the Countrywide litigation (MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., et al, Index No. 08-602825 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.)). That decision indicates that MBIA can present representative samples of loans from each of the securitizations at issue in the case to establish its causes of action, including its breach-of-contract claims.

As a result of the above developments, the Company revised its put-back recovery scenarios in the fourth quarter of 2010. The Company replaced prior scenarios that were primarily based on loan file reviews with probability-based scenarios primarily based on the percentage of incurred losses the Company expects to collect. The Company's recovery estimates are based on five scenarios that include full recovery of its incurred losses and limited/reduced recoveries due to litigation delays and risks and/or potential financial distress of the sellers/servicers. Probabilities are assigned across these scenarios, with most of the probability weight on partial recovery scenarios. However, based on the Company's assessment of the strength of its contract claims, the Company believes it is entitled to collect the full amount of its incurred losses, which totaled $4.4 billion as of December 31, 2010.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The Company has developed estimates of breach rates primarily based upon loans with credit breaches or credit and compliance breaches because the Company believes that loans with these types of breaches are not judgmental and cannot be cured. The results of the loan file reviews across all insured issues have indicated breach rates in these categories in excess of 80%. Breach rates were determined by dividing the number of loans that contained credit and/or credit and compliance breaches by the total number of loans reviewed for a particular transaction.

The Company has not recognized potential recoveries related to sellers/servicers that MBIA has determined did not have sufficient capital and resources to honor their obligations. The Company assesses the potential financial distress of the sellers/servicers using external credit ratings and other factors. The impact of such factors on cash flows related to expected recoveries is incorporated into the Company's probability-weighted scenarios. The indicative scenarios and related probabilities assigned to each scenario based on the Company's judgment about their relative likelihoods of being realized are used to develop a distribution of possible outcomes. The sum of the probabilities assigned to all scenarios is 100%. Expected cash inflows from recoveries are discounted using the current risk-free rate associated with the underlying transaction, which ranged from 2.11% to 3.45%, depending upon the transaction's expected average life.

The Company's potential recoveries are typically based on either salvage rights, the rights conferred to MBIA through the transactional documents (inclusive of the insurance agreement), or subrogation rights embedded within financial guarantee insurance policies. The RMBS transactions with respect to which MBIA has estimated put-back recoveries provide the Company with such rights. Expected salvage and subrogation recoveries, as well as recoveries from other remediation efforts, reduce the Company's claim liability. Once a claim payment has been made, the claim liability has been satisfied and MBIA's right to recovery is no longer considered an offset to future expected claim payments, but is recorded as a salvage asset. The amount of recoveries recorded by the Company is limited to paid claims plus the present value of projected future claim payments. As claim payments are made, the recorded amount of potential recoveries may exceed the remaining amount of claim liability for a given policy. As of December 31, 2010, the expected value of recoveries related to RMBS paid claims reported in "Insurance loss recoverable" was $1.7 billion. Additionally, $835 million was recorded as "Loan repurchase commitments" within consolidated VIEs.

To date, sellers/servicers have not substituted loans which MBIA has put back, and the amount of loans repurchased has been insignificant. The unsatisfactory resolution of these put-backs has led MBIA to initiate litigation against five of the sellers/servicers to enforce their obligations. The Company has alleged several causes of action in its complaints, including breach of contract, fraudulent inducement and indemnification. MBIA's aggregate $2.5 billion of estimated potential recoveries do not include damages from causes of action other than breach of contract. Irrespective of amounts recorded in its financial statements, MBIA is seeking to recover the full amount of its incurred losses and other damages. Currently, MBIA has received four decisions with regard to the motions to dismiss the Company's claims, all of which have denied the defendants' motions to dismiss, allowing each of the cases to proceed on, at minimum, the fraud and breach-of-contract claims. All of these decisions are being appealed. The motion to dismiss in the fifth case has just been filed. Additional information on the status of these litigations can be found in the "Recovery Litigation" discussion within "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies."

The Company's assessment of the recovery outlook for insured RMBS issues is principally based on the following factors:

1. the strength of the Company's existing contract claims related to ineligible loan substitution/repurchase obligations;
2. the improvement in the financial strength of issuers due to mergers and acquisitions and/or government assistance, which should facilitate their ability to comply with required loan repurchase/substitution obligations. The Company is not aware of any provisions that explicitly preclude or limit the successors' obligations to honor the obligations of the original sponsor. The Company's assessment of any credit risk associated with these sponsors (or their successors) is reflected in the Company's probability-weighted potential recovery scenarios;

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

3. evidence of loan repurchase/substitution compliance by sellers/servicers for put-back requests made by other harmed parties with respect to ineligible loans; this factor is further enhanced by (i) Bank of America's disclosure that it has resolved $8.0 billion of repurchase requests in the fourth quarter of 2010; (ii) the recent Fannie Mae settlements announced on December 23, 2010 with Ally Bank and with Bank of America (which also involved Freddie Mac) announced on December 31, 2010, and (iii) the Company's settlement agreement entered into on July 16, 2010 between MBIA Corp. and the sponsor of several MBIA-insured mortgage loan securitizations in which MBIA Corp. received a payment in exchange for a release relating to its representation and warranty claims against the sponsor. This settlement also resolves all of MBIA's representation and warranty claims against the sponsor on mutually beneficial terms and is substantially consistent with the recoveries previously recorded by the Company related to these exposures;
4. the favorable outcome for MBIA on defendants' motions to dismiss in the actions captioned MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., et al, Index No. 08-602825 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.) and MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Residential Funding Co., LLC, Index No. 603552/08 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.), MBIA v GMAC and MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Credit Suisse Securities where the respective courts each allowed MBIA's fraud claims against the Countrywide, RFC, GMAC and Credit Suisse Securities defendants to proceed;
5. the favorable outcome for MBIA on its motion to present evidence of Countrywide's liability and damages through the introduction of a statistically valid random sample of loans rather than on a loan-by-loan basis; and
6. loan repurchase reserves which have been publicly disclosed by certain sellers/servicers to cover such obligations.

The Company will continue to consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including the factors described above, in developing its assumptions on expected cash inflows, probability of potential recoveries (including the outcome of litigation) and recovery period. The estimated amount and likelihood of potential recoveries are expected to be revised and supplemented as developments in the pending litigation proceedings occur or new litigation is initiated. While the Company believes it will be successful in realizing recoveries from contractual and other claims, the ultimate amounts recovered may be materially different from those recorded by the Company given the inherent uncertainty of the manner of resolving the claims (e.g., litigation) and the assumptions used in the required estimation process for accounting purposes which are based, in part, on judgments and other information that are not easily corroborated by historical data or other relevant benchmarks.

All of the Company's policies insuring RMBS for which litigation has been initiated against sellers/servicers are in the form of financial guarantee insurance contracts. The Company has not recorded a gain contingency with respect to pending litigation.

Loss and LAE Activity

The Company's losses and LAE for the year ended December 31, 2010 are presented in the following table:

In millions	Non-RMBS	RMBS	Total
Losses and LAE related to payments	$ 779	$ 659	$ 1,438
Recoveries of actual and expected payments	(537)	(656)	(1,193)
Gross losses incurred	242	3	245
Reinsurance	(7)	(6)	(13)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 235	$ (3)	$ 232

During 2010, the Company incurred $232 million of loss and LAE expenses, which was primarily driven by ABS CDO transactions and U.S. public finance transactions. Loss and LAE expenses related to ABS CDOs was $118 million, after the elimination of a $71 million expense as a result of consolidating VIEs, and was driven by continued credit deterioration within the sector. Loss and LAE expenses related to U.S. public finance

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

transactions was $73 million and principally related to three housing transactions, two student loan transactions, a not-for-profit transaction and a health care transaction. These losses were partially offset by a net benefit of $3 million related to RMBS transactions, which is net of the elimination of a $60 million net benefit as a result of consolidating VIEs. The $656 million of RMBS recoveries of actual and expected payments in the preceding table comprised $609 million in actual and expected recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgages included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages and $47 million related to excess interest cash flows within the securitizations. Current period changes in the Company's estimate of potential recoveries may impact the amount recorded as an asset for insurance loss recoverable, the amount of expected recoveries on unpaid losses netted against the gross loss and LAE reserve liability, or both.

Total paid losses, net of reinsurance and collections, for the year ended December 31, 2010 was $1.1 billion, after eliminating $42 million of net payments made on behalf of consolidated VIEs. Of the $1.1 billion of paid losses, $1.0 billion related to insured RMBS transactions, after eliminating $418 million of net payments made on behalf of consolidated VIEs. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the increase in insurance loss recoverable related to paid losses totaled $829 million, after eliminating $19 million of recoveries related to VIEs, and were primarily related to insured RMBS transactions.

The following table provides information about the financial guarantees and related claim liability included in each of MBIA's surveillance categories as of December 31, 2010:

	Surveillance Categories				
$ in millions	Caution List Low	Caution List Medium	Caution List High	Classified List	Total
Number of policies	199	43	12	179	433
Number of issues [1]	40	26	12	110	188
Remaining weighted average contract period (in years)	9.4	6.9	9.1	9.4	9.2
Gross insured contractual payments outstanding [2]:					
Principal	$5,041	$1,419	$1,446	$11,190	$19,096
Interest	3,439	536	746	6,132	10,853
Total	$8,480	$1,955	$2,192	$17,322	$29,949
Gross claim liability	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,692	$ 2,692
Less:					
Gross potential recoveries	—	—	—	4,045	4,045
Discount, net	—	—	—	27	27
Net claim liability (recoverable)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (1,380)	$ (1,380)
Unearned premium revenue	$ 148	$ 16	$ 72	$ 141	$ 377

(1)— An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.
(2)— Represents contractual principal and interest payments due by the issuer of the obligations insured by MBIA.

The gross claim liability of $2.7 billion reported in the preceding table represents the Company's estimate of undiscounted probability-weighted future claim payments, which primarily relate to insured RMBS transactions. The gross potential recoveries of $4.0 billion reported in the preceding table represent the Company's estimate of undiscounted probability-weighted recoveries of actual claim payments and recoveries of estimated future claim payments, and also primarily relate to insured RMBS transactions. Both amounts reflect the elimination of claim liabilities and potential recoveries related to VIEs consolidated by the Company.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The following table provides information about the financial guarantees and related claim liability included in each of MBIA's surveillance categories as of December 31, 2009:

	Surveillance Categories				
$ in millions	Caution List Low	Caution List Medium	Caution List High	Classified List	Total
Number of policies	217	79	19	129	444
Number of issues [1]	51	30	15	95	191
Remaining weighted average contract period (in years)	10.4	11.5	5.5	8.0	8.8
Gross insured contractual payments outstanding [2] :					
Principal	$ 7,081	$2,581	$1,806	$14,639	$26,107
Interest	4,786	2,111	380	5,887	13,164
Total	$11,867	$4,692	$2,186	$20,526	$39,271
Gross claim liability	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,750	$ 2,750
Less:					
Gross potential recoveries	—	—	—	3,380	3,380
Discount, net	—	—	—	42	42
Net claim liability (recoverable)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (672)	$ (672)
Unearned premium revenue	$ 247	$ 43	$ 27	$ 113	$ 430

(1)—An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.
(2)—Represents contractual principal and interest payments due by the issuer of the obligations insured by MBIA.

The gross claim liability of $2.8 billion and gross potential recoveries of $3.4 billion reported in the preceding table primarily relate to insured RMBS transactions.

The following table provides the components of the Company's insurance loss reserves and recoverables for insured obligations within MBIA's classified list as reported on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The loss reserves (claim liability) and insurance claim loss recoverable included in the following table represent the present value of the probability-weighted future claim payments and recoveries reported in the preceding tables.

	As of December 31,	
In millions	2010	2009
Loss reserves (claim liability)	$ 1,059	$ 1,510
LAE reserves	70	70
Loss and LAE reserves	$ 1,129	$ 1,580
Insurance claim loss recoverable	$(2,531)	$(2,413)
LAE insurance loss recoverable	—	(32)
Insurance loss recoverable	$(2,531)	$(2,445)
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	$ 14	$ 47
Reinsurance recoverable on LAE reserves	1	2
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	—	13
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	$ 15	$ 62

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

Loss and LAE reserves of $1.1 billion include $2.0 billion of reserves for expected future payments offset by expected recoveries of such future payments of $896 million. The insurance loss recoverable reported in the preceding table primarily relates to estimated recoveries of payments made by the Company resulting from ineligible mortgage loans in certain insured second-lien residential mortgage loan securitizations that are subject to a contractual obligation by the sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace the ineligible mortgage loans and expected future recoveries on RMBS transactions resulting from expected excess spread generated by performing loans in such transactions. The Company estimates that MBIA will be reimbursed for the majority of its potential recoveries related to ineligible mortgage loans, which represent the majority of the Company's insurance loss recoverable, by year end 2012.

With respect to the Company's RMBS exposure, before the elimination of amounts related to consolidated VIEs, the Company had 44 insured issues designated as "Classified List" with gross principal and interest payments outstanding of $10.2 billion and $4.2 billion, respectively. The gross claim liability and gross potential recoveries related to these 44 issues were $1.5 billion and $4.3 billion, respectively. The Company has performed loan file reviews on 30 of the 44 issues and recorded recoveries on 27 of those 30 issues that included loan file reviews. As of December 31, 2010, the 27 insured issues, those for which the Company performed loan file reviews and recorded recoveries, had gross principal and interest payments outstanding of $8.9 billion and $3.6 billion, respectively. The gross claim liability and gross potential recoveries related to the 27 issues were $1.2 billion and $4.2 billion, respectively. The gross potential recoveries of $4.2 billion include estimated recoveries based on the Company's incurred loss to date.

The following tables present changes in the Company's loss and LAE reserve for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Changes in the loss and LAE reserve attributable to the accretion of the claim liability discount, changes in discount rates, changes in assumptions, changes in the timing and amounts of estimated payments and recoveries, and changes in LAE are recorded in "Losses and loss adjustment" expenses in the Company's statement of operations. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average risk-free rate used to discount the Company's loss reserve (claim liability) was 2.73% and 3.14%, respectively. LAE reserves are expected to be settled within a one year period and are not discounted.

In millions	Changes in Loss and LAE Reserve for the Year Ended December 31, 2010									
Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2009	Accounting Transition Adjustment [1]	Loss Payments for Cases with Reserves	Accretion of Claim Liability Discount	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Payments	Changes in Amount of Net Payments	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in Unearned Premium Revenue	Change in LAE Reserves	Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2010
$ 1,580	$ (364)	$ (1,046)	$ 8	$ 28	$ 39	$ (3)	$ 914	$ (28)	$ 1	$ 1,129

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.

The decrease in gross loss and LAE reserves reflected in the preceding table was primarily due to a decrease in reserves related to payment activity and an adjustment of $364 million related to the adoption of the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs. Offsetting these were changes in assumptions of $914 million due to additional defaults and charge-offs of ineligible mortgage loans in insured RMBS issues outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

In millions	Changes in Loss and LAE Reserve for the Year Ended December 31, 2009									
Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2008	Accounting Transition Adjustment [1]	Loss Payments for Cases with Reserves	Accretion of Claim Liability Discount	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Payments	Changes in Amount of Net Payments	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in Unearned Premium Revenue	Change in LAE Reserves	Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2009
$ 1,558	$ (183)	$ (2,274)	$ 5	$ (19)	$ 285	$ 105	$ 2,084	$ (43)	$ 62	$ 1,580

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts as described in "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements."

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The increase in gross loss and LAE reserves reflected in the preceding table was primarily due to changes in assumptions of $2.1 billion due to additional defaults and charge-offs of ineligible mortgage loans in insured RMBS issues that were primarily outstanding as of December 31, 2008. Offsetting this was a decrease in reserves of $2.3 billion related to payment activity.

The following table presents changes in the Company's insurance loss recoverable and changes in recoveries on unpaid losses reported within the Company's claim liability for the year ended December 31, 2010. Changes in insurance loss recoverable attributable to the accretion of the discount on the recoverable, changes in discount rates, changes in assumptions, changes in the timing and amounts of estimated collections and changes in LAE are recorded in "Losses and loss adjustment" expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

		Changes in Insurance Loss Recoverable and Recoveries on Unpaid Losses for the Year Ended December 31, 2010									
In millions	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2009	Accounting Transition Adjustment [1]	Collections for Cases with Recoveries	Accretion of Recoveries	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Collections	Changes in Amount of Collections	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in LAE Recoveries	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2010
Insurance Loss Recoverable	$ 2,445	$ (594)	$ (81)	$ 36	$ (10)	$ 33	$ (56)	$ 790	$ (32)	$ 2,531
Recoveries on Unpaid Losses	831	(215)	—	15	(1)	—	(8)	259	15	896
Total	$ 3,276	$ (809)	$ (81)	$ 51	$ (11)	$ 33	$ (64)	$ 1,049	$ (17)	$ 3,427

[1] —Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.

The Company's insurance loss recoverable in the preceding table increased $86 million primarily due to changes in assumptions driven by estimates of potential recoveries primarily on issues outstanding as of December 31, 2009 resulting from ineligible mortgages included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages, offset by a decrease due to the adoption of the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs. Recoveries on unpaid losses increased by $65 million primarily due to changes in assumptions offset by a decrease due to the adoption of the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.

The following table presents changes in the Company's insurance loss recoverable for the year ended December 31, 2009.

		Changes in Insurance Loss Recoverable for the Year Ended December 31, 2009							
In millions	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2008	Collections for Cases with Recoveries	Accretion of Recoveries	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Collections	Changes in Amount of Collections	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in LAE Recoveries	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2009
Insurance Loss Recoverable	$ 459	$ (59)	$ 13	$ (61)	$ 1	$ —	$ 2,060	$ 32	$ 2,445

The insurance loss recoverable in the preceding table increased by $2.0 billion primarily driven by an increase in changes in assumptions from estimates of potential recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgages included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The following table presents the Company's total estimated recoveries from ineligible mortgage loans included in certain insured first and second-lien mortgage loan securitizations. The total estimated recoveries from ineligible loans of $2.5 billion as of December 31, 2010 includes $1.7 billion recorded as "Insurance loss recoverable" and $835 million recorded as "Loan repurchase commitments" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

In millions Total Estimated Recoveries from Ineligible Loans as of December 31, 2009	Accretion of Future Collections	Changes in Discount Rates	Recoveries (Collections)	Changes in Assumptions	Total Estimated Recoveries from Ineligible Loans as of December 31, 2010
$ 1,575	$ 51	$ 21	$ (67)	$ 937	$ 2,517

The $937 million of changes in assumptions in the preceding table primarily resulted from probability-weighted scenarios as described within the preceding "RMBS Recoveries" section.

Remediation actions may involve, among other things, waivers or renegotiations of financial covenants or triggers, waivers of contractual provisions, the granting of consents, transfer of servicing, consideration of restructuring plans, acceleration, security or collateral enforcement, actions in bankruptcy or receivership, litigation and similar actions. The types of remedial actions pursued are based on the insured obligation's risk type and the nature and scope of the event giving rise to the remediation. As part of any such remedial actions, MBIA seeks to improve its security position and to obtain concessions from the issuer of the insured obligation. From time to time, the issuer of an MBIA-insured obligation may, with the consent of MBIA, restructure the insured obligation by extending the term, increasing or decreasing the par amount or decreasing the related interest rate, with MBIA insuring the restructured obligation.

Costs associated with remediating insured obligations assigned to the Company's "Caution List—Low," "Caution List—Medium," "Caution List—High" and "Classified List" are recorded as LAE. LAE is recorded as part of the Company's provision for its loss reserves and included in "Losses and loss adjustment" expense on the Company's consolidated statement of operations. The following table presents the expenses (gross and net of reinsurance) related to remedial actions for insured obligations:

In millions	Years ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008
Loss adjustment expense incurred, gross	$ 91	$ 270	$ 20
Loss adjustment expense incurred, net	$ 86	$ 259	$ (7)

Credit Impairments Related to Structured CMBS Pools and CRE CDOs Accounted for as Derivatives

Most of the structured CMBS pools and CRE CDOs insured by MBIA are accounted for as insured credit derivatives and are carried at their fair values in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The fair value of an insured derivative contract will be influenced by a variety of market and transaction-specific factors that may be unrelated to potential future claim payments. In the absence of credit impairments, or the termination of derivatives at losses, the cumulative unrealized losses recorded from fair valuing insured derivatives should reverse before or at the maturity of the contracts.

Since insured credit derivatives have similar terms, conditions, risks, and economic profiles to financial guarantee insurance policies, they are evaluated for economic impairment periodically in the same way that loss and LAE reserves are estimated for financial guarantee insurance policies. Credit impairments on insured derivatives represent the present value of estimated expected future claim payments, net of recoveries, for such transactions using a discount rate of 5.93%, the same rate used to calculate statutory loss reserves. These credit impairments may differ from the fair values recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements. Although the Company's statement of operations includes the changes in the fair values of these transactions, the Company regards the changes in credit impairment estimates as critical information for investors as it provides information about loss payments the Company expects to make.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the aggregate credit impairment on structured CMBS pools and CRE CDO portfolios was estimated to be $1.1 billion. The impairment is estimated using the Company's loss reserve methodology, determined as the present value of the probability–weighted potential future losses, net of estimated recoveries, across multiple scenarios as described below. Although the pace of increases in the delinquency rate has slowed and many loans are being modified, liquidations have taken place. Some loans were liquidated with minimal losses of 1% to 2% while others experienced near complete losses. These have led to losses in the CMBS market and, in many cases, have resulted in reductions of enhancement to the individual CMBS bonds within the structured CMBS pools insured by MBIA. In a few cases, these losses have resulted in minimal deductible erosion in certain insured transactions. Bond level enhancement and pool level deductibles are structural features intended to mitigate losses to the Company. As that protection is eroded, impairments increase even in the absence of significant further collateral deterioration.

In the CRE CDO portfolio, transaction specific structures require managers to report reduced enhancement according to certain guidelines which often include downgrades even when the bond is still performing. Because of this, as well as additional collateral defaults, reported enhancement has been reduced significantly in some CRE CDOs. However, because of this many of the CRE CDO positions are amortizing more quickly than originally expected as most or all interest that would have been allocated to more junior classes within the CDO has been diverted and redirected to pay down the senior most classes insured by MBIA.

The Company has developed multiple scenarios to consider the range of potential outcomes in the CRE market and their impact on MBIA. The approaches require substantial judgments about the future performance of the underlying loans. The first approach considers the range of commutations achieved in the course of 2010, which included commutations of nineteen structured CMBS pools and CRE CDO policies totaling $7.0 billion of gross insured exposure. Additionally, one structured CMBS pool with $1.0 billion of gross insured exposure was contractually terminated. This approach results in an estimated price to commute the remaining policies with price estimates based on this experience. The second approach considers current delinquency rates and uses current and projected net operating income ("NOI") and capitalization rates ("Cap Rates") to project losses under two scenarios. In the first scenario, NOI and Cap Rates remain flat with no improvement over the remaining life of the loans (often six to seven more years). In the second scenario, loans are stratified by size with larger loans being valued utilizing lower Cap Rates than for smaller loans. This scenario also assumes that Cap Rates and NOIs remain flat for the near term and then begin to improve slowly. Additionally, in this scenario, any loan with a balance greater than $75 million with a debt service coverage ratio less than 1.0x or that was reported as being in any stage of delinquency, was reviewed individually so that performance and loss severity could be more accurately determined. Specific loan level assumptions for this large loan subset were then incorporated into this scenario.

A third approach stratifies loans into debt service coverage buckets and uses default probabilities implied by a third-party default study for each bucket to project defaults. The implied defaults are converted into losses using a loss severity assumption. This approach relies on year-end financial statements at the property level. In modeling these scenarios, the Company has received financial statements for 2009 or later on approximately 84% of the properties in the pools. As the Company continues to see more current market performance statistics regarding modifications and liquidations in this cycle, the Company will continue to de-emphasize this more actuarial-based approach and focus more on those scenarios which best reflect current market observations.

A fourth approach stratifies loans into buckets based on delinquency status (including a "current" bucket) and utilizes recent Roll Rates actually experienced within each of the commercial mortgage-backed index ("CMBX") series in order to formulate an assumption to predict future delinquencies. Ultimately, this generates losses over a projected time horizon based on the assumption that loss severities will remain at the peak level for a given time period and then decrease over time. This approach was applied in two scenarios. In the first scenario, the Company assumes that 90% of the loans greater than 90 days delinquent (and those projected to roll into late stage delinquency from the current and lesser stage levels of delinquency) are liquidated. In the second scenario, the Company assumes that 75% of these loans are liquidated and that 25% are modified and returned to current. These estimates are based on the levels of modifications that took place in the fixed-rate conduit universe in 2010. Whether CMBS collateral is included in a structured pool or in a CRE CDO, the Company believes the modeling related to the

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

underlying bond should be the same. Additionally for one of the transactions, small allocations of other collateral were included (specifically Real Estate Investment Trust debt and RMBS/ABS). This collateral was modeled in keeping with protocol used for modeling other asset classes, including multi-sector CDOs.

The loss severities projected by these scenarios vary widely, from moderate to substantial losses. The Company assigns a wide range of probabilities to these scenarios, with lower severity scenarios being weighted more heavily than higher severity scenarios. This reflects the view that liquidations will continue to be mitigated by loan extensions and modifications, and that property values and NOIs have bottomed for many sectors and markets in the U.S. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the probability-weighted loss estimate was $1.1 billion. If macroeconomic stress escalates or there is a “double dip” recession, higher delinquencies, higher levels of liquidations of delinquent loans and higher severities of loss upon liquidation, MBIA may incur substantial additional losses.

Actual losses will be a function of the proportion of loans in the pools that are foreclosed and liquidated and the loss severities associated with those liquidations. If the deductibles in the Company’s insured transactions and underlying referenced CMBS transactions are fully eroded, additional property level losses upon foreclosures and liquidations could result in substantial losses for MBIA. Since foreclosures and liquidations have only recently begun to take place during this economic cycle, particularly for larger loans and assets, ultimate loss rates remain uncertain.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments reported on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	As of December 31, 2010		As of December 31, 2009	
In millions	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Assets:				
Investments held as available-for-sale and held at fair value	$ 11,668	$ 11,668	$ 12,576	$ 12,576
Other investments	259	259	255	255
Cash and cash equivalents	366	366	803	803
Receivable for investments sold	8	8	18	18
Derivative assets:				
Insured derivatives	0	0	756	756
Non-insured derivatives	4	4	110	110
Total derivative assets	4	4	866	866
Assets of consolidated VIEs:				
Cash	764	764	—	—
Investments held-to-maturity	4,188	3,909	3,132	2,800
Fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale	190	190	516	516
Fixed-maturity securities at fair value	5,241	5,241	128	128
Loans receivable	2,183	2,183	482	482
Loan repurchase commitments	835	835	—	—
Derivative assets	699	699	—	—
Liabilities:				
Investment agreements	2,005	2,172	2,726	2,836
Medium-term notes	1,740	766	2,285	1,008
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	471	454	502	475
Short-term debt	65	65	18	18
Long-term debt	1,851	1,155	2,224	1,206
Payable for investments purchased	2	2	16	16
Derivative liabilities:				
Insured derivatives	4,375	4,375	4,583	4,583
Non-insured derivatives	242	242	11	11
Total derivative liabilities	4,617	4,617	4,594	4,594
Warrants	58	58	28	28
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:				
Variable interest entity notes	10,590	10,285	3,180	2,754
Long-term debt	360	340	433	327
Derivative liabilities	2,104	2,104	9	9
Financial Guarantees:				
Gross	5,275	3,906	6,535	4,777
Ceded	112	48	420	246

Valuation Techniques

Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value and included in the preceding table are described below. The Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value have been categorized according to the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fixed-Maturity Securities (including short-term investments) Held as Available-For-Sale and Fixed-Maturity Securities Held at Fair Value

U.S. Treasury and government agency —U.S. Treasury securities are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets. The fair value of U.S. Treasuries is based on live trading feeds. U.S. Treasury securities are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Government agency securities include debentures and other agency mortgage pass-through certificates as well as to-be-announced ("TBA") securities. TBA securities are liquid and have quoted market prices based on live data feeds. Fair value of mortgage pass-through certificates is obtained via a simulation model, which considers different rate scenarios and historical activity to calculate a spread to the comparable TBA security. Government agency securities generally use market-based and observable inputs. As such, these securities are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Foreign governments —Foreign government obligations are generally valued based on quoted market prices in active markets, and are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. When quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, cross-currency basis index spreads, and country credit spreads for structures similar to the financial instrument in terms of issuer, maturity and seniority. These financial instruments are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Bonds that contain significant inputs that are not observable are categorized as Level 3.

Corporate obligations —Corporate obligations are valued using recently executed transaction prices or quoted market prices where observable. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, CDS spreads for similar instruments, and diversity scores. Corporate obligations are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy or categorized in Level 3 when significant inputs are unobservable. Corporate obligations are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy when quoted market prices in an active market for identical financial instruments are available.

Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities —MBS and ABS are valued using recently executed transaction prices. When position-specific quoted prices are not available, MBS and ABS are valued based on quoted prices for similar securities. If quoted prices are not available, MBS and ABS are valued using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, spreads, prepayments and volatilities, and categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. MBS and ABS are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy when significant inputs are unobservable.

State and municipal bonds —State and municipal bonds are valued using recently executed transaction prices, quoted prices or valuation models based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, bond or CDS spreads, and volatility. State and municipal bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, or categorized in Level 3 when significant inputs are unobservable.

Investments Held-To-Maturity

The fair values of investments held-to-maturity are determined using recently executed transaction prices or quoted prices when available. When position-specific quoted prices are not available, fair values of investments held-to-maturity are based on quoted prices of similar securities. When quoted prices for similar investments are not available, fair values are based on valuation models using observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, and bond spreads of similar securities.

Other Investments

Other investments include the Company's interest in equity securities. Fair values of other investments are determined by using quoted prices, or valuation models that use market-based and observable inputs. Other investments are categorized in Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivable for Investments Sold and Payable for Investments Purchased

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivable for investments sold and payable for investments purchased approximates fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments.

Loans Receivable at Fair Value

Loans receivable at fair value comprise loans held by consolidated VIEs consisting of residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans and other whole business loans. Fair values of residential mortgage loans are determined using quoted prices for MBS with similar characteristics and adjusted for the fair values of the financial guarantee obligations provided by MBIA Corp. on the related MBS. Fair values of commercial mortgage loans are valued based on quoted prices of similar collateralized MBS. Loans receivable at fair value are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Loan Repurchase Commitments

Loan repurchase commitments are obligations owed by the sellers/servicers of mortgage loans to RMBS trusts consolidated under the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs. This asset represents the rights of the trusts against the sellers/servicers for representations and warranties that the securitized residential mortgage loans sold to the trust comply with stated underwriting guidelines and for the sellers/servicers to cure, replace, or repurchase mortgage loans that fail to comply. Fair value measurements of loan repurchase commitments represent the amounts owed by the sellers/servicers to the trusts. Loan repurchase commitments are not securities and no quoted prices or comparable market transaction information are observable or available. Loan repurchase commitments at fair value are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Fair values of loan repurchase commitments are determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on observable inputs including:

- estimates of future cash flows for the asset;
- expectations about possible variations in the amount and/or timing of the cash flows representing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows;
- time value of money, represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets;
- the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows (risk premium); and
- other case-specific factors that would be considered by market participants.

Refer to the discussion of “RMBS Recoveries” within “Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves” for a further description of how these estimates of future cash flows for the assets are determined, as well as the additional risk margins and discounts applied.

Investment Agreements

The fair values of investment agreements are determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on observable interest rates currently being offered for similar agreements with comparable maturity dates. Investment agreements contain collateralization and termination agreements that substantially mitigate the nonperformance risk of the Company.

Medium-Term Notes

The fair values of MTNs are determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on inputs including observable interest rates currently being offered for similar notes with comparable maturity dates, and nonperformance risk. Nonperformance risk is determined using the Company’s own credit spreads.

The Company has elected to record four MTNs at fair value. Fair values of such notes are determined using quoted market prices or discounted cash flow techniques. Significant inputs into the valuation include yield curves and spreads to the swap curve. As these notes are not actively traded, certain significant inputs (e.g., spreads to the swap curve) are unobservable. MTNs are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Variable Interest Entity Notes

The fair values of VIE notes are determined based on recently executed transaction prices or quoted prices where observable. When position-specific quoted prices are not observable, fair values are based on quoted prices of similar securities. Fair values based on quoted prices of similar securities may be adjusted for factors unique to the securities, including any credit enhancement. When observable quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined based on discounted cash flow techniques of the underlying collateral using observable inputs including interest rate yield curves and bond spreads of similar securities. VIE notes are categorized in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The fair values of securities sold under agreements to repurchase are determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on observable inputs including interest rates on similar repurchase agreements. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase include term reverse repurchase agreements that contain credit enhancement provisions including over-collateralization agreements to sufficiently mitigate the nonperformance risk of the Company.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consists of notes, debentures, surplus notes and floating rate liquidity loans. The fair value of long-term notes, debentures and surplus notes are estimated based on quoted prices for the identical or similar securities. The fair value for floating rate liquidity loans are determined using discounted cash flow techniques of the underlying collateral pledged to the specific loans, as these loans are non-recourse and fully backed by a pool of underlying assets.

Derivatives—Asset/Liability Products

The asset/liability products business has entered into derivative transactions primarily consisting of interest rate, cross currency, credit default and principal protection guarantees. Fair values of OTC derivatives are determined using valuation models based on observable inputs, nonperformance risk of the Company's own credit and nonperformance risk of the counterparties. Observable and market-based inputs include interest rate yields, credit spreads and volatilities. These derivatives are categorized in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The Company has policies and procedures in place regarding counterparties, including review and approval of the counterparty and the Company's exposure limit, collateral posting requirements, collateral monitoring and margin calls on collateral. The Company manages counterparty credit risk on an individual counterparty basis through master netting arrangements covering derivative transactions in the asset/liability products and corporate segments. These agreements allow the Company to contractually net amounts due from a counterparty with those amounts due to such counterparty when certain triggering events occur. The Company only executes swaps under master netting agreements, which typically contain mutual credit downgrade provisions that generally provide the ability to require assignment or termination in the event either the Company or the counterparty is downgraded below a specified credit rating. The netting agreements minimize the potential for losses related to credit exposure and thus serve to mitigate the Company's nonperformance risk under these derivatives.

In certain cases, the Company also manages credit risk through collateral agreements that give the Company the right to hold or the obligation to provide collateral when the current market value of derivative contracts exceeds an exposure threshold. Under these arrangements, the Company may receive or provide U.S. Treasury and other highly rated securities or cash to secure the derivative. The delivery of high-quality collateral can minimize credit exposure and mitigate the potential for nonperformance risk impacting the fair values of the derivatives.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Derivatives—Insurance

The derivative contracts insured by MBIA cannot be legally traded and generally do not have observable market prices. MBIA Corp. determines the fair values of insured credit derivatives using valuation models. These models include the Binomial Expansion Technique ("BET") model and an internally developed model referred to as the "Direct Price Model." For a limited number of other insured credit derivatives, fair values are determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and a dual-default model, depending on the type and structure of the contract. The valuation of insured derivatives includes the impact of its own credit standing. All of these derivatives are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as their fair value is derived using significant unobservable inputs.

Description of MBIA's Insured Derivatives

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had $110.2 billion of gross par outstanding on insured derivatives. The majority of MBIA's insured derivatives are "credit derivatives" that reference structured pools of cash securities and CDS. The Company generally insured the most senior liabilities of such transactions and, at transaction closing, the Company's exposure generally had more subordination than needed to achieve triple-A ratings from credit rating agencies (referred to as "Super Triple-A" exposure). The collateral backing the Company's insured derivatives was cash securities and CDS referencing primarily corporate, asset-backed, residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, CRE loans, and CDO securities. As of December 31, 2010, the gross par outstanding of the Company's insured credit derivatives totaled $99.5 billion. The remaining $10.7 billion of gross par outstanding on insured derivatives as of December 31, 2010 primarily related to insured "interest rate" and "inflation-linked" swaps for which the Company has insured counterparty credit risk.

Most of MBIA's insured CDS contracts require MBIA to make payments for losses of the principal outstanding under the contracts when losses on the underlying referenced collateral exceed a predetermined deductible. MBIA's gross par outstanding and maximum payment obligation under these contracts as of December 31, 2010 was $76.6 billion. The underlying referenced collateral for contracts executed in this manner largely consist of investment grade corporate debt, structured CMBS pools and, to a lesser extent, corporate and multi-sector CDOs (in CDO-squared transactions). MBIA's multi-sector and CDO-squared transactions contain substantial RMBS-related collateral. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA also had $22.9 billion of gross par outstanding on insured CDS contracts that require MBIA to make timely interest and ultimate principal payments.

Considerations Regarding an Observable Market for MBIA's Insured Derivatives

Insured derivatives are not transferable, and quoted prices or market transactions are generally not available for identical or similar contracts. While market prices are generally available for traded securities and market standard CDS contracts, MBIA's insured derivatives are unique which make comparisons to market standard CDS contracts unreliable. Market standard CDS contracts are instruments that reference securities, such as corporate bonds, in which quoted prices are observable for the underlying reference obligation. Market standard CDS contracts also include provisions requiring collateral posting, and cash settlement upon default of the underlying reference obligation.

MBIA's insured CDS contracts are designed to replicate the Company's financial guarantee insurance policies, and do not contain typical CDS market standard features for collateral posting or cash settlement upon default of the underlying reference obligation. The Company's insured CDS contracts provide credit protection on collateralized securities or reference portfolios of securities, and benefit from credit enhancement, including a stated deductible or subordination. The Company is not required to post collateral in any circumstance. MBIA payments under an insured derivative contract are due after an aggregate amount of losses are incurred on the underlying reference obligations in excess of the deductible or subordination amounts. Once such losses exceed the deductible or subordination amounts, MBIA is generally obligated to pay the losses, net of recoveries, on any subsequent defaults on the reference obligations. Certain insured CDS contracts also provide for further deferrals of payment at the option of MBIA. In the event of a failure to pay an amount due under the insured CDS by MBIA

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Corp. or the insolvency of MBIA Corp., the counterparty may terminate the insured CDS and make a claim for the amount due, which would be based on the fair value of the insured CDS at such time. An additional difference between the Company's insured derivatives and typical market standard CDS contracts is that the Company's contract, like its financial guarantee contracts, generally cannot be accelerated by the counterparty in the ordinary course of business but only upon the occurrence of certain events including the failure to pay an amount due under the CDS or the insolvency of the financial guarantee insurer of the CDS, MBIA Corp. or MBIA UK Insurance Ltd ("MBIA UK"). Similar to the Company's financial guarantee insurance contracts, all insured CDS policies are unconditional and irrevocable obligations of the Company and are not transferable unless the transferees are also licensed to write financial guarantee insurance policies. Since insured CDS contracts are accounted for as derivatives under relevant accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, MBIA Corp. did not defer the charges associated with underwriting the CDS policies and they were expensed at origination.

Occasionally, insured CDS contracts are terminated by agreement between MBIA and the counterparty. When these contracts are terminated, any settlement amounts paid are evaluated and considered as a data point in pricing other similar insured derivative contracts whenever possible.

Valuation Models Used

Approximately 68% of the balance sheet fair value of insured credit derivatives as of December 31, 2010 was valued using the BET Model. Approximately 31% of the balance sheet fair value of insured credit derivatives as of December 31, 2010 was valued using the internally developed Direct Price Model. An immaterial amount of insured credit derivatives were valued using other methods, including the Black-Scholes option pricing model and a dual default model.

A. Description of the BET Model

1. Valuation Model Overview

The BET Model was originally developed by Moody's to estimate the loss distribution on a diverse pool of assets. The Company has modified this technique in an effort to incorporate more market information and provide more flexibility in handling pools of inhomogeneous assets. The modifications are (a) the Company uses market credit spreads to determine default probability instead of using historical loss experience, and (b) for collateral pools where the spread distribution is characterized by extremes, the Company models each segment of the pool individually instead of using an overall pool average.

The BET Model estimates what a bond insurer would charge to guarantee a transaction at the measurement date, based on the market-implied default risk of the underlying collateral and the remaining structural protection in a deductible or subordination. This approach assumes that bond insurers would be willing to accept these contracts from the Company at a price equal to what the Company could issue them for in the current market. While the premium charged by financial guarantors is not a direct input into the Company's model, the model estimates such premium and this premium increases as the probability of loss increases, driven by various factors including rising credit spreads, negative credit migration, lower recovery rates, lower diversity score and erosion of deductible or subordination.

Inputs to the process of determining fair value for structured transactions using the BET Model include estimates of collateral loss, allocation of loss to separate tranches of the capital structure, and calculation of the change in value.

- Estimates of aggregated collateral losses are calculated by reference to the following (described in further detail under "BET Model Inputs" below):
  - credit spreads of underlying collateral based on actual spreads or spreads on similar collateral with similar ratings, or in some cases is benchmarked;
  - diversity score of the collateral pool as an indication of correlation of collateral defaults; and
  - recovery rate for all defaulted collateral.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

- Allocation of losses to separate tranches of the capital structure according to priority of payments in a transaction.
- The unrealized gain or loss on a transaction inception to date is the difference between the original price of the risk (the original market-implied expected loss) and the current price of the risk based on the assumed market-implied expected losses derived from the model.

Additional structural assumptions of the BET Model are:

- Default probabilities are determined by three factors: credit spread, recovery rate after default, and the time period under risk.
- Frequencies of defaults are modeled evenly over time.
- Collateral assets are generally considered on an average basis rather than being modeled on an individual basis.
- Collateral asset correlation is modeled using a diversity score which is calculated based on industry or sector concentrations. Recovery rates are based on historical averages and updated based on market evidence.

2. Model Strengths and Weaknesses

The primary strengths of the BET Model:

- The model takes account of transaction structure and key drivers of fair value. Transaction structure includes par insured, weighted average life, level of deductible or subordination (if any), and composition of collateral.
- The model is a consistent approach to marking positions that minimizes the level of subjectivity. The Company has also developed a hierarchy for usage of various market-based spread inputs that reduces the level of subjectivity, especially during periods of high illiquidity.
- The model uses market-based inputs including credit spreads for underlying reference collateral, recovery rates specific to the type and credit rating of reference collateral, diversity score of the entire collateral pool, and MBIA's CDS and derivative recovery rate level.

The primary weaknesses of the BET Model:

- As of December 31, 2010, some of the model inputs were either unobservable or derived from illiquid markets which might adversely impact the model's reliability.
- The BET Model requires an input for collateral spreads. However, some securities are quoted only in price terms. For securities that trade substantially below par, the calculation of spreads from price to spread can be subjective.
- Results may be affected by using average spreads and a single diversity factor, rather than using specific spreads for each piece of underlying collateral and collateral-specific correlations.

3. BET Model Inputs

a. Credit spreads

The average spread of collateral is a key input as the Company assumes credit spreads reflect the market's assessment of default probability for each piece of collateral. Spreads are obtained from market data sources published by third parties (e.g., dealer spread tables for assets most closely resembling collateral within the Company's transactions) as well as collateral-specific spreads on the underlying reference obligations provided by trustees or market sources. Also, when these sources are not available, the Company benchmarks spreads for collateral against market spreads or prices. This data is reviewed on an ongoing basis for reasonableness and applicability to the Company's derivative portfolio. The Company also calculates spreads based on quoted prices and on internal assumptions about expected life, when pricing information is available and spread information is not.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The actual calculation of pool average spread varies depending on whether the Company is able to use collateral-specific credit spreads or generic spreads as an input.

- If collateral-specific spreads are available, the spread for each individual piece of collateral is identified and a weighted average is calculated by weighting each spread by the corresponding par exposure.
- If collateral-specific credit spreads are not available, the Company uses generic spread tables based on asset class and average rating of the collateral pool. Average credit rating for the collateral is calculated from the weighted average rating factor ("WARF") for the collateral portfolio and then mapped to an appropriate spread. WARF is based on a 10,000 point scale designed by Moody's where lower numbers indicate better credit quality. Ratings are not spaced equally on this scale because the marginal difference in default probability at higher rating quality is much less than at lower rating levels. The Company obtains WARF from the most recent trustee's report or the Company calculates it based on the collateral credit ratings. For a WARF calculation, the Company identifies the credit ratings of all collateral (using, in order of preference as available, Moody's, S&P or Fitch ratings), then converts those credit ratings into a rating factor on the WARF scale, averages those factors (weighted by par) to create a portfolio WARF, and then maps the portfolio WARF back into an average credit rating for the pool. The Company then applies this pool rating to a market spread table or index appropriate for the collateral type to determine the generic spread for the pool which becomes the market-implied default input into the BET model.
- If there is a high dispersion of ratings within a collateral pool, the collateral is segmented into different rating groups and each group is used in calculating the overall average.
- When spreads are not available on either a collateral-specific basis or ratings-based generic basis, MBIA uses its hierarchy of spread sources (discussed below) to identify the most appropriate spread for that asset class to be used in the model.

The Company uses the spread hierarchy listed below in determining which source of spread information to use, with the rule being to use CDS spreads where available and cash security spreads as the next alternative. Cash security spreads reflect trading activity in funded fixed-income instruments while CDS spreads reflect trading levels for non-funded derivative instruments. While both markets are driven partly by an assessment of the credit quality of the referenced security, there are factors which create significant differences. These factors include CDS spreads driven by speculative activity as the CDS market facilitates both long and short positions without ownership of the underlying security, allowing for significant leverage.

Spread Hierarchy:

- Collateral-specific credit spreads when observable.
- Sector-specific spread tables by asset class and rating.
- Corporate spreads, including Bloomberg and Risk Metrics spread tables based on rating.
- Benchmark from most relevant market source when corporate spreads are not directly relevant.

If current market-based spreads are not available, the Company applies either sector-specific spreads from spread tables provided by dealers or corporate spread tables. The sector-specific spread applied depends on the nature of the underlying collateral. Transactions with corporate collateral use the corporate spread table. Transactions with asset-backed collateral use one or more of the dealer asset-backed tables. If there are no observable market spreads for the specific collateral, and sector-specific and corporate spread tables are not appropriate to estimate the spread for a specific type of collateral, the Company uses the fourth alternative in its hierarchy. This includes using tranched corporate collateral, where the Company applies corporate spreads as an input with an adjustment for its tranched exposure.

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Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

As of December 31, 2010, sector-specific spreads were used in 7% of the transactions valued using the BET Model. Corporate spreads were used in 36% of the transactions and spreads benchmarked from the most relevant spread source were used for 57% of the transactions. When determining the percentages above, there were some transactions where MBIA incorporated multiple levels within the hierarchy, including using actual collateral-specific credit spreads in combination with a calculated spread based on an assumed relationship. In those cases, MBIA classified the transaction as being benchmarked from the most relevant spread source even though the majority of the average spread was from actual collateral-specific spreads. The spread source can also be identified by whether or not it is based on collateral WARF. No collateral-specific spreads are based on WARF, sector-specific and corporate spreads are based on WARF, and some benchmarked spreads are based on WARF. WARF-sourced and/or ratings-sourced credit spreads were used for 86% of the transactions.

Over time the data inputs change as new sources become available, existing sources are discontinued or are no longer considered to be reliable or the most appropriate. It is always the Company's objective to move to higher levels on the spread hierarchy table defined above. However, the Company may on occasion move to lower priority inputs due to the discontinuation of data sources or due to the Company considering higher priority inputs no longer representative of market spreads

b. Diversity Scores

Diversity scores are a means of estimating the diversification in a portfolio. The diversity score estimates the number of uncorrelated assets that are assumed to have the same loss distribution as the actual portfolio of correlated assets. A lower diversity score represents higher assumed correlation, increasing the chances of a large number of defaults, and thereby increasing the risk of loss in the senior tranche. A lower diversity score will generally have a negative impact on the valuation for the Company's senior tranche. The calculation methodology for a diversity score includes the extent to which a portfolio is diversified by industry or asset class, which is either calculated internally or reported by the trustee on a regular basis. Diversity scores are calculated at transaction origination, and adjusted as the collateral pool changes over time. MBIA's internal modeling of the diversity score is based on Moody's methodology.

c. Recovery Rate

The recovery rate represents the percentage of par expected to be recovered after an asset defaults, indicating the severity of a potential loss. MBIA generally uses rating agency recovery assumptions which may be adjusted to account for differences between the characteristics and performance of the collateral used by the rating agencies and the actual collateral in MBIA-insured transactions. The Company may also adjust rating agency assumptions based on the performance of the collateral manager and on empirical market data.

d. Input Adjustments for Insured CMBS Derivatives in the Current Market

Current Commercial Mortgage-Backed Index Input Adjustment

Approximately $39.1 billion gross par of MBIA's insured derivative transactions as of December 31, 2010 includes substantial amounts of CMBS and commercial mortgage collateral. Since the CMBX is now quoted in price terms and the BET model requires a spread input, it is necessary to convert CMBX prices to spreads. Through the third quarter of 2010, the Company assumed that a portion of the CMBX price reflected market illiquidity. The Company assumed this illiquidity component was the difference between par and the price of the highest priced CMBX triple-A series. The Company assumed that the price of each CMBX index has two components: an illiquidity component and a loss component. The market implied losses were assumed to be the difference of par less the liquidity adjusted price. These loss estimates were converted to spreads using an internal estimate of duration. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company determined that it would not be appropriate to continue to use a CMBS illiquidity component in the models due to increased liquidity in the marketplace. This adjustment increased the Company's derivative liability by approximately $119 million.

e. Nonperformance Risk

The Company's valuation methodology for insured credit derivative liabilities incorporates the Company's own nonperformance risk. The Company calculates the fair value by discounting the market value loss estimated

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

through the BET model at discount rates which include MBIA CDS spreads as of December 31, 2010. The CDS spreads assigned to each deal are based on the weighted average life of the deal. The Company limits the nonperformance impact so that the derivative liability could not be lower than the Company's recovery derivative price multiplied by the unadjusted derivative liability.

B. Description of Direct Price Model

1. Valuation Model Overview

The Direct Price Model was developed internally to address weaknesses in the Company's BET model specific to valuing insured multi-sector CDOs, as previously discussed. There are three significant model inputs used in determining fair value using the Direct Price Model. Significant inputs include market prices obtained or estimated for all collateral within a transaction, the present value of the market-implied potential losses calculated for the transaction, and the impact of nonperformance risk.

2. Model Strengths and Weaknesses

The primary strengths of the Direct Price Model are:

- The model takes account of transaction structure and key drivers of market value. The transaction structure includes par insured, legal final maturity, level of deductible or subordination (if any) and composition of collateral.
- The model is a consistent approach to marking positions that minimizes the level of subjectivity. Model structure, inputs and operation are well documented by MBIA's internal controls, creating a strong controls process in execution of the model.
- The model uses market inputs for each transaction with the most relevant being market prices for collateral, MBIA's CDS and derivative recovery rate level and interest rates. Most of the market inputs are observable.

The primary weaknesses of the Direct Price Model are:

- There is no market in which to test and verify the fair values generated by the Company's model.
- The model does not take into account potential future volatility of collateral prices. When the market value of collateral is substantially lower than insured par and there is no or little subordination left in a transaction, which is the case for most of the transactions marked with this model, the Company believes this assumption still allows a reasonable estimate of fair value.

3. Model Inputs

- Collateral prices

  Fair value of collateral is based on quoted prices when available. When quoted prices are not available, a matrix pricing grid is used based on security type and rating to determine fair value of collateral which applies an average based on securities with the same rating and security type categories.

- Interest rates

  The present value of the market-implied potential losses was calculated assuming that MBIA deferred all principal losses to the legal final maturity. This was done through a cash flow model that calculated potential interest payments in each period and the potential principal loss at the legal final maturity. These cash flows were discounted using the LIBOR flat swap curve.

- Nonperformance risk

  The methodology for calculating MBIA's nonperformance risk is the same as used for the BET model. Due to the current level of MBIA CDS spread rates and the long tenure of these transactions, the derivative recovery rate was used to estimate nonperformance risk for all transactions marked by this model.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Overall Model Results

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company's net insured derivative liability was $4.4 billion and $3.8 billion, respectively, and was primarily related to the fair values of insured credit derivatives, based on the results of the aforementioned pricing models. In the current environment the most significant driver of changes in fair value is nonperformance risk. In aggregate, the nonperformance calculation results in a pre-tax net insured derivative liability which is $12.1 billion and $14.8 billion lower than the net liability that would have been estimated if the Company excluded nonperformance risk in its valuation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Nonperformance risk is a fair value concept and does not contradict the Company's internal view, based on fundamental credit analysis of the Company's economic condition, that the Company will be able to pay all claims when due.

The Company reviews the model results on a quarterly basis to assess the appropriateness of the assumptions and results in light of current market activity and conditions. This review is performed by internal staff with relevant expertise. If live market spreads are observable for similar transactions, those spreads are an integral part of the analysis. For example, new insured transactions that resemble existing (previously insured) transactions are considered, as well as negotiated settlements of existing transactions. This data is rare or non-existent in recent periods. MBIA Corp. did negotiate settlements of three insured CDS transactions in July 2010 and 27 in December 2010. In assessing the reasonableness of the fair value estimate for insured CDS, the Company considered the executed prices for those transactions as well as a review of internal consistency with MBIA's methodology.

Warrants

Stock warrants issued by the Company are recorded at fair value based on a modified Black-Scholes model. Inputs into the warrant valuation include interest rates, stock volatilities and dividend data. As all significant inputs are market-based and observable, warrants are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Financial Guarantees

Gross Financial Guarantees —The fair value of gross financial guarantees is determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on inputs that include (i) assumptions of expected losses on financial guarantee policies where loss reserves have not been recognized, (ii) amount of losses expected on financial guarantee policies where loss reserves have been established, (iii) the cost of capital reserves required to support the financial guarantee liability, and (iv) discount rates. The MBIA Corp. CDS spread and recovery rate are used as the discount rate for MBIA Corp., while the Assured Guaranty Corp. CDS spread and recovery rate are used as the discount rate for National. Discount rates are adjusted to reflect nonperformance risk of the Company. Fair value of gross financial guarantees does not consider future installment premium receipts or returns on invested upfront premiums as inputs.

The carrying value of MBIA's gross financial guarantees consists of unearned premium revenue and loss and LAE reserves as reported on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.

Ceded Financial Guarantees —The fair value of ceded financial guarantees is determined by applying the percentage ceded to reinsurers to the related fair value of the gross financial guarantees. The carrying value of ceded financial guarantees consists of prepaid reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoverable on paid losses as reported on MBIA's consolidated balance sheets.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The following fair value hierarchy tables present information about the Company's assets (including short-term investments) and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using				
In millions	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting	Balance as of December 31, 2010
Assets:					
Investments:					
Fixed-maturity investments:					
Taxable bonds:					
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 915	$ 149	$ —	$ —	$ 1,064
Foreign governments	409	94	11	—	514
Corporate obligations	—	2,567	155	—	2,722
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	1,548	41	—	1,589
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	414	48	—	462
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	120	17	—	137
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	—	146	191	—	337
Other asset-backed	—	272	374	—	646
State and municipal bonds	—	748	—	—	748
Total taxable bonds	1,324	6,058	837	—	8,219
Tax exempt bonds:					
State and municipal bonds	—	2,787	50	—	2,837
Other fixed-maturity investments	13	19	—	—	32
Total fixed-maturity investments	1,337	8,864	887	—	11,088
Money market securities	553	—	—	—	553
Perpetual preferred securities	—	172	91	—	263
Other	16	5	—	—	21
Total	1,906	9,041	978	—	11,925
Derivative assets:					
Non-insured derivative assets:					
Credit derivatives	—	3	—	—	3
Interest rate derivatives	—	57	5	—	62
Other	—	—	—	(61)	(61)
Total derivative assets	—	60	5	(61)	4

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
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Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using				
In millions	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting	Balance as of December 31, 2010
Assets of consolidated VIEs:					
U.S. Treasury and government agency	4	—	—	—	4
Corporate obligations	7	360	80	—	447
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	37	—	—	37
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	2,709	40	—	2,749
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	904	23	—	927
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	—	583	245	—	828
Other asset-backed	—	352	83	—	435
State and municipal taxable and tax-exempt bonds	—	4	—	—	4
Total fixed maturity securities at fair value	11	4,949	471	—	5,431
Loans receivable	—	—	2,183	—	2,183
Loan repurchase commitments	—	—	835	—	835
Derivative assets:					
Credit derivatives	—	—	687	—	687
Interest rate derivatives	—	12	—	—	12
Total assets	$ 1,917	$ 14,062	$ 5,159	$ (61)	$ 21,077
Liabilities:					
Medium-term notes	$ —	$ —	$ 116	$ —	$ 116
Derivative liabilities:					
Insured derivatives:					
Credit derivatives	—	25	4,350	—	4,375
Non-insured derivatives:					
Interest rate derivatives	—	297	—	—	297
Currency derivatives	—	6	—	—	6
Other	—	—	—	(61)	(61)
Other liabilities:					
Warrants	—	58	—	—	58
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:					
Variable interest entity notes	—	2,007	4,673	—	6,680
Derivative liabilities:					
Credit derivatives	—	—	1,455	—	1,455
Interest rate derivatives	—	635	—	—	635
Currency derivatives	—	—	14	—	14
Total liabilities	$ —	$ 3,028	$ 10,608	$ (61)	$ 13,575

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using				
In millions	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting	Balance as of December 31, 2009
Assets:					
Investments:					
Fixed-maturity investments:					
Taxable bonds:					
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 602	$ 87	$ 6	$ —	$ 695
Foreign governments	470	104	12	—	586
Corporate obligations	—	1,945	281	—	2,226
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	1,588	48	—	1,636
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	507	64	—	571
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	56	20	—	76
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	—	164	245	—	409
Other asset-backed	—	691	401	—	1,092
State and municipal bonds	—	707	—	—	707
Total taxable bonds	1,072	5,849	1,077	—	7,998
Tax exempt bonds:					
State and municipal bonds	—	2,765	50	—	2,815
Other fixed maturity investments	—	22	19	—	41
Total fixed-maturity investments	1,072	8,636	1,146	—	10,854
Money market securities	1,682	—	—	—	1,682
Perpetual preferred securities	—	200	77	—	277
Other	16	—	—	—	16
Total	2,770	8,836	1,223	—	12,829
Derivative assets:					
Insured derivatives:					
Credit derivatives	—	5	751	—	756
Noninsured derivatives:					
Credit derivatives	—	10	—	—	10
Interest rate derivatives	—	111	17	—	128
Currency derivatives	—	82	3	—	85
Other	—	—	—	(113)	(113)
Total derivative assets	—	208	771	(113)	866

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using				
In millions	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Counterparty and Cash Collateral Netting	Balance as of December 31, 2009
Assets of consolidated VIEs:					
Corporate obligations	8	120	—	—	128
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	112	166	—	278
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	—	3	—	3
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	—	—	42	—	42
Other asset-backed	—		193	—	193
Total assets	$ 2,778	$ 9,276	$ 2,398	$ (113)	$ 14,339
Liabilities:					
Medium-term notes	$ —	$ —	$ 110	$ —	$ 110
Derivative liabilities:					
Insured derivatives:					
Credit derivatives	—	33	4,550	—	4,583
Non-insured derivatives:					
Credit derivatives	—	5	—	—	5
Interest rate derivatives	—	252	11	—	263
Currency derivatives	—	20	—	—	20
Other	—	—	—	(277)	(277)
Total derivative liabilities	—	310	4,561	(277)	4,594
Other liabilities:					
Warrants	—	28	—	—	28
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:					
Derivative liabilities:					
Credit derivatives	—	9	—	—	9
Total liabilities	$ —	$ 347	$ 4,671	$ (277)	$ 4,741

Level 3 assets were $5.2 billion and $2.4 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and represented approximately 24% and 17% of total assets measured at fair value, respectively. Level 3 liabilities were $10.6 billion and $4.7 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and represented approximately 78% and 99% of total liabilities measured at fair value, respectively. The following tables present information about changes in Level 3 assets (including short—term investments) and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for the Year Ended December 31, 2010

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Year	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in Earnings	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers into Level 3 [1]	Transfers out of Level 3 [1]	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) for the Period Included in Earnings for Assets Still Held as of December 31, 2010
Assets:										
U.S. Treasury & government agency	$ 6	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 21	—	$ (27)	$ —	$ —
Foreign governments	12	—	—	—	1	5	—	(7)	11	—
Corporate obligations	281	(1)	—	37	(2)	(155)	81	(86)	155	—
Residential mortgage-backed agency	48	—	—	3	—	(6)	41	(45)	41	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	64	(3)	—	38	—	(22)	53	(82)	48	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	20	—	—	2	(1)	(4)	2	(2)	17	—
Collateralized debt obligations	245	(14)	—	76	—	(101)	142	(157)	191	—
Other asset-backed	401	—	—	22	—	(54)	32	(27)	374	—
State and municipal tax-exempt bonds	50	—	—	1	—	(1)	—	—	50	—
Other fixed-maturity investments	19	—	—	—	—	(19)	—	—	—	—
Perpetual preferred securities	77	—	—	16	—	(2)	—	—	91	—
Assets of consolidated VIEs:										
Corporate obligations	—	—	6	—	—	81	3	(10)	80	(19)
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	166	(1)	(2)	3	—	(122)	25	(29)	40	4
Commercial mortgage-backed	3	—	19	—	—	23	2	(24)	23	(1)
Collateralized debt obligations	42	—	(71)	—	—	272	9	(7)	245	8
Other asset-backed	193	—	97	—	—	(148)	—	(59)	83	3
Loans receivable	—	—	36	—	21	2,126	—	—	2,183	36
Loan repurchase commitments	—	—	—	—	—	835	—	—	835	—
Total assets	$ 1,627	$ (19)	$ 85	$ 198	$ 19	$ 2,729	$ 390	$ (562)	$ 4,467	$ 31

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Year	Realized (Gains) / Losses	Unrealized (Gains) / Losses Included in Earnings	Unrealized (Gains) / Losses Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers into Level 3 (1)	Transfers out of Level 3 (1)	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized (Gains) Losses for the Period Included in Earnings for Liabilities Still Held as of December 31, 2010
Liabilities:										
Medium-term notes	$ 110	$ —	$ 13	$ —	$ (7)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 116	$ 13
Credit derivatives, net	3,799	282	609	—	—	(340)	—	—	4,350	1,338
Interest derivatives, net	(6)	(8)	5	—	4	—	—	—	(5)	3
Currency derivatives, net	(3)	—	5	—	(2)	—	—	—	—	—
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:										
VIE notes	—	—	522	—	39	4,112	—	—	4,673	522
Credit derivatives, net	—	—	23	—	—	745	—	—	768	24
Currency derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—
Total liabilities	$ 3,900	$ 274	$ 1,177	$ —	$ 34	$ 4,531	$ —	$ —	$ 9,916	$ 1,900

(1)—Transferred in and out at the end of the period.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for the Year ended December 31, 2009

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Period	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in Earnings	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers in (out) of Level 3 [1]	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) for the Period Included in Earnings for Assets Still Held as of December 31, 2009
Assets:									
U.S. Treasury & government agency	$ 32	$ 1	$ —	$ (1)	$ —	$ (26)	$ —	$ 6	$ —
Foreign governments	130	—	—	(4)	(1)	(18)	(95)	12	—
Corporate obligations	587	—	—	3	(1)	(130)	(178)	281	—
Residential mortgage-backed agency	156	—	—	12	—	(33)	(87)	48	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	184	(28)	—	106	—	(111)	(87)	64	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	32	(1)	—	9	1	(12)	(9)	20	—
Collateralized debt obligations	502	(154)	—	157	—	(111)	(149)	245	—
Other asset— backed	544	(9)	—	102	—	(113)	(123)	401	—
State and municipal tax-exempt bonds	49	—	—	(1)	—	2	—	50	—
State and municipal taxable bonds	46	(4)	—	4	—	(46)	—	—	—
Other fixed-maturity investments	58	—	—	—	—	(39)	—	19	—
Perpetual preferred securities	45	—	—	33	—	(1)	—	77	—
Assets of consolidated VIEs:									
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	213	—	(6)	(73)	—	40	(8)	166	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Collateralized debt obligations	51	—	(2)	(5)	—	(2)	—	42	—
Other asset-backed	368	—	(85)	(86)	—	(4)	`—	193	
Total assets	$ 2,997	$ (195)	$ (93)	$ 256	$ (1)	$ (601)	$ (736)	$1,627	$ —

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Period	Realized (Gains) / Losses	Unrealized (Gains) / Losses Included in Earnings	Unrealized (Gains) / Losses Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers out of Level 3 [1]	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized (Gains) Losses for the Period Included in Earnings for Liabilities Still Held as of December 31, 2009
Liabilities:									
Medium-term notes	$ 176	$ —	$ (67)	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 110	$ (67)
Derivatives, net	5,498	(341)	(1,343)	2	(6)	—	(20)	3,790	(1,129)
Total liabilities	$ 5,674	$ (341)	$ (1,410)	$ 2	$ (5)	$ —	$ (20)	$3,900	$ (1,196)

(1)—Transferred in and out at the end of the period.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Transfers into and out of Level 3 were $390 million and $562 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010. Transfers into and out of Level 2 were $562 million and $390 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010. These transfers were principally for available-for-sale securities where inputs, which are significant to their valuation, became observable or unobservable during the quarter. These inputs included spreads, prepayment speeds, default speeds, default severities, yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, and market corroborated inputs. CDOs, corporate obligations, RMBS non-agency and other asset-backed comprised the majority of the transferred instruments. There were no transfers into or out of Level 1. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the net unrealized losses related to the transfers into Level 3 was $10 million and the net unrealized gains related to the transfers out of Level 3 was $120 million.

Transfers into and out of Level 3 were $115 million and $871 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009. These transfers were principally for available-for-sale securities where inputs, which are significant to their valuation, became observable or unobservable during the period. These inputs included spreads, prepayment speeds, default speeds, default severities, yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, and market corroborated inputs. Corporate obligation, other ABS and CDOs comprised the majority of the transferred instruments. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net unrealized gains related to the transfers into Level 3 was $15 million and the net unrealized gains related to the transfers out of Level 3 was $81 million.

All Level 1, 2 and 3 designations are made at the end of each accounting period.

Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) included in earnings pertaining to Level 3 assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are reported on the consolidated statements of operations as follows:

	December 31, 2010				
				Consolidated VIEs	
In millions	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Insured Derivatives	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange
Total gains (losses) included in earnings	$ (609)	$ (274)	$ (11)	$ —	$ (460)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for the period included in earnings for assets and liabilities still held as of December 31, 2010	$ (1,338)	$ —	$ (3)	$ —	$ (515)

	December 31, 2009				
				Consolidated VIEs	
In millions	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Insured Derivatives	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange
Total gains (losses) included in earnings	$ 1,380	$ 146	$ (11)	$ —	$ —
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for the period included in earnings for assets and liabilities still held as of December 31, 2009	$ 1,140	$ —	$ (11)	$ —	$ —

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Option

The Company elected to record at fair value certain financial instruments of the VIEs that have been consolidated in connection with the adoption of the accounting guidance for consolidation of VIEs, among others. Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" for a description of the adoption and election of the aforementioned accounting guidance.

The following tables present the changes in fair value included in the Company's consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 for all financial instruments for which the fair value option was elected.

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
In millions	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Total Changes in Fair Value
Fixed-maturity securities held at fair value	$ 374	$ 29	$ 403
Loans receivable at fair value:			
Residential mortgage loans	295	452	747
Other loans	(26)	—	(26)
Loan repurchase commitments	336	63	399
Other assets	26	394	420
Long-term debt	(661)	(565)	(1,226)

The following table reflects the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate remaining contractual principal balance outstanding as of December 31, 2010 for loans and long-term debt for which the fair value option has been elected.

	As of December 31, 2010		
In millions	Contractual Outstanding Principal	Fair Value	Difference
Loans receivable at fair value:			
Residential mortgage loans	$ 3,334	$ 2,014	$ 1,320
Residential mortgage loans (90 days or more past due)	243	—	$ 243
Other loans	412	124	$ 288
Other loans (90 days or more past due)	149	45	104
Total loans receivable at fair value	$ 4,138	$ 2,183	$ 1,955
Long-term debt	$ 17,217	$ 6,680	$10,537

Substantially all gains and losses included in earnings during the year ended December 31, 2010 on loans receivable and long-term debt reported in the preceding table are attributable to credit risk. This is primarily due to the high rate of defaults on loans and the collateral supporting the long-term debt, resulting in depressed pricing of the financial instruments.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments

The Company's fixed-maturity portfolio consists of high-quality (average rating double-A) taxable and tax-exempt investments of diversified maturities. Other investments primarily comprise equity investments, including those accounted for under the equity method and highly rated perpetual securities that bear interest and are callable by the issuer. The following tables present the amortized cost, fair value and other-than-temporary impairments of fixed-maturity investments and other investments designated as available for sale in the consolidated investment portfolio of the Company as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31, 2010				
In millions	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (1)
Fixed-maturity investments:					
Taxable bonds:					
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 1,055	$ 12	$ (3)	$ 1,064	$ —
Foreign governments	496	19	(1)	514	—
Corporate obligations	2,786	49	(117)	2,718	—
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed agency	1,563	39	(13)	1,589	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	605	36	(180)	461	(155)
Commercial mortgage-backed	116	24	(2)	138	—
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	521	1	(191)	331	(86)
Other asset-backed	762	1	(118)	645	—
Total	7,904	181	(625)	7,460	(241)
State and municipal bonds:					
Tax-exempt bonds	2,921	19	(104)	2,836	—
Taxable bonds	793	7	(52)	748	—
Total state and municipal bonds	3,714	26	(156)	3,584	—
Total fixed-maturity investments	11,618	207	(781)	11,044	(241)
Other investments:					
Perpetual preferred securities	276	8	(22)	262	—
Other investments	38	3	—	41	—
Money market securities	552	—	—	552	—
Total other investments	866	11	(22)	855	—
Assets of consolidated VIEs:					
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	91	—	(1)	90	—
Other asset-backed	98	2	—	100	—
Total available-for-sale investments	$12,673	$ 220	$ (804)	$12,089	$ (241)

(1)—Represents the amount of other-than-temporary losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) since the adoption of the accounting guidance for other-than-temporary impairments.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

	December 31, 2009				
In millions	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (1)
Fixed-maturity investments:					
Taxable bonds:					
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 697	$ 7	$ (10)	$ 694	$ —
Foreign governments	564	22	—	586	—
Corporate obligations	2,429	31	(232)	2,228	—
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed agency	1,599	43	(5)	1,637	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	875	37	(342)	570	(116)
Commercial mortgage-backed	82	1	(7)	76	—
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	814	—	(405)	409	(114)
Other asset-backed	1,232	16	(157)	1,091	—
Total	8,292	157	(1,158)	7,291	(230)
State and municipal bonds:					
Tax-exempt bonds	2,827	30	(42)	2,815	—
Taxable bonds	761	3	(58)	706	—
Total state and municipal bonds	3,588	33	(100)	3,521	—
Total fixed-maturity investments	11,880	190	(1,258)	10,812	(230)
Other investments:					
Perpetual preferred securities	339	3	(62)	280	—
Other investments	56	—	—	56	—
Money market securities	1,682	—	—	1,682	—
Total other investments	2,077	3	(62)	2,018	—
Assets of consolidated VIEs:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	418	—	(140)	278	(68)
Commercial mortgage-backed	4	—	(1)	3	(1)
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	53	—	(11)	42	(15)
Other asset-backed	278	—	(85)	193	(86)
Total available-for-sale investments	$ 14,710	$ 193	$ (1,557)	$ 13,346	$ (400)

(1)—Represents the amount of other-than-temporary losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) since the adoption of the accounting guidance for other-than-temporary impairments.

The fair value of securities on deposit with various regulatory authorities was $11 million and $16 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These deposits are required to comply with state insurance laws.

A portion of the obligations under investment agreements require the Company to pledge securities as collateral. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair value of securities pledged as collateral with respect to these investment agreements approximated $2.4 billion and $2.6 billion, respectively. Additionally, the Company pledged cash as collateral under investment agreements in the amount of $113 million and $315 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

During the third quarter of 2010, the Company transferred certain securities previously classified as held-to-maturity to available-for-sale. The classification change was due to the Company's current intention to sell securities as a part of its ongoing plan to wind down its conduit business. As of the December 31, 2010, the securities that were transferred had a carrying value of $189 million and there was an immaterial amount of net unrealized gains recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income in connection with the transfer.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

The following table presents the distribution by contractual maturity of available-for-sale fixed-maturity investments at amortized cost and fair value as of December 31, 2010. Contractual maturity may differ from expected maturity as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations.

			Consolidated VIEs	
In millions	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 1,351	$ 1,354	$ —	$ —
Due after one year through five years	1,633	1,677	—	—
Due after five years through ten years	986	967	—	—
Due after ten years through fifteen years	859	847	—	—
Due after fifteen years	3,222	3,035	—	—
Mortgage-backed	2,284	2,188	—	—
Asset-backed	1,283	976	189	190
Total fixed-maturity investments	$ 11,618	$11,044	$ 189	$ 190

Investments that are held-to-maturity are reported on the Company's consolidated balance sheets at amortized cost. These investments, which primarily relate to the Company's consolidated VIEs, primarily consist of ABS and loans issued by major national and international corporations and other structured finance clients. As of December 31, 2010, the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity investments totaled $4.2 billion and $3.9 billion, respectively. There were no unrecognized gross gains as of December 31, 2010. Unrecognized gross losses were $279 million as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2009, the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity investments totaled $3.1 billion and $2.8 billion, respectively. Unrecognized gross gains were $8 million and unrecognized gross losses were $339 million as of December 31, 2009. The following table presents the distribution of held-to-maturity investments by contractual maturity at amortized cost and fair value as of December 31, 2010:

			Consolidated VIEs	
In millions	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ —	$ —	$ 149	$ 149
Due after one year through five years [1]	1	1	—	—
Due after five years through ten years	—	—	—	—
Due after ten years through fifteen years	—	—	—	—
Due after fifteen years	—	—	—	—
Mortgage-backed	—	—	—	—
Asset-backed	—	—	4,039	3,760
Total held-to-maturity investments	$ 1	$ 1	$ 4,188	$ 3,909

(1)—Relates to tax credit investments reported in "Other investments" on the consolidated balance sheet.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded net unrealized losses of $584 million and $1.4 billion, respectively, on available-for-sale securities, comprised of fixed-maturity and other investments, which included $804 million and $1.6 billion, respectively, of gross unrealized losses. The following tables present the gross unrealized losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, related to available-for-sale fixed-maturity and other investments. These tables segregate investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months from those that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer.

	December 31, 2010					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed-maturity investments:						
Taxable bonds:						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 370	$ (3)	$ —	$ —	$ 370	$ (3)
Foreign governments	66	(1)	—	—	66	(1)
Corporate obligations	663	(13)	634	(104)	1,297	(117)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed agency	811	(11)	59	(2)	870	(13)
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	25	(2)	336	(178)	361	(180)
Commercial mortgage-backed	11	—	23	(2)	34	(2)
Asset-backed securities:						
Collateralized debt obligations	3	—	316	(191)	319	(191)
Other asset-backed	61	(2)	504	(116)	565	(118)
Total	2,010	(32)	1,872	(593)	3,882	(625)
State and municipal bonds:						
Tax-exempt bonds	2,016	(83)	181	(21)	2,197	(104)
Taxable bonds	432	(26)	135	(26)	567	(52)
Total state and municipal bonds	2,448	(109)	316	(47)	2,764	(156)
Total fixed-maturity investments	4,458	(141)	2,188	(640)	6,646	(781)
Other investments:						
Perpetual preferred securities	—	—	231	(22)	231	(22)
Other investments	3	—	—	—	3	—
Total other investments	3	—	231	(22)	234	(22)
Assets of consolidated VIEs:						
Asset-backed securities:						
Collateralized debt obligations	62	(1)	5	—	67	(1)
Other asset-backed	7	—	—	—	7	—
Total	$ 4,530	$ (142)	$ 2,424	$ (662)	$ 6,954	$ (804)

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed-maturity investments:						
Taxable bonds:						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 427	$ (10)	$ —	$ —	$ 427	$ (10)
Foreign governments	1	—	72	—	73	—
Corporate obligations	296	(41)	953	(191)	1,249	(232)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed agency	275	(2)	77	(3)	352	(5)
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	99	(33)	352	(309)	451	(342)
Commercial mortgage-backed	15	(1)	29	(6)	44	(7)
Asset-backed securities:						
Collateralized debt obligations	54	(39)	340	(366)	394	(405)
Other asset-backed	82	(2)	627	(155)	709	(157)
Total	1,249	(128)	2,450	(1,030)	3,699	(1,158)
State and municipal bonds:						
Tax-exempt bonds	1,092	(17)	354	(25)	1,446	(42)
Taxable bonds	362	(18)	194	(40)	556	(58)
Total state and municipal bonds	1,454	(35)	548	(65)	2,002	(100)
Total fixed-maturity investments	2,703	(163)	2,998	(1,095)	5,701	(1,258)
Other investments:						
Perpetual preferred securities	—	—	267	(62)	267	(62)
Other investments	—	—	5	—	5	—
Total other investments	—	—	272	(62)	272	(62)
Assets of consolidated VIEs:						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	159	(43)	119	(97)	278	(140)
Commercial mortgage-backed	3	(1)	—	—	3	(1)
Asset-backed securities:						
Collateralized debt obligations	42	(11)	—	—	42	(11)
Other asset-backed	193	(85)	—	—	193	(85)
Total	$ 3,100	$ (303)	$ 3,389	$(1,254)	$ 6,489	$(1,557)

Gross unrealized losses on available-for-sale securities, comprised of fixed-maturity and other investments, of $804 million as of December 31, 2010 decreased from $1.6 billion as of December 31, 2009 primarily as a result of increased market prices on securities held by the Company resulting from an improvement in market related conditions. Gross unrealized losses as of December 31, 2010 are primarily related to ABS, MBS, and corporate obligations.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

The following table presents the fair values and gross unrealized losses by credit rating category of ABS included in the Company's consolidated investment portfolio as of December 31, 2010 for which fair value was less than amortized cost. Of the total $958 million of fair value and $310 million of unrealized losses of ABS, $783 million of fair value and $222 million of unrealized losses relates to ABS included in the Company's asset/liability products investment portfolio. Fair values include the benefit of guarantees provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA. The credit ratings are based on ratings from Moody's as of December 31, 2010 or an alternate ratings source, such as S&P, when a security is not rated by Moody's. For investments that are insured by various third party guarantee insurers, the credit rating reflects the higher of the insurer's rating or the underlying bond's rating.

In millions	Aaa		Aa		A		Baa		Below Investment Grade		Not Rated		Total	
Asset-Backed Sector	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
ABS CDO	$ 41	$ (1)	$ 23	$ (5)	$ 6	$ (3)	$ 2	$ (1)	$ 43	$ (129)	$ —	$ —	$ 115	$ (139)
Corporate CDO	182	(26)	52	(6)	1	—	21	(10)	5	(8)	12	(7)	273	(57)
Auto loans	10	—	2	—	15	—	2	—	13	—	—	—	42	—
Credit cards	97	(3)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	(3)
Equipment Leases	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	(3)	—	—	—	—	34	(3)
Small business/ student loans	21	(3)	—	—	—	—	24	(6)	13	(1)	—	—	58	(10)
Other ABS	100	(9)	13	(3)	78	(12)	45	(6)	26	(6)	45	(62)	307	(98)
Total	$ 451	$ (42)	$ 122	$ (14)	$ 100	$ (15)	$ 128	$ (26)	$ 100	$ (144)	$ 57	$ (69)	$ 958	$ (310)

Eighty-four percent of the Company's investments in ABS reported in the preceding table were rated investment grade with 47% rated Aaa. Of the $958 million of ABS investments reported in the preceding table, $352 million include the benefit of guarantees provided by MBIA Corp. and $206 million include the benefit of guarantees provided by third-party financial guarantors. The average credit rating of all guaranteed ABS investments using the higher of the guarantors' ratings or the underlying bond ratings was Aa2 and the average underlying credit rating of guaranteed ABS investments, without giving effect to the guarantees, was A1. Without giving effect to the benefit of guarantees provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA Corp., $188 million or 20% of the securities included in the preceding table were rated below investment grade.

The following table presents the fair values and gross unrealized losses by credit rating category of MBS included in the Company's consolidated investment portfolio as of December 31, 2010 for which fair value was less than amortized cost. Fair values include the benefit of guarantees provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA. The credit ratings are based on ratings from Moody's as of December 31, 2010 or an alternate ratings source, such as S&P, when a security is not rated by Moody's. For investments that are insured by various third party guarantee insurers, the credit rating reflects the higher of the insurer's rating or the underlying bond's rating.

In millions	Aaa		Aa		A		Baa		Below Investment Grade		Not Rated		Total	
Mortgage-backed Securities	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
RMBS:														
Collateralized	$ 114	$ (3)	$ 53	$ (16)	$ 9	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 29	$ (47)	$ —	$ —	$ 205	$ (66)
Home Equity	3	—	96	(31)	3	—	6	(1)	124	(70)	—	—	232	(102)
Pass-through securities	777	(11)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	777	(11)
Other	3	—	17	(10)	1	—	—	—	12	(4)	—	—	33	(14)
CMBS	2	—	15	(2)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	(2)
Total	$ 899	$ (14)	$ 181	$ (59)	$ 13	$ —	$ 7	$ (1)	$ 165	$ (121)	$ —	$ —	$ 1,265	$ (195)

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

Eighty-seven percent of the Company's investments in MBS reported in the preceding table were rated investment grade with 71% rated Aaa. Of the $1.3 billion of MBS investments reported in the preceding table, $24 million include the benefit of guarantees provided by MBIA Corp. and $268 million include the benefit of guarantees provided by third-party financial guarantors. The average credit rating of all guaranteed MBS investments using the higher of the guarantors' ratings or the underlying bond ratings was Aa1 and the average underlying credit rating of guaranteed MBS investments, without giving effect to the guarantees, was Aa3. Without giving effect to the benefit of guarantees provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA Corp., $307 million or 24% of the securities included in the preceding table were rated below investment grade.

The following table presents the fair values and gross unrealized losses by credit rating category of direct corporate obligations included in the Company's consolidated investment portfolio as of December 31, 2010 for which fair value was less than amortized cost. Fair values include the benefit of guarantees provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA. The credit ratings are based on ratings from Moody's as of December 31, 2010 or an alternate ratings source, such as S&P, when a security is not rated by Moody's. For investments that are insured by various third party guarantee insurers, the credit rating reflects the higher of the insurer's rating or the underlying bond's rating.

In millions	Aaa		Aa		A		Baa		Below Investment Grade		Not Rated		Total	
Corporate Obligations	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss
Corporate Obligations	$ 84	$ —	$ 204	$ (14)	$ 692	$ (56)	$ 235	$ (34)	$ 59	$ (4)	$ 23	$ (9)	$ 1,297	$ (117)
Total	$ 84	$ —	$ 204	$ (14)	$ 692	$ (56)	$ 235	$ (34)	$ 59	$ (4)	$ 23	$ (9)	$ 1,297	$ (117)

Ninety-four percent of the Company's investments in corporate obligations reported in the preceding table were rated investment grade with 6% rated Aaa. Of the $1.3 billion of corporate obligations reported in the preceding table, $17 million include the benefit of guarantees provided by National, $22 million include the benefit of guarantees provided by MBIA Corp., and $70 million include the benefit of guarantees provided by third-party financial guarantors. The average credit rating of all guaranteed corporate obligations included in the preceding table using the higher of the guarantors' ratings or the underlying bond ratings was Aaa and the average underlying credit rating of these guaranteed corporate obligations without giving effect to the guarantees was Aaa. Without giving effect to the benefit of guarantees provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA Corp. and National, $60 million or 5% of the securities included in the preceding table were rated below investment grade.

The following tables present the gross unrealized losses of held-to-maturity investments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. Held-to-maturity investments are reported at amortized cost on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The tables segregate investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months from those that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer.

	December 31, 2010					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Assets of consolidated VIEs:						
Other asset-backed securities	$ —	$ —	$ 3,760	$ (279)	$ 3,760	$ (279)
Total	$ —	$ —	$ 3,760	$ (279)	$ 3,760	$ (279)

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Assets of consolidated VIEs:						
Other asset-backed securities	$ 2,195	$ (315)	$ 99	$ (24)	$ 2,294	$ (339)
Total	$ 2,195	$ (315)	$ 99	$ (24)	$ 2,294	$ (339)

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company's available-for-sale fixed-maturity investment, other investment and held-to-maturity investment portfolios' gross unrealized losses totaled $1.1 billion and $1.9 billion, respectively. The weighted average contractual maturity of securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was 20 years and 19 years, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, there were 412 securities that were in an unrealized loss position for a continuous twelve-month period or longer with aggregate unrealized losses of $941 million. Within the 412 securities, the book value of 321 securities exceeded market value by more than 5% as presented in the following table:

Percentage Book Value Exceeded Market Value	Number of Securities	(in millions) Book Value	(in millions) Fair Value
5% to 15%	140	$ 4,855	$ 4,462
16% to 25%	64	578	459
26% to 50%	60	351	223
Greater than 50%	57	416	133
Total	321	$ 6,200	$ 5,277

As of December 31, 2009, there were 619 securities that were in an unrealized loss position for a continuous twelve-month period or longer with aggregate unrealized losses of $1.3 billion. Within the 619 securities, the book value of 497 securities exceeded market value by more than 5%.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

Investments for which the Company has recorded unrealized losses are tested quarterly for other-than-temporary impairments. For each security that meets the threshold of either 20% impaired at the time of review or 5% impaired at the time of review with a fair value below amortized cost for a consecutive 12-month period, a further analysis of the security is performed to assess if the impairment is other than temporary. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value and related unrealized loss of available-for-sale securities totaled $7.0 billion and $804 million, respectively, and consisted primarily of ABS, MBS, and corporate obligations. Based on its evaluation, the Company realized other-than-temporary impairments of $64 million for the year ended December 31, 2010, primarily related to RMBS, CDOs and corporate obligations.

As part of the Company's assessment of other-than-temporary impairments of investments, it considers (i) the magnitude and duration of declines in fair value; (ii) the reasons for the declines in fair value, such as general credit spread movements in each asset-backed sector, transaction-specific changes in credit spreads, credit rating downgrades, modeled defaults, and principal and interest payment priorities within each investment structure; and (iii) whether MBIA has the intent to sell the securities or, more likely than not, will be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery. In calculating credit-related losses, the Company utilizes cash flow modeling based on the type of security. The Company's cash flow analysis considers all sources of cash, including credit enhancement, that support the payment of amounts owed by an issuer of a security. This includes the consideration of cash expected to be provided by financial guarantors, including MBIA Corp., resulting from an actual or potential insurance policy claim. In general, any change in the amount and/or timing of cash flows received or expected to be received, whether or not such cash flows are contractually defined, is reflected in the Company's cash flow analysis for purposes of assessing an other-than-temporary impairment loss on an impaired security.

ABS investments are evaluated for other-than-temporary impairments using historical collateral performance, deal waterfall and structural protections, credit ratings, and forward looking projections of collateral performance based on business and economic conditions specific to each collateral type and risk. The underlying collateral is evaluated to identify any specific performance concerns, and stress scenarios are considered in forecasting ultimate returns of principal. Based on this evaluation, if a principal default is projected for a security, estimated future cash flows are discounted at the security's purchase yield. If the present value of cash flows is less than the Company's amortized cost for the security, the difference is recorded as an other-than-temporary impairment loss.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

RMBS investments are evaluated for other-than-temporary impairments using industry-standard quantitative tools. Loan level data is obtained and analyzed in a model that produces prepayment, default, and severity vectors. The model utilizes macro inputs, including housing price assumptions and interest rates, which are consistent with industry views. The vector outputs are used as inputs to a third-party cash flow model, which considers deal waterfall dynamics and structural features, to generate cash flows for an RMBS investment. These cash flows are then discounted at the security's purchase yield. If the present value of the cash flows is less than the Company's amortized cost for the investment, the difference is recorded as an other-than-temporary impairment loss. For CDO investments, the Company utilizes the same tools as for RMBS securities, aggregating the bond level cash flows to the CDO investment level.

Corporate obligation investments are evaluated for other-than-temporary impairments using industry-standard credit analysis techniques. The Company's analysis includes a detailed review of a number of quantitative and qualitative factors impacting the value of an individual security. These factors include the interest rate of the security (fixed or floating), the security's current market spread, any collateral supporting the security, the security's position in the issuer's capital structure, and credit rating upgrades or downgrades. Additionally, these factors include an assessment of various issuer-related credit metrics including market capitalization, earnings, cash flow, capitalization, interest coverage, leverage, liquidity, management, and a third-party quantitative default probability model. The Company's analysis is augmented by comparing market prices for similar securities of other issuers in the same sector, as well as any recent corporate or government actions that may impact the ultimate return of principal. If the Company determines that, after considering these factors, a principal default is projected, a recovery analysis is performed using the above data. If the Company's estimated recovery value for the security is less than its amortized cost, the difference is recorded as an other-than-temporary impairment loss.

The Company does not record other-than-temporary impairments related to credit concerns about issuers of securities insured by MBIA Corp. and National since investors in these securities, including MBIA, are guaranteed payment of principal and interest when due by MBIA. Securities insured by the Company, whether or not owned by the Company, are evaluated for impairment as part of its insurance surveillance process and, therefore, losses on securities insured by the Company are recorded in accordance with its loss reserving policy. Refer to "Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies" and "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for information about the Company's loss reserving policy and loss reserves.

In considering cash expected to be provided from other third-party financial guarantors, the Company assesses the financial guarantor's ability to make claim payments under a variety of scenarios that test the guarantor's ultimate claims paying ability. The weighted average outcome of these scenarios, combined with the cash flows provided by the insured security, are used to determine the recoverability of the Company's amortized cost.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8: Investments (continued)

The following table provides information about securities held by the Company as of December 31, 2010 that were in an unrealized loss position and insured by a financial guarantor along with the amount of insurance loss reserves corresponding to the par amount owned by the Company:

In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Loss	Insurance Loss Reserve (2)
Asset-backed:			
MBIA (1)	$ 352	$ (94)	$ 17
Other	206	(40)	—
Total asset-backed	558	(134)	17
Mortgage-backed:			
MBIA (1)	24	(8)	2
Other	268	(159)	—
Total mortgage-backed	292	(167)	2
Corporate obligations:			
MBIA (1)	39	(5)	—
Other	70	(7)	—
Total corporate obligations	109	(12)	—
Other:			
MBIA (1)	378	(46)	—
Other	342	(26)	—
Total other	720	(72)	—
Total	$ 1,679	$ (385)	$ 19

(1)—Includes investments insured by National or MBIA Corp.
(2)—Insurance loss reserve estimates are based on the proportion of par value owned to the total amount of par value insured.

The Company also concluded that it does not have the intent to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell these securities before recovery of their cost basis. In making this conclusion, the Company examined the cash flow projections for its investment portfolios, the potential sources and uses of cash in its businesses, and the cash resources available to its business other than sales of securities. It also considered the existence of any risk management or other plans as of December 31, 2010 that would require the sale of impaired securities.

Each quarter, an internal committee, comprising staff that is independent of the Company's evaluation process for determining other-than-temporary impairments of securities, reviews and approves the valuation of investments. Among other responsibilities, this committee ensures that the Company's process for identifying and calculating other-than-temporary impairments, including the use of models and assumptions, is reasonable and complies with the Company's internal policy.

Refer to "Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses" for information on realized losses due to other-than-temporary impairments.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses

The following table includes total investment income from all operations:

	Years ended December 31,		
In millions	2010	2009	2008
Gross investment income			
Fixed-maturity	$ 407	$ 511	$ 1,186
Held-to-maturity	7	8	11
Short-term investments	22	21	160
Other investments	22	32	47
Consolidated VIEs	73	89	171
Gross investment income	531	661	1,575
Investment expenses	1	6	24
Net investment income	530	655	1,551
Realized gains and losses			
Fixed-maturity			
Gains	112	160	321
Losses	(112)	(447)	(1,959)
Net	—	(287)	(1,638)
Other investments			
Gains	0	28	3
Losses	(1)	(124)	(26)
Net	(1)	(96)	(23)
Consolidated VIEs			
Gains	0	12	—
Losses	—	(109)	—
Net	—	(97)	—
Total net realized gains (losses) (1)	(1)	(480)	(1,661)
Total investment income	$ 529	$ 175	$ (110)

(1)—These balances are included in the “Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange” and “Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments” line items on the Company’s consolidated statements of operations.

Total investment income is generated as a result of the ongoing management of the Company’s investment portfolios. For the year ended December 31, 2010, total investment income increased from the same periods of 2009 and 2008 primarily due to a reduction in total net realized losses, partially offset by decreases in net investment income

For the year ended December 31, 2010, realized gains from fixed-maturity investments primarily related to sales of investments, some of which allowed the Company to utilize a portion of its tax capital loss carryforward. The realized gains from the sale of investments were offset by realized losses from investment sales and other-than-temporary impairments related to RMBS, CDOs and corporate obligations.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, net realized losses from fixed-maturity investments of $287 million included other-than-temporary impairments of $257 million primarily related to RMBS and other ABS. For the year ended December 31, 2008, net realized losses from fixed-maturity investments of $1.6 billion included other-than-temporary impairments of $940 million primarily related to ABS and corporate securities, and realized losses from sales of securities.

Net realized losses from other investments for the year ended December 31, 2009 of $96 million included other-than-temporary impairments of $104 million related to perpetual preferred securities. Net realized losses from other investments for the year ended December 31, 2008 of $23 million included other-than-temporary impairments of $14 million related to perpetual preferred securities.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses (continued)

Net realized losses from consolidated VIEs for the year ended December 31, 2009 of $97 million primarily resulted from other-than-temporary impairments of $106 million related to RMBS and ABS offset by $10 million of net realized gains on trading securities.

The decrease in net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was primarily due to a decline in the Company's fixed-maturity investment average asset base as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

The portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed-maturity securities that does not represent credit losses is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The following table presents the amount of credit loss impairments recognized in earnings on fixed-maturity securities held by MBIA as of the dates indicated, for which a portion of the other-than-temporary impairment losses was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), and the corresponding changes in such amounts.

In millions Credit Losses Recognized in Earnings Related to Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	Years ended December 31, 2010	 2009
Beginning Balance	$ 389	$ —
Credit losses recognized in retained earnings related to the adoption of accounting principles effective April 1, 2009 (1)	—	226
Accounting Transition Adjustment (2)	(149)	—
Additions for credit loss impairments recognized in the current period on securities not previously impaired	24	241
Additions for credit loss impairments recognized in the current period on securities previously impaired	18	14
Additions for credit loss impairments recognized in prior periods for securities that were re-impaired with a non-credit component in the current period	1	13
Reductions for credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities sold during the period	(16)	(102)
Reductions for credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities impaired to fair value during the period (3)	(4)	—
Reductions for increases in cash flows expected to be collected over the remaining life of the security	(1)	(3)
Ending Balance	$ 262	$ 389

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the principles for recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments.
(2)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.
(3)—Represents circumstances where the Company determined in the current period that it intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses (continued)

For ABS (e.g., RMBS and CDOs), the Company estimated expected future cash flows of each security by estimating the expected future cash flows of the underlying collateral and applying those collateral cash flows, together with any credit enhancements such as subordination interests owned by third parties, to the security. The expected future cash flows of the underlying collateral are determined using the remaining contractual cash flows adjusted for future expected credit losses (which consider current delinquencies and nonperforming assets, future expected default rates and collateral value by vintage and geographic region) and prepayments. The expected cash flows of the security are then discounted at the interest rate used to recognize interest income on the security to arrive at a present value amount. The following table presents a summary of the significant inputs considered in determining the measurement of the credit loss component recognized in earnings for each significant class of ABS for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

	Years ended December 31,	
Asset-backed Securities	**2010**	**2009**
Expected size of losses (1) :		
Range (2)	0.21% to 100.00%	0.00% to 100.00%
Weighted average (3)	52.20%	38.44%
Current subordination levels (4) :		
Range (2)	0.00% to 42.16%	0.00% to 48.68%
Weighted average (3)	4.50%	9.75%
Prepayment speed (annual CPR) (5) :		
Range (2)	0.00 to 40.20	0.00 to 36.20
Weighted average (3)	9.45	6.98

(1)—Represents future expected credit losses on impaired assets expressed as a percentage of total outstanding balance.
(2)—Represents the range of inputs/assumptions based upon the individual securities within each category.
(3)—Calculated by weighting the relevant input/assumption for each individual security by the outstanding notional of the security.
(4)—Represents current level of credit protection (subordination) for the securities, expressed as a percentage of the balance of the collateral group backing the bond.
(5)—Values represent high and low points of lifetime vectors of constant prepayment rates.

Net unrealized gains (losses), including the portion of other-than-temporary impairments included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), reported within shareholders' equity consisted of:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	**2010**	**2009**
Fixed-maturity:		
Gains	$ 208	$ 187
Losses	(782)	(1,495)
Foreign exchange	(14)	(29)
Net (1)	(588)	(1,337)
Other investments:		
Gains	10	3
Losses	(22)	(62)
Net	(12)	(59)
Total	(600)	(1,396)
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	(208)	(421)
Unrealized gains (losses), net	$ (392)	$ (975)

(1)—The balance as of December 31, 2009 includes $237 million of net unrealized losses from consolidated VIEs.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses (continued)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses) presented in the table above consisted of:

In millions	As of December 31, 2010	2009
Fixed-maturity	$ 749	$ 940
Other investments	47	261
Total	796	1,201
Deferred income tax charged (credited)	213	446
Change in unrealized gains (losses), net [1]	$ 583	$ 755

(1)—The annual change as of December 31, 2010 included $266 million of net unrealized gains due to the transition adjustment for the adoption of the accounting principles for consolidation of VIEs.

Note 10: Derivative Instruments

Overview

MBIA has entered into derivative transactions as an additional form of financial guarantee and for purposes of hedging risks associated with existing assets and liabilities and forecasted transactions. CDS are also entered into in the asset/liability products business to replicate investments in cash assets consistent with the Company's risk objectives and credit guidelines for its asset management business. The Company accounts for derivative transactions in accordance with the accounting principles for derivative and hedging activities, which requires that all such transactions be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Fair value of derivative instruments is defined as the price that would be received to sell a derivative asset or paid to transfer a derivative liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives, excluding insured derivatives, are recorded each period in current earnings within "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange." Changes in the fair value of insured derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings within "Net change in fair value of insured derivatives." The net change in the fair value of the Company's insured derivatives has two primary components: (i) realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives and (ii) unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives. "Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives" include (i) premiums received and receivable on written CDS contracts, (ii) premiums paid and payable to reinsurers in respect to CDS contracts, (iii) net amounts received or paid on reinsurance commutations, (iv) losses paid and payable to CDS contract counterparties due to the occurrence of a credit event or settlement agreement, (v) losses recovered and recoverable on purchased CDS contracts due to the occurrence of a credit event or settlement agreement and (vi) fees relating to CDS contracts. The "Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives" include all other changes in fair value of the insured derivative contracts.

U.S. Public Finance Insurance

The Company's derivative exposure within its U.S. public finance insurance operations primarily consists of insured interest rate and inflation-linked swaps related to insured U.S. public finance debt issues. These derivatives do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception. The Company has also purchased certain investments containing embedded derivatives. All derivatives are recorded at fair value on the Company's balance sheet with the changes in fair value recorded in current earnings within "Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives."

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

Structured Finance and International Insurance

The Company entered into derivative transactions that it viewed as an extension of its core financial guarantee business but which do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception and, therefore, must be recorded at fair value on the balance sheet. The Company's structured finance and international insurance operations, which insured the majority of the Company's notional derivative exposure, have insured derivatives primarily consisting of structured pools of CDS contracts that the Company intends to hold for the entire term of the contract absent a negotiated settlement with the counterparty. The Company reduces risks embedded in its insured portfolio through the use of reinsurance. This includes cessions of insured derivatives under reinsurance agreements in which the Company economically hedges a portion of the credit and market risk associated with its insured credit derivative portfolio. Such arrangements are also accounted for as derivatives and recorded in the Company's financial statements at fair value. As of December 31, 2010, the amount of these arrangements was immaterial.

Variable Interest Entities

The consolidated VIEs have entered into derivative transactions primarily consisting of interest rate swaps and CDS contracts. Interest rate swaps are entered into to hedge the risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates or fair values of certain contracts. CDS contracts are entered into to hedge credit risk or to replicate investments in cash assets.

Asset/Liability Products

The Company's asset/liability products business has entered into derivative transactions primarily consisting of interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, principal protection guarantees and CDS contracts. Interest rate swaps are entered into to hedge the risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates or fair values of certain contracts. Cross currency swaps are entered into to hedge the variability in cash flows resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency rates. The Company has also provided loss protection on certain Cutwater-ISC managed municipal pools that invest in highly rated short-term fixed-income securities. Such protection is accounted for as a derivative and is included as part of the Company's principal protection guarantees. CDS contracts are entered into to hedge credit risk or to replicate investments in cash assets consistent with the Company's risk objectives and credit guidelines for its asset management business.

Certain interest rate and cross currency swaps qualify as fair value hedges. The fair value hedges are used to protect against changes in the market value of the hedged assets or liabilities. The gains and losses relating to the fair value hedges are recorded directly in earnings. Fair value hedges are hedging existing assets, liabilities or forecasted transactions.

Credit Derivatives Sold

The following table presents information about credit derivatives sold (insured) by the Company's insurance operations that were outstanding as of December 31, 2010. Credit ratings represent the lower of underlying ratings currently assigned by Moody's, S&P or MBIA.

In millions		Notional Value						
Credit Derivatives Sold	Weighted Average Remaining Expected Maturity	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total Notional	Fair Value Asset (Liability)
Insured credit default swaps	7.6 Years	$20,721	$18,530	$11,323	$15,356	$33,377	$ 99,307	$(4,325)
Non-insured credit default swaps-VIE	4.8 Years	—	—	—	—	2,612	2,612	(1,455)
Insured swaps	16.6 Years	—	321	4,801	4,740	676	10,538	(11)
All others	8.5 Years	—	—	113	—	195	308	(39)
Total notional		$20,721	$18,851	$16,237	$20,096	$36,860	$112,765	
Total fair value		$ (41)	$ (86)	$ (315)	$ (477)	$ (4,911)		$(5,830)

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

The following table presents information about credit derivatives sold (insured) by the Company's insurance operations that were outstanding as of December 31, 2009. Credit ratings represent the lower of underlying ratings currently assigned by Moody's, S&P or MBIA.

In millions		Notional Value						
Credit Derivatives Sold	Weighted Average Remaining Expected Maturity	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total Notional	Fair Value Asset (Liability)
Insured credit default swaps	9.1 Years	$ 36,417	$ 27,279	$ 37,526	$ 5,155	$ 20,114	$ 126,491	$(4,545)
Insured swaps	16.2 Years	—	368	5,893	5,298	1,518	13,077	(12)
All others	10.6 Years	1	159	121	—	36	317	(25)
Total notional		$ 36,418	$ 27,806	$ 43,540	$ 10,453	$ 21,668	$ 139,885	
Total fair value		$ (186)	$ (474)	$ (1,182)	$ (242)	$ (2,498)		$(4,582)

Referenced credit ratings assigned by MBIA to insured credit derivatives are derived by the Company's surveillance group. In assigning an internal rating, current status reports from issuers and trustees, as well as publicly available transaction-specific information, are reviewed. Also, where appropriate, cash flow analyses and collateral valuations are considered. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) on CDS contracts are estimated as the notional value plus any additional debt service costs, such as interest or other amounts owing on CDS contracts. The maximum amount of future payments that MBIA may be required to make under these guarantees is $117.3 billion. This amount is net of $179 million of insured derivatives ceded under reinsurance agreements in which MBIA economically hedges a portion of the credit and market risk associated with its insured derivatives. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) on insured swaps, total return swaps and credit linked notes sold are estimated as the notional value of such contracts.

MBIA may hold recourse provisions with third parties in derivative transactions through both reinsurance and subrogation rights. MBIA's reinsurance arrangements provide that should MBIA pay a claim under a guarantee of a derivative contract, then MBIA could collect amounts from any reinsurers that have reinsured the guarantee on either a proportional or non-proportional basis, depending upon the underlying reinsurance agreement. MBIA may also have recourse through subrogation rights whereby if MBIA makes a claim payment, it is entitled to any rights of the insured counterparty, including the right to any assets held as collateral.

The following table presents information about credit derivatives sold by the Company's asset/liability products business that were outstanding as of December 31, 2010. Credit ratings represent the lower of ratings currently assigned by Moody's, S&P or external counterparties.

In millions		Notional Value						
Credit Derivatives Sold	Weighted Average Remaining Expected Maturity	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total Notional	Fair Value Asset (Liability)
Principal protection guarantees	0.1 Years	$4,237	— $	— $	— $	— $	$4,237	$ —
Total notional		$4,237	— $	— $	— $	— $	$4,237	$ —
Total fair value		$ —	— $	— $	— $	— $		$ —

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

The following table presents information about credit derivatives sold by the Company's asset/liability products business that were outstanding as of December 31, 2009. Credit ratings represent the lower of ratings currently assigned by Moody's, S&P or external counterparties.

In millions		Notional Value						
Credit Derivatives Sold	Weighted Average Remaining Expected Maturity	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total Notional	Fair Value Asset (Liability)
Principal protection guarantees	0.1 Years	$5,880	—	—	—	—	$5,880	$ —
Credit linked notes	1.6 Years	15	—	—	20	106	141	(32)
Non-insured credit default swaps	2.1 Years	—	95	30	—	—	125	(3)
Total notional		$5,895	$95	$30	$ 20	$106	$6,146	
Total fair value		$ (2)	$ (2)	— $	$(17)	$ (14)		$ (35)

The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) on derivatives presented in the preceding table are estimated as the notional value of such contracts.

Financial Statement Impact

The fair value of amounts recognized for eligible derivative contracts executed with the same counterparty under a master netting agreement, including any cash collateral that may have been received or posted by the Company, is presented on a net basis in accordance with accounting guidance for the offsetting of fair value amounts related to derivative instruments.

As of December 31, 2010, the total fair value of the Company's derivative assets, after counterparty netting, was $708 million, of which $703 million was reported within "Derivative assets" and "Derivative assets-VIEs" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, and the total fair value of the Company's derivative liabilities, after counterparty netting, was $6.7 billion which was reported within "Derivative liabilities" and "Derivative liabilities-VIEs" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

As of December 31, 2010, the total fair value of the Company's derivative assets, before counterparty netting, was $769 million and the total fair value of the Company's derivative liabilities, before counterparty netting, was $6.8 billion. The following table presents the total fair value of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities by instrument and balance sheet location, before counterparty netting, as of December 31, 2010:

In millions		Derivative Assets [1]		Derivative Liabilities [1]	
Derivative Instruments	Notional Amount Outstanding	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Designated as hedging instruments:					
Interest rate swaps	$ 394	Derivative assets	$ 16	Derivative liabilities	$ (41)
Currency swaps	20	Derivative assets	—	Derivative liabilities	(2)
Total designated	$ 414		$ 16		$ (43)
Not designated as hedging instruments:					
Insured credit default swaps	$ 99,331	Derivative assets	$ —	Derivative liabilities	$ (4,325)
Insured swaps	10,537	Derivative assets	—	Derivative liabilities	(11)
Non-insured credit default swaps	35	Derivative assets	3	Derivative liabilities	—
Non-insured credit default swaps-VIE	3,973	Derivative assets-VIE	687	Derivative liabilities-VIE	(1,455)
Interest rate swaps	3,480	Derivative assets	46	Derivative liabilities	(255)
Interest rate swaps-VIE	14,054	Derivative assets-VIE	2	Derivative liabilities-VIE	(634)
Interest rate swaps-embedded	493	Medium-term notes	5	Medium-term notes	(7)
Interest rate swaps-embedded-VIE	100	Other assets-VIE	—	Other liabilities-VIE	(1)
Currency swaps	47	Derivative assets	—	Derivative liabilities	(4)
Currency swaps-VIE	137	Derivative assets-VIE	—	Derivative liabilities-VIE	(14)
All other	4,644	Derivative assets	—	Derivative liabilities	(40)
All other-VIE	592	Derivative assets-VIE	10	Derivative liabilities-VIE	—
All other-embedded	219	Other assets	—	Other liabilities	(9)
Total non-designated	$ 137,642		$753		$ (6,755)
Total derivatives	$ 138,056		$769		$ (6,798)

(1)—In accordance with the accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, the balance sheet location of the Company's embedded derivative instruments is determined by the location of the related host contract.

As of December 31, 2009, the total fair value of the Company's derivative assets, after counterparty netting, was $874 million, of which $866 million was reported within "Derivative assets" and "Derivative assets-VIEs" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet, and the total fair value of the Company's derivative liabilities, after counterparty netting, was $4.7 billion, of which $4.6 billion was reported within "Derivative liabilities" and "Derivative liabilities-VIEs" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

As of December 31, 2009, the total fair value of the Company's derivative assets, before counterparty netting, was $987 million and the total fair value of the Company's derivative liabilities, before counterparty netting and cash collateral posted, was $4.9 billion. The following table presents the total fair value of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities by instrument and balance sheet location, before counterparty netting, as of December 31, 2009:

In millions		Derivative Assets [1]		Derivative Liabilities [1]	
Derivative Instruments	Notional Amount Outstanding	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Designated as hedging instruments:					
Interest rate swaps	$ 845	Derivative assets	$ 48	Derivative liabilities	$ (31)
Currency swaps	40	Derivative assets	7	Derivative liabilities	(3)
Total designated	$ 885		$ 55		$ (34)
Not designated as hedging instruments:					
Insured credit default swaps	$ 147,153	Derivative assets	$ 756	Derivative liabilities	$(4,545)
Insured swaps	13,077	Derivative assets	—	Derivative liabilities	(12)
Non-insured credit default swaps	203	Derivative assets	10	Derivative liabilities	(5)
Interest rate swaps	4,630	Derivative assets	81	Derivative liabilities	(229)
Interest rate swaps-VIE	81	Derivative assets-VIE	—	Derivative liabilities-VIE	(9)
Interest rate swaps - embedded	520	Medium-term notes	8	Medium-term notes	(4)
Interest rate swaps -embedded-VIE	560	Other liabilities-VIE	—	Other assets-VIE	(12)
Credit linked notes	156	Fixed-maturity securities held at fair value	—	Fixed-maturity securities held at fair value	(33)
Currency swaps	646	Derivative assets	66	Derivative liabilities	(17)
All other	6,521	Derivative assets	11	Derivative liabilities	(29)
All other - embedded	242	Other assets	—	Other liabilities	(3)
Total non-designated	$ 173,789		$ 932		$(4,898)
Total derivatives	$ 174,674		$ 987		$(4,932)

(1)—In accordance with the accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, the balance sheet location of the Company's embedded derivative instruments is determined by the location of the related host contract.

The following tables show the effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010:

In millions		Gain (Loss) Recognized in	Gain (Loss) Recognized in	Net Gain (Loss)
Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Income on Derivative	Income on Hedged Item	Recognized in Income
Interest rate swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	$ (42)	$ 41	$ (1)
Interest rate swaps	Interest income (expense)	—	—	(5)
Total		$ (42)	$ 41	$ (6)

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

In millions Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Net Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Insured credit default swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	$ (596)
Insured credit default swaps	Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(162)
Insured swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	2
Non-insured credit default swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(1)
Non-insured credit default swaps-VIE	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange-VIE	(24)
Interest rate swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(138)
Interest rate swaps-VIE	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange-VIE	25
Credit linked notes	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	18
Currency swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	10
All other	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(13)
All other	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(17)
All other-VIE	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange-VIE	(16)
Total		$ (912)

The following tables show the effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009:

In millions Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Hedged Item	Net Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Interest rate swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	$ (118)	$ 109	$ (9)
Interest rate swaps	Net realized gains (losses)	—	—	61
Interest rate swaps	Interest income (expense)	—	—	2
Currency swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	5	(4)	1
Currency swaps	Net realized gains (losses)	—	—	12
Currency swaps	Interest income (expense)	—	—	1
Total		$ (113)	$ 105	$ 68

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

In millions Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Net Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Insured credit default swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	$ 1,660
Insured credit default swaps	Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(167)
Insured swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	1
Non-insured credit default swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	17
Interest rate swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	17
Interest rate swaps - VIE	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange - VIE	13
Total return swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	6
Credit linked notes	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	27
Currency swaps	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(1)
All other	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(11)
All other	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(8)
Total		$ 1,554

Counterparty Credit Risk

The Company manages counterparty credit risk on an individual counterparty basis through master netting agreements covering derivative transactions in the asset/liability product segment. These agreements allow the Company to contractually net amounts due from a counterparty with those amounts due to such counterparty when certain triggering events occur. The Company only executes swaps under master netting agreements, which typically contain mutual credit downgrade provisions that generally provide the ability to require assignment or termination in the event either MBIA or the counterparty is downgraded below a specified credit rating.

Under these arrangements, the Company may receive or provide U.S. Treasury and other highly rated securities or cash to secure counterparties' exposure to the Company or its exposure to counterparties, respectively. Such collateral is available to the holder to pay for replacing the counterparty in the event that the counterparty defaults. As of December 31, 2010, the Company did not hold or post cash collateral from derivative counterparties. As of December 31, 2009, the Company did not hold cash collateral from derivative counterparties but posted cash collateral to derivative counterparties of $163 million. This amount is included in "Derivative liabilities" on the Company's consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company had securities with a fair value of $452 million and $20 million, respectively, posted to derivative counterparties.

As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the fair value was positive on two Credit Support Annexes ("CSAs") which govern collateral posting requirements between MBIA and its derivative counterparties. The aggregate positive fair value for these two CSAs was $4 million and $6 million, respectively, for which the Company did not receive collateral because the Company's credit rating was below the CSA minimum credit ratings level for holding counterparty collateral. The lowest rated of the two counterparties was A1 by Moody's and A+ by S&P.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 11: Collateralized Transactions

The Company enters into securities borrowing and lending contracts in connection with MBIA's collateralized investment agreement and repurchase agreement activities and to invest short-term cash balances or to provide liquidity to the Company's asset/liability programs. Such contracts are only transacted with high-quality dealer firms. It is the Company's policy to take possession of securities borrowed under these contracts. The Company minimizes the credit risk of counterparties to transactions that might be unable to fulfill their contractual obligations by monitoring customer credit exposure and collateral values and requiring additional collateral to be deposited with the Company when deemed necessary.

The Company routinely pledges securities it owns in accordance with the terms of its collateralized transactions. Securities pledged in connection with investment agreement activities may not be repledged by the investment agreement counterparty. Securities pledged as part of repurchase agreements may be repledged by the counterparty of the contract or by MBIA. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair value of financial assets pledged as collateral under repurchase agreements in which the counterparties have the right to repledge the securities were $552 million and $557 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, securities sold under agreements to which the Company has agreed to repurchase were $471 million and $502 million, respectively. There was no cash collateral pledged under these agreements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.

Under certain non-insurance derivative contracts entered into by the Company, collateral postings are required by either MBIA or the counterparty when the aggregate market value of derivative contracts entered into with the same counterparty exceeds a predefined threshold. Refer to "Note 10: Derivative Instruments" for information related to collateral postings related to non-insurance derivative contracts.

Note 12: Debt

Short-Term Debt

The Company's short-term debt consists of $65 million par value outstanding of 9.375% Senior Notes due February 2011, which were issued in February 1991. To date, MBIA has repurchased a total of $35 million par value outstanding of its 9.375% Senior Notes due 2011, of which $25 million and $10 million in par value were purchased during 2010 and 2009, respectively, at weighted average prices of $100.18 and $86.52, respectively.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company's short-term debt consisted of 4.5% Swiss franc notes which matured in June 2010, and were originally issued in December 2000.

Long-Term Debt

The Company's long-term debt consists of notes, debentures and liquidity loans as follows:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	2010	2009
9.375% Notes due 2011	$ -	$ 91
6.400% Senior Notes due 2022 (1)	281	286
7.000% Debentures due 2025	56	56
7.150% Debentures due 2027	100	100
6.625% Debentures due 2028	141	141
5.700% Senior Notes due 2034 (2)	329	329
	907	1,003
Less discount	1	1
Sub-total	$ 906	$ 1,002
14% Surplus Notes due 2033 (3)	945	945
TALF Loans	—	277
Total	$ 1,851	$ 2,224

(1)—Callable on or after August 15, 2006 at 100.00.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12: Debt (continued)

(2)—Callable anytime at the greater of 100.00 or the present value of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest.
(3)—Callable on January 15, 2013 and every fifth anniversary thereafter at 100.00.

The Company's long-term debt presented in the preceding table is subject to certain restrictive covenants, none of which significantly restrict the Company's operating activities or dividend-paying ability. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants as there was no occurrence of any event of default with respect to the above securities. Key events of default include (i) default in the payment of any interest or principal when it becomes due and payable, (ii) default in the performance, or breach, of any covenant or warranty of MBIA, (iii) events of default with respect to the Company's indebtedness, other than its debt securities or non-recourse obligations, in an aggregate principal amount in excess of $10 million which consist of the failure to make any payment at maturity or result in the acceleration of the maturity of the Company's indebtedness, (iv) entry by a court having jurisdiction in the premises of a decree or order for relief in respect of MBIA in an involuntary case or proceeding under any applicable federal or state bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law, and (v) commencement by MBIA of a voluntary case or proceeding under any applicable federal or state bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law.

On January 16, 2008, MBIA Corp. issued $1.0 billion of 14% fixed-to-floating rate surplus notes due January 15, 2033. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the par amount outstanding was $945 million. The surplus notes have an initial interest rate of 14% until January 15, 2013 and thereafter at an interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus 11.26%. Interest and principal payments on the surplus notes are subject to prior approval by the Superintendent of the NYSID. The surplus notes are callable at par at MBIA Corp.'s option on the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance and every fifth anniversary thereafter, subject to prior approval by the Superintendent and other restrictions. The cash received from the issuance of surplus notes was used for general business purposes and the deferred debt issuance costs are being amortized over the term of the surplus notes. During the first quarter of 2009, MBIA Inc. repurchased $7 million par value of surplus notes issued by MBIA Corp. at a price of $31.02. Net gains from repurchasing the surplus notes in 2009 totaled $5 million, which is only reflected in the consolidated accounts of the Company. To date, MBIA Corp. has repurchased a total of $47 million par value outstanding of its surplus notes at a weighted average price of $77.08.

In the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. repaid all remaining debt outstanding under the Federal Reserve's Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility ("TALF"). Principal amounts outstanding under TALF loans totaled $277 million as of December 31, 2009 and were repaid using the proceeds from the ABS financed by the TALF loans.

The aggregate maturity of debt obligations, excluding accrued interest and premiums or discounts, as of December 31 for each of the next five years and thereafter commencing in 2011 was:

In millions	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	After 2015	Total
Corporate debt	$ 65	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 907	$ 972
14% Surplus Notes due 2033 (1)	—	—	945	—	—	—	945
Total debt obligations due	$ 65	$ —	$ 945	$ —	$ —	$ 907	$ 1,917

(1)—Callable on January 15, 2013 and every fifth anniversary thereafter at 100.00.

Investment Agreement Obligations

Obligations under investment agreement contracts are recorded as liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet based upon proceeds received plus unpaid accrued interest at the balance sheet date. Upon the occurrence of certain contractually agreed-upon events, some of these funds may be withdrawn prior to their expected withdrawal dates by the investor. Additionally, certain investment agreements provide for early termination at the option of the investor upon the downgrade of MBIA Corp. to certain credit rating levels. Such terminations significantly reduced outstanding investment agreement balances during 2009 and 2008.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12: Debt (continued)

Investment agreements have been issued with either fixed or floating interest rates in both U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2010, the annual interest rates on these agreements ranged from 0% to 7.38% and the weighted average interest rate was 3.73%. As of December 31, 2009, the annual interest rates on these agreements ranged from 0% to 7.38% and the weighted average interest rate was 3.62%. Principal payments due under these investment agreements in each of the next five years ending December 31 and thereafter, based upon expected withdrawal dates, are as follows:

In millions	Principal Amount
Expected withdrawal date:	
2011	$ 134
2012	588
2013	200
2014	269
2015	175
Thereafter	769
Total expected principal payments (1)	$ 2,135
Less discount and other adjustments (2)	130
Total	$ 2,005

(1) —Foreign currency denominated investment agreements are presented in U.S. dollars. Amounts reflect principal due at maturity for investment agreements issued at a discount.
(2) —Includes discounts of $184 million on investment agreements, net of fair value adjustments of $43 million and accrued interest of $11 million.

Medium-Term Note Obligations

Medium-term note obligations are recorded as liabilities on the Company's balance sheet based upon proceeds received, net of unamortized discounts and premiums, plus unpaid accrued interest at the balance sheet date. The MTNs are measured at fair value in accordance with the accounting guidance for certain hybrid financial instruments, which was adopted on January 1, 2007. MTNs are issued by GFL as part of MBIA's asset/liability products. MTNs have been issued with either fixed or floating interest rates and GFL has issued MTNs in U.S. dollars and foreign currencies. As of December 31, 2010, the interest rates of the MTNs ranged from 0% to 8.37% and the weighted average interest rate was 3.17%. As of December 31, 2009, the interest rates of the MTNs ranged from 0% to 7.32% and the weighted average interest rate was 3.50%. Principal payments due under medium-term note obligations based on their contractual maturity dates are as follows:

In millions	Principal Amount
Maturity date:	
2011	$ 16
2012	134
2013	56
2014	93
2015	299
Thereafter	2,048
Total expected principal payments (1)	$ 2,646
Less discounts and other adjustments (2)	906
Total	$ 1,740

(1) —Foreign currency denominated MTNs are presented in U.S. dollars. Amounts reflect principal due at maturity for notes issued at a discount or premium.
(2) —Includes discounts on MTNs of $789 million and fair value adjustments of $128 million, net of accrued interest of $11 million.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12: Debt (continued)

The Company may buy back and extinguish debt originally issued by either MBIA Inc. or its subsidiaries. Purchase prices are generally negotiated through dealers, similar to buying or selling an asset in the open market. The Company repurchases its debt at discounted prices in an effort to improve its own economic position while also providing liquidity to investors of MBIA debt. In all cases, debt buybacks were executed in response to investor or dealer inquiries.

Other Borrowing Arrangements

The Company has $20 million of outstanding letters of credit for Cutwater-ISC that are intended to support the net asset value of certain investment pools managed by Cutwater-ISC. These letters of credit can be drawn upon in the event that the liquidation of such assets is required and the proceeds are less than the cost. In addition, the Company has issued commitments to three pooled investment programs managed or administered by Cutwater-ISC and its subsidiary. These commitments cover losses in such programs should the net asset values per share decline below specified per share values. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the maximum amount of future payments that the Company would be required to make under these commitments was $4.2 billion and $5.9 billion, respectively. These commitments shall be in effect as long as Cutwater-ISC and its subsidiary remain as manager or administrator and each program remains in compliance with its respective investment objectives and policies.

Debt of Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

Variable Interest Entity Notes

VIE notes are variable interest rate debt instruments denominated in U.S. dollars issued by consolidated VIEs within the Company's structured finance and international insurance and conduit segments. VIE notes within the structured finance and international insurance segment consist of debt instruments issued by issuer-sponsored consolidated VIEs collateralized by assets held by those consolidated VIEs and are non-recourse to the general credit of MBIA. VIE notes related to the conduit segment consist of floating rate medium-term note obligations issued by a Company-sponsored conduit collateralized by assets held by the conduit . As of December 31, 2010, the interest rates of the MTNs ranged from 0.52% to 1.76% and the weighted average interest rate was 1.37%. As of December 31, 2009, the interest rates of the MTNs ranged from 0.51% to 1.73% and the weighted average interest rate was 1.27%. The maturity of VIE notes, by segment, as of December 31, 2010 is presented in the following table:

In millions	Structured Finance and International Insurance	Conduit	Total [1]
Maturity date:			
2011	$ 685	$ —	$ 685
2012	380	—	380
2013	396	—	396
2014	395	172	567
2015	1,030	—	1,030
Thereafter	6,601	931	7,532
Total	$ 9,487	$ 1,103	$ 10,590

(1)—Included $6.7 billion of VIE notes accounted for at fair value as of December 31. 2010.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 12: Debt (continued)

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of borrowings under liquidity facilities drawn by Triple-A-One Funding, LLC ("Triple-A One"), an MBIA-administered multi-seller conduit consolidated in the Company's conduit segment. Under private placement offerings, Triple-A One issued commercial paper to fund the purchase of assets from structured finance clients with maturities of up to 270 days. Assets purchased by Triple-A One are insured by MBIA Corp. Historically, Triple-A One maintained backstop liquidity facilities for each transaction, covering 100% of the face amount of commercial paper outstanding. These liquidity facilities were designed to allow Triple-A One to repay investors in the event of a market disruption in which Triple-A One would be unable to issue new commercial paper to replace maturing commercial paper. The financial guarantee policies issued by MBIA to insure the assets of Triple-A One cannot be accelerated to repay maturing commercial paper or borrowings under liquidity facilities and only guarantee ultimate payments over time relating to the assets. As a result of the deteriorating market environment, Triple-A One fully drew on its liquidity facilities in September 2008 and ceased issuing commercial paper. All commercial paper holders have been repaid in full and borrowings under liquidity facilities, which totaled $360 million and $433 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, will be repaid as the assets purchased by Triple-A One mature. The Company expects that the facilities will be fully repaid by 2037. The interest rate applicable to borrowings as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was one-month LIBOR plus 0.75%. Given the fully drawn position of its liquidity facilities and no expectation of issuing commercial paper in the foreseeable future, Triple-A One ratings were withdrawn by Moody's and S&P at the request of Triple-A One.

Note 13: Goodwill

Under the accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets, goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually or when events indicate that an impairment may exist. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, goodwill totaled $31 million related to the Company's U.S. public finance insurance operations.

As a result of the establishment of National in the first quarter of 2009, the Company changed the composition of the insurance reporting unit. Accordingly, the goodwill of the Company's insurance operations was allocated between its U.S. public finance insurance and structured finance and international insurance reporting units based on the relative fair value of each reporting unit as of January 1, 2009.

The Company performed its annual impairment testing of goodwill as of January 1, 2010 and 2011. As of both dates, the fair value of MBIA's U.S. public finance insurance reporting unit exceeded the carrying value, indicating the goodwill was not impaired. As of January 1, 2010, the fair value of MBIA's structured finance and international insurance reporting unit, while substantial, did not exceed the carrying value, indicating the goodwill was fully impaired. In 2009, the Company recorded an impairment loss of $46 million. The fair values of the Company's reporting units were estimated using discounted cash flow modeling. The inputs to the Company's valuation model included its estimates of market participant assumptions.

Note 14: Income Taxes

Income (loss) from operations before provision (benefit) for income taxes consisted of:

In millions	Years ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008
United States	$ (146)	$ 1,100	$ (3,778)
Non-United States	51	117	51
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ (95)	$ 1,217	$ (3,727)

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 14: Income Taxes (continued)

The Company files a consolidated tax return that includes all of its U.S. subsidiaries. Income tax expense (benefit) on income (loss) and shareholders' equity consisted of:

	Years ended December 31,		
In millions	2010	2009	2008
Current taxes:			
Federal	$ 91	$ (488)	$ (552)
State	(17)	5	20
Foreign	(1)	(25)	11
Deferred taxes:			
Federal	(125)	878	(889)
State	—	—	—
Foreign	18	45	5
Valuation allowance	(114)	168	351
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(148)	583	(1,054)
Income taxes charged (credited) to shareholders' equity related to:			
Total adjustments due to the adoption of new accounting standards	(21)	(3)	—
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments	112	526	(656)
Change in other-than-temporary impairment losses	(4)	(50)	—
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	(7)	46	—
Change in foreign currency translation	1	4	(16)
Share-based compensation	2	5	16
Total income taxes charged (credited) to shareholders' equity	83	528	(656)
Total effect of income taxes	$ (65)	$ 1,111	$ (1,710)

The provision (benefit) for income taxes gives effect to permanent differences between financial and taxable income. Accordingly, the Company's effective income tax rate differs from the statutory rate due to the tax effect of the following permanent differences:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Federal income tax computed at the statutory rates	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (reduction) in taxes resulting from:			
Tax-exempt interest	40.2%	-3.1%	2.4%
Mark to market on warrants	-11.2%	0%	0%
Change in valuation allowance	119.4%	13.8%	-9.4%
Change in uncertain tax positions	-22.3%	0%	0%
State income tax, net of federal benefit	11.5%	0.3%	-0.4%
Deferred tax inventory adjustment	-13.6%	0.7%	0%
Foreign taxes	-1.8%	-1.6%	0%
Other	-2.1%	2.8%	0.7%
Effective tax rate	155.1%	47.9%	28.3%

Deferred Tax Asset, Net of Valuation Allowance

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 14: Income Taxes (continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

In millions	As of December 31, 2010	2009
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unearned premium revenue	$ 232	$ 228
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	321	238
Net (gains) losses on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	41	—
Deferral of cancellation of indebtedness income	119	—
Deferred acquisition costs	112	186
Capital gains adjustment	70	—
Investments	99	—
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	994	652
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred fee revenue	62	—
Compensation and employee benefits	19	29
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	274	19
Capital loss carryforward and other-than-temporary impairments	376	490
Net unrealized losses on insured derivatives	1,288	823
Net (gains) losses on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	—	49
Net unrealized losses on investments	242	421
Other (includes adjustment to deferred taxes for VIEs)	17	28
Total gross deferred tax assets	2,278	1,859
Valuation allowance	376	490
Net deferred tax asset	$ 908	$ 717

The Company establishes a valuation allowance against its deferred tax asset when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. All evidence, both positive and negative, needs to be identified and considered in making the determination. Future realization of the existing deferred tax asset ultimately depends, in part, on the existence of sufficient taxable income of appropriate character (for example, ordinary income versus capital gains) within the carryforward period available under the tax law.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company reported a net deferred tax asset of $908 million. The $908 million deferred tax asset is net of a $376 million valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2010, the Company had a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset related to losses from asset impairments and realized losses from sales of investments as these losses are considered capital losses, have a five year carryforward period, and can only be used to offset capital gain income. This valuation allowance reflects a decrease of $114 million from the 2009 valuation allowance of $490 million. The change in the valuation allowance for the year ended December 31, 2010 was primarily due to realized gains resulting from asset sales.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 14: Income Taxes (continued)

The Company has concluded that it is more likely than not that the remaining deferred tax assets will be realized. In its conclusion, the Company considered the following evidence (both positive and negative):

- Due to the long-tail nature of the financial guarantee business, it is important to note that MBIA Inc.'s insurance subsidiaries, without regard to any new business, will have a steady stream of scheduled premium earnings with respect to the existing insured portfolio. MBIA Corp.'s announcement in February 2008 of a temporary suspension in writing new structured finance transactions and a permanent cessation with respect to insuring new CDS contracts, except in transactions related to the reduction of existing derivative exposure, would not have an impact on the expected earnings related to the existing insured portfolio. Although MBIA Corp. expects a significant portion of the unrealized losses to reverse over time, MBIA Corp. performed taxable income projections over a fifteen and twenty year period to determine whether it will have sufficient income to offset its deferred tax asset that will generate future ordinary deductions. In this analysis, MBIA Corp. concluded that premium earnings, even without regard to any new business, combined with investment income, less deductible expenses, will be sufficient to recover its net deferred tax asset.
- The Company's taxable income projections used to assess the recoverability of its deferred tax asset include an estimate of future loss and LAE equal to the present value discount of loss reserves already recognized on the Company's balance sheet and an estimate of loss adjustment expense which is generally insignificant. The Company does not assume additional losses, with the exception of the accretion of its existing present value loss reserves, because the Company establishes case basis reserves on a present value basis based on an estimate of probable losses on specifically identified credits that have defaulted or are expected to default.
- As of December 31, 2010, the Company had approximately $242 million of deferred tax assets related to unrealized losses on investments. The Company intends to hold these investments until maturity or until such time as the value recovers. As such, the Company expects that the related deferred tax assets will reverse over the life of the securities.
- Approximately $1.3 billion of the net deferred tax asset relates to losses on insured credit derivatives of approximately $3.9 billion. The Company believes that such deferred tax asset will more likely than not be realized as the Company expects the unrealized losses and its related deferred tax asset to substantially reverse over time.
- While the ratings downgrades by the rating agencies have significantly adversely impacted the Company's ability to write new business, the downgrades did not have a material impact on earnings from the existing insured portfolio, which the Company believes will be sufficient to absorb losses in the event that the cumulative unrealized losses become fully impaired.
- With respect to installment policies, the Company generally does not have an automatic cancellation provision solely in connection with ratings downgrades. For purposes of projecting future taxable income, the Company has applied a haircut to adjust for the possible cancellation of future installment premiums based on recent data. With regard to upfront policies, to the extent that the issuer chooses to terminate a policy, any unearned premium reserve with respect to that policy will be accelerated into earnings (i.e. refundings).
- With respect to insured CDS contracts, in the event that there are defaults for which MBIA is required to pay claims on such CDS contracts, the Company believes that the losses should be characterized as ordinary losses for tax purposes and, as such, the actual and expected payments will be recorded as losses incurred for statutory accounting purposes. However, because the federal income tax treatment of CDS contracts is an unsettled area of tax law, in the event that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has a different view and considers the losses as capital losses, the Company may be required to establish a valuation allowance against substantially all of the deferred tax asset related to these losses until such time as it has sufficient capital gains to offset the losses. The establishment of this valuation allowance would have a material adverse effect on MBIA's financial condition at the time of its establishment.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 14: Income Taxes (continued)

After reviewing all of the evidence available, both positive and negative, MBIA believes that it has appropriately valued the recoverability of its deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance, as of December 31, 2010. The Company continues to assess the adequacy of its valuation allowance as additional evidence becomes available. The Company's recent financial results have been volatile which has impacted management's ability to project accurately future taxable income. Continued volatility or losses beyond those projected may cause the Company to conclude that certain of the deferred tax assets within the $908 million as of December 31, 2010 may not be realizable.

Ownership Change under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code

Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, imposes annual limitations on the utilization of net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards, other tax carryforwards, and certain built-in losses upon an ownership change as defined under that section. In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions that increase the aggregate ownership of certain stockholders in the Company's stock by more than 50 percentage points over a three year testing period ("Section 382 Ownership Change").

The Company has experienced a shift in ownership as a result of a January 2008 Warburg Pincus investment, the February 2008 equity offering and other shareholder transactions involving MBIA's shares. As of December 31, 2010, the Company, however, has not triggered a Section 382 Ownership Change. If the Company were to experience a Section 382 Ownership Change, an annual limitation would be imposed on certain of the Company's tax attributes, including NOL and capital loss carryforwards, and certain other losses, credits, deductions or tax basis. The Company cannot give any assurance that it will not undergo an ownership change at a time when this limitation would have a significant effect. As of January 1, 2011, the increase in the aggregate ownership of certain stockholders of MBIA over the relevant testing period was 49%.

Treatment of Undistributed Earnings of Certain Foreign Subsidiaries—"Accounting for Income Taxes—Special Areas"

No U.S. deferred income taxes have been provided on the undistributed earnings of MBIA UK, Euro Asset Acquisitions Limited ("EAAL"), and MBIA Mexico, S.A. de C.V. because of the Company's practice and intent to permanently reinvest these earnings. The cumulative amounts of such untaxed earnings were $124 million, $99 million and $9 million as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Five-Year NOL Carryback

On November 6, 2009, as part of *The Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009* , the NOL carryback provision of the Internal Revenue Code was amended to allow all businesses with NOLs in either 2008 or 2009 (but not both) to elect to claim refunds of taxes paid within the prior five years. In the fifth preceding year of the carryback period, the recovery is limited to 50% of taxable income for that carryback year. There is no such limitation to the first four preceding years of the carryback period.

In April 2010, the Company filed its 2009 tax return and elected to carryback its reported net operating loss under the five year carryback provision. In the second quarter of 2010, the Company received a tax refund with respect to its carryback in the amount of $391 million which it allocated to the members of its affiliated group in accordance with the tax allocation agreement. In September 2010, the Company filed a superseding and final tax return which reported an additional tax loss. A subsequent carryback claim was filed before December 31, 2010 requesting an additional refund of $41 million, which has been received and allocated between the members of MBIA.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 14: Income Taxes (continued)

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

It is the Company's policy to record and disclose interest and penalties related to income taxes as a component of income taxes in the statement of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the Company recorded a provision of $0.6 million, a benefit of $3 million, and a benefit of $0.2 million, respectively, for interest and penalties related to income taxes. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the amounts related to interest and penalties included in the consolidated balance sheets were not material.

The following table presents the change in the unrecognized tax benefit ("UTB") during 2009 and 2010:

In thousands	
Unrecognized tax benefit as of January 1, 2009	$ 19,313
The gross amount of the increase (decrease) in the UTB as a result of tax positions taken:	
During a prior year	1,918
During the current year	152
The amounts of decreases in the UTB related to settlements with taxing authorities	(11,826)
Unrecognized tax benefit as of December 31, 2009	$ 9,557
The gross amount of the increase (decrease) in the UTB as a result of tax positions taken:	
During a prior year	21,258
During the current year	—
The amounts of decreases in the UTB related to settlements with taxing authorities	—
The reduction in the UTB as a result of the applicable statute of limitations	(5,167)
Unrecognized tax benefit as of December 31, 2010	$ 25,648

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the portion of the unrecognized tax benefit that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate was approximately $25 million, $9 million, and $8 million, respectively.

MBIA's major tax jurisdictions include the U.S. and the United Kingdom ("U.K.").

MBIA and its U.S. subsidiaries file a U.S. consolidated federal income tax return. The IRS is currently examining tax years 2004 through 2009. The Company expects this examination to be concluded before December 31, 2011, subject to review by the Joint Committee on Taxation. During 2009, the IRS completed its examination of a partnership investment of MBIA and did make an adjustment that had to be accounted for by MBIA through 2006, but was not material.

The U.K. tax authorities are currently auditing tax years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The Company expects the examinations to be concluded before December 31, 2011. French tax matters have been concluded through 2007 including the settlement, in February 2009, of an unrecognized tax benefit that was established in prior years relating to the timing for recognizing earned premium.

It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefit will significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months due to the possibility of finalizing adjustments and concluding all significant tax examinations. The range of this possible change to the amount of the uncertain tax benefit cannot be estimated at this time.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had a capital loss carryforward of $413 million, which will expire in 2013. The Company also had an NOL carryforward of $782 million, which will expire during 2029 and 2030, and a minimum tax credit carryforward of $46 million, which has an unlimited carryforward period.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15: Business Segments

In February 2009, after receiving the required regulatory approvals, the Company established and capitalized National. In connection with this establishment, MBIA Insurance Corporation paid dividends and returned capital to MBIA Inc. and entered into a reinsurance agreement and an assignment agreement with National. As a result, the Company established its U.S. public finance insurance business as a separate operating segment. Consequently, MBIA now manages its activities primarily through three principal business operations: U.S. public finance insurance, structured finance and international insurance (collectively "insurance operations" for 2008), and advisory services. The Company's U.S. public finance insurance business is operated through National, its structured finance and international insurance business is primarily operated through MBIA Corp., and its advisory services business is primarily operated through Cutwater. MBIA also manages certain business activities through its corporate, asset/liability products, and conduit segments. The corporate segment includes revenues and expenses that arise from general corporate activities. Funding programs managed through the asset/liability products and conduit segments are in wind-down.

As defined by segment reporting, an operating segment is a component of a company (i) that engages in business activities from which it earns revenue and incurs expenses, (ii) whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to assess the performance of the segment and to make decisions about the allocation of resources to the segment and, (iii) for which discrete financial information is available. As a result of the aforementioned separation of the Company's U.S. public finance insurance business from its structured finance and international insurance business, as well as other factors such as the availability of discrete financial information, the use of identifiable resources, and the use of separate performance assessments with respect to the Company's U.S. public finance insurance business, the Company determined that its U.S. public finance insurance business represented a discrete operating segment.

Following is a description of each of the Company's reportable operating segments:

The Company's U.S. public finance insurance segment is conducted through National. The financial guarantees issued by National provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, U.S. public finance insured obligations when due. The obligations are generally not subject to acceleration, except that National may have the right, at its discretion, to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise. National issues financial guarantees for municipal bonds and bonds backed by publicly or privately funded public-purpose projects.

The Company's structured finance and international insurance segment is principally conducted through MBIA Corp. The financial guarantees issued by MBIA Corp. provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, global structured finance and non-U.S. public finance insured obligations when due, or in the event MBIA Corp. has the right, at its discretion, to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon MBIA Corp.'s acceleration. Certain guaranteed investment contracts written by MBIA Inc. are insured by MBIA Corp., and if MBIA Inc. were to have insufficient assets to pay amounts due upon maturity or termination, MBIA Corp. would make such payments. MBIA issues financial guarantees for municipal bonds, ABS and MBS, investor-owned utility bonds, bonds backed by publicly or privately funded public-purpose projects, bonds issued by sovereign and sub-sovereign entities, and bonds backed by other revenue sources such as corporate franchise revenues. Insured ABS include collateral consisting of a variety of consumer loans, corporate loans and bonds, trade and export receivables, aircraft, equipment and real property leases. Insured MBS include collateral consisting of residential and commercial mortgages. In previous years, MBIA had insured CDS on structured pools of corporate obligations, RMBS, and CRE-backed securities and loans.

The Company is no longer insuring new credit derivative contracts except for transactions related to the reduction of existing derivative exposure.

The advisory services segment primarily consists of the operations of Cutwater-ISC, Cutwater Asset Management Corp. ("Cutwater-AMC"), and Cutwater Asset Management UK Limited ("Cutwater–UK"). Cutwater-ISC and Cutwater-AMC provide fee-based asset management services to non-affiliated institutional clients and to MBIA

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15: Business Segments (continued)

Inc. and its subsidiaries, as well as portfolio accounting and reporting services. Cutwater-ISC and Cutwater-AMC are Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")-registered investment advisers. Cutwater-AMC is also a Financial Industry Regulatory Authority member firm. Cutwater-UK provides fee-based asset management services to the Company's foreign insurance affiliates and EAAL, and to third-party institutional clients and investment structures. Cutwater-UK is registered with the Financial Services Authority in the U.K.

The Company's wind-down operations consists of the asset/liability products and conduit segments.

The asset/liability products segment, principally consisting of the activities of MBIA Investment Management Corp. ("IMC"), GFL and EAAL. IMC, along with MBIA Inc., provided customized investment agreements, guaranteed by MBIA Corp., for bond proceeds and other public funds for such purposes as construction, loan origination, escrow and debt service or other reserve fund requirements. It has also provided customized products for funds that are invested as part of asset-backed or structured product transactions. GFL raises funds through the issuance of MTNs with varying maturities, which are, in turn, guaranteed by MBIA Corp. GFL lends the proceeds of these medium-term note issuances to MBIA Inc. ("GFL Loans"). MBIA Inc. invests the proceeds of investment agreements and GFL Loans in eligible investments, which consisted of investment grade securities at the time of purchase with a minimum average double-A credit quality rating. MBIA Inc. primarily purchases domestic securities, which are pledged to MBIA Corp. as security for its guarantees on investment agreements and MTNs. Additionally, MBIA Inc. loans a portion of the proceeds from investment agreements and MTNs to EAAL. EAAL primarily purchases foreign assets as permitted under the Company's investment guidelines.

The Company's conduit segment administers two Conduits through MBIA Asset Finance, LLC. Assets financed by these Conduits are currently funded by MTNs and liquidity loans.

The ratings downgrades of MBIA Corp. have resulted in a substantial reduction of funding activities and the termination and collateralization of certain investment agreements, as well as winding down of existing asset/liability products and conduit obligations.

The Company's corporate segment is a reportable segment and includes revenues and expenses that arise from general corporate activities, such as net investment income, net gains and losses, interest expense on MBIA Inc. debt and general corporate expenses.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15: Business Segments (continued)

The following tables summarize the Company's operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. As discussed above, the Company separated its insurance operations into U.S. public finance insurance and structured finance and international insurance in 2009, thereby creating two discrete segments. The Company has determined that it is impracticable to restate 2008 results to conform to the current period presentation since, based on the way management has historically assessed the performance and resource requirements of its segments, 2008 discrete financial information is not available. However, in order to provide comparable information to 2008, the Company has combined its U.S. public finance insurance segment results and its structured finance and international insurance segment results for 2009 under the heading "Combined Insurance Operations."

	Year Ended December 31, 2010						
In millions	U.S. Public Finance Insurance	Structured Finance and International Insurance	Advisory Services	Corporate	Wind-down Operations	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues [1]	$ 601	$ 463	$ 30	$ 4	$ 113	$ —	$ 1,211
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	1	(163)	—	—	—	—	(162)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	0	(607)	—	—	—	—	(607)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	55	135	2	(28)	(76)	—	88
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(5)	—	—	(59)	—	(64)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	—	—	—	0	35	—	35
Other net realized gains (losses)	0	29	0	0	0	—	29
Revenues of consolidated VIEs	—	246	—	—	96	22	364
Inter-segment revenues [2]	97	117	38	94	(18)	(328)	—
Total revenues	754	215	70	70	91	(306)	894
Loss and loss adjustment expense	73	159	—	—	—	—	232
Operating expenses	43	149	64	89	4	—	349
Interest expense	—	135	—	65	125	—	325
Expenses of consolidated VIEs	—	64	—	—	19	—	83
Inter-segment expenses [2]	108	139	7	14	60	(328)	—
Total expenses	224	646	71	168	208	(328)	989
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ 530	$ (431)	$ (1)	$ (98)	$ (117)	$ 22	$ (95)
Identifiable assets	$ 8,352	$ 23,980	$ 54	$ 653	$ 6,432	$ (7,192) [3]	$ 32,279

(1)—Represents the sum of third-party financial guarantee net premiums earned, net investment income, insurance-related fees and reimbursements, investment management fees and other fees.
(2)—Represents intercompany premium income and expense, intercompany asset management fees and expenses, and intercompany interest income and expense pertaining to intercompany receivables and payables.
(3)—Consists of intercompany reinsurance balances, repurchase agreements and loans.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15: Business Segments (continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009								
In millions	U.S. Public Finance Insurance	Structured Finance and International Insurance	Eliminations	Combined Insurance Operations	Advisory Services	Corporate	Wind-down Operations	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenues [1]	$ 638	$ 593	$ —	$ 1,231	$ 32	$ 4	$ 193	$ —	$ 1,460
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	1	(167)	—	(166)	—	—	—	—	(166)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	0	1,650	—	1,650	—	—	—	—	1,650
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	23	59	—	82	0	(3)	146	—	225
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(9)	—	(9)	—	—	(352)	—	(361)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	—	13	—	13	—	4	203	5	225
Other net realized gains (losses)	—	(64)	—	(64)	—	0	4	—	(60)
Revenues of consolidated VIEs	—	(58)	—	(58)	—	—	39	—	(19)
Inter-segment revenues [2]	157	196	(271)	82	22	19	(3)	(120)	—
Total revenues	819	2,213	(271)	2,761	54	24	230	(115)	2,954
Loss and loss adjustment expense	94	770	—	864	—	—	—	—	864
Operating expenses	38	260	—	298	48	24	27	—	397
Interest expense	—	136	—	136	—	69	169	—	374
Expenses of consolidated VIEs	—	88	—	88	—	—	14	—	102
Inter-segment expenses [2]	136	135	(271)	—	1	—	116	(117)	—
Total expenses	268	1,389	(271)	1,386	49	93	326	(117)	1,737
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ 551	$ 824	$ —	$ 1,375	$ 5	$ (69)	$ (96)	$ 2	$ 1,217
Identifiable assets	$ 8,116	$ 16,447	$ (3,710) [3]	$ 20,853	$ 125	$ 1,276	$ 8,092	$ (4,645) [4]	$ 25,701

(1)— Represents the sum of third-party financial guarantee net premiums earned, net investment income, insurance-related fees and reimbursements, investment management fees and other fees.

(2)— Represents intercompany premium income and expense, intercompany asset management fees and expenses, and intercompany interest income and expense pertaining to intercompany receivables and payables.

(3)—Consists of intercompany reinsurance balances, repurchase agreements and loans.
(4)—Consists of intercompany repurchase agreements and loans.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15: Business Segments (continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2008					
In millions	**Insurance**	**Advisory Services**	**Corporate**	**Wind-down Operations**	**Eliminations**	**Consolidated**
Revenues [1]	$ 1,388	$ 31	$ 32	$ 824	$ —	$ 2,275
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(397)	—	—	—	—	(397)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(1,822)	—	—	—	—	(1,822)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	184	0	0	(701)	—	(517)
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(9)	(5)		(945)		(959)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	39		30	341		410
Other net realized gains (losses)	(2)	—	—	—	—	(2)
Revenues of consolidated VIEs	56	—	—	100	—	156
Inter-segment revenues [2]	29	30	0	6	(65)	—
Total revenues	(534)	56	62	(375)	(65)	(856)
Loss and loss adjustment expense	1,318	—	—	—	—	1,318
Operating expenses	282	42	33	22	—	379
Interest expense	134	—	75	808	—	1,017
Expenses of consolidated VIEs	56			101		157
Inter-segment expenses [2]	0	—	(1)	66	(65)	—
Total expenses	1,790	42	107	997	(65)	2,871
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ (2,324)	$ 14	$ (45)	$ (1,372)	$ —	$ (3,727)
Identifiable assets	$ 19,078	$ 50	$ 1,179	$ 12,901	$ (4,178)	$ 29,030

(1)—Represents the sum of third-party financial guarantee net premiums earned, net investment income, insurance-related fees and reimbursements, investment management fees and other fees.
(2)—Represents intercompany premium income and expense, intercompany asset management fees and expenses, and intercompany interest income and expense pertaining to intercompany receivables and payables.

While it is impractical for the Company to restate all revenues and expenses comprising its insurance operations' results for 2008, the Company is able to restate certain revenues and expenses included within the preceding tables for the year ended December 31, 2008. The following table presents those revenues and expenses that the Company is able to restate, along with comparable amounts for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	U.S. Public Finance Insurance			Structured Finance and International Insurance		
In millions	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Net premiums earned [1]	$ 446	$ 563	$ 506	$ 251	$ 333	$ 374
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	$ 1	$ 1	$ —	$ (163)	$ (167)	$ (397)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	$ 0	$ —	$ 0	$ (607)	$ 1,650	$ (1,822)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 13	$ 39
Interest expense	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 135	$ 136	$ 134

(1)—Included in insurance revenues in the preceding tables.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15: Business Segments (continued)

Premiums on financial guarantees and insured derivatives reported within the Company's insurance segments are generated within and outside the U.S. The following table summarizes premiums earned on financial guarantees and insured derivatives by geographic location of risk for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Years Ended December 31,		
In millions	2010	2009	2008
Total premiums earned:			
United States	$ 555	$ 661	$ 744
United Kingdom	35	29	43
Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	23	21	33
Internationally diversified	41	83	75
Central and South America	40	41	49
Asia	9	17	25
Other	11	16	17
Total	$ 714	$ 868	$ 986

The following tables summarize the segments within the wind-down operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010			
In millions	Asset / Liability Products	Conduit	Eliminations	Total Wind-down Operations
Revenues [1]	$ 109	$ 4	$ —	$ 113
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(76)	—	—	(76)
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(59)	—	—	(59)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	35	—	—	35
Other net realized gains (losses)	0	—	—	—
Revenues of consolidated VIEs	44	52	—	96
Inter-segment revenues [2]	(13)	(4)	(1)	(18)
Total revenues	40	52	(1)	91
Operating expenses	5	(1)	—	4
Interest expense	125	—	—	125
Expenses of consolidated VIEs	0	19	—	19
Inter-segment expenses [2]	58	3	(1)	60
Total expenses	188	21	(1)	208
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ (148)	$ 31	— $	$ (117)
Identifiable assets	$ 5,125	$ 1,565	$ (258)	$ 6,432

(1)—Represents the sum of third-party interest income, investment management services fees and other fees.
(2)—Represents intercompany asset management fees and expenses plus intercompany interest income and expense pertaining to intercompany debt.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 15: Business Segments (continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009			
In millions	Asset / Liability Products	Conduit	Eliminations	Total Wind-down Operations
Revenues (1)	$ 192	$ 1	$ —	$ 193
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	146	—	—	146
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(352)	—	—	(352)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	203	—	—	203
Other net realized gains (losses)	4	—	—	4
Revenues of consolidated VIEs	(13)	52	—	39
Inter-segment revenues (2)	(1)	(3)	1	(3)
Total revenues	179	50	1	230
Operating expenses	25	2	—	27
Interest expense	169	—	—	169
Expenses of consolidated VIEs	0	14	—	14
Inter-segment expenses (2)	112	5	(1)	116
Total expenses	306	21	(1)	326
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ (127)	$ 29	$ 2	$ (96)
Identifiable assets	$ 6,191	$ 1,992	$ (91)	$ 8,092

(1)—Represents the sum of third-party interest income, investment management services fees and other fees.
(2)—Represents intercompany asset management fees and expenses plus intercompany interest income and expense pertaining to intercompany debt.

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			
In millions	Asset / Liability Products	Conduit	Eliminations	Total Wind-down Operations
Revenues (1)	$ 821	$ 3	$ —	$ 824
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(701)	—	—	(701)
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(945)	—	—	(945)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	341	—	—	341
Other net realized gains (losses)	—	—	—	—
Revenues of consolidated VIEs	—	100	—	100
Inter-segment revenues (2)	7	(3)	2	6
Total revenues	(477)	100	2	(375)
Operating expenses	20	2	—	22
Interest expense	808	—	—	808
Expenses of consolidated VIEs	—	101	—	101
Inter-segment expenses (2)	60	7	(1)	66
Total expenses	888	110	(1)	997
Income (loss) before taxes	$ (1,365)	$ (10)	$ 3	$ (1,372)
Identifiable assets	$ 10,327	$ 2,513	$ 61	$ 12,901

(1)—Represents the sum of third-party interest income, investment management services fees and other fees.
(2)—Represents intercompany asset management fees and expenses plus intercompany interest income and expense pertaining to intercompany debt.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16: Insurance in Force

MBIA guarantees the payment of principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, municipal, asset-backed, mortgage-backed and other non-municipal securities. Additionally, MBIA Corp. has insured CDS primarily on pools of collateral, which it previously considered part of its core financial guarantee business. The pools of collateral are made up of corporate obligations, but also include commercial and RMBS-related assets. MBIA's insurance in force represents the aggregate amount of the insured principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations. MBIA's ultimate exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the issuer of the insured obligation is represented by the insurance in force in the tables that follow.

The financial guarantees issued by MBIA provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due. The obligations are generally not subject to acceleration, except that MBIA may have the right, at its discretion, to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise. Certain guaranteed investment contracts written by MBIA Inc. and guaranteed by MBIA Corp. are terminable based upon the credit ratings downgrades of MBIA Corp. and if MBIA Inc. were to have insufficient assets to pay the termination payments, MBIA Corp.'s insurance coverage would be drawn on to make such payments. These amounts have been excluded in the tables that follow.

The creditworthiness of each insured obligation is evaluated prior to the issuance of insurance, and each insured obligation must comply with National's or MBIA Corp.'s underwriting guidelines. Further, the payments to be made by the issuer on the bonds or notes may be backed by a pledge of revenues, reserve funds, letters of credit, investment contracts or collateral in the form of mortgages or other assets. The right to such funds or collateral would typically become National's or MBIA Corp.'s upon the payment of a claim by either National or MBIA Corp.

National and MBIA Corp. maintain underwriting guidelines based on those aspects of credit quality that it deems important for each category of obligation considered for insurance.

As of December 31, 2010, insurance in force, which represents principal and interest or other amounts owing on insured obligations, had an expected maturity range of 1 to 47 years. The distribution of MBIA Corp.'s and National's combined insurance in force by geographic location, excluding $4.9 billion and $7.3 billion relating to transactions guaranteed by MBIA Corp. on behalf of various investment management services affiliated companies as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, is presented in the following table:

In billions	As of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
Geographic Location	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force
California	$ 144.5	14.1%	$ 158.1	13.6%
New York	73.4	7.2%	82.4	7.1%
Florida	58.0	5.7%	65.4	5.6%
Texas	49.7	4.8%	53.6	4.6%
Illinois	46.1	4.5%	51.3	4.4%
New Jersey	34.3	3.4%	39.2	3.4%
Washington	26.9	2.6%	29.3	2.5%
Pennsylvania	24.8	2.4%	29.8	2.5%
Michigan	24.3	2.4%	26.7	2.3%
Massachusetts	20.9	2.0%	23.8	2.0%
Subtotal	502.9	49.1%	559.6	48.0%
Nationally diversified	147.7	14.4%	180.9	15.5%
Other states	268.5	26.2%	299.5	25.7%
Total United States	919.1	89.7%	1,040.0	89.2%
Internationally diversified	36.9	3.6%	47.7	4.1%
Country specific	69.0	6.7%	78.5	6.7%
Total non-United States	105.9	10.3%	126.2	10.8%
Total	$ 1,025.0	100.0%	$ 1,166.2	100.0%

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16: Insurance in Force (continued)

The insurance in force by type of bond, excluding transactions guaranteed by MBIA Corp. on behalf of various investment management services affiliated companies, is presented in the following table:

In billions	As of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
Bond Type	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force
Global public finance—United States:				
General obligation	$ 278.7	27.2%	$ 308.4	26.4%
General obligation—lease	60.2	5.9%	65.9	5.7%
Municipal utilities	138.8	13.5%	154.2	13.2%
Tax-backed	98.9	9.6%	108.3	9.3%
Transportation	84.5	8.2%	93.4	8.0%
Higher education	42.5	4.1%	47.4	4.1%
Health care	21.4	2.1%	28.6	2.5%
Military housing	20.5	2.0%	21.8	1.9%
Investor-owned utilities (1)	13.5	1.3%	15.2	1.3%
Municipal housing	11.0	1.1%	12.1	1.0%
Student loans	3.6	0.4%	5.9	0.5%
Other (2)	3.8	0.4%	4.1	0.3%
Total United States	777.4	75.8%	865.3	74.2%
Global public finance—non-United States:				
International utilities	18.6	1.8%	19.7	1.7%
Sovereign and sub-sovereign (3)	20.3	2.0%	21.9	1.9%
Transportation	15.9	1.6%	16.7	1.4%
Local governments (4)	0.6	0.1%	0.7	0.1%
Health care	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.0%
Tax backed	0.2	0.0%	—	0.0%
Total non-United States	55.6	5.5%	59.2	5.1%
Total global public finance	833.0	81.3%	924.5	79.3%
Global structured finance—United States:				
Collateralized debt obligations (5)	89.2	8.7%	110.7	9.5%
Mortgage-backed residential	22.5	2.2%	26.3	2.2%
Mortgage-backed commercial	0.6	0.1%	0.6	0.1%
Consumer asset-backed:				
Auto loans	2.2	0.2%	4.6	0.4%
Student loans	1.9	0.2%	2.2	0.2%
Manufactured housing	2.5	0.2%	2.8	0.2%
Other consumer asset -backed	0.4	0.0%	0.6	0.1%
Corporate asset-backed:				
Operating assets:				
Aircraft portfolio lease securitizations	2.9	0.3%	3.3	0.3%
Rental car fleets	0.3	0.0%	2.2	0.2%
Secured airline equipment securitization (EETC)	3.2	0.3%	3.5	0.3%
Other operating assets	0.9	0.1%	1.1	0.1%
Structured insurance securitizations	9.1	0.9%	9.4	0.8%
Franchise assets	0.8	0.1%	1.3	0.1%
Intellectual property	3.7	0.4%	4.0	0.3%
Other corporate asset-backed	1.6	0.2%	2.1	0.2%
Total United States	141.8	13.9%	174.7	15.0%

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16: Insurance in Force (continued)

In billions	As of December 31, 2010		2009	
Bond Type	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force
Global structured finance—non-United States:				
Collateralized debt obligations [5]	34.3	3.3%	44.7	3.8%
Mortgage-backed residential	1.6	0.1%	2.9	0.3%
Mortgage-backed commercial	4.8	0.5%	6.1	0.5%
Corporate asset-backed:				
Operating assets:				
Aircraft portfolio lease securitizations	1.6	0.2%	2.1	0.2%
Secured airline equipment securitization (EETC)	0.3	0.0%	0.4	0.0%
Structured insurance securitizations	0.1	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Franchise assets	0.8	0.1%	1.2	0.1%
Intellectual property	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
Future flow	1.2	0.1%	2.4	0.2%
Other corporate asset-backed	5.5	0.5%	7.1	0.6%
Total non-United States	50.2	4.8%	67.0	5.7%
Total global structured finance	192.0	18.7%	241.7	20.7%
Total	$ 1,025.0	100.0%	$ 1,166.2	100.0%

(1)—Includes investor-owned utilities, industrial development and pollution control revenue bonds.
(2)—Includes certain non-profit enterprises and stadium related financing.
(3)— Includes regions, departments or their equivalent in each jurisdiction as well as sovereign-owned entities that are supported by a sovereign state, region or department.
(4)—Includes municipal-owned entities backed by sponsoring local government.
(5)— Includes transactions (represented by structured pools of primarily investment grade corporate credit risks or CRE assets) that do not include typical CDO structuring characteristics, such as tranched credit risk, cash flow waterfalls, or interest and over-collateralization coverage tests.

The insurance operations have entered into certain guarantees of derivative contracts, included in the preceding tables, which do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception under the provisions of fair value measurements and disclosures. MBIA generally guarantees the timely payment of principal and interest related to these derivatives upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to a referenced obligation. The maximum amount of future payments that MBIA may be required to make under these guarantees is $117.3 billion. MBIA's guarantees of derivative contracts have a legal maximum maturity range of 1 to 72 years. A small number of insured credit derivative contracts have long-dated maturities, which comprise the longest maturity dates of the underlying collateral. However, the expected maturities of such contracts are much shorter due to amortizations and prepayments in the underlying collateral pools. The fair values of these guarantees as of December 31, 2010 are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as derivative liabilities, representing gross losses of $4.4 billion. The fair values of these guarantees as of December 31, 2009 are recorded on the consolidated balance sheet as derivative assets and liabilities, representing gross gains and losses, of $756 million and $4.6 billion, respectively. These derivative contracts are discussed further in "Note 10: Derivative Instruments."

Investment agreement contracts and MTNs issued by the Company's asset/liability products segment are insured by MBIA Corp. and are not included in the previous tables. If MBIA Inc. or these subsidiaries were to have insufficient assets to pay amounts due, MBIA Corp. would make such payments under its insurance policies. As of December 31, 2010, the maximum amount of future payments that MBIA Corp. could be required to make under these guarantees is $4.9 billion. These guarantees, which have a maximum maturity range of 1 to 37 years, were entered into on an arm's length basis and are fully collateralized by marketable securities. MBIA Corp. has both direct recourse provisions and subrogation rights in these transactions. If MBIA Corp. is required to make a payment under any of these affiliate guarantees, it would have the right to seek reimbursement from such affiliate and to liquidate any collateral to recover amounts paid under the guarantee.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16: Insurance in Force (continued)

Reinsured Exposure

Reinsurance enables the Company to cede exposure for purposes of syndicating risk and increasing its capacity to write new business while complying with its single risk and credit guidelines. When a reinsurer is downgraded by one or more of the rating agencies, less capital credit is given to MBIA under rating agency models and the overall value of the reinsurance to MBIA is reduced. The Company generally retains the right to reassume the business ceded to reinsurers under certain circumstances, including a reinsurer's rating downgrade below specified thresholds. In 2010, MBIA reassumed par outstanding of $35.0 billion from two reinsurers, Channel Re and Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Ltd. As of December 31, 2010, the use of reinsurance was immaterial to the insurance operations business and the Company expects that it will continue to be immaterial in the future.

MBIA requires certain unauthorized reinsurers to maintain bank letters of credit or establish trust accounts to cover liabilities ceded to such reinsurers under reinsurance contracts. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount available under these letters of credit and trust arrangements was $7 million. The Company remains liable on a primary basis for all reinsured risk, and although MBIA believes that its reinsurers remain capable of meeting their obligations, there can be no assurance of such in the future.

The aggregate amount of insurance in force ceded by MBIA to reinsurers was $9.8 billion and $60.2 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC") policies assigned to National from MBIA, National maintains the right to receive third-party reinsurance totaling $10.4 billion and $11.1 billion of insured par outstanding as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The aggregate amount of insurance in force for FGIC policies is $18.3 billion and $19.8 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of insured par outstanding ceded by MBIA to reinsurers under reinsurance agreements was $5.7 billion compared with $43.6 billion as of December 31, 2009. The following table presents information about the Company's reinsurance agreements as of December 31, 2010 for its U.S. public finance and structured finance and international insurance operations. Estimated credit impairments represent the reinsurers' portion of amounts the Company expects to pay on insured derivative contracts.

In millions						Estimated Credit
Reinsurers	Standard & Poor's Rating (Status)	Moody's Rating (Status)	Ceded Par Outstanding	LOC / Trust Accounts	Reinsurance Recoverable (1)	Impairments on Insured Derivatives
Assured Guaranty Corp.	AA+ (Stable Outlook)	Aa3 (Negative Outlook)	$ 4,448	$ —	$ 15	$ —
Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.	AA (Stable)	A1 (Negative Outlook)	676	4	—	—
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	AAA (Stable)	Aaa (Stable)	344	—	—	—
Export Development Canada	AAA (Stable)	Aaa (Stable)	90	2	—	—
Others	A+ or above	A1 or above	120	1	—	—
Total			$ 5,678	$ 7	$ 15	$ —

(1)—Total reinsurance recoverable of $15 million comprised recoverables on paid and unpaid losses of $1 million and $14 million, respectively.

In the third quarter of 2010, MBIA acquired the remaining equity interest in Channel Re that it did not hold, commuted all reinsurance with Channel Re, and liquidated Channel Re. Channel Re was a financial guarantee reinsurer founded in 2004, which assumed business only from MBIA Insurance Corporation and MBIA UK. Upon the commutation of exposure ceded to Channel Re, MBIA Insurance Corporation, National and MBIA UK assumed $21.6 billion, $7.8 billion, and $2.1 billion, respectively, in insured exposure.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16: Insurance in Force (continued)

Since December 2007, several of the Company's other financial guarantee reinsurers, including Assured Guaranty Corp., Assured Guaranty Re Ltd., and Old Republic Insurance Co. have had their credit ratings either downgraded or put on negative watch by one or more of the major rating agencies. Although there was no material impact on the Company for any of these rating agency actions relating to these reinsurers, a further deterioration in the financial condition of one or more of these reinsurers could require the establishment of reserves against any receivables due from the reinsurers.

Premium Summary

The components of financial guarantee net premiums earned, including premiums assumed from and ceded to other companies, are presented in the following table:

	Years Ended December 31,		
In millions	2010	2009	2008
Net premiums earned:			
Direct	$ 516	$ 726	$ 912
Assumed	106	107	56
Gross	622	833	968
Ceded	(28)	(87)	(118)
Net premiums earned	$ 594	$ 746	$ 850

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, recoveries received on claims for financial guarantee policies under reinsurance contracts totaled $21 million, $41 million and $112 million, respectively. Ceding commissions from reinsurance, before deferrals and net of returned ceding commissions, were revenue of $7 million, $6 million and $25 million for the years December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Note 17: Insurance Regulations and Dividends

MBIA Corp. and National are subject to insurance regulations and supervision of the State of New York (their state of incorporation) and all U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions in which they are licensed to conduct insurance business. The extent of insurance regulation and supervision varies by jurisdiction, but New York and most other jurisdictions have laws and regulations prescribing minimum standards of solvency and business conduct, which must be maintained by insurance companies. Among other things, these laws prescribe permitted classes and concentrations of investments and limit both the aggregate and individual securities risks that MBIA Corp. and National may insure on a net basis based on the type of obligations insured. In addition, some insurance laws and regulations require the approval or filing of policy forms and rates. MBIA Corp. and National are required to file detailed annual financial statements with the NYSID and similar supervisory agencies in other jurisdictions in which it is licensed. The operations and accounts of MBIA Corp. and National are subject to examination by regulatory agencies at regular intervals.

New York State insurance law regulates the payment of dividends by financial guarantee insurance companies and provides that such companies may not declare or distribute dividends except out of statutory earned surplus. Under New York State insurance law, the sum of (i) the amount of dividends declared or distributed during the preceding 12-month period and (ii) the dividend to be declared may not exceed the lesser of (a) 10% of policyholders' surplus, as reported in the latest statutory financial statements and (b) 100% of adjusted net investment income for such 12-month period (the net investment income for such 12-month period plus the excess, if any, of net investment income over dividends declared or distributed during the two-year period preceding such 12-month period), unless the Superintendent of the NYSID approves a greater dividend distribution based upon a finding that the insurer will retain sufficient surplus to support its obligations.

In 2010, MBIA Corp. did not declare or pay any dividends to MBIA Inc. or the holders of its preferred stock. MBIA Corp. is currently unable to pay dividends, including those related to its preferred stock, as a result of its earned surplus deficit as of December 31, 2010.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 17: Insurance Regulations and Dividends (continued)

On February 17, 2009, MBIA Corp. declared and paid a dividend of $1.2 billion to MBIA Inc. related to the restructuring of MBIA Insurance Corporation, after receiving prior approval from the Superintendent of the NYSID. The $1.2 billion dividend together with $945 million return of capital represents the $2.1 billion distributed to MBIA Inc. to further capitalize National.

Previously, National had an unassigned surplus deficit principally as a result of the 2009 reinsurance transaction between MBIA Corp. and National. Consistent with the Company's plan to transform its insurance business, National sought and was granted a permitted practice effective January 1, 2010 by the NYSID to reset its unassigned surplus, of which earned surplus is a component. The reset provides National with dividend capacity of $91 million as of December 31, 2010. National did not declare or pay any dividends during 2010 or 2009. At the current time, the Company does not intend for National to declare dividends. In October 2010, the plaintiffs in the Transformation litigation initiated a court proceeding challenging the approval of the surplus reset. Refer to "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies" for further information on the Transformation litigation.

As a result of the establishment of National and the reinsurance of the MBIA Corp. and FGIC portfolios by National, National and MBIA Corp. exceeded as of the closing date certain single and aggregate risk limits under New York State insurance law. These insurers obtained waivers from the NYSID of such limits. In connection with the waivers, they submitted a plan to the NYSID to achieve compliance with the applicable regulatory limits. Under the plans, they agreed not to write new financial guarantee insurance for certain issuers, and in MBIA Corp.'s case, in certain categories of business, until they were in compliance with their single risk limits and agreed to take commercially reasonable steps, including considering reinsurance, the addition of capital and other risk mitigation strategies, in order to comply with the regulatory single and aggregate risk limits. As a condition to granting the waiver, the NYSID required that, in addition to complying with these plans, upon written notice from the NYSID, MBIA Corp. and National, as applicable, would cease writing new financial guarantee insurance if it were not in compliance with the risk limitation requirements by December 31, 2009. Neither National nor MBIA Corp. has come into compliance with the single or aggregate risk limits. To date, no such notice has been received from the NYSID. In 2010, MBIA Corp. reported a de minimis number of additional overages to the NYSID due to changes in its statutory capital.

Consolidated results of operations for MBIA Corp. determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were net loss of $434 million and $681 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital was $2.7 billion, consisting of policyholders' surplus of $1.0 billion and contingency reserve of $1.7 billion. As of December 31, 2009, MBIA Corp. had statutory capital of $3.3 billion.

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, National had statutory net income and a statutory net loss of $409 million and $299 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, National's statutory capital was $2.4 billion, consisting of policyholders' surplus of $908 million and contingency reserves of $1.5 billion. As of December 31, 2009, National had statutory capital of $2.0 billion.

Note 18: Pension and Profit-sharing Plans

The Company maintains a qualified non-contributory defined contribution pension plan to which the Company contributes 10% of each eligible employee's annual compensation. Annual compensation for determining such contributions consists of base salary, bonus and commissions, as applicable. Pension benefits vest over a five-year period with 20% vested after two years, 60% vested after three years, 80% vested after four years and 100% vested after five years. Pension expense related to the Company's qualified pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $7 million, $6 million, and $5 million, respectively.

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Note 18: Pension and Profit-sharing Plans (continued)

The Company also maintains a qualified profit-sharing/401(k) plan. The plan is a voluntary contributory plan that allows eligible employees to defer compensation for federal income tax purposes under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Employees may contribute, through payroll deductions, up to 25% of eligible compensation. The Company matches employee contributions up to the first 5% of such compensation. During 2008, the 401(k) plan was amended to allow 401(k) matching contributions to be made in the form of cash, whereby participants may direct the Company match to an investment of their choice. Prior to the amendment, the Company matching contribution was made in the form of MBIA Inc. common stock. The benefit of the Company's contributions vest over a five-year period with 20% vested after two years, 60% vested after three years, 80% vested after four years and 100% vested after five years. Generally, a participating employee is entitled to distributions from the plans upon termination of employment, retirement, death or disability. Participants who qualify for distribution may receive a single lump sum, transfer the assets to another qualified plan or individual retirement account, or receive a series of specified installment payments. Profit-sharing/401(k) expense related to the Company's qualified plan for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $3 million, $3 million, and $2 million, respectively.

In addition to the above two plans, the Company maintains a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. Contributions to the above qualified plans that exceed limitations established by federal regulations are then contributed to the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The non-qualified pension expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $3 million, $2 million, and $3 million, respectively. The non-qualified profit-sharing/401(k) expense for each of the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $1 million. In addition, the interest credited to the non-qualified deferred compensation plan for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $0.2 million, $1 million and $3 million, respectively.

The Company maintains voluntary retirement benefits, which provide certain benefits to eligible employees of the Company upon retirement. A description of these benefits is included in the Company's proxy statement.

Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans

Plan Description

The Company maintains the MBIA Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Omnibus Plan"). Under the Omnibus Plan, a maximum of 6,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock can be used for any type of award including stock options, performance shares, performance units, restricted stock, restricted stock units and dividend equivalents. On May 7, 2009, the Company's shareholders approved an increase in the total number of shares of common stock reserved and available for issuance under the Omnibus Plan from 6,000,000 shares to 10,000,000 shares. Any shares issued under the Omnibus Plan in connection with stock options shall be counted against this limit as one share covered by such option. For all awards other than stock options, any shares issued shall be counted against this limit as two shares for every share issued.

The stock option component of the Omnibus Plan enables key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries to acquire shares of common stock of the Company or to benefit from appreciation in the price of the common stock of the Company. The stock option grants, which may be awarded every year, provide the right to purchase shares of common stock at the fair value of the stock on the date of the grant. Some of the stock options granted in 2008 have a vesting schedule linked to the Company's market value performance. For further information regarding performance based awards, please refer to the " *Performance Based Awards* " section of this note. Options granted will either be Incentive Stock Options ("ISOs"), where they qualify under Section 422(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or Non-Qualified Stock Options ("NQSOs"). ISOs and NQSOs are granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair value, defined as the closing price on the grant date, of the Company's common stock. Options are exercisable as specified at the time of grant depending on the level of the recipient (generally four or five years) and expire either seven or ten years from the date of grant (or shorter if specified or following termination of employment).

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans (continued)

Under the restricted stock component of the Omnibus Plan, certain employees are granted restricted shares of the Company's common stock. These awards have a restriction period lasting three, four or five years depending on the type of award, after which time the awards fully vest. During the vesting period, these shares may not be sold. Restricted stock may be granted to all employees. The majority of restricted stock is granted to employees from the vice-president level up to and including the chief executive officer.

Following the effective date of the Omnibus Plan, no new options or awards were granted under any of the prior plans authorized by the shareholders and all shares authorized but unissued were canceled. All stock awards granted under the prior plans and subsequently canceled or expired after the effective date of the Omnibus Plan, become available for grant under the Omnibus Plan.

In 2010, 1,100,000 options were granted and 1,493,873 options were canceled or expired. In 2010, 805,776 restricted shares were granted, 1,600 restricted share units were granted, 913,070 restricted shares were canceled and 31,804 restricted share units were canceled. This restricted share activity affects the available share balance for future grants under the Omnibus Plan at a two-for-one ratio. There were 6,661,009 shares available for future grants under the Omnibus Plan as of December 31, 2010.

In May 2008, the shareholders of the Company approved two restricted share grants for the CEO, the first granted in May 2008 and the second granted in February 2009. These two grants did not reduce the shares available for grant under the Omnibus Plan, as the grants were separately approved by the shareholders of the Company. In addition, the vesting schedules of these grants are linked to the Company's market value performance. For further information regarding performance based awards, please refer to the "*Performance Based Awards* " section of this note.

In accordance with accounting guidance for share-based payments, the Company expenses the fair value of employee stock options and other forms of stock-based compensation. In addition, the guidance classifies share-based payment awards as either liability awards, which are remeasured at fair value at each balance sheet date, or equity awards, which are measured on the grant date and not subsequently remeasured. Generally, awards with cash-based settlement, repurchase features or that are settled at a fixed dollar amount are classified as liability awards, and changes in fair value will be reported in earnings. Awards with net-settlement features or that permit a cashless exercise with third-party brokers are classified as equity awards and changes in fair value are not reported in earnings. The Company's long-term incentive plans include features which result in both liability and equity awards. For liability awards, the Company remeasures these awards at each balance sheet date. In addition, the guidance requires the use of a forfeiture estimate. The Company uses historical employee termination information to estimate the forfeiture rate applied to current stock-based awards.

The Company maintains voluntary retirement benefits as discussed in "Note 18: Pension and Profit-sharing Plans." One of the components of the retirement program for those employees that are retirement eligible is to continue to vest all outstanding stock options and restricted share awards linked to growth in modified book value beyond the retirement date in accordance with the original vesting terms and to immediately vest all outstanding time-based restricted share grants. The accounting guidance for share-based payment requires compensation costs for those employees to be recognized from the date of grant through the retirement eligible date, unless there is a risk of forfeiture, in which case the compensation cost is recognized in accordance with the original vesting schedule. Accelerated expense relating to this retirement benefit for both stock option awards and restricted stock awards has been included in the compensation expense amounts.

Restricted Stock

The fair value of the restricted shares awarded, determined on the grant date, was $4 million and $7 million, and the fair value of the restricted shares cancelled was $33 million and $31 million for 2010 and 2009, respectively. Restricted shares have been recorded as unearned compensation, which is a component of paid-in capital within shareholders' equity on the Company's consolidated balance sheets and have been included in Share-based compensation on the Company's consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity. As of

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans (continued)

December 31, 2010, the unearned compensation balance for all restricted shares outstanding was $18 million. The amount of unearned compensation, net of estimated forfeitures, was $17 million as of December 31, 2010, which is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 2.2 years. Unearned compensation is amortized to expense over the appropriate three- to five-year vesting period (except for a minor portion granted to members of the MBIA Inc. Board of Directors which is amortized over a ten-year period).

Compensation expense related to the restricted shares, net of estimated forfeitures, was $6 million and $9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The tax benefit related to the restricted share awards during 2010 and 2009 was $2 million and $3 million, respectively. In addition, during 2010 and 2009 there was a tax charge of $1 million for each of the years in paid-in capital related to the restricted shares that vested at a lower market value in comparison to the market value on the date of grant.

Compensation expense related to the restricted shares, net of estimated forfeitures, was a negative expense of $38 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The negative expense was due to the cancellation and expense reversal of a restricted stock grant that was scheduled to vest in February 2008 and the estimated forfeiture of two restricted stock grants, scheduled to vest in February 2009 and February 2010, respectively, that are all linked to the growth in the Company's modified book value. As a result of the negative expense, the related tax effect was a charge of $13 million. In addition, during 2008 there was a tax charge of $3 million to paid-in capital related to the restricted shares that vested at a lower market value in comparison to the market value on the date of grant.

A summary of the Company's restricted shares outstanding as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and changes during the years ended on those dates, is presented in the following table:

	Restricted Share Activity		
	2010	2009	2008
Outstanding at beginning of year	5,169,193	3,619,969	1,629,627
Granted	805,776	2,194,686	2,759,388
Vested	48,009	77,847	185,607
Forfeited	(913,070)	(567,615)	(583,439)
Outstanding at end of year	5,013,890	5,169,193	3,619,969

The following table presents the total number of restricted share awards granted during the last three years. The proxy officers are disclosed in the Company's proxy statement.

	Number of Restricted Shares Granted		
	2010	2009	2008
Proxy officers	600,000	1,291,990	1,634,000
Other	205,776	902,696	1,125,388
Total	805,776	2,194,686	2,759,388

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans (continued)

Stock Options

The Company determines the fair value for stock option awards at the date of grant and is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions, are fully transferable and contain both service and some performance conditions. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. The number of significant options granted and the assumptions used for valuing such option grants during the last three years are shown in the following table:

	March 2010	March 2009	February 2008
Number of options granted	1,100,000	1,900,000	2,500,000
Exercise price	$ 5.05	$ 4.02	$ 12.50
Dividend yield	0.000%	0.705%	2.960%
Expected volatility	0.9938	0.8520	0.6414
Risk-free interest rate	2.585%	2.209%	2.840%
Expected option term (in years)	5.00	5.00	3.98

Employee stock option compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 totaled $2 million, $6 million and $8 million, respectively. During 2010, 2009, and 2008 there were no stock option awards exercised. During 2010 and 2009, the Company wrote off a deferred tax asset of $2 million and $4 million, respectively, related to the cancellation of fully vested stock option awards as a charge to paid-in capital. As of December 31, 2010, there was $9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options. This amount is expected to be recognized as expense over a weighted average period of 1.83 years.

The following table presents the total number of options granted during the last three years. The proxy officers are disclosed in the Company's proxy statement.

	Number of Options Granted		
	2010	2009	2008
Proxy officers	600,000	1,750,000	1,600,000
Other senior officers	—	—	900,000
Senior officers	600,000	1,750,000	2,500,000
Other	500,000	150,000	—
Total	1,100,000	1,900,000	2,500,000

In addition to the 2008 stock options granted per the table above, 359,000 options were granted to the CEO on March 14, 2008. The grant was made solely to enable the purchase of common stock in connection with his employment contract. This option grant was canceled on June 30, 2008, as the required share purchase of common stock was made on the open market.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans (continued)

A summary of the Company's stock options outstanding as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, and changes during the years ended on those dates, is presented in the following tables:

	2010	
Options	Number of Shares	Weighted Avg. Price per Share
Outstanding at beginning of year	7,044,820	$ 25.3110
Granted	1,100,000	5.0500
Expired or canceled	(1,493,873)	(24.3703)
Outstanding at end of year	6,650,947	$ 22.1713
Exercisable at end of year	2,050,252	$ 53.1172
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the year		$ 3.79

	2009	
Options	Number of Shares	Weighted Avg. Price per Share
Outstanding at beginning of year	6,312,194	$ 34.9822
Granted	1,900,000	4.0200
Expired or canceled	(1,167,374)	(42.9522)
Outstanding at end of year	7,044,820	$ 25.3110
Exercisable at end of year	2,006,620	$ 50.0301
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the year		$ 2.61

	2008	
Options	Number of Shares	Weighted Avg. Price per Share
Outstanding at beginning of year	6,751,061	$ 47.1771
Granted	2,859,000	12.4561
Expired or canceled	(3,297,867)	(40.4160)
Outstanding at end of year	6,312,194	$ 34.9822
Exercisable at end of year	2,858,720	$ 46.1504
Weighted average fair value per share of options granted during the year		$ 5.13

The following table summarizes information about outstanding stock options as of December 31, 2010:

Range of Average Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Outstanding Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Exercisable Weighted Average Exercise Price
$4.02-$12.50	4,550,000	5.01	$ 7.8101	—	$ —
$36.69-$55.60	1,048,132	1.41	44.9965	1,044,937	44.9855
$56.16-$70.86	1,052,815	3.74	61.5131	1,005,315	61.5694
Total	6,650,947	4.24	$ 22.1713	2,050,252	$ 53.1172

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans (continued)

Performance Based Awards

During 2010, the Board of Managers of Cutwater established the Cutwater Asset Management Equity Participation Plan ("the Plan"). The purpose of the Plan is to promote the interests of Cutwater and its equity security holders and is designed to provide compensation tied to the value of Cutwater by the grant of equity participation units. Each unit represents the contractual right to receive cash payments based on the value of Cutwater. These grants have a restriction period lasting five years, after which time the awards fully vest providing the participant is continuously employed by Cutwater or one of its affiliates during that period. The maximum number of units available for grant under the Plan is 350,000. During 2010, 228,316 units were granted. There were 121,684 units available for future grants under the Plan as of December 31, 2010. The value of the units granted for the year ended December 31, 2010 was $27 million. In accordance with the accounting guidance for awards that include a cash-based settlement feature, the Plan is classified as a liability award. The original value of the award was determined on the date of grant. The subsequent value of the award will be remeasured at each balance sheet date and any changes in value will be reported in earnings. Compensation cost related to the Plan for the year ended December 31, 2010 was $5 million.

During 2009, the Company granted 1,291,990 restricted shares to the CEO. During 2008, the Company granted 1,634,000 restricted shares to the CEO and 2,500,000 stock options to key members of management. All of these grants have a vesting schedule dependent on the achievement of certain stock price targets of the Company. The grants and corresponding compensation expenses have been included in the above restricted stock and stock option disclosures for 2009 and 2008, respectively. As permitted by the accounting guidance for share-based payment, the Company estimates the fair value of awards that contain only market performance conditions at the date of grant using a binomial lattice model with a Monte Carlo simulation. The binomial lattice model can better incorporate assumptions about a stock price path because the model can accommodate a large number of potential stock prices over the award's term in comparison to the Black-Scholes model.

Deferred Cash Awards

During 2010 and 2009, the Company granted deferred cash-based long-term incentive awards. These grants have a vesting period of either three or five years, after which time the award fully vests. Payment is generally contingent on the employee's continuous employment with the Company through the payment date. The deferred cash awards are granted to employees from the vice-president level up. Compensation expense related to the deferred cash awards was $7 million and $5 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 20: Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the dilutive effect of all stock options and other items outstanding during the period that could potentially result in the issuance of common stock. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, there were 4,526,442, 7,401,350 and 6,547,709, respectively, of stock options outstanding that were not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation because they were antidilutive.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 20: Earnings Per Share (continued)

The following table presents the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008:

	Years Ended December 31,		
$ in millions except share and per share amounts	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Net income (loss)	$ 53	$ 634	$ (2,673)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	$ 53	$ 623	$ (2,673)
Basic weighted average shares [1]	202,421,433	208,156,622	220,786,378
Effect of common stock equivalents:			
Stock options	599,701	—	—
Diluted weighted average shares	203,021,134	208,156,622	220,786,378
Basic EPS:			
Net income (loss)	$ 0.26	$ 2.99	$ (12.11)
Diluted EPS:			
Net income (loss)	$ 0.26	$ 2.99	$ (12.11)

[1] — Includes 5,325,428, 5,259,561 and 3,265,315 of unvested restricted stock and units that receive nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

Note 21: Common and Preferred Stock

Common Stock

Stock Warrants

On January 30, 2008, in connection with the Company issuing MBIA common stock to Warburg Pincus at $31 per share, the Company granted Warburg Pincus warrants to purchase 8.7 million shares of MBIA common stock at an exercise price of $40 per share and “B” warrants, which, upon obtaining certain approvals, will become exercisable to purchase 7.4 million shares of common stock at a price of $40 per share.

In February 2008, pursuant to the amended agreement with Warburg Pincus, Warburg Pincus was granted 4 million of “B2” warrants at a price of $16.20 per share. In addition, under anti-dilution provisions in the agreement with Warburg Pincus, the terms of the warrants issued to Warburg Pincus on January 30, 2008 were amended, which resulted in (a) the 8.7 million of warrants exercisable at $40 per share were revised to 11.5 million warrants exercisable at $30.25 per share and (b) the 7.4 million of “B” warrants exercisable at $40 per share were revised to 9.8 million “B” warrants exercisable at $30.25 per share.

Warrants granted to Warburg Pincus are recorded as liabilities and reported within “Other liabilities” on the consolidated balance sheets due to terms and conditions in the agreements that could require net cash settlement. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair value of the warrants was $58 million and $28 million, respectively.

Repurchase Program

Repurchases of common stock may be made from time to time in the open market or in private transactions as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements. The Company believes that share repurchases can be an appropriate deployment of capital in excess of amounts needed to support the Company’s liquidity while maintaining the claims-paying resources of MBIA Corp. and National, as well as other business needs.

On February 1, 2007, the Company’s Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of common stock up to $1 billion under a new share repurchase program, which superseded the previously authorized program. As of December 31, 2010, the Company repurchased 50.1 million shares of MBIA Inc. under the share repurchase program at a cost of $927 million and an average price of $18.49 per share, and $73 million remained available under the program. During 2010, MBIA repurchased 4.7 million shares at an average price of $6.44 per share.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 21: Common and Preferred Stock (continued)

During 2010 and 2009, 16,984 and 16,400 shares, respectively, were purchased by the Company for settling awards under the Company's long-term incentive plans.

Preferred Stock

In November 2008, through a Money Market Committed Preferred Custodial Trust ("CPCT") facility issued by eight trusts (the "Trusts"), MBIA Corp. exercised a put option to sell to the Trusts perpetual preferred stock issued by MBIA Corp. Upon MBIA exercising the put option, the Trusts transferred proceeds of $400 million to MBIA Corp. in exchange for 4,000 shares of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. Once the proceeds were received, MBIA exercised its right to terminate the CPCT facility by making a fixed-rate election. As a result, the Trusts were terminated and third-party investors received a pro-rata share of MBIA Corp.'s preferred stock. MBIA Corp.'s preferred stock has preference over common stock upon liquidation.

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Insurance Corporation had 2,759 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding with a carrying value of $28 million. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Inc. has repurchased 1,333 shares of the outstanding preferred stock of MBIA Insurance Corporation at a weighted average purchase price of $10,100 per share or 10.1% of face value. During 2010, MBIA Inc. repurchased 251 shares at a weighted average price of $10,400 per share or 10.4% of face value. As of December 31, 2010, on a consolidated basis, 1,426 preferred shares of MBIA Insurance Corporation remained outstanding to unaffiliated investors with a carrying value of $14 million.

In accordance with MBIA's fixed-rate election, the dividend rate on the preferred stock was determined using a fixed-rate equivalent of LIBOR plus 200 basis points. Each share of preferred stock has a par value of $1,000 with a liquidation preference of $100,000. The holders of the preferred stock are not entitled to any voting rights as shareholders of MBIA Corp. and their consent is not required for taking any corporate action. Subject to certain requirements, the preferred stock may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the option of MBIA Corp. at any time or from time to time for cash at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends thereon at the date of redemption for the then current dividend period and any previously accumulated dividends payable without interest on such unpaid dividends. As of December 31, 2010, there were no dividends declared on the preferred stock. As of December 31, 2009, dividends in the amount of $11 million were declared on the preferred stock, of which $10 million was paid in 2009 and $1 million was paid in 2010. Payment of dividends on MBIA Corp.'s preferred stock is subject to the same restrictions that apply to dividends on common stock under New York State insurance law.

Note 22: Related Party Transactions

Related parties are defined as the following:

- Affiliates of the Company: An affiliate is a party that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Company. Control is defined as having, either directly or indirectly, the power to direct the management and operating policies of a company through ownership, by contract or otherwise.
- Entities for which investments are accounted for using the equity method by the Company.
- Trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management.
- Principal owners of the Company defined as owners of record or known beneficial owners of more than 10% of the voting interests of the Company.
- Management of the Company which includes persons who are responsible for achieving the objectives of the Company and who have the authority to establish policies and make decisions by which those objectives are to be pursued. Management normally includes members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Vice President in charge of principal business functions and other persons who perform similar policymaking functions.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 22: Related Party Transactions (continued)

- Members of the immediate families of principal owners of the Company and its management. This includes family members whom a principal owner or a member of management might control or influence or by whom they may be controlled or influenced because of the family relationship.
- Other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.
- Other parties that can significantly influence the management or policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to the extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

From time to time, the Company may enter into transactions with related parties that the Company deems immaterial or which occur in the normal course of business and are deemed to be transacted at “arm’s length” by management.

Since 1989, MBIA Corp. has executed five surety bonds to guarantee the payment obligations of the members of the Municipal Bond Insurance Association (the “Association”), a voluntary unincorporated association of insurers writing municipal bond and note insurance as agents for the member insurance companies that had their S&P claims-paying rating downgraded from AAA on their previously issued Association policies. In the event that the Association does not meet their policy payment obligations, MBIA Corp. will pay the required amounts directly to the paying agent. The aggregate outstanding exposure on these surety bonds as of December 31, 2010 was $340 million.

MBIA, through its subsidiaries, is responsible for providing investment advisory and certain related administrative services to the MBIA Capital/Claymore Managed Duration Investment Grade Municipal Fund (the “Fund”). MBIA earned investment management, accounting, administration and service fees related to the Fund, net of underwriting fees paid to a third party, of $0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and are included in “Fees and Reimbursements” in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations.

Cutwater-AMC, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA, is responsible for providing investment advisory services to the MBIA Municipal Bond Inflation Protection Fund (“MIPS Fund”) of FundVantage Trust, an SEC-registered open-end, management investment company launched in November 2007. The investment objective of the MIPS Fund is to seek high after-tax inflation protected returns and it is intended to be marketed to institutional and retail investors. MBIA Corp. invested $25 million in the MIPS Fund as the initial shareholder and waived investment management fees related to the MIPS Fund in 2009 and 2008. However, MBIA Corp. earned $0.2 million and $0.8 million from its investment in the MIPS Fund in 2009 and 2008, respectively, which is included in net investment income in the Company’s consolidated statements of operations. MBIA Corp. redeemed its investment in the MIPS Fund in April 2009.

The Company owns investments, included in other investments, which are recorded in the Company’s financial statements using the equity method of accounting. These investments comprise equity interests in limited partnerships. All material transactions between MBIA and these entities have been eliminated in MBIA’s consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the total value of these investments was $2 million and $1 million, respectively.

On January 30, 2008, the Company issued 16.1 million shares of MBIA common stock to Warburg Pincus at $31 per share per an investment agreement, subsequently amended on February 6, 2008, with Warburg Pincus. In addition, under the Warburg Pincus Agreement, the Company granted Warburg Pincus warrants to purchase 8.7 million shares of MBIA common stock at an exercise price of $40 per share and “B” warrants, which, upon obtaining certain approvals, will become exercisable to purchase 7.4 million shares of common stock at a price of $40 per share.

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Note 22: Related Party Transactions (continued)

On February 13, 2008, the Company completed a public offering of 94.65 million shares of MBIA common stock at $12.15 per share. Pursuant to the amended agreement with Warburg Pincus, Warburg Pincus was granted 4 million of "B2" warrants at a price of $16.20 per share. In addition, under anti-dilution provisions in the agreement with Warburg Pincus, the terms of the warrants issued to Warburg Pincus on January 30, 2008 were amended, which resulted in (a) the 8.7 million of warrants exercisable at $40 per share were revised to 11.5 million warrants exercisable at $30.25 per share and (b) the 7.4 million of "B" warrants exercisable at $40 per share were revised to 9.8 million "B" warrants exercisable at $30.25 per share.

The Company had no loans outstanding to any executive officers or directors during 2010 and 2009.

Note 23: Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

A summary of selected quarterly statement of operations information for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 follows. Certain amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

	2010				
In millions except per share amounts	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Full Year (1)
Premiums earned	$ 157	$ 156	$ 137	$ 145	$ 594
Net investment income	122	107	113	115	457
Realized gain (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(34)	(64)	552	(616)	(162)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(2,211)	1,538	(1,044)	1,110	(607)
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	(2,245)	1,474	(492)	494	(769)
Net gain (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(46)	(2)	12	123	88
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(165)	(22)	0	(19)	(206)
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	136	9	0	(2)	142
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(29)	(13)	—	(21)	(64)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	0	18	10	8	36
Other net realized gains (losses)	0	19	(1)	11	29
Revenues of consolidated variable interest entities	64	307	15	(23)	364
Total revenues	(1,856)	2,078	(191)	864	894
Losses and LAE incurred	214	(73)	(20)	110	232
Interest expense	84	81	81	79	325
Expenses of consolidated variable interest entities	19	18	20	26	83
Total expenses	403	109	165	312	989
Income (loss) before income taxes	(2,259)	1,968	(357)	552	(95)
Net income (loss)	(1,480)	1,295	(213)	451	53
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ (1,480)	$1,295	$ (213)	$ 451	$ 53
Net income (loss) per common share:					
Basic	$ (7.22)	$ 6.34	$ (1.06)	$ 2.25	$ 0.26
Diluted	$ (7.22)	$ 6.32	$ (1.06)	$ 2.24	$ 0.26

(1)—May not cross-foot due to rounding.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 23: Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited) (continued)

	2009				
In millions except per share amounts	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Full Year [1]
Premiums earned	$ 229	$ 178	$ 181	$ 158	$ 746
Net investment income	159	150	137	123	567
Realized gain (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	32	32	(30)	(200)	(166)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	1,609	424	(810)	428	1,650
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	1,641	456	(840)	228	1,484
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	81	163	(117)	98	225
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(196)	(266)	(52)	(17)	(531)
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	158	21	(9)	170
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(196)	(108)	(31)	(26)	(361)
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	10	96	118	2	225
Other net realized gains (losses)	(1)	(7)	(15)	(37)	(60)
Revenues of consolidated variable interest entities	(12)	43	(66)	17	(19)
Total revenues	1,929	992	(620)	653	2,954
Losses and LAE incurred	694	(729)	239	661	864
Interest expense	110	90	88	86	374
Expenses of consolidated variable interest entities	28	23	22	29	102
Total expenses	944	(511)	446	858	1,737
Income (loss) before income taxes	985	1,503	(1,066)	(205)	1,217
Net income (loss)	701	898	(725)	(240)	634
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	$ 697	$ 895	$ (728)	$ (240)	$ 623
Net income (loss) per common share:					
Basic	$ 3.34	$ 4.30	$ (3.50)	$ (1.16)	$ 2.99
Diluted	$ 3.34	$ 4.30	$ (3.50)	$ (1.16)	$ 2.99

(1)—May not cross-foot due to rounding.

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies

Corporate Litigation

The Company was named as a defendant, along with certain of its current and former officers, in private securities actions that were consolidated in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York as In re MBIA Inc. Securities Litigation; (Case No. 05 CV 03514(LLS); S.D.N.Y.) (filed October 3, 2005). The plaintiffs asserted claims under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act. The lead plaintiffs purport to be acting as representatives for a class consisting of purchasers of the Company’s stock during the period from August 5, 2003 to March 30, 2005 (the “Class Period”). The lawsuit asserts, among other things, violations of the federal securities laws arising out of the Company’s allegedly false and misleading statements about its financial condition and the nature of the arrangements entered into by MBIA Corp. in connection with a health care transaction loss. The plaintiffs allege that, as a result of these misleading statements or omissions, the Company’s stock traded at artificially inflated prices throughout the Class Period.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

The defendants, including the Company, filed motions to dismiss this lawsuit on various grounds. On February 13, 2007, the Court granted those motions, and dismissed the lawsuit in its entirety, on the grounds that plaintiffs' claims are barred by the applicable statute of limitations. The Court did not reach the other grounds for dismissal argued by the Company and the other defendants. On November 12, 2008, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the district court's dismissal on statute of limitations grounds, but remanded the case to allow the plaintiffs to file an amended complaint. The Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint was filed on February 18, 2009. On September 24, 2009, the Court dismissed plaintiffs' complaint with prejudice. On November 2, 2009, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. On June 22 and 24, 2010, individual defendants Juliette Tehrani and David Elliot, respectively, were voluntarily dismissed from the litigation. On February 28, 2011, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated the district court's grant of the Company's motion to dismiss and remanded the case back to the district court for reconsideration of the statute of limitations analysis in light of the intervening U.S. Supreme Court decision in Merck & Co. v. Reynolds as well as to consider additional arguments in favor of dismissal propounded by the Company.

On October 17, 2008, a consolidated amended class action complaint in a separate shareholder class action lawsuit against the Company and certain of its officers, In re MBIA Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 08-CV-264, (KMK) (the "Consolidated Class Action") was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, alleging violations of the federal securities laws. Lead plaintiff, the Teachers' Retirement System of Oklahoma, seeks to represent a class of shareholders who purchased MBIA stock between July 2, 2007 and January 9, 2008. The amended complaint alleges that defendants MBIA Inc., Gary C. Dunton and C. Edward Chaplin violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Among other things, the complaint alleges that defendants issued false and misleading statements with respect to the Company's exposure to CDOs containing RMBS, specifically its exposure to so-called "CDO-squared" securities, which allegedly caused the Company's stock to trade at inflated prices. On April 30, 2010, plaintiffs filed their Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint. The motion to dismiss the Second Consolidated Amended Class Action Complaint filed on behalf of Messrs. Chaplin and Dunton was fully briefed as of October 29, 2010.

On February 13, 2008, a shareholder derivative lawsuit against certain of the Company's present and former officers and directors, and against the Company, as nominal defendant, entitled Trustees of the Police and Fire Retirement System of the City of Detroit v. Clapp et al., No. 08-CV-1515, (the "Detroit Complaint"), was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The gravamen of the Detroit Complaint is similar to the aforementioned Consolidated Class Action, except that the legal claims are against the directors for breach of fiduciary duty and related claims. The Detroit Complaint purports to relate to a so-called "Relevant Time Period" from February 9, 2006, through the time of filing of the complaint. On December 14, 2010, Judge Karas dismissed the complaint without prejudice. On December 23, 2010, a new demand making similar claims was made on the Company's Board of Directors.

On August 11, 2008, a shareholder derivative lawsuit entitled Crescente v. Brown et al., No. 08-17595 was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Westchester against certain of the Company's present and former officers and directors, and against the Company, as nominal defendant. The gravamen of this complaint is similar to the Detroit Complaint except that the time period assertedly covered is from January, 2007, through the time of filing of this complaint. The derivative plaintiff has agreed to stay the action pending further developments in the federal derivative litigation.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, against a number of financial guarantee insurers, including MBIA. At the same time and subsequently, additional complaints against the Company and nearly all of the same co-defendants were filed by the City of Stockton, the City of Oakland, the City and County of San Francisco, the County of San Mateo, the County of Alameda, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, the City of Sacramento, the City of Riverside, the Los Angeles World Airports, the City of Richmond, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, the City of San Jose, the County of Tulare, the Regents of the University of California , Contra Costa County, the Redevelopment

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Agency of the City of Riverside, and the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, The Olympic Club, the Jewish Community Center of San Francisco and the Redevelopment Agency of San Jose. These cases are, or are expected to become, part of a coordination proceeding in Superior Court, San Francisco County, before Judge Richard A. Kramer, referred to as the Ambac Bond Insurance Cases which name as defendants MBIA, AMBAC Assurance Corp., Syncora Guarantee, Inc. f/k/a XL Capital Assurance Inc., Financial Security Assurance, Inc., Assured Guaranty Corp., Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, and CIFG Assurance North America, Inc., Fitch Inc., Fitch Ratings, Ltd., Fitch Group, Inc., Moody's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

The claims as they now stand allege participation by all defendants in a conspiracy in violation of California's antitrust laws to maintain a dual credit rating scale that misstated the credit default risk of municipal bond issuers and not-for-profit issuers and thus created market demand for bond insurance. Plaintiffs also allege that the individual bond insurers participated in risky financial transactions in other lines of business that damaged each bond insurer's financial condition (thereby undermining the value of each of their guaranties), and each failed adequately to disclose the impact of those transactions on their financial condition. In addition to the statutory antitrust claim, plaintiffs assert common law theories in breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, negligence, and unjust enrichment. The non-municipal plaintiffs also allege a California unfair competition cause of action. Defendants' demurrers were filed on September 17, 2010 and plaintiffs' opposition to demurrers were filed on October 22, 2010. On November 30, 2010, prior to the hearing on the demurrers, the credit rating agency defendants removed the seven actions in which they were named to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. On December 8, 2010, defendant Ambac Assurance Corp. removed the remaining actions. On January 31, 2011, the district court granted plaintiffs' motion to remand the cases back to San Francisco Superior Court.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a separate complaint in the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, naming as defendants the Company and other financial institutions, and alleging fraud and violations of California's antitrust laws through bid-rigging in the sale of guaranteed investment contracts and what plaintiff calls "municipal derivatives" to municipal bond issuers. The case was removed to federal court and transferred by order dated November 26, 2008, to the Southern District of New York for inclusion in the multidistrict litigation In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation, M.D.L. No. 1950. Complaints making the same allegations against the Company and nearly all of the same co-defendants were then or subsequently filed by the County of San Diego, the City of Stockton, the County of San Mateo, the County of Contra Costa, Los Angeles World Airports, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Stockton, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Stockton, the County of Tulare, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, Sacramento Municipal Utility District , the City of Riverside, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco, the City of Richmond, the City of San Jose, the San Jose Redevelopment Agency, the State of West Virginia, Los Angeles Unified School District and three not-for-profit retirement community operators, Active Retirement Community, Inc. d/b/a Jefferson's Ferry, Kendal on Hudson, Inc. and Paconic Landing at Southhold Inc. These cases have all been added to the multidistrict litigation. Plaintiffs in all of the cases assert federal and either California or New York State antitrust claims. In February, 2010, the Company moved to dismiss the then-existing complaints and, on April 28, 2010, Judge Victor Marrero denied the motion. The Company's motion for reconsideration was denied on May 3, 2010. The Company has answered some of the complaints, denying the material allegations, and is preparing to answer the others. MBIA is also preparing to answer amended versions of some of the complaints.

On March 12, 2010, the City of Phoenix, Arizona filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona against MBIA Corp., Ambac Assurance Corp. and Financial Guaranty Insurance Company relating to insurance premiums charged on municipal bonds issued by the City of Phoenix between 2004 and 2007. Plaintiff's complaint alleges pricing discrimination under Arizona insurance law and unjust enrichment. MBIA Inc. filed its answer on May 28, 2010.

On April 5, 2010, Tri-City Healthcare District, a California public healthcare legislative district, filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, against MBIA Inc., MBIA Corp., National, certain MBIA

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

employees (collectively for this paragraph, "MBIA"), as well as various financial institutions and law firms. Tri-City subsequently filed three amended complaints. The Third Amendment Complaint, filed on January 26, 2011, purports to state 10 causes of against MBIA for, among other things, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing and violation of the California False Claims Act arising from Tri-City Healthcare District's investment in auction rate securities. On October 22, 2010, MBIA filed its demurrer to the Second Amended Complaint. At the January 6, 2011 demurrer hearing, the Court dismissed portions of the complaint with leave to amend. On February 17, 2011, MBIA filed its demurrer to the Third Amended Complaint.

The Company has received subpoenas or informal inquiries from a variety of regulators, regarding a variety of subjects. The Company has cooperated fully with each of these regulators and has or is in the process of satisfying all such requests. The Company may receive additional inquiries from these or other regulators and expects to provide additional information to such regulators regarding their inquiries in the future.

Recovery Litigation

On September 30, 2008, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Countrywide Securities Corp. and Countrywide Financial Corp. (collectively, "Countrywide"). The complaint alleged that Countrywide fraudulently induced MBIA to provide financial guarantee insurance on securitizations of HELOCs and closed end second-liens by misrepresenting the true risk profile of the underlying collateral and Countrywide's adherence to its strict underwriting standards and guidelines. The complaint also alleged that Countrywide breached its representations and warranties and its contractual obligations, including its obligation to cure or repurchase ineligible loans as well as its obligation to service the loans in accordance with industry standards. In an order dated July 8, 2009, the New York State Supreme Court denied Countrywide's motion to dismiss in part, allowing the fraud cause of action to proceed against all three Countrywide defendants and the contract causes of action to proceed against Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. All parties have filed notices of appeal and defendants filed their answer to the complaint on August 3, 2009. On August 24, 2009, MBIA Corp. filed an amended complaint, adding Bank of America and Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP as defendants and identifying an additional five securitizations. On April 29, 2010, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss Bank of America and allowed MBIA Corp.'s claims for successor and vicarious liability to proceed against Bank of America, as well as upholding MBIA Corp.'s fraud claim. On May 28, 2010, defendants filed their notice of appeal with respect to the denial of the dismissal of MBIA Corp.'s claims for fraud and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. On June 11, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its cross notice of appeal with respect to the dismissal of its claims of negligent misrepresentation and the limitation of its claim for breach of implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Briefing on the appeals was complete as of October 25, 2010, and argument will be heard in the March 2011 Term of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department. On December 22, 2010, the court granted MBIA Corp.'s motion in limine allowing it to offer evidence relating to statistically valid random samples of loans from each of the Countrywide securitizations in support of its contract and fraud cases of action for purposes of determining liability and damages.

On July 10, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in Los Angeles Superior Court against Bank of America Corporation, Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Countrywide Securities Corporation, Angelo Mozilo, David Sambol, Eric Sieracki, Ranjit Kripalani, Jennifer Sandefur, Stanford Kurland, Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., UBS Securities, LLC, and various Countrywide-affiliated Trusts. The complaint alleges that Countrywide made numerous misrepresentations and omissions of material fact in connection with its sale of certain RMBS, including that the underlying collateral consisting of mortgage loans had been originated in strict compliance with its underwriting standards and guidelines. MBIA commenced this action as subrogee of the purchasers of the RMBS, who incurred severe losses that have been passed on to MBIA as the insurer of the income streams on these securities. On June 21, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its second amended complaint. The court has allowed limited discovery to proceed while otherwise staying the case pending further developments in the New York Countrywide action described in the prior paragraph.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

On October 15, 2008, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Residential Funding Company, LLC ("RFC"). On December 5, 2008, a notice of voluntary dismissal without prejudice was filed in the Southern District of New York and the complaint was re-filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. The complaint alleges that RFC fraudulently induced MBIA Corp. to provide financial guarantee policies with respect to five RFC closed-end home equity second-lien and HELOC securitizations, and that RFC breached its contractual representations and warranties, as well as its obligation to repurchase ineligible loans, among other claims. On December 23, 2009, the court denied in part RFC's motion to dismiss MBIA's complaint with respect to MBIA's fraud claims. On March 19, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its amended complaint. On May 14, 2010, RFC filed a motion to dismiss only the renewed negligent misrepresentation claim, which was granted on November 8, 2010. On December 7, 2010, RFC filed its answer to the remaining claims in MBIA Corp.'s amended complaint.

On April 1, 2010, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against GMAC Mortgage, LLC ("GMAC"). The complaint alleges fraud and negligent misrepresentation on the part of GMAC in connection with the procurement of financial guarantee insurance on three RMBS transactions, breach of GMAC's representations and warranties and its contractual obligation to cure or repurchase ineligible loans and breach of the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing. On December 7, 2010, Justice Fried denied in part GMAC's motion to dismiss allowing MBIA Corp. to proceed on its fraud and breach of contract claims. On January 5, 2011, GMAC filed its answer to the remaining causes of action in the complaint.

On December 14, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, DLJ Mortgage Capital, Inc., and Select Portfolio Servicing Inc ("Credit Suisse"). The complaint seeks damages for fraud and breach of contractual obligations in connection with the procurement of financial guarantee insurance on the Home Equity Mortgage Trust Series 2007-2 securitization. The complaint alleges, among other claims, that Credit Suisse falsely represented (i) the attributes of the securitized loans; (ii) that the loans complied with the governing underwriting guidelines; and (iii) that Credit Suisse had conducted extensive due diligence on the securitized loans to ensure compliance with the underwriting guidelines. The complaint further alleges that the defendants breached their contractual obligations to cure or repurchase loans found to be in breach of the representations and warranties applicable thereto and denied MBIA the requisite access to all records and documents regarding the securitized loans. On August 9, 2010, the court denied Credit Suisse's motion to dismiss in part. On January 27, 2011, the court issued a ruling allowing MBIA Corp. a jury trial on its fraudulent inducement cause of action.

On December 6, 2010, MBIA. Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, Westchester County, against Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley Capital Holdings LLC and Saxon Mortgage Services Inc. (collectively, "Morgan Stanley"). The complaint alleges fraud and breach of contract on the part of Morgan Stanley in connection with MBIA Corp.'s issuance of financial guarantee insurance on the MSM 2007-9SL Alt-A second-lien RMBS transaction, as well as breach of Saxon Mortgage Inc.'s servicing obligations. On February 9, 2011, the Westchester County Commercial Division judge who was assigned the case recused himself because of a conflict. On February 16, 2011, the parties filed a joint stipulation with the court to transfer venue to the New York County Commercial Division.

In its determination of expected ultimate insurance losses on financial guarantee contracts, the Company has considered the probability of potential recoveries arising out of the contractual obligation by the sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace ineligible mortgage loans in certain second-lien mortgage securitizations, which include potential recoveries that may be affected by the legal actions against Countrywide, RFC, Credit Suisse, GMAC and Morgan Stanley. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will prevail in these actions.

On April 30, 2009, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in the New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. and Merrill Lynch International. The complaint (amended on May 15, 2009) seeks damages in an as yet indeterminate amount believed to be in excess of several hundred million dollars arising from alleged misrepresentations and breaches of contract in connection with eleven CDS contracts pursuant to which MBIA wrote protection in favor of Merrill Lynch and other parties

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

on a total of $5.7 billion in CDOs arranged and marketed by Merrill Lynch. The complaint also seeks rescission of the CDS contracts. On April 9, 2010, Justice Bernard Fried denied in part and granted in part Merrill Lynch's motion to dismiss. On April 13, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed a notice of appeal with respect to the dismissal of its claims for fraud, negligent misrepresentation and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Merrill Lynch filed its cross notice of appeal regarding the breach of contract claim that survived the motion to dismiss. On February 1, 2011, the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department affirmed the lower court's dismissal and reversed the lower court's ruling relating to MBIA Corp.'s breach of contract claim. MBIA Corp. intends to appeal the Appellate Division's ruling to the New York Court of Appeals, and has filed papers with the lower court seeking permission to file an amended complaint.

On January 21, 2010, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, Westchester County, against Royal Bank of Canada and RBC Capital Markets Corporation ("RBC") relating to three CDS transactions and related insurance policies referencing Logan CDO I, Ltd., Logan CDO II, Ltd. and Logan CDO III, Ltd. (the "Logan CDOs"). The complaint alleged RBC fraudulently or negligently induced MBIA to insure the Logan CDOs, claims for breach of contract and promissory estoppel, and challenges RBC's failure to issue credit event and related notifications in accordance with contractual obligations for the Logan CDOs. A settlement of this matter was reached between the parties and on January 4, 2011, a stipulation of voluntary discontinuance with prejudice was filed. The settlement also included commutation of certain CDS contracts between RBC and LaCrosse.

On October 14, 2008, June 17, 2009 and August 25, 2009, MBIA Corp. submitted proofs of claim to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") with respect to the resolution of IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. for both pre- and post-receivership amounts owed to MBIA Corp. as a result of IndyMac's contractual breaches and fraud in connection with financial guarantee insurance issued by MBIA Corp. on securitizations of HELOCs. The proofs of claim were subsequently denied by the FDIC. MBIA Corp. has appealed the FDIC's denial of its proofs of claim via a complaint, filed on May 29, 2009, against IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. and the FDIC, as receiver, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia and alleges that IndyMac fraudulently induced MBIA Corp. to provide financial guarantee insurance on securitizations of HELOCs by breaching contractual representations and warranties as well as negligently and fraudulently misrepresenting the nature of the loans in the securitization pools and IndyMac's adherence to its strict underwriting standards and guidelines. On February 8, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its amended complaint against the FDIC both in its corporate capacity and as conservator/receiver of IndyMac Federal Bank, F.S.B. for breach of its contractual obligations as servicer and seller for the IndyMac transactions at issue and for unlawful disposition of IndyMac Federal Bank, F.S.B.'s assets in connection with the FDIC's resolution of IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. On May 21, 2010, the FDIC filed separate motions to dismiss both in its capacity as a corporate entity and as receiver/conservator. MBIA Corp. filed its opposition to the FDIC's motions to dismiss on July 1, 2010. The FDIC's replies were filed on July 30, 2010.

On September 22, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in Los Angeles Superior Court against IndyMac ABS, Inc., Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust, Series 2006-H4, Home Equity Mortgage Loans Asset-Backed Trust, Series INDS 2007-I, Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust, Series INDS 2007-2, Credit Suisse Securities (USA), L.L.C., UBS Securities, LLC, JPMorgan Chase & Co., Michael Perry, Scott Keys, Jill Jacobson, and Kevin Callan. The Complaint alleges that IndyMac Bank made numerous misrepresentations and omissions of material fact in connection with its sale of certain RMBS, including that the underlying collateral consisting of mortgage loans had been originated in strict compliance with its underwriting standards and guidelines. MBIA Corp. commenced this action as subrogee of the purchasers of the RMBS, who incurred severe losses that have been passed on to MBIA Corp. as the insurer of the income streams on these securities. On October 19, 2009, MBIA Corp. dismissed IndyMac ABS, Inc. from the action without prejudice. On October 23, 2009, defendants removed the case to the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California. On November 30, 2009, the IndyMac trusts were consensually dismissed from the litigation. On December 23, 2009, federal District Court Judge S. James Otero of the Central District of California granted MBIA Corp.'s motion to remand the case to Los Angeles Superior Court. On March 25, 2010, the case was reassigned to Judge Carl West. On June 4, 2010, defendants filed their Answers and Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. MBIA Corp.'s opposition was filed on June 23, 2010. On August 3, 2010, the court denied defendants Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings in its entirety.

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

On December 9, 2009, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen Boerenleenbank B.A. ("Rabobank"), The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee ("Bank of New York Mellon"), and Paragon CDO Ltd. MBIA, as controlling class under the relevant Indenture, commenced the action seeking declaratory relief and damages for breach of contract and negligence relating to the improper sale of certain reference obligations in the Paragon CDO portfolio pool. On January 15, 2010, Rabobank and The Bank of New York Mellon filed their answers. On February 16, 2010, Paragon CDO Ltd. was dismissed from the case with prejudice. On April 16, 2010, Rabobank and Bank of New York Mellon filed respective pleadings opposing MBIA Corp.'s motion for summary judgment and in support of their own cross-motions for summary judgment and briefing is now completed.

Transformation Litigation

On March 11, 2009, a complaint was filed in the U.S. District Court of the Southern District of New York against the Company and its subsidiaries, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al., 09-cv-2242 (S.D.N.Y.). The lead plaintiffs, Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd., Aurelius Capital Partners, LP, Fir Tree Value Master Fund, L.P., Fir Tree Capital Opportunity Master Fund, L.P., and Fir Tree Mortgage Opportunity Master Fund, L.P. (the "Aurelius Plaintiffs"), purport to be acting as representatives for a class consisting of all holders of securities, instruments, or other obligations for which MBIA Corp., before February 18, 2009, issued financial guarantee insurance other than U.S. municipal/governmental bond securities. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries, which were approved by the NYSID, constituted fraudulent conveyances under §§ 273, 274 and 276 of New York Debtor and Creditor Law and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York common law. The Complaint seeks, inter alia, (a) a declaration that the alleged fraudulent conveyances are null and void and set aside, (b) a declaration that National is responsible for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. up to February 17, 2009, and (c) an award of damages in an unspecified amount together with costs, expenses and attorneys' fees in connection with the action. On February 11, 2010, Judge Sullivan entered an order denying MBIA's motion to dismiss. On January 20, 2011, in light of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court's order dismissing the ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. discussed below, Judge Sullivan stayed this action pending plaintiffs' appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals.

On April 6, 2009, a complaint was filed in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware entitled Third Avenue Trust and Third Avenue Variable Series Trust v. MBIA Insurance Corp. and MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois, CA 4486-UCL. Plaintiffs allege that they are holders of approximately $400 million of surplus notes issued by MBIA Corp. (for purposes of this section, the "Notes") in January 2008. The complaint alleges (Count I) that certain of the Transactions breached the terms of the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated January 16, 2008 pursuant to which the Notes were issued. The complaint also alleges that certain transfers under the Transactions were fraudulent in that they allegedly left MBIA Corp. with "unreasonably small capital" (Count II), "insolvent" (Count III), and were made with an "actual intent to defraud" (Count IV). The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, and (c) damages in an unspecified amount. On October 28, 2009, Vice Chancellor Strine entered an order dismissing the case without prejudice. On December 21, 2009, plaintiffs re-commenced the action in New York State Supreme Court. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

On May 13, 2009, a complaint was filed in the New York State Supreme Court against the Company and its subsidiaries, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. The plaintiffs, a group of domestic and international financial institutions, purport to be acting as holders of insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. directly or indirectly guaranteeing the repayment of structured finance products. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries, which were approved by the NYSID, constituted fraudulent conveyances and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York law. The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions, (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, (c) declaring

MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

that MBIA Inc. and National are jointly and severally liable for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp., and (d) ordering damages in an unspecified amount. On February 17, 2010, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss. On January 11, 2011, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court reversed the lower court's ruling and dismissed the complaint. On January 20, 2011, plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals. Argument has been scheduled for May 31, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. Seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims, several of which dismissals were related to the commutation of certain of their MBIA insured exposures.

On June 15, 2009, the same group of domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed a proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. Eric Dinallo, in his capacity as Superintendent of the NYSID, the NYSID, MBIA Inc. et al. In its motions to dismiss the three above-referenced plenary actions, the Company argued that an Article 78 proceeding is the exclusive forum in which a plaintiff may raise any challenge to the Transformation approved by the Superintendent of the NYSID. The petition seeks a judgment (a) declaring void and to annul the approval letter of the Superintendent of the NYSID, (b) to recover dividends paid in connection with the Transactions, and (c) declaring that the approval letter does not extinguish plaintiffs' direct claims against MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries in the plenary action described above. MBIA and the NYSID filed their answering papers to the Article 78 Petition on November 24, 2009 and argued that based on the record and facts, approval of Transformation and its constituent transactions was neither arbitrary nor capricious nor in violation of New York Insurance Law. As described above, seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims. Submission of all papers relating to the original petition are scheduled to be completed by May 30, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

On October 22, 2010, a similar group of domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described Article 78 proceeding and related plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed an additional proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled Barclays Bank PLC et. al. v. James Wrynn, in his capacity as Superintendent of the NYSID, the NYSID, MBIA Inc. et al. This petition challenges the NYSID's June 22, 2010 approval of National's restatement of earned surplus. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. The proceeding is currently stayed.

The Company is defending against the aforementioned actions in which it is a defendant and expects ultimately to prevail on the merits. There is no assurance, however, that the Company will prevail in these actions. Adverse rulings in these actions could have a material adverse effect on the Company's ability to implement its strategy and on its business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

There are no other material lawsuits pending or, to the knowledge of the Company, threatened, to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party.

Note 25: Subsequent Events

Refer to "Note 24: Commitments and Contingencies" for information about legal proceedings that commenced after December 31, 2010.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's senior management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

As required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Exchange Act, the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the Company's internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes occurred during the fourth fiscal quarter covered by this annual report that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, there has been no such change during the fourth fiscal quarter of 2010.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed under the supervision of the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

MBIA's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; (2) provide reasonable assurances that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and, (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

As of December 31, 2010, management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment and those criteria, management has determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 was effective.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information regarding directors will be set forth under “Election of Directors” and “The Board of Directors and its Committees” in the Company’s Proxy Statement to be filed within 120 days of the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 (the “Proxy Statement”) and is incorporated by reference.

Information regarding executive officers is set forth under Part I, Item 1, “Business—Executive Officers of the Registrant,” included in this annual report.

Information regarding Section 16(a) beneficial ownership reporting compliance will be set forth in the section “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference.

Information regarding the Company’s Audit Committee will be set forth under “The Board of Directors and its Committees” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference.

The Company has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all employees of the Company including its Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and its controller. A copy of such code of ethics can be found on the Company’s internet website at www.mbia.com. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirements under Item 10 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of its code of ethics and that relates to a substantive amendment or material departure from a provision of the Code by posting such information on its internet website at www.mbia.com.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information regarding compensation of the Company’s executive officers will be set forth under “Board of Directors and its Committees,” the “Report of the Compensation and Governance Committee on Executive Compensation,” the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” and the “Executive Compensation Tables” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Information regarding security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management will be set forth under “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners” and “Security Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference.

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2010, regarding securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans. All outstanding awards relate to our common stock. For additional information about our equity compensation plans refer to “Note 19: Long-term Incentive Plans” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	(a)	(b)	(c)
Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights [1]	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) [2]
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	6,829,050	$ 22.17	6,723,252
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	6,829,050	$ 22.17	6,723,252

(1)— Includes 169,069 phantom shares granted under the Deferred Compensation and Stock Ownership Plan for Non-Employee Directors and 9,034 restricted stock units awarded to employees granted under the MBIA Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan. The weighted-average exercise price in column (b) does not take these awards into account.

(2)— Includes 6,661,009 shares of common stock available for future grants under the MBIA Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan and 62,243 shares of common stock available for future grants under the Deferred Compensation and Stock Ownership Plan for Non-Employee Directors.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions and director independence will be set forth under the sections “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “The Board of Directors and its Committees” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information regarding principal accounting fees and services will be set forth under “Principal Accounting Fees and Services” in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated by reference.

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules and Exhibits.

1. Financial Statements

The following financial statements of MBIA Inc. have been included in Part II, Item 8 hereof:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009

Consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

Consolidated statements of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

Notes to consolidated financial statements.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

The following financial statement schedules are filed as part of this report.

Schedule	Title
I.	Summary of investments, other than investments in related parties, as of December 31, 2010.
II.	Condensed financial information of Registrant for December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.
IV.	Reinsurance for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

The report of the Registrant's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm with respect to the above listed financial statement schedules is included within the report listed under Item 15.1 above.

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

An exhibit index immediately preceding the Exhibits indicates the page number where each exhibit filed as part of this report can be found.

*(**Note Regarding Reliance on Statements in Our Contracts** : In reviewing the agreements included as exhibits to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, please remember that they are included to provide you with information regarding their terms and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about MBIA Inc., its subsidiaries or the other parties to the agreements. The agreements contain representations and warranties by each of the parties to the applicable agreement. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement and (i) should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate; (ii) have been qualified by disclosures that were made to the other party in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreement; (iii) may apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to investors; and (iv) were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates as may be specified in the agreement and are subject to more recent developments. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.)*

3. Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws.

3.1. Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, dated May 5, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2005.

3.2. By-Laws as Amended as of July 14, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 16, 2009.

4. Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, including Indentures.

4.1. Indenture, dated as of August 1, 1990, between MBIA Inc. and The First National Bank of Chicago, Trustee, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.72 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.

4.2. Senior Indenture, dated as of November 24, 2004, between MBIA Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.01 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 29, 2004.

4.3. First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of November 24, 2004, between MBIA Inc. and The Bank of New York, as Trustee, in connection with the $350,000,000 5.70% senior notes due 2034, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.02 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 29, 2004.

4.5. Fiscal Agency Agreement, dated as of January 16, 2008, between MBIA Insurance Corporation and The Bank of New York, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.01 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 17, 2008.

4.6. Form of MBIA Corp. 14% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Global Note due January 15, 2033, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.02 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 17, 2008.

4.7. Warrant Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2008, between the Company and Warburg Pincus Private Equity X, LP., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

4.8. B Warrant Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2008, between the Company and Warburg Pincus Private Equity X, LP., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

4.9. B2 Warrant Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2008, between the Company and Warburg Pincus Private Equity X, LP, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2008.

4.10. B2 Warrant Agreement, dated as of January 30, 2008, between the Company and Warburg Pincus X Partners, L.P. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2008.

10. Material Contracts

10.01. Amended and Restated Investment Agreement, dated February 6, 2008, between MBIA Inc. and Warburg Pincus Private Equity X, L.P., incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 7, 2008.

10.02. Reinsurance Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2008, between Financial Guaranty Insurance Company and MBIA Insurance Corporation, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2008.

Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements

The following Exhibits identify all existing executive compensation plans and arrangements:

10.03. MBIA Inc. 2000 Stock Option Plan, effective May 11, 2000, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.

10.04. Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation and Stock Ownership Plan for Non-Employee Directors, effective as of March 21, 2002, incorporated by reference to the MBIA Inc. Form S-8 filed on March 14, 2002 (Reg. No. 333-84300).

10.05. Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Directors, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.62 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

10.06. Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Executive Officers, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.63 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

10.07. Form of Stock Option Agreement for Chief Executive Officer and President, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.64 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

10.08. Form of Stock Option Agreement for Executive Officers, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.65 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

10.09. MBIA Inc. Annual Incentive Plan, effective January 1, 2011, incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to the Company's Proxy Statement filed on March 19, 2010.

10.10. MBIA Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan, as amended through March, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit B to the Company's Proxy Statement filed on March 20, 2009.

10.11. Letter Agreement by and between C. Edward Chaplin and MBIA Inc., dated May 19, 2006, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.0 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 4, 2006.

10.12. Key Employee Employment Protection Plan, amended as of February 27, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.80 to the 2007 10-K, as further amended by Amendment No. 2, effective February 22, 2010, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

10.13. Form of Key Employee Employment Protection Agreement, amended as of February 27, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.81 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

10.14. Form of Restricted Stock Agreement, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.86 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007.

10.15. MBIA Inc. 2005 Non-Employee Director Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of November 8, 2007, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Form S-8 filed on August 8, 2008 (Reg. No. 333-152894).

10.16. Restricted Stock Award Agreement dated as of February 18, 2008 by and between MBIA Inc. and Joseph W. Brown, incorporated by reference to Appendix E to the Company's Proxy Statement filed on March 28, 2008.

10.17. Form of MBIA Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement, effective as of May 5, 2005, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

10.18. Amended and Restated MBIA Inc. Deferred Compensation and Excess Benefit Plan, effective as of March 22, 2010, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010.

10.19. Employment Agreement between MBIA Inc. and Mitchell Sonkin dated August 4, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009, as amended by the Employment Agreement Extension, dated May 5, 2010, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010.

10.20. Cutwater Holdings, LLC Equity Participation Plan effective as of May 7, 2010, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010.

+21. List of Subsidiaries.

+23. Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.

+31.1. Chief Executive Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 302.

+31.2. Chief Financial Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 302.

*32.1. Chief Executive Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 906.

*32.2. Chief Financial Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 906.

99.1. Quota Share Reinsurance Agreement between MBIA Insurance Corporation and MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois dated February 17, 2009, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 20, 2009.

+99.2. Additional Exhibits—National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation GAAP Financial Statements.

+99.3. Additional Exhibits—MBIA Insurance Corporation and Subsidiaries GAAP Financial Statements.
+101. Additional Exhibits—MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Financial Statements from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, formatted in XBRL.

+ Filed Herewith
* Furnished Herewith

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MBIA Inc.
(Registrant)

Dated: March 1, 2011

By /s/ Joseph W. Brown
Name: Joseph W. Brown
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Joseph W. Brown **Joseph W. Brown**	Director and Chief Executive Officer	March 1, 2011
/s/ C. Edward Chaplin **C. Edward Chaplin**	President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer	March 1, 2011
/s/ Douglas C. Hamilton **Douglas C. Hamilton**	Assistant Vice President and Controller (chief accounting officer)	March 1, 2011
/s/ Daniel P. Kearney **Daniel P. Kearney**	Chairman and Director	March 1, 2011
/s/ David A. Coulter **David A. Coulter**	Director	March 1, 2011
/s/ Claire L. Gaudiani **Claire L. Gaudiani**	Director	March 1, 2011
/s/ Kewsong Lee **Kewsong Lee**	Director	March 1, 2011
/s/ Laurence H. Meyer **Laurence H. Meyer**	Director	March 1, 2011
/s/ Charles R. Rinehart **Charles R. Rinehart**	Director	March 1, 2011
/s/ Theodore Shasta **Theodore Shasta**	Director	March 1, 2011
/s/ Richard C. Vaughan **Richard C. Vaughan**	Director	March 1, 2011

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SCHEDULE I

MBIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS, OTHER THAN INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES
December 31, 2010
(In thousands)

Type of investment	Cost	Fair Value	Amount at which shown in the balance sheet
Fixed-maturity:			
Available-for-sale			
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 726,761	$ 734,509	$ 734,509
Foreign governments	277,302	294,379	294,379
Corporate obligations	2,119,267	2,046,368	2,046,368
Mortgage-backed securities:			
Residential mortgage-backed agency	1,561,219	1,587,849	1,587,849
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	578,449	442,643	442,643
Commercial mortgage-backed	114,787	135,951	135,951
Asset-backed securities:			
Collateralized debt obligations	504,673	314,124	314,124
Other asset-backed	678,076	563,340	563,340
State and municipal bonds			
Tax-exempt bonds	2,797,938	2,711,583	2,711,583
Taxable bonds	787,060	741,870	741,870
Sub-total available-for-sale	10,145,532	9,572,616	9,572,616
Short-term available-for-sale	2,072,955	2,070,320	2,070,320
Total available-for-sale	12,218,487	11,642,936	11,642,936
Fair value	40,052	25,041	25,041
Total fixed maturity	12,258,539	11,667,977	11,667,977
Other investments	268,677	258,981	258,981
Total investments	$ 12,527,216	$ 11,926,958	$ 11,926,958
Assets of consolidated variable interest entities:			
Available-for-sale			
Asset-backed securities:			
Collateralized debt obligations	91,428	90,570	90,570
Other asset-backed	97,509	98,984	98,984
Total available-for-sale	188,937	189,554	189,554
Fair value	5,057,522	5,240,742	5,240,742
Held-to-maturity			
Asset-backed securities:			
Other asset-backed	4,038,568	3,759,915	4,038,568
Sub-total held-to-maturity	4,038,568	3,759,915	4,038,568
Short-term held-to-maturity	149,076	149,076	149,076
Total held-to-maturity	4,187,644	3,908,991	4,187,644
Total investments of consolidated variable interest entities	$ 9,434,103	$ 9,339,287	$ 9,617,940

SCHEDULE II

MBIA INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $2,907,292 and $3,917,127)	$ 2,365,030	$ 2,931,403
Investments held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value $55,024 and $77,740)	58,930	93,185
Fixed-maturity securities at fair value	17,771	—
Investments pledged as collateral, at fair value (amortized cost $547,800 and $587,648)	551,688	557,352
Short-term investments held as available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $992,354 and $1,355,085)	985,324	1,339,380
Other investments	254,153	255,158
Total investments	4,232,896	5,176,478
Cash and cash equivalents	83,468	148,644
Investment in wholly-owned subsidiaries	4,640,113	4,580,123
Intercompany loan receivable	127,792	291,095
Current income tax	155,848	211,493
Deferred income taxes, net	133,702	222,496
Accrued investment income	22,544	25,308
Receivable for investments sold	8,163	37,961
Derivative assets	3,725	98,263
Other assets	41,424	628,165
Total assets	$ 9,449,675	$11,420,026
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Investment agreements	$ 1,940,134	$ 2,645,689
Medium-term notes	44,525	35,977
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,502,324	2,117,289
Short-term debt	64,768	18,112
Long-term debt	905,352	1,001,783
Intercompany loan payable	1,659,906	2,211,378
Derivative liabilities	241,461	11,205
Other liabilities	226,638	793,641
Total liabilities	6,585,108	8,835,074
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred stock, par value $1 per share; authorized shares—10,000,000; issued and outstanding shares—none	—	—
Common stock, par value $1 per share; authorized shares—400,000,000; issued shares—274,719,578 and 274,826,872	274,720	274,827
Additional paid-in capital	3,063,914	3,057,733
Retained earnings	2,208,998	2,388,136
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred income tax of $221,967 and $400,988	(458,492)	(940,871)
Treasury stock, at cost—74,973,978 and 70,159,024 shares	(2,224,573)	(2,194,873)
Total shareholders' equity	2,864,567	2,584,952
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 9,449,675	$11,420,026

The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the accompanying notes.

SCHEDULE II

MBIA INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenues:			
Net investment income	$ 122,201	$ 220,264	$ 845,061
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(117,151)	102,342	(727,854)
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments:			
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(205,503)	(524,477)	(904,439)
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income	146,678	172,827	—
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	(58,825)	(351,650)	(904,439)
Other net realized gains (losses)	475	4,184	—
Net gains (losses) on extinguishment of debt	(404)	(66,136)	(60,765)
Insurance recoveries	—	—	—
Total revenues	(53,704)	(90,996)	(847,997)
Expenses:			
Operating expenses	31,205	30,429	39,167
Interest expense	200,204	61,140	463,299
Total expenses	231,409	91,569	502,466
Gain (loss) before income taxes and equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(285,113)	(182,566)	(1,350,463)
Income tax provision (benefit)	(183,137)	91,795	(72,966)
Gain (loss) before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(101,976)	(274,361)	(1,277,497)
Equity in net income (loss) of subsidiaries	98,675	892,450	(1,395,195)
Net income (loss)	$ (3,301)	$ 618,089	$(2,672,692)

The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the accompanying notes.

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SCHEDULE II

MBIA INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	$ (3,301)	$ 618,089	$ (2,672,693)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:			
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(98,675)	(892,450)	1,395,195
Dividends from subsidiaries	19,000	1,173,909	—
Decrease (increase) in intercompany accounts receivable	155,674	(137,929)	(48,367)
Amortization of bond discount (premium), net	(23,119)	(52,124)	(29,087)
Decrease in accrued investment income	2,127	45,303	268,767
Increase (decrease) in accrued interest payable	5,418	(40,858)	(250,086)
Realized losses on other than temporarily impaired investments	58,825	351,650	904,439
Net (gains) losses on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	117,151	(102,342)	727,854
Other net realized (gains) losses	(475)	(4,184)	—
(Gains) losses on extinguishment of debt	404	66,136	(30,353)
Decrease (increase) in current income taxes	55,645	(353,430)	141,937
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(90,241)	321,076	(239,019)
Share-based compensation	2,264	6,431	(30,618)
Other, net	(12,401)	(36,427)	49,114
Total adjustments to net income (loss)	191,597	344,761	2,859,776
Net cash provided by operating activities	188,296	962,850	187,083
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed-maturity securities	(6,393,698)	(6,909,798)	(9,002,363)
Sale of fixed-maturity securities	7,258,270	8,658,320	21,842,053
Sale of short-term investments, net	363,722	1,735,496	623,853
Sale of other investments, net	54,662	181,530	211,747
Decrease in receivable for investments sold	29,462	28,234	45,869
Increase (decrease) in payable for investments purchased	322	(206)	(5,246)
Proceeds from derivative settlements	15,536	—	—
Collateral from swap counterparty	166,001	—	—
Contributions to subsidiaries	(35,183)	(1,243,037)	(487,697)
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,459,094	2,450,539	13,228,216
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of investment agreements and medium-term notes	91,429	140,553	1,802,617
Payments for withdrawals of investment agreements and medium-term notes	(734,811)	(1,967,730)	(13,030,408)
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase, net	(618,047)	(696,153)	1,645,166
Dividends paid	—	—	(42,640)
Gross proceeds from issuance of common stock	—	—	1,628,405
Capital issuance costs	—	—	(82,236)
Payments for retirement of debt	(42,772)	(50,179)	(96,931)
Payments for affiliate loans	(379,637)	(1,781,933)	(4,190,002)
Proceeds from derivative settlements	—	52,866	447,908
Purchase of treasury stock	(30,521)	(15,695)	(220,784)
Restricted stock awards settlements	1,793	1,637	2,634
Excess tax provision on share-based payment	—	—	(2,679)
Collateral posted under repurchase agreements	—	30,502	(30,502)
Collateral to swap counterparty	—	(101,497)	(201,705)
Net cash used by financing activities	(1,712,566)	(4,387,629)	(12,371,157)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(65,176)	(974,240)	1,044,142
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	148,644	1,122,884	78,742
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	$ 83,468	$ 148,644	$ 1,122,884
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Income taxes (refunded) paid, net	$ (135,963)	$ 127,479	$ 22,702
Interest paid:			
Corporate debt	$ 65,875	$ 70,404	$ 75,985

Other borrowings	$ —	$ 352	$ 1,045

The condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the accompanying notes.

SCHEDULE II

MBIA INC. (PARENT COMPANY)
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Condensed Financial Statements

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted. It is suggested that these condensed financial statements be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

MBIA Inc. (the "Parent Company") carries its investments in subsidiaries under the equity method.

Certain amounts have been reclassified in prior years' financial statements to conform to the current presentation. This includes the reclassification of amounts from "Other assets," "Investment in wholly-owned subsidiaries" and "Fixed-maturity securities held-as-available for sale, at fair value" to "Investments held-to-maturity, at amortized cost" on the Parent Company's balance sheet. Such reclassification had no impact on total revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, or shareholders' equity for all periods presented.

Total shareholders' equity and net income of the Parent Company differ from consolidated total shareholders' equity and net income of MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries due to certain items. These items primarily relate to the effect of consolidating variable interest entity ("VIE") assets and liabilities in the financial statements of MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries when the Parent Company holds a variable interest in these VIEs.

3. Dividends from Subsidiaries

In 2010, Cutwater Holdings, LLC declared and paid dividends of $19 million to MBIA Inc. In 2009, MBIA Insurance Corporation declared and paid dividends of $1.2 billion to MBIA Inc., CapMAC Holdings Inc. declared and paid dividends of $5 million to MBIA Inc. and MBIA International Marketing Services, Pty. Limited declared and paid dividends of $1 million to MBIA Inc.

4. Obligations under Investment Agreement, Commercial Paper and Medium-Term Notes

The investment agreement business, as described in footnotes 2 and 12 to the consolidated financial statements of MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries is conducted by both the Registrant and its wholly owned subsidiary, MBIA Investment Management Corp.

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SCHEDULE IV

MBIA INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
REINSURANCE

Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands)

Column A Insurance Premiums Written	Column B Direct Amount	Column C Ceded to Other Value	Column D Assumed from Other Companies	Column E Net Amount	Column F Percentage of Amount Assumed to Net
2010	$ (18,944)	$ (229,463)	$ 6,461	$ 216,980	3.0%
2009	$ (3,031)	$ (92,970)	$ (62,266)	$ 27,673	(225.0)%
2008	$ 411,349	$ 21,570	$ 925,823	$ 1,315,602	70.4%

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Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549
Exhibits
to
Form 10-K
Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010
Commission File No. 1-9583

MBIA Inc.
Exhibit Index

21.	List of Subsidiaries.
23.	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
31.1.	Chief Executive Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 302.
31.2.	Chief Financial Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 302.
*32.1.	Chief Executive Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 906.
*32.2.	Chief Financial Officer—Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 906.
99.2.	Additional Exhibits—National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation GAAP Financial Statements.
99.3.	Additional Exhibits—MBIA Insurance Corporation and Subsidiaries GAAP Financial Statements.
101.	Additional Exhibits—MBIA Inc. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, formatted in XBRL.

* Furnished Herewith

Exhibit 21

SUBSIDIARIES OF MBIA INC.

Name of Subsidiary	State/Country of Incorporation
Administradora de Projectos de Infraestructura en Mexico, S.A.P.I. de C.V.	Mexico
CAH Asset Holdings, Inc.	Delaware
CapMAC Asia Ltd.	Bermuda
CapMAC Holdings Inc.	Delaware
Cutwater Asset Management Corp.	Delaware
Cutwater Asset Management UK Limited	England and Wales
Cutwater Colorado Investor Services Corp.	Colorado
Cutwater Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Cutwater Investor Services Corp.	Delaware
Euro Asset Acquisition Limited	England and Wales
LaCrosse Financial Products, LLC	Delaware
LaCrosse Financial Products Member, LLC	Delaware
LatAm Capital Advisors, Inc.	Delaware
LCA Prestadora de Servicios, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
MBIA Asset Finance, LLC	Delaware
MBIA Capital Corp.	Delaware
MBIA Global Funding, LLC	Delaware
MBIA International Advisory Limited	England and Wales
MBIA International Marketing Services, Pty. Limited	Australia
MBIA Insurance Corporation	New York
MBIA Investment Management Corp.	Delaware
MBIA Mexico, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico
MBIA Services Company	Delaware
MBIA UK (Holdings) Ltd.	England and Wales
MBIA UK Insurance Limited	England and Wales
Meridian Funding Company, LLC	Delaware
Municipal Issuers Service Corporation	New York
National Public Finance Guarantee Holdings, Inc.	Delaware
National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation	New York
National Real Estate Holdings of Armonk, LLC	Delaware
One Thirteen King TALF Opportunity MM, LLC	Delaware
One Thirteen King TALF Opportunity Fund, LLC	Delaware
Optinuity Alliance Resources Corporation	Delaware
Promotora de Infraestructura Registral, S.A. de C.V. SOFOM ENR	Mexico
Resecuritization Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Triple-A One Funding Corporation	Delaware

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-3 ASR (No. 333-169006) and Form S-8 (Nos. 333- 165713, 333-84300, 033-46062, 333-127539, 333-149839, 333-152894, and 333-159648) of MBIA Inc. of:

1. Our report dated March 1, 2011 relating to the consolidated financial statements, financial statement schedules and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of MBIA Inc., which appears in this Form 10-K.
2. Our report dated March 1, 2011 relating to the financial statements of National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, which is included in Exhibit 99.2 in this Form 10-K.
3. Our report dated March 1, 2011 relating to the consolidated financial statements of MBIA Insurance Corporation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, which is included in Exhibit 99.3 in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, NY
March 1, 2011

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Joseph W. Brown, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the Annual Report of MBIA Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report");
2. Based on my knowledge, this Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this Report;
4. The Company's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
   (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Report is being prepared;
   (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Report based on such evaluation; and
   (d) disclosed in this Report that there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fourth quarter of 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and to the audit committee of the board of directors:
   (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Joseph W. Brown
Joseph W. Brown
Chief Executive Officer
March 1, 2011

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, C. Edward Chaplin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the Annual Report of MBIA Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report");
2. Based on my knowledge, this Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of, and for, the periods presented in this Report;
4. The Company's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the Company and have:
   (a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Report is being prepared;
   (b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   (c) evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Report based on such evaluation; and
   (d) disclosed in this Report that there were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's fourth quarter of 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The Company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the Company's auditors and to the audit committee of the board of directors:
   (a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Company's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   (b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ C. Edward Chaplin
C. Edward Chaplin
Chief Financial Officer
March 1, 2011

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of MBIA Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Joseph W. Brown, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Joseph W. Brown
Joseph W. Brown
Chief Executive Officer
March 1, 2011

Exhibit 32.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of MBIA Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, C. Edward Chaplin, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ C. Edward Chaplin
C. Edward Chaplin
Chief Financial Officer
March 1, 2011

Exhibit 99.2

NATIONAL PUBLIC FINANCE GUARANTEE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009
and for the years ended
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

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Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholder's Equity for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008	5
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To Board of Directors and Shareholder of
National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation and its subsidiary (the "Company") at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2009, after receiving regulatory approvals, the Company received capital from its parent and entered into a quota share agreement with an affiliate. Further, as discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements the Company has not written any meaningful new business since 2009.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, NY
March 1, 2011

NATIONAL PUBLIC FINANCE GUARANTEE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $3,437,244 and $3,316,336)	$3,345,671	$3,314,987
Investments pledged as collateral, at fair value (amortized cost $1,780,320 and $1,710,620)	1,803,658	1,724,548
Short-term investments, at fair value (amortized cost $268,744 and $230,350)	270,677	232,275
Other investments (amortized cost $2,668 and $0)	2,674	—
Total	5,422,680	5,271,810
Cash and cash equivalents	9,072	27,629
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,775,000	1,675,000
Accrued investment income	60,071	64,855
Deferred acquisition costs	599,862	661,790
Premiums receivable	318,604	344,604
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	5	8
Insurance loss recoverable	70,529	31,049
Goodwill	31,371	31,371
Property and equipment, at cost (less accumulated depreciation of $2,629 and $0)	62,820	—
Receivable for investments sold	342	529
Current income taxes	—	3,297
Other assets	1,571	2,710
Total assets	$8,351,927	$8,114,652
Liabilities and Shareholder's equity		
Liabilities:		
Unearned premium revenue	$2,917,745	$3,280,962
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	214,653	172,879
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,775,000	1,675,000
Current income taxes	114,077	—
Deferred income taxes, net	176,192	167,225
Payable for investments purchased	4,261	25,453
Derivative liabilities	10,252	8,667
Other liabilities	48,303	18,951
Total liabilities	5,260,483	5,349,137
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 15)		
Shareholder's equity:		
Common stock, par value $30 per share; authorized, issued and outstanding shares — 500,000 shares	15,000	15,000
Additional paid-in capital	2,366,579	2,368,831
Retained earnings	752,761	372,256
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of deferred income tax of $23,204 and $5,076	(42,896)	9,428
Total shareholder's equity	3,091,444	2,765,515
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	$8,351,927	$8,114,652

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL PUBLIC FINANCE GUARANTEE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenues:			
Premiums earned:			
Scheduled premiums earned	$335,414	$409,101	$ —
Refunding premiums earned	110,229	153,618	—
Premiums earned (net of ceded premiums of $3, $47, and $124)	445,643	562,719	—
Net investment income	230,239	217,116	7,406
Fees, reimbursements and other	21,863	15,568	—
Change in fair value of insured derivatives:			
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	481	929	—
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(13)	(143)	—
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	468	786	—
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	54,643	23,224	1,118
Other net realized gains (losses)	(101)	—	—
Total revenues	752,755	819,413	8,524
Expenses:			
Losses and loss adjustment	72,522	93,901	—
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	86,041	116,130	—
Operating	63,769	58,403	566
Total expenses	222,332	268,434	566
Income before income taxes	530,423	550,979	7,958
Provision for income taxes	149,918	164,814	1,177
Net income	$380,505	$386,165	$6,781

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL PUBLIC FINANCE GUARANTEE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Accumulated Other	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Earnings (Deficit)	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Shareholder's Equity
Balance, January 1, 2008	500,000	$ 5,000	$ 200,897	$ (20,690)	$ 2,324	$ 187,531
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	—	6,781	—	6,781
Other comprehensive income:						
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments, net of deferred income taxes of $1,315	—	—	—	—	2,441	2,441
Total comprehensive income						9,222
Balance, December 31, 2008	**500,000**	**$ 5,000**	**$ 200,897**	**$ (13,909)**	**$ 4,765**	**$ 196,753**
Increase in par value of common shares	—	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	—	386,165	—	386,165
Other comprehensive income:						
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments, net of deferred income taxes of $2,510	—	—	—	—	4,663	4,663
Total comprehensive income						390,828
Capital contribution from parent	—	—	2,167,798	—	—	2,167,798
Share-based compensation net of deferred income taxes of $147	—	—	136	—	—	136
Balance, December 31, 2009	**500,000**	**$ 15,000**	**$2,368,831**	**$ 372,256**	**$ 9,428**	**$ 2,765,515**
Comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	—	380,505	—	380,505
Other comprehensive loss:						
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments, net of deferred income taxes of $28,280	—	—	—	—	(52,324)	(52,324)
Total comprehensive income						328,181
Return of capital in connection with purchase of real estate	—	—	(494)	—	—	(494)
Share-based compensation net of deferred income taxes of $1,405	—	—	(1,758)	—	—	(1,758)
Balance, December 31, 2010	**500,000**	**$ 15,000**	**$2,366,579**	**$ 752,761**	**$ (42,896)**	**$ 3,091,444**

Disclosure of reclassification amount:	2010	2009	2008
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments arising during the period, net of taxes	$ (46,368)	$ 4,891	$ 91,240
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes	(5,956)	(228)	(88,799)
Change in net unrealized appreciation, net of taxes	$ (52,324)	$ 4,663	$ 2,441

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL PUBLIC FINANCE GUARANTEE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	**2009**	**2008**
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	$ 380,505	$ 386,165	$ 6,781
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	2,629	—	—
Amortization of bond discounts, net	22,950	15,660	174
Decrease (increase) in accrued investment income	4,784	(63,699)	743
Decrease (increase) in deferred acquisition costs	61,928	(661,790)	—
(Decrease) increase in unearned premium revenue	(363,217)	3,280,509	(118)
Decrease in prepaid reinsurance premiums	3	445	118
Decrease (increase) in premiums receivable	26,000	(344,604)	—
Increase in loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	41,774	172,879	—
Increase (decrease) in payable to affiliates	27,913	8,567	(369)
Increase in insurance loss recoverable	(39,480)	(31,049)	—
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses	(346)	9,520	—
Net realized gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(54,643)	(23,224)	(1,118)
Other net realized losses	101	—	—
Unrealized losses on insured derivatives	13	143	—
Increase (decrease) in current income taxes	115,969	(4,606)	(467)
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	37,246	167,912	(144)
Share-based compensation	(353)	283	—
Other operating	4,394	6,159	(25)
Total adjustments to net income	(112,335)	2,533,105	(1,206)
Net cash provided by operating activities	268,170	2,919,270	5,575
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed-maturity securities	(2,301,610)	(6,841,103)	(52,847)
Purchase of other investments	(2,668)	—	—
Purchase of real estate from affiliate under common control	(65,000)	—	—
Capital expenditures	(953)	—	—
Disposal of capital assets	13	—	—
(Decrease) increase in payable for investments purchased	(21,192)	25,453	—
Sale of fixed-maturity securities	2,290,104	1,808,572	106,138
Decrease (increase) in receivable for investments sold	187	(526)	8
Redemption of fixed-maturity securities	—	232	63
Purchase of short-term investments, net	(185,608)	(37,082)	(52,559)
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	(286,727)	(5,044,454)	803
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Capital contribution from parent	—	2,146,427	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	—	2,146,427	—
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(18,557)	21,243	6,378
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	27,629	6,386	8
Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	$ 9,072	$ 27,629	$ 6,386
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Income taxes (refunded) paid, net	$ (3,297)	$ 1,509	$ —
Interest paid:			
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	$ 4,965	$ 3,063	$ —
Other	58	992	—
Non cash items:			
Share-based compensation	$ (353)	$ 213	$ —

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1: Business, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties

National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation ("National") is a wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA Inc. through an intermediary holding company, National Public Finance Guarantee Holdings, Inc. ("National Holdings"). Prior to February 17, 2009, National, previously named MBIA Insurance Corporation of Illinois ("MBIA Illinois"), was a wholly-owned subsidiary of MBIA Insurance Corporation ("MBIA Corp."). In February 2009, after receiving the required regulatory approvals, MBIA Corp. transferred the stock of MBIA Illinois to National Holdings. Additionally, National was further capitalized with approximately $2.1 billion from funds distributed by MBIA Corp. to MBIA Inc. as a dividend and return of capital, which MBIA Inc. contributed to National through National Holdings. Additionally, National increased par value of its common stock from $10 per share to $30 per share. As of December 31, 2010, National was rated BBB with a developing outlook by Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC ("S&P") and Baa1 with a developing outlook by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's").

In February 2009, National and MBIA Corp. entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement effective January 1, 2009 pursuant to which MBIA Corp. ceded all of its United States ("U.S.") public finance exposure to National and into an assignment agreement under which MBIA Corp. assigned its rights and obligations with respect to the U.S. public finance business that MBIA Corp. had assumed from Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC"). The exposure transferred to National under the reinsurance and assignment agreements totaled $553.7 billion of net par outstanding. The reinsurance and assignment enables covered policyholders and certain ceding reinsurers to make claims for payment directly against National in accordance with the terms of these agreements.

To provide additional protection to its policyholders, National also issued second-to-pay policies for the benefit of the policyholders covered by the above reinsurance and assignment agreements. These second-to-pay policies, which are direct obligations of National, are held by a trustee and provide that if MBIA Corp. or FGIC, as applicable, do not pay valid claims of their policyholders, the policyholders will then be able to make claims directly against National.

National has not written any meaningful amount of business since 2009, and as of December 31, 2010 had insured gross par outstanding of $482.7 billion and statutory capital of $2.4 billion. National provides unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event National has the right at its discretion to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon National's acceleration. National's guarantees insure municipal bonds, including tax-exempt and taxable indebtedness of U.S. political subdivisions, as well as utility districts, airports, health care institutions, higher educational facilities, student loan issuers, housing authorities and other similar agencies and obligations issued by private entities that finance projects that serve a substantial public purpose. Municipal bonds and privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects are generally supported by taxes, assessments, fees or tariffs related to the use of these projects, lease payments or other similar types of revenue streams.

The lack of insurance writings reflects the insurance financial strength credit ratings assigned to National. In 2008 and 2009, MBIA Inc. pursued and received approval from the New York State Insurance Department ("NYSID") to separate MBIA Insurance Corporation into two insurance companies, MBIA Insurance Corporation and National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation to meet the market's demand for municipal bond insurance from municipal-only companies. The NYSID and National are both vigorously defending litigation seeking to challenge the NYSID's decision. Litigation over the NYSID's approval of National's creation or additional hurdles to achieving high stable ratings may impede National's ability to write new municipal bond insurance for some time, reducing its long term ability to generate capital from operations. Failure to maintain adequate levels of statutory surplus and total statutory capital could lead to intervention by National's insurance regulators in its operations.

Recently, many state and local governments that issue some of the obligations National insures have reported unprecedented budget shortfalls, which could lead to claims on insurance policies issued by National. Although National's insurance loss reserves are considered reasonable estimates of losses incurred to date, there is a possibility that such losses could increase significantly as a result of unexpected future defaults on insured bonds.

On March 1, 2010, National established National Real Estate Holdings of Armonk, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of National in order to purchase MBIA Corp.'s interest in certain real estate for purposes of conducting National's business and leasing to certain affiliates and third party tenants.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk arises in National's operations when claims on insured exposures result in payment obligations, when operating cash inflows fall due to depressed new business writings, when investment income declines,

Note 1: Business, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

when unanticipated expenses arise, or when invested assets experience credit defaults or significant declines in fair value. National also provides liquid assets to MBIA Inc.'s asset/liability products segment through matched repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements to support its business operations and liquidity position. National believes it has sufficient liquidity to meet these needs at least through 2011.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. As additional information becomes available or actual amounts become determinable, the recorded estimates are revised and reflected in operating results. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The 2008 financial statement information was derived from the financial statements of MBIA Illinois.

Certain amounts have been reclassified in prior years' consolidated financial statements to the current presentation. This includes the reclassification of gains and losses from sales of investment securities to "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange" from the previously reported line "Net realized gains (losses)" on the consolidated statements of operations. These reclassifications had no impact on total revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities or shareholders' equity for all periods presented.

In addition, National evaluated all events subsequent to December 31, 2010 through March 1, 2011, the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements, for inclusion in National's consolidated financial statements and/or accompanying notes.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of National and its wholly-owned subsidiary. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Financial Guarantee Insurance Premiums

Unearned Premium Revenue and Receivable for Future Premiums

National recognizes a liability for unearned premium revenue at the inception of financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts on a contract-by-contract basis. Unearned premium revenue recognized at inception of a contract is measured at the present value of the premium due. For most financial guarantee insurance contracts, National receives the entire premium due at the inception of the contract, and recognizes unearned premium revenue liability at that time. For certain other financial guarantee contracts, National receives premiums in installments over the term of the contract. Unearned premium revenue and a receivable for future premiums is recognized at the inception of an installment contract, and measured at the present value of premiums expected to be collected over the contract period or expected period using a risk-free discount rate. The expected period is used in the present value determination of unearned premium revenue and receivable for future premiums for contracts where (a) the insured obligation is contractually prepayable, (b) prepayments are probable, (c) the amount and timing of prepayments are reasonably estimable, and (d) a homogenous pool of assets is the underlying collateral for the insured obligation. National has calculated that substantially all of its installment contracts do not meet the conditions required to be treated as expected period contracts and are treated as contractual period contracts. The receivable for future premiums is reduced as installment premiums are collected. National reports the accretion of the discount on installment premiums receivable as premium revenue and discloses the amount recognized in "Note 4: Insurance Premiums." National assesses the receivable for future premiums for collectability each reporting period, adjusts the receivable for uncollectible amounts and recognizes any write-off as operating expense and discloses the amount recognized in "Note 4: Insurance Premiums." As premium revenue is recognized, the unearned premium revenue liability is reduced.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Premium Revenue Recognition

National recognizes and measures premium revenue over the period of the insurance contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Premium revenue is measured by applying a constant rate to the insured principal amount outstanding in a given period to recognize a proportionate share of the premium received or expected to be received on a financial guarantee insurance contract. A constant rate for each respective financial guarantee insurance contract is determined as the ratio of (a) the present value of premium received or expected to be received over the period of the contract to (b) the sum of all insured principal amounts outstanding during each period over the term of the contract.

An issuer of an insured financial obligation may retire the obligation prior to its scheduled maturity through legal defeasance in satisfaction of the obligation according to its indenture, which results in National's obligation being extinguished under the financial guarantee contract. National recognizes any remaining unearned premium revenue on the insured obligation as premium revenue in the period the contract is extinguished to the extent the unearned premium revenue has been collected.

Non-refundable commitment fees are considered insurance premiums and are initially recorded under unearned premium revenue in National's consolidated balance sheets when received. Once the related financial guarantee insurance policy is issued, the commitment fees are recognized as premium written and earned using the constant rate method. If the commitment agreement expires before the related financial guarantee is issued, the non-refundable commitment fee is immediately recognized as premium written and earned at that time.

Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses

National recognizes loss reserves on a contract-by-contract basis when the present value of expected net cash outflows to be paid under the contract using a risk-free rate as of the measurement date exceeds the unearned premium revenue. A loss reserve is subsequently remeasured each reporting period for expected increases or decreases due to changes in the likelihood of default and potential recoveries. Subsequent changes to the measurement of the loss reserve are recognized as loss expense in the period of change. Measurement and recognition of the loss reserve is reported gross of any reinsurance. National estimates the likelihood of possible claims payments and possible recoveries using probability-weighted expected cash flows based on information available as of the measurement date, including market information. Accretion of the discount on a loss reserve is included in loss expense.

National recognizes potential recoveries on paid claims based on probability-weighted net cash inflows present valued at applicable risk-free rates as of the measurement date. Such amounts are reported within "Insurance loss recoverable" on its balance sheet. To the extent National had recorded potential recoveries in its loss reserve previous to a claim payment, such recoveries are reclassified to "Insurance loss recoverable" upon payment of the related claim and remeasured each reporting period.

National's loss reserve, insurance loss recoverable, and accruals for loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") incurred are disclosed in "Note 5: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves."

Investments

National classifies its fixed-maturity investments as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale investments are reported in the balance sheets at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholder's equity. Bond discounts and premiums are amortized using the effective yield method over the remaining term of the securities. For bonds purchased at a price above par value that also have call features, premiums are amortized to the call date that produces the lowest yield. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities ("ABSs"), discounts and premiums are adjusted quarterly for the effects of actual and expected prepayments on a retrospective basis. For pre-refunded bonds, the remaining term is determined based on the contractual refunding date. Investment income is recorded as earned. Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments are determined by utilizing the first-in, first-out method to identify the investments sold and are included as a separate component of revenues.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Short-term investments are carried at fair value, and include all fixed-maturity securities with a remaining effective term to maturity of less than one year, commercial paper and money market securities.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments on Investment Securities

National's statements of operations reflects the full impairment (the difference between a security's amortized cost basis and fair value) on debt securities that National intends to sell or would more likely than not be required to sell before the expected recovery of the amortized cost basis. For available-for-sale debt securities that management has no intent to sell and believes that it is more likely than not such securities will not be required to be sold prior to recovery, the amount of the credit impairment representing credit loss is recognized in earnings, and the remaining amount of the impairment related to all other factors is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of deferred taxes.

National's investment portfolios containing all of its securities are reviewed no less than quarterly in order to determine whether impairment is other-than-temporary. National's investments are available-for-sale securities for which an impairment evaluation is subject to, but not limited by, the following criteria:

1) the security's current fair value is less than current book value by a magnitude of 5% or greater, and the fair value has been less than book value for a period of greater than twelve months; or
2) the security's fair value is less than current book value by a magnitude of 20% or greater.

If any of the above criteria are met, further analysis is performed to determine whether a credit loss exists. In assessing whether a decline in value is related to a credit loss, National considers several factors, including but not limited to (a) the magnitude and duration of the decline, (b) credit indicators and the reasons for the decline, such as general interest rate or credit spread movements, credit rating downgrades, issuer-specific changes in credit spreads and the financial condition of the issuer and (c) any guarantees associated with a security such as those provided by investment-grade financial guarantee insurance companies. Credit loss expectations for ABSs are assessed using discounted cash flow modeling and the recoverability of amortized cost for corporate obligations is generally assessed using issuer-specific credit analyses.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with banks with original maturities of less than 90 days.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase are accounted for as collateralized transactions and are recorded at contract value plus accrued interest.

These transactions are entered into with MBIA Inc. in connection with MBIA Inc.'s asset/liability products activity. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of security borrowings under these agreements totaled $1.8 billion. MBIA Inc. has collateralized these security borrowings with assets rated BBB or better and having an aggregate fair value in excess of the securities borrowed. The NYSID approved these agreements in connection with the re-domestication of National to New York. National has agreed to use good faith efforts to reduce the amount of the security borrowings to no more than 10% of its admitted assets by no later than December 2011.

It is National's policy to take possession of securities used to collateralize such transactions with MBIA Inc. National minimizes the credit risk that MBIA Inc. might be unable to fulfill its contractual obligations by monitoring MBIA Inc.'s credit exposure and collateral value and requiring additional collateral to be deposited with National when deemed necessary.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Deferred acquisition costs include ceding commissions paid by National in connection with assuming business from other financial guarantors. Deferred acquisition costs, net of ceding commissions received, related to non-derivative insured financial guarantee transactions are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquiring a business enterprise over the fair value of the net assets acquired. Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually. An impairment loss is triggered if the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value.

National performed its annual impairment testing of goodwill as of January 1, 2011 and 2010. As of both dates, the fair value of National's reporting unit exceeded its carrying value indicating that goodwill was not impaired. In performing the impairment test of goodwill as of January 1, 2011 and 2010, National calculated the fair value of its reporting unit using the discounted cash flow method by incorporating market participant assumptions and other estimates to estimate the present value of future cash flows.

Fair Value Measurements – Definition and Hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In determining fair value, National uses various valuation approaches, including both market and income approaches. The accounting guidance for fair value measurement establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available and reliable. Observable inputs are those National believes that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data. Unobservable inputs are those that reflect National's beliefs about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability and reliability of inputs as follows:

- Level 1—Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that National has the ability to access. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail any degree of judgment. Assets utilizing Level 1 inputs generally include U.S. Treasuries and money market securities.
- Level 2—Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 assets include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, securities which are priced using observable inputs and derivative contracts whose values are determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 2 inputs include: U.S. government and agency mortgage-backed securities ("MBS"); foreign government bonds; derivatives; corporate and municipal bonds; and other certain MBSs.
- Level 3—Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the overall fair value measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The level of activity in a market contributes to the determination of whether an input is observable. An active market is one in which transactions for an asset or liability occurs with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. In determining whether a market is active or inactive, National considers the following traits to be indicative of an active market:

- transactions are frequent and observable;
- prices in the market are current;
- price quotes among dealers do not vary significantly over time; and
- sufficient information relevant to valuation is publicly available.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The availability of observable inputs can vary from product to product and period to period and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of product, whether the product is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, National's own assumptions are set to reflect those that it believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. National uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 or Level 2 to Level 3. National has also taken into account the nonperformance risk and that of its counterparties when measuring fair value.

Refer to "Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for additional fair value disclosures.

Income Taxes

National is included in the consolidated tax return of MBIA Inc. The tax provision for National for financial reporting purposes is determined on a stand-alone basis.

Deferred income taxes are recorded with respect to the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in National's consolidated financial statements that will result in deductible or taxable amounts in future years when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Such temporary differences relate principally to premium revenue recognition, deferred acquisition costs, unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and derivatives, and National's statutory contingency reserve. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that more likely than not will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effect of changes in tax laws and rates in the period in which changes are approved by the relevant authority.

Refer to "Note 9: Income Taxes" for additional information about National's income taxes.

Fee and Reimbursement Revenue Recognition

National collects insurance related fees for services performed in connection with certain transactions. In addition, National may be entitled to reimbursement of third-party insurance expenses that it incurs in connection with certain transactions. Depending upon the type of fee received and whether it is related to an insurance policy, the fee is either earned when it is received or deferred and earned over the life of the related transaction. Work, waiver and consent, termination, administrative and management fees are earned when the related services are completed and the fee is received. Amounts received from reinsurers in excess of those which are contractually due to National upon the termination of reinsurance agreements are recorded as fees and earned when received.

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses (Accounting Standards Update 2010-20)

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2010-20, "Receivables (Topic 310) —Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Allowance for Credit Losses." ASU 2010-20 provides amended disclosure requirements related to certain financing receivables and related allowance for credit losses. The disclosure provisions are effective for National for the year ended December 31, 2010. These amended principles are related only to disclosures, and do not affect National's consolidated balance sheets, results of operations or cash flows. National accounts for its insurance premiums receivable in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 944, "Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts." Refer to "Note 4: Insurance Premiums" for disclosures related to National's receivable for insurance premiums.

Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements (ASU 2010-06)

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820)—Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements," to require additional disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. The standard also clarifies existing disclosures about the level of disaggregation, valuation techniques and inputs to fair value measurements. National adopted this standard as of January 1, 2010 except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales issuances and settlements on a gross basis, which will be effective for National as of January 1, 2011. As this standard only affects disclosures related to fair value, the adoption of this standard did not affect National's consolidated balance sheets, results of operations, or cash flows. Refer to "Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for these disclosures.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (ASU 2009-17)

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-17, "Consolidations (Topic 810)—Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities," to require the holder of a variable interest(s) in a variable interest entity ("VIE") to determine whether it holds a controlling financial interest in a VIE. A holder of a variable interest (or combination of variable interests) that has a controlling financial interest in a VIE is considered the primary beneficiary and is required to consolidate the VIE. The accounting guidance deems controlling financial interest as both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses or the rights to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The accounting guidance eliminates the more quantitative approach for determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The accounting guidance requires an ongoing reassessment of whether a holder of a variable interest is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. National adopted this standard as of January 1, 2010. The adoption did not have a material effect on National's consolidated balance sheets, results of operations or cash flows.

Transfers of Financial Assets (ASU 2009-16)

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-16, "Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860)—Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets," to eliminate the concept of a qualified special-purpose entity. The accounting guidance also clarifies whether a transferor has surrendered control over transferred financial assets and meets the conditions to derecognize transferred financial assets or a portion of an entire financial asset that meets the definition of a participating interest. The accounting guidance requires enhanced disclosures about transfers of financial assets and a transferor's continuing involvement with transferred financial assets. National adopted this standard as of January 1, 2010 and the adoption did not have a material effect on National's consolidated balance sheets, results of operations or cash flows.

Recent Accounting Developments

Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts

In October 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-26, "Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944)—Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts." This amendment specifies which costs incurred in the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts should be capitalized. The new guidance is effective for National beginning January 1, 2012 with early adoption as of January 1, 2011 permitted. National did not early adopt the guidance as of January 1, 2011 and is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance as of January 1, 2012.

Note 4: Insurance Premiums

National recognizes and measures premiums related to financial guarantee (non-derivative) insurance and reinsurance contracts in accordance with the accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, National reported premiums receivable of $319 million and $345 million, respectively, primarily related to installment policies for which premiums will generally be collected over the contractual term of the contracts. Premiums receivable for installment policies are initially measured at the present value of premiums expected to be collected over the expected period or contract period of the policy using a risk-free discount rate. Premiums receivable for policies that use the expected period of risk due to expected prepayments are adjusted in subsequent measurement periods when prepayment assumptions change using the risk-free discount rate as of remeasurement date. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average risk-free rate used to discount future installment premiums was 2.9% and 2.8%, respectively, and the weighted average expected collection term of the premiums receivable was 13.92 years and 14.18 years, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the accretion of the premiums receivable was $9 million and $10 million, respectively, and is reported in “Scheduled premiums earned” on National’s consolidated statements of operations.

National evaluates whether any premiums receivable are uncollectible at each balance sheet date. If National determines that premiums are uncollectible, it records a write-off of such amounts in current earnings. The majority of National’s premiums receivable consists of the present values of future installment premiums that are not yet billed or due. Given that premiums due to National typically have priority over most other payment obligations of U.S. public finance transactions, National determined that the amount of uncollectible premiums as of December 31, 2010 was insignificant.

The following tables present a roll forward of National’s premiums receivable for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

In millions			Adjustments				
Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2009	Premium Payments Received	Premiums from New Business Written	Changes in Expected Term of Policies	Accretion of Premiums Receivable Discount	Other	Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2010	Reinsurance Premiums Payable as of December 31, 2010
$ 345	$ (21)	$ —	$ (9)	$ 9	$ (5)	$ 319	$ —

In millions			Adjustments				
Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2008	Premium Payments Received	Premiums from New Business Written	Changes in Expected Term of Policies	Accretion of Premiums Receivable Discount	Other	Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2009	Reinsurance Premiums Payable as of December 31, 2009
$ —	$ (22)	$ 403	$ (26)	$ 10	$(20)	$ 345	$ —

Note 4: Insurance Premiums (continued)

The following table presents the undiscounted future amount of premiums expected to be collected and the period in which those collections are expected to occur:

In millions	Expected Collection of Premiums
Three months ended:	
March 31, 2011	$ 3
June 30, 2011	5
September 30, 2011	5
December 31, 2011	7
Twelve months ended:	
December 31, 2012	22
December 31, 2013	20
December 31, 2014	20
December 31, 2015	19
Five years ended:	
December 31, 2020	91
December 31, 2025	76
December 31, 2030 and thereafter	190
Total	$ 458

The following table presents the unearned premium revenue balance and future expected premium earnings as of and for the periods presented:

In millions	Unearned Premium Revenue	Expected Future Premium Earnings		Accretion	Total Expected Future Premium Earnings
		Upfront	Installments		
December 31, 2010	$ 2,918				
Three months ended:					
March 31, 2011	2,841	$ 72	$ 5	$ 2	$ 79
June 30, 2011	2,765	71	5	2	78
September 30, 2011	2,692	68	5	2	75
December 31, 2011	2,621	66	5	2	73
Twelve months ended:					
December 31, 2012	2,355	248	18	9	275
December 31, 2013	2,112	225	18	8	251
December 31, 2014	1,890	204	18	8	230
December 31, 2015	1,688	185	17	8	210
Five years ended:					
December 31, 2020	920	693	75	33	801
December 31, 2025	454	406	60	26	492
December 31, 2030 and thereafter	—	332	122	41	495
Total		$2,570	$ 348	$ 141	$ 3,059

Note 5: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves

For the year ended December 31, 2010, National incurred $73 million of loss and LAE principally related to three housing transactions, two student loan transactions, a not-for-profit transaction and a health care transaction. Total net paid losses for the year ended December 31, 2010 of $101 million primarily related to a gaming revenue credit for which National expects to be fully reimbursed and a health care credit. Total expected insurance loss recoveries on paid losses for the year ended December 31, 2010 were $70 million and were primarily related to a gaming revenue credit and a health care transaction.

National's Portfolio Surveillance Division ("PSD") monitors National's outstanding insured obligations with the objective of minimizing losses. PSD meets this objective by identifying issuers that, because of deterioration in credit quality or changes in the economic, regulatory or political environment, are at a heightened risk of defaulting on debt service of obligations insured by National. In such cases, PSD works with the issuer, trustee, bond counsel, servicer, underwriter and other interested parties in an attempt to alleviate or remedy the problem and avoid defaults on debt service payments. PSD works closely with National's Risk Management function and the applicable business unit to analyze insured obligation performance and credit risk parameters, both before and after an obligation is insured.

Once an obligation is insured, National typically requires the issuer, servicer (if applicable) and the trustee to furnish periodic financial and asset-related information, including audited financial statements, to PSD for review. PSD also monitors publicly available information related to insured obligations. Potential problems uncovered through this review such as poor financial results, low fund balances, covenant or trigger violations and trustee or servicer problems or other events that could have an adverse impact on the insured obligation, could result in an immediate surveillance review and an evaluation of possible remedial actions. PSD also monitors and evaluates the impact on issuers of general economic conditions, current and proposed legislation and regulations, as well as state and municipal finances and budget developments.

Insured obligations are monitored periodically. The frequency and extent of such monitoring is based on the criteria and categories described below. Insured obligations that are judged to merit more frequent and extensive monitoring or remediation activities due to a deterioration in the underlying credit quality of the insured obligation or the occurrence of adverse events related to the underlying credit of the issuer are assigned to a surveillance category ("Caution List-Low," "Caution List-Medium," "Caution List-High," or "Classified List") depending on the extent of credit deterioration or the nature of the adverse events. PSD monitors insured obligations assigned to a surveillance category more frequently and, if needed, develops a remediation plan to address any credit deterioration.

National does not establish any case basis reserves for insured obligations that are assigned to "Caution List-Low," "Caution List-Medium," or "Caution List-High." In the event National expects to pay a claim with respect to an insured transaction, it places the insured transaction on its "Classified List" and establishes a case basis reserve. The following provides a description of each surveillance category:

"Caution List – Low" —Includes issuers where debt service protection is adequate under current and anticipated circumstances. However, debt service protection and other measures of credit support and stability may have declined since the transaction was underwritten and the issuer is less able to withstand further adverse events. Transactions in this category generally require more frequent monitoring than transactions that do not appear within a surveillance category. PSD subjects issuers in this category to heightened scrutiny.

"Caution List – Medium" —Includes issuers where debt service protection is adequate under current and anticipated circumstances, although adverse trends have developed and are more pronounced than for "Caution List – Low." Issuers in this category may have breached one or more covenants or triggers. These issuers are more closely monitored by PSD but generally take remedial action on their own.

"Caution List – High" —Includes issuers where more proactive remedial action is needed but where no defaults on debt service payments are expected. Issuers in this category exhibit more significant weaknesses, such as low debt service coverage, reduced or insufficient collateral protection or inadequate

Note 5: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

liquidity, which could lead to debt service defaults in the future. Issuers in this category have breached one or more covenants or triggers and have not taken conclusive remedial action. For these issuers PSD adopts a remediation plan and takes more proactive remedial actions.

"Classified List" —Includes all insured obligations where National has paid a claim or where a claim payment is expected. It also includes insured obligations where a significant LAE payment has been made, or is expected to be made, to mitigate a claim payment. This may include property improvements, bond purchases and commutation payments. Generally, PSD is actively remediating these credits where possible, including restructurings through legal proceedings, usually with the assistance of specialist counsel and advisors.

The following table provides information about the financial guarantees and related claim liability included in each of National's surveillance categories as of December 31, 2010:

	Surveillance Categories				
	Caution List	Caution List	Caution List	Classified	
$ in millions	Low	Medium	High	List	Total
Number of policies	159	19	5	39	222
Number of issues [1]	11	8	5	15	39
Remaining weighted average contract period (in years)	14.7	9.5	14.7	13.0	13.3
Gross insured contractual payments outstanding [2] :					
Principal	$ 1,188	$ 371	$ 46	$ 1,106	$2,711
Interest	1,808	195	38	1,128	3,169
Total	$ 2,996	$ 566	$ 84	$ 2,234	$5,880
Gross claim liability	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 933	$ 933
Less:					
Gross potential recoveries	—	—	—	783	783
Discount, net	—	—	—	6	6
Net claim liability (recoverable)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 144	$ 144
Unearned premium revenue	$ 18	$ 8	$ 2	$ 24	$ 52

(1)—An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.
(2)—Represents contractual principal and interest payments due by the issuer of the obligations insured by National.

Note 5: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The following table provides information about the financial guarantees and related claim liability included in each of National's surveillance categories as of December 31, 2009:

	Surveillance Categories				
$ in millions	Caution List Low	Caution List Medium	Caution List High	Classified List	Total
Number of policies	164	57	6	18	245
Number of issues [1]	11	13	4	10	38
Remaining weighted average contract period (in years)	14.9	12.1	5.8	2.4	11.8
Gross insured contractual payments outstanding [2] :					
Principal	$ 1,254	$ 1,513	$ 274	$ 307	$3,348
Interest	1,751	1,386	92	119	3,348
Total	$ 3,005	$ 2,899	$ 366	$ 426	$6,696
Gross claim liability	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 202	$ 202
Less:					
Gross potential recoveries	—	—	—	28	28
Discount, net	—	—	—	1	1
Net claim liability (recoverable)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 173	$ 173
Unearned premium revenue	$ 18	$ 26	$ 4	$ 2	$ 50

(1)—An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.
(2)—Represents contractual principal and interest payments due by the issuer of the obligations insured by National.

The following table provides information about the components of National's insurance loss reserves and recoverable included within National's classified list as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	2010	2009
Loss reserves (claim liability)	$ 209	$ 172
LAE reserves	6	1
Loss and LAE reserves	$ 215	$ 173
Insurance claim loss recoverable	$ (71)	$ —
LAE insurance loss recoverable	—	(31)
Insurance loss recoverable	$ (71)	$ (31)

Note 5: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The following tables present changes in National's loss and LAE reserves as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Changes in the loss and LAE reserve attributable to the accretion of the discount on the loss reserve, changes in discount rates, changes in assumptions and changes in the timing and amounts of estimated payments and recoveries and changes in LAE are recorded in "Losses and loss adjustment" expenses in National's consolidated statements of operations. LAE reserves are expected to be settled within a one-year period and are not discounted. The weighted average risk-free rate used to discount the claim liability was 2.89% and 0.93% as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In millions									
Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2009	Loss Payments for Cases with Reserves	Accretion of Claim Liability Discount	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Payments	Changes in Amount of Net Payments	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in Unearned Premium Revenue	Change in LAE Reserves	Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2010
$ 173	$ (33)	$ 1	$ (1)	$ 4	$ (6)	$ 77	$ (5)	$ 5	$ 215

In millions									
Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2008	Loss Payments for Cases with Reserves	Accretion of Claim Liability Discount	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Payments	Changes in Amount of Net Payments	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in Unearned Premium Revenue	Change in LAE Reserves	Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2009
$ —	$ (26)	$ 2	$ 1	$ 5	$ (2)	$ 193	$ (1)	$ 1	$ 173

The following tables present changes in National's insurance loss recoverable as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009. Changes in the insurance loss recoverable attributable to the accretion of the discount on the recoverable, changes in discount rates, and changes in the timing and amounts of estimated collections are recorded in "Losses and loss adjustment" expenses in National's consolidated statements of operations.

In millions							
Insurance Loss Recoverable as of December 31, 2009	Collections for Cases with Recoverables	Accretion of Insurance Loss Recoverable	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Collections	Changes in Assumptions	Change in LAE Recoverable	Insurance Loss Recoverable as of December 31, 2010
$ 31	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ —	$ 70	$ (31)	$ 71

In millions							
Insurance Loss Recoverable as of December 31, 2008	Collections for Cases with Recoverables	Accretion of Insurance Loss Recoverable	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Collections	Changes in Assumptions	Change in LAE Recoverable	Insurance Loss Recoverable as of December 31, 2009
$ —	$ (1)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 31	$ 31

Remediation actions may involve, among other things, waivers or renegotiations of financial covenants or triggers, waivers of contractual provisions, the granting of consents, transfer of servicing, consideration of restructuring plans, acceleration, security or collateral enforcement, actions in bankruptcy or receivership, litigation and similar actions. The types of remedial actions pursued are based on the insured obligation's risk type and the nature and scope of the event giving rise to the remediation. As part of any such remedial actions, National seeks to improve its security position and to obtain concessions from the issuer of the insured obligation. From time to time, the issuer of a National insured obligation may, with the consent of National, restructure the insured obligation by extending the term, increasing or decreasing the par amount or decreasing the related interest rate, with National insuring the restructured obligation.

Note 5: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

Costs associated with remediating insured obligations assigned to National's "Caution List—Low," "Caution List—Medium," "Caution List—High" and "Classified List" are recorded as LAE. LAE is recorded as part of National's provision for its loss reserves and included in "Losses and loss adjustment" expense on National's consolidated statements of operations. The following table provides information about the expenses (gross and net of reinsurance) related to remedial actions for insured obligations included in National's surveillance categories:

	Years ended December 31,		
In millions	2010	2009	2008
Loss adjustment expense incurred, gross	$21	$86	$—
Loss adjustment expense incurred, net	$21	$86	$—

Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments reported on National's consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	As of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
In millions	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Assets:				
Fixed-maturity securities (including short-term investments) held as available-for-sale, and investments pledged as collateral	$5,420	$ 5,420	$5,272	$ 5,272
Other investments	3	3	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents	9	9	28	28
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,775	1,955	1,675	1,675
Receivable for investments sold	0	0	1	1
Liabilities:				
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,775	1,804	1,675	1,675
Payable for investments purchased	4	4	25	25
Derivative liabilities	10	10	9	9
Financial Guarantees:				
Gross	3,132	2,479	3,454	2,672
Ceded	0	18	0	70

Valuation Techniques

Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value and included in the preceding table are described below. National's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized according to the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Fixed-Maturity Securities (including short-term investments) Held as Available-For-Sale and Investments Pledged as Collateral

U.S. Treasury and government agency —U.S. Treasury securities are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets. The fair value of U.S. Treasuries is based on live trading feeds. U.S. Treasury securities are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Government agency securities include debentures and other agency mortgage pass-through certificates as well as to-be-announced ("TBA") securities. TBA securities are liquid and have quoted market prices based on live data feeds. Fair value of mortgage pass-through certificates is obtained via a simulation model, which considers different rate scenarios and historical activity to calculate a

Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

spread to the comparable TBA security. Government agency securities generally use market-based and observable inputs. As such, these securities are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Foreign governments —Foreign government obligations are generally valued based on quoted prices in active markets and are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. When quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, cross-currency basis index spreads, and country credit spreads for structures similar to the financial instrument in terms of issuer, maturity and seniority. These financial instruments are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Bonds that contain significant inputs that are not observable are categorized as Level 3.

Corporate obligations —Corporate obligations are valued using recently executed transaction prices or quoted market prices where observable. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, bond or single name credit default swap ("CDS") spreads for similar instruments and diversity scores. Corporate obligations are generally categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy or categorized in Level 3 when significant inputs are unobservable. Corporate obligations are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy when quoted market prices in an active market for identical financial instruments are available.

Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities —MBSs and ABSs are valued using recently executed transaction prices. When position-specific quoted prices are not available, the MBSs and ABSs are valued based on quoted prices for similar securities. If quoted prices are not available, MBSs and ABSs are valued using a valuation model based on observable inputs, including interest rate yield curves, spreads, prepayments and volatilities, and categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. MBSs and ABSs are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy when significant inputs are unobservable.

State and municipal bonds —State and municipal bonds are valued using recently executed transaction prices, quoted market prices or valuation models based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, bond or CDS spreads and volatility. State and municipal bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy or in Level 3 when significant inputs are unobservable.

Money market securities —The fair value of money market securities is based on quoted prices in an active market. These money market securities are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Other Investments —Other investments include National's interest in perpetual securities. Fair value of other investments is determined using quoted market prices of similar investments. Other investments are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivable for Investments Sold, Payable for Investments Purchased

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivable for investments sold and payable for investments purchased approximate their fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell

The fair values of securities purchased under agreements to resell are determined based on the underlying securities posted as collateral for the resell agreements.

Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

The fair values of securities sold under agreements to repurchase are determined based on the underlying securities posted as collateral for the repurchase agreements.

Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Derivative Liabilities

Derivative liabilities are valued using market-based inputs, including interest rate yield curves, foreign exchange rates, and credit spreads. Derivative liabilities are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Financial Guarantees

Gross Financial Guarantees —The fair value of gross financial guarantees is determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on inputs that include (i) assumptions of expected losses on financial guarantee policies where loss reserves have not been recognized, (ii) amount of losses expected on financial guarantee policies where loss reserves have been recognized, (iii) the cost of capital reserves required to support the financial guarantee liability and (iv) discount rates. The Assured Guaranty Corporation CDS spread and recovery rates are used as the discount rate for National and incorporate the nonperformance risk of National. Fair value of the gross financial guarantees does not consider future installment premium receipts or returns on invested upfront premiums as inputs.

The carrying value of National's gross financial guarantee liability consists of unearned premium revenue and loss and LAE reserves as reported on National's consolidated balance sheets.

Ceded Financial Guarantees —The fair value of its ceded financial guarantees is determined by applying the percentage ceded to reinsurers to the related fair value of the gross financial guarantee. The carrying value of ceded financial guarantee liability consists of prepaid reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses as reported on National's consolidated balance sheets.

Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The following fair value hierarchy tables present information about National's assets (including short-term investments) and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
In millions	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2010
Assets:				
Investments:				
Fixed-maturity investments:				
Taxable bonds:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 199	$ 48	$ —	$ 247
Foreign governments	—	1	—	1
Corporate obligations	—	402	—	402
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	1,433	—	1,433
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	7	—	7
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	4	—	4
Asset-backed securities:				
Collateralized debt obligations	—	—	1	1
Other asset-backed	—	35	7	42
Total	199	1,930	8	2,137
State and municipal bonds:				
Tax-exempt bonds	—	2,742	35	2,777
Taxable bonds	—	410	—	410
Total state and municipal bonds	—	3,152	35	3,187
Other fixed-maturity investments:				
Money market securities	96	—	—	96
Total other fixed-maturity investments	96	—	—	96
Total fixed-maturity investments	295	5,082	43	5,420
Other investments	—	3	—	3
Total assets	$ 295	$ 5,085	$ 43	$ 5,423
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities	$ —	$ 10	$ —	$ 10
Total liabilities	$ —	$ 10	$ —	$ 10

Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

In millions	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2009
Assets:				
Investments:				
Fixed-maturity securities (including short-term investments) held as available-for-sale, and investments pledged as collateral:				
Taxable bonds:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 199	$ 12	$ —	$ 211
Corporate obligations	—	346	—	346
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	1,492	—	1,492
Asset-backed securities:				
Other asset-backed	—	12	—	12
Total	199	1,862	—	2,061
State and municipal bonds:				
Tax-exempt bonds	—	2,702	—	2,702
Taxable bonds	—	411	—	411
Total state and municipal bonds	—	3,113	—	3,113
Other investments:				
Money market securities	98	—	—	98
Total assets	$ 297	$ 4,975	$ —	$ 5,272
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities				
Credit derivatives	$ —	$ 9	$ —	$ 9
Total liabilities	$ —	$ 9	$ —	$ 9

There were no transfers in or out of Level 1 during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. All fair value hierarchy designations are made at the end of each accounting period.

Level 3 Analysis

Level 3 assets were $43 million as of December 31, 2010 and represented 0.8% of total assets measured at fair value.

Note 6: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following table presents information about changes in Level 3 assets (including short-term investments) measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the year ended December 31, 2010:

Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for the Year Ended December 31, 2010

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Period	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in Earnings	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers into Level 3 (1)	Transfers out of Level 3 (1)	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) for the Period Included in Earnings for Assets Still Held as of December 31, 2010
Assets:										
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 27	$ —	$ (27)	$ —	$ —
Collateralized debt obligations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other asset-backed	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	7	—
State and municipal tax-exempt bonds	—	—	—	(1)	—	36	—	—	35	—
Total assets	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (1)	$ —	$ 68	$ 3	$ (27)	$ 43	$ —

(1)—Transferred in and out at the end of the period.

Transfers into and out of Level 3 were $3 million and $27 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010. Transfers into and out of Level 2 were $27 million and $3 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010. Transfers into Level 3 were principally for other asset-backed investments where inputs, which are significant to their valuation, became unobservable during the period. These inputs included spreads, yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, and market corroborated inputs. Transfers out of Level 3 were for U.S. Treasury and government agency.

There were no changes in Level 3 liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. There were also no changes in Level 3 assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Note 7: Investments

National's fixed-maturity portfolio consists of high-quality (average rating double-A) taxable and tax-exempt investments of diversified maturities. Other investments comprise money market securities and perpetual preferred securities that bear interest. The following tables present the amortized cost and fair value of fixed-maturity investments and other investments designated as available-for-sale included in the consolidated investment portfolio of National as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31, 2010			
In millions	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed-maturity investments:				
Taxable bonds:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 245	$ 3	$ (1)	$ 247
Foreign governments	1	—	—	1
Corporate obligations	390	15	(3)	402
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed agency	1,406	38	(11)	1,433
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	7	—	—	7
Commercial mortgage-backed	4	—	—	4
Asset-backed securities:				
Collateralized debt obligations	1	—	—	1
Other asset-backed	42	—	—	42
Total	2,096	56	(15)	2,137
State and municipal bonds:				
Tax-exempt bonds	2,864	17	(104)	2,777
Taxable bonds	430	1	(21)	410
Total state and municipal bonds	3,294	18	(125)	3,187
Total fixed-maturity investments	5,390	74	(140)	5,324
Other investments:				
Other investments	3	—	—	3
Money market securities	96	—	—	96
Total other investments	99	—	—	99
Total available-for-sale investments	$ 5,489	$ 74	$ (140)	$ 5,423

Note 7: Investments (continued)

	December 31, 2009			
In millions	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Fixed-maturity investments:				
Taxable bonds:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 215	$ 1	$ (5)	$ 211
Corporate obligations	336	11	(1)	346
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed agency	1,457	37	(2)	1,492
Asset-backed securities:				
Other asset-backed	12	—	—	12
Total	2,020	49	(8)	2,061
State and municipal bonds:				
Tax-exempt bonds	2,715	27	(40)	2,702
Taxable bonds	424	1	(14)	411
Total state and municipal bonds	3,139	28	(54)	3,113
Total fixed-maturity investments	5,159	77	(62)	5,174
Other investments:				
Money market securities	98	—	—	98
Total other investments	98	—	—	98
Total available-for-sale investments	$ 5,257	$ 77	$ (62)	$ 5,272

Fixed-maturity investments carried at fair value of $6 million and $8 million as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, were on deposit with various regulatory authorities. These deposits are required to comply with state insurance laws.

The following table presents the distribution by contractual maturity of available-for-sale fixed-maturity investments at amortized cost and fair value as of December 31, 2010. Contractual maturity may differ from expected maturity because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations.

	Amortized	
In millions	Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 148	$ 149
Due after one year through five years	608	629
Due after five years through ten years	281	281
Due after ten years through fifteen years	488	478
Due after fifteen years	2,405	2,300
Mortgage-backed	1,417	1,444
Asset-backed	43	43
Total fixed-maturity investments	$ 5,390	$ 5,324

As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, National had recorded net unrealized losses of $66 million and net unrealized gains of $15 million, respectively, on available-for-sale fixed-maturity investments, which included $140 million and $62 million, respectively, of gross unrealized losses. The following tables present the gross unrealized losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 related to available-for-sale fixed-maturity investments. These tables segregate investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months from those that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer.

Note 7: Investments (continued)

	December 31, 2010					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Taxable bonds:						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 9	$ (1)	$ —	$ —	$ 9	$ (1)
Foreign governments	1	—	—	—	1	—
Corporate obligations	82	(3)	—	—	82	(3)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed agency	751	(11)	—	—	751	(11)
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	6	—	—	—	6	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	4	—	—	—	4	—
Asset-backed securities:						
Collateralized debt obligations	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other asset-backed	30	—	—	—	30	—
Total	884	(15)	—	—	884	(15)
State and municipal bonds:						
Tax-exempt bonds	1,998	(83)	181	(21)	2,179	(104)
Taxable bonds	320	(20)	21	(1)	341	(21)
Total state and municipal bonds	2,318	(103)	202	(22)	2,520	(125)
Total	$ 3,202	$ (118)	$ 202	$ (22)	$ 3,404	$ (140)

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Taxable bonds:						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 186	$ (5)	$ —	$ —	$ 186	$ (5)
Corporate obligations	23	(1)	22	—	45	(1)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed agency	275	(2)	2	—	277	(2)
Asset-backed securities:						
Other asset-backed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	484	(8)	24	—	508	(8)
State and municipal bonds:						
Tax-exempt bonds	1,071	(16)	324	(24)	1,395	(40)
Taxable bonds	309	(13)	21	(1)	330	(14)
Total state and municipal bonds	1,380	(29)	345	(25)	1,725	(54)
Total	$ 1,864	$ (37)	$ 369	$ (25)	$ 2,233	$ (62)

The weighted average contractual maturity of securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was 22 years. As of December 31, 2010, there were 36 securities that were in an unrealized loss position for a continuous twelve-month period or longer with aggregate unrealized losses of $22 million. Among the 36 securities, the book value of 18 securities exceeded market value by more than 5%. As of December 31, 2009, there were 59 securities that were in an unrealized loss position for a continuous twelve-month period or longer with aggregate unrealized losses of $25 million. Among the 59 securities, the book value of 32 securities exceeded market value by more than 5%.

National has evaluated on a security-by-security basis whether the unrealized losses in its investment portfolio were other-than-temporary considering the duration and severity of unrealized losses, the circumstances that gave rise to the unrealized losses, and whether National has the intent to sell the securities or more likely than not

Note 7: Investments (continued)

will be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recoveries. Based on its evaluation, National determined that the unrealized losses on these securities were temporary in nature because its impairment analysis, including projected discounted future cash flows, indicated that National would be able to recover the amortized cost of impaired assets. National also concluded that it does not have the intent to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell these securities before recoveries of their cost bases. In making this conclusion, National examined the cash flow projections for its investment portfolio, the potential sources and uses of cash in its businesses, and the cash resources available to its business other than sales of securities. It also considered the existence of any risk management, or other plans as of December 31, 2010 that would require the sale of impaired securities. On a quarterly basis, National re-evaluates the unrealized losses in its investment portfolio to determine whether an impairment loss should be realized in current earnings based on adverse changes in its expectation of cash flows and changes in its intent to sell securities.

Note 8: Investment Income and Gains and Losses

The following table presents National's total investment income:

	Years ended December 31,		
In millions	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Fixed-maturity	$ 229	$ 197	$ 7
Other investments	7	25	—
Gross investment income	236	222	7
Investment expenses	6	5	0
Net investment income	230	217	7
Fixed-maturity:			
Gains	58	34	3
Losses	(3)	(11)	(2)
Net [1]	55	23	1
Total investment income	$ 285	$ 240	$ 8

(1)—Included in the "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange" line item on the consolidated statements of operations of National.

Net realized gains (losses) from fixed-maturity investments are typically generated as a result of the ongoing management of National's investment portfolio for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

Net unrealized gains (losses), including related deferred income taxes, reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within shareholder's equity consisted of:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	**2010**	**2009**
Fixed-maturity:		
Gains	$ 74	$ 77
Losses	(140)	(62)
Net	(66)	15
Deferred income taxes provision (benefit)	(23)	5
Unrealized gains (losses), net	$ (43)	$ 10

Note 8: Investment Income and Gains and Losses (continued)

The change in net unrealized gains (losses), presented in the table above, consisted of:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	**2010**	**2009**
Fixed-maturity	$ (81)	$ 8
Deferred income tax charged (credited)	(28)	3
Change in unrealized gains (losses), net	$ (53)	$ 5

Note 9: Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes on income and shareholder's equity consisted of:

	Years ended December 31,		
In millions	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Current taxes:			
Federal	$ 113	$ (3)	$ 1
Deferred taxes:			
Federal	37	168	—
Provision (benefit) for income tax	150	165	1
Income taxes charged (credited) to shareholder's equity:			
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(28)	3	1
Exercise of stock options and vested restricted stock	(1)	—	—
Total income taxes charged (credited) to shareholder's equity	(29)	3	1
Total effect of income taxes	$ 121	$ 168	$ 2

The provision (benefit) for income tax gives effect to permanent differences between financial and taxable income. Accordingly, National's effective income tax rate differs from the statutory rate due to the tax effect of the following permanent differences:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	**2009**	**2008**
Federal income tax computed at the statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Impact to taxes resulting from:			
Tax-exempt interest	-6.9%	-5.4%	-20.4%
Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%
Effective tax rate	28.3%	29.9%	14.8%

National recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Note 9: Income Taxes (continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

In millions	As of December 31, 2010	2009
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Deferred acquisition costs	$ 213	$ 230
Accrual of market discount	4	—
Net unrealized gain on investments	—	5
Compensation and employee benefits	1	—
Other	6	7
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	224	242
Deferred tax assets:		
Unearned premium revenue	10	48
Loss reserves	7	—
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	—	19
Compensation and employee benefits	—	1
Net unrealized loss on investments	23	—
Goodwill	7	7
Other	1	(0)
Total gross deferred tax assets:	48	75
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ 176	$ 167

Five-Year Net Operating Loss Carryback

In connection with MBIA Inc.'s five year carryback of its 2009 net operating loss, MBIA Inc. received an initial refund in the second quarter of 2010 and National's share of the refund was approximately $3 million. In the fourth quarter, MBIA Inc. filed a supplemental claim for refund with respect to an additional 2009 loss reported on its final and superseding 2009 tax return. The additional refund of approximately $41 million will be allocated between the subsidiaries of MBIA Inc.

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, National does not have any uncertain tax positions and corresponding interest or penalties related to income taxes. National is a member of MBIA Inc.'s consolidated U.S. tax group and its only tax jurisdiction is the U.S. The IRS is currently examining tax years 2005 through 2008.

Note 10: Insurance in Force

National's insurance in force represents the aggregate amount of the insured principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on insured obligations. National's ultimate exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the issuer of the insured obligation is represented by the insurance in force in the tables that follow.

The financial guarantees issued by National provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due. The obligations are not subject to acceleration, except that National may have the right, at its discretion, to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise. The creditworthiness of each issuer of an insured obligation is evaluated prior to the issuance of insurance, and each insured obligation must comply with National's underwriting guidelines. Further, the payments to be made by the issuer on the bonds or notes may be backed by a pledge of revenues, reserve funds, letters of credit, investment contracts or collateral in the form of mortgages or other assets. The right to such funds or collateral would typically become National's upon the payment of a claim by National.

Note 10: Insurance in Force (continued)

National maintains underwriting guidelines based on those aspects of credit quality that it deems important for each category of obligation considered for insurance. These include economic and social trends, debt and financial management, adequacy of anticipated cash flow, satisfactory legal structure and other security provisions, viable tax and economic bases, adequacy of loss coverage and project feasibility. National also analyzes the historical and projected performance of pledged revenue and relevant financial covenants. Such guidelines are subject to periodic review by a risk oversight committee, which is responsible for establishing the criteria for National's underwriting standards, as well as maintaining these standards in its insurance operations.

As of December 31, 2010, insurance in force had an expected maturity range of 1 to 46 years. The distribution of insurance in force by geographic location as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, is presented in the following table:

In billions	As of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
Geographic Location	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force
California	$ 144.1	18.6%	$ 157.6	18.2%
New York	72.4	9.3%	81.1	9.4%
Florida	57.8	7.4%	65.2	7.5%
Texas	49.7	6.4%	53.7	6.2%
Illinois	46.0	5.9%	51.3	5.9%
New Jersey	34.3	4.4%	39.2	4.5%
Washington	26.9	3.5%	29.3	3.4%
Pennsylvania	24.8	3.2%	29.6	3.4%
Michigan	24.3	3.1%	26.7	3.1%
Massachusetts	20.9	2.7%	23.8	2.8%
Subtotal	501.2	64.5%	557.5	64.4%
Nationally diversified	9.3	1.2%	10.3	1.2%
Other states	266.9	34.3%	297.5	34.4%
Total	$ 777.4	100.0%	$ 865.3	100.0%

The insurance in force by type of bond is presented in the following table:

In billions	As of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
Bond Type	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force
General obligations	$ 278.7	35.9%	$ 308.4	35.6%
General obligations—lease	60.2	7.7%	65.9	7.6%
Municipal utilities	138.8	17.9%	154.2	17.8%
Tax-backed	98.9	12.7%	108.3	12.5%
Transportation	84.5	10.9%	93.4	10.8%
Higher education	42.5	5.5%	47.4	5.5%
Health care	21.4	2.7%	28.6	3.3%
Military housing	20.5	2.6%	21.8	2.5%
Investor-owned utilities (1)	13.5	1.7%	15.2	1.8%
Municipal housing	11.0	1.4%	12.1	1.4%
Student loans	3.6	0.5%	5.9	0.7%
Other (2)	3.8	0.5%	4.1	0.5%
Total	$ 777.4	100.0%	$ 865.3	100.0%

(1)—Includes investor owned utilities, industrial development and pollution control revenue bonds.
(2)—Includes certain non-profit enterprises and stadium related financing.

Note 10: Insurance in Force (continued)

National has entered into certain guarantees of derivative contracts, included in the preceding tables, which do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception under the provisions of fair value measurements and disclosures. National's guarantees of derivative contracts, generally guaranteeing the interest rate swap obligations of public sector issuers, have a legal maximum maturity range of 1 to 46 years. In accordance with the guidance, the fair values of these guarantees as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are recorded on National's consolidated balance sheets as derivative liabilities, representing gross losses of $10 million and $9 million, respectively.

Ceded Exposure

Reinsurance enables National to cede exposure for purposes of syndicating risk and increasing its capacity to write new business while complying with its single risk and credit guidelines. When a reinsurer is downgraded by one or more of the rating agencies, less capital credit is given to National under rating agency models and the overall value of the reinsurance to National is reduced. National generally retains the right to reassume the business ceded to reinsurers under certain circumstances, including a reinsurer's rating downgrade below specified thresholds.

The aggregate amount of insurance in force ceded by National directly to reinsurers under reinsurance agreements was $6 million and $9 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Under National's reinsurance agreement with MBIA Corp., if a reinsurer of MBIA Corp. is unable to pay claims ceded by MBIA Corp., National will assume liability for such ceded claim payments. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount of insurance in force for which National would be liable in the event that the reinsurers of MBIA Corp. were unable to meet their obligations is $6.6 billion. For FGIC policies assigned to National from MBIA Corp., National maintains the right to receive third-party reinsurance totaling $18.3 billion.

Premium Summary

The components of financial guarantee net premiums earned, including premiums assumed from and ceded to other companies, are presented in the following table:

	Years Ended December 31,		
In millions	2010	2009	2008
Net premiums earned:			
Direct	$ —	$ 1	$ —
Assumed	446	562	—
Gross	446	563	—
Ceded	—	—	—
Net	$ 446	$ 563	$ —

Note 11: Insurance Regulations and Dividends

National is subject to insurance regulations and supervision of the State of New York (its state of incorporation) and all U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions in which it is licensed to conduct insurance business. The extent of insurance regulation and supervision varies by jurisdiction, but New York and most other jurisdictions have laws and regulations prescribing minimum standards of solvency and business conduct, which must be maintained by insurance companies. Among other things, these laws prescribe permitted classes and concentrations of investments and limit both the aggregate and individual securities risks that National may insure on a net basis based on the type of obligations insured. In addition, some insurance laws and regulations require the approval or filing of policy forms and rates. National is required to file detailed annual financial statements with the NYSID and similar supervisory agencies in other jurisdictions in which it is licensed. The operations and accounts of National are subject to examination by regulatory agencies at regular intervals.

Note 11: Insurance Regulations and Dividends (continued)

New York State insurance law regulates the payment of dividends by financial guarantee insurance companies and provides that such companies may not declare or distribute dividends except out of statutory earned surplus. Under New York State insurance law, the sum of (i) the amount of dividends declared or distributed during the preceding 12-month period and (ii) the dividend to be declared may not exceed the lesser of (a) 10% of policyholders' surplus, as reported in the latest statutory financial statements (b) 100% of adjusted net investment income for such 12-month period (the net investment income for such 12-month period plus the excess, if any, of net investment income over dividends declared or distributed during the two-year period preceding such 12-month period), unless the Superintendent of the NYSID approves a greater dividend distribution based upon a finding that the insurer will retain sufficient surplus to support its obligations.

National is subject to New York State insurance law with respect to the payment of dividends as described above. Consistent with MBIA Inc.'s plan to transform its insurance business, effective January 1, 2010, National was granted a permitted practice by NYSID to reset its unassigned surplus to zero, of which earned surplus is a component. Previously, National had an unassigned surplus deficit principally as a result of the 2009 reinsurance transaction between National and MBIA Corp. The reset provides National with dividend capacity of $91 million as of December 31, 2010. National did not declare or pay any dividends in 2010 or 2009. At the current time, National does not intend to declare dividends. In October 2010, the plaintiffs in the Transformation litigation initiated a court proceeding challenging the approval of the surplus reset. Refer to "Note 15: Commitments and Contingencies" for further information on the Transformation litigation.

As a result of the establishment of National and the reinsurance of the MBIA Corp. and FGIC portfolios by National, National exceeded as of the closing date certain single and aggregate risk limits under New York State insurance law. National obtained a waiver of such limits from the insurance department of its domiciliary state. In connection with the waiver, National submitted a plan to the applicable insurance departments to achieve compliance with the applicable regulatory limits. Under the plan, it agreed not to write new financial guarantee insurance for certain issuers until they were in compliance with their single risk limits and agreed to take commercially reasonable steps, including considering reinsurance, the addition of capital and other risk mitigation strategies, in order to comply with the regulatory single and aggregate risk limits. As a condition to granting the waiver, the NYSID required that, upon written notice from the NYSID, National would cease writing new financial guarantee insurance if it were not in compliance with the risk limitation requirements by December 31, 2009. National did not meet the risk limit requirements as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. To date, National has not received such written notice from the NYSID. National continues to work with the NYSID to achieve compliance with the single and aggregate risk limits.

Note 12: Statutory Accounting Practices

These financial statements have been prepared on a GAAP basis, which differs in certain respects from the statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance regulatory authorities of National. Statutory accounting practices differ from GAAP in the following respects:

- upfront premiums are earned on a statutory accounting principles ("SAP") basis proportionate to the scheduled periodic maturity of principal and payment of interest ("debt service") to the original total principal and interest insured. Additionally, under SAP, installment premiums are earned on a straight-line basis over each installment period generally one year or less. Under GAAP, National recognizes and measures premium revenue over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Upfront and installment premium revenue is measured by applying a constant rate to the insured principal amount outstanding in a given period to recognize a proportionate share of the premium received or expected to be received on a financial guarantee insurance contract. Additionally, under GAAP, installment premiums receivable are recorded at the present value of the premiums due or expected to be collected over the period of the insurance contract using a discount rate which reflects the risk-free rate at the inception of the contract;
- acquisition costs are charged to operations as incurred rather than deferred and amortized as the related premiums are earned;

Note 12: Statutory Accounting Practices (continued)

- fixed-maturity investments are generally reported at amortized cost rather than fair value;
- a contingency reserve is computed on the basis of statutory requirements, and is not permitted under GAAP;
- reserves for losses and LAE for financial guarantee and insured derivatives are established at present value for specific insured issues that are identified as currently or likely to be in default, net of insurance loss recoverables. Incurred losses and LAE are discounted using a rate equal to the yield-to-maturity of National's fixed-income portfolio, excluding investments in money market funds and including intercompany loans under repurchase agreements. Under GAAP, a claim liability (loss reserve) is recognized for financial guarantees only on a contract-by-contract basis when the present value of expected net cash outflows to be paid under the contract using a risk-free rate as of the measurement date exceeds the unearned premium revenue and is shown gross of insurance recoverables which are reported as assets;
- guarantees of derivatives are not recorded at fair value, while under GAAP, guarantees that do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception under accounting principles for derivative instruments and hedging activities are recorded at fair value;
- changes in net deferred income taxes are recognized as a separate component of gains and losses in surplus. Under GAAP, changes in National's net deferred income tax balances are either recognized as a component of net income or other comprehensive income depending on how the underlying pre-tax impact is reflected;
- the transformation of National was recorded at statutory book value, therefore, no goodwill was recorded. Under GAAP, goodwill is allocated to National affected using a relative fair value allocation approach when an entity reorganizes its reporting structure in a manner that changes the composition of one or more of its reporting units; and
- certain assets designated as "non-admitted assets" are charged directly against surplus but are reflected as assets under GAAP.

The results of National determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were net income of $409 million, net loss of $299 million and net income of $7 million, respectively. Consolidated statutory policyholders' surplus of National determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $908 million and $591 million, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation of the GAAP shareholder's equity of National to the statutory policyholders' surplus of National:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	**2010**	**2009**
National's GAAP shareholder's equity	$ 3,091	$ 2,766
Premium revenue recognition (financial guarantee)	(273)	(189)
Deferral of acquisition costs	(600)	(662)
Investments, including unrealized gains (losses)	(47)	(95)
Contingency reserve	(1,474)	(1,404)
Loss reserves	48	6
Deferred income tax liabilities, net	789	788
Goodwill	(31)	(31)
Derivative assets and liabilities	10	9
Non-admitted assets and other items	(605)	(597)
Statutory policyholders' surplus	$ 908	$ 591

The statutory financial statements of National are presented on the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual subject to any conflicts with state regulations, or where the state statutes or regulations are silent.

Note 13: Employee Benefits

National participates in MBIA Inc.'s pension plan, which covers substantially all employees. In February 2009, employees from MBIA Corp. were transferred to National. Prior to February 2009, National did not have any employees and, therefore, compensation expense related to the employee benefit plans was zero.

MBIA Inc. maintains a pension plan in which National participates. The pension plan is a qualified non-contributory defined contribution pension plan to which National contributes 10% of each eligible employee's annual compensation. Annual compensation for determining such contributions consists of base salary, and bonus, as applicable. Pension benefits vest over a five-year period with 20% vested after two years, 60% vested after three years, 80% vested after four years and 100% vested after five years. Pension expense related to the qualified pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $871 thousand and $673 thousand, respectively.

MBIA Inc. also maintains a qualified profit-sharing/401(k) plan in which National participates. The plan is a voluntary contributory plan that allows eligible employees to defer compensation for federal income tax purposes under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Employees may contribute, through payroll deductions, up to 25% of eligible compensation. National matches employee contributions up to the first 5% of such compensation and are made in the form of cash, whereby participants may direct the match to an investment of their choice. The benefit of National's contributions vest over a five-year period with 20% vested after two years, 60% vested after three years, 80% vested after four years and 100% vested after five years. Generally, a participating employee is entitled to distributions from the plan upon termination of employment, retirement, death or disability. Participants who qualify for distribution may receive a single lump sum, transfer the assets to another qualified plan or individual retirement account, or receive a series of specified installment payments. Profit-sharing/401(k) expense related to the qualified profit-sharing/401(k) plan for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $345 thousand and $306 thousand, respectively.

In addition to the above two plans, National also participates in MBIA Inc.'s non-qualified deferred compensation plan. Contributions to the above qualified plans that exceed limitations established by federal regulations are then contributed to the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The non-qualified pension expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $194 thousand and $214 thousand, respectively. The non-qualified profit-sharing/401(k) expense for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $77 thousand and $120 thousand, respectively.

National participates in the MBIA Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Omnibus Plan"), as amended on May 7, 2009. The Omnibus Plan may grant any type of an award including stock options, performance shares, performance units, restricted stock, restricted stock units and dividend equivalents. Following the effective date of the Omnibus Plan, no new options or awards were granted under any of the prior plans authorized by the MBIA Inc. shareholders.

The stock option component of the Omnibus Plan enables key employees to acquire shares of MBIA Inc. common stock. The stock option grants, which may be awarded every year, provide the right to purchase shares of MBIA Inc. common stock at the fair value of the stock on the date of grant. Options granted will either be Incentive Stock Options ("ISOs"), where they qualify under Section 422(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or Non-Qualified Stock Options ("NQSOs"). ISOs and NQSOs are granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair value, defined as the closing price on the grant date, of MBIA Inc. common stock. Options are exercisable as specified at the time of grant depending on the level of the recipient (generally four or five years) and expire either seven or ten years from the date of grant (or shorter if specified or following termination of employment).

Under the restricted stock component of the Omnibus Plan, certain employees are granted restricted shares of MBIA Inc.'s common stock. These awards have a restriction period lasting three, four or five years depending on the type of award, after which time the awards fully vest. During the vesting period these shares may not be sold. Restricted stock may be granted to all employees. The majority of restricted stock is granted to employees from the vice-president level up to and including the chief executive officer.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for share-based payments, MBIA Inc. expenses the fair value of employee stock options and other forms of stock-based compensation. In addition, the guidance classifies

Note 13: Employee Benefits (continued)

share-based payment awards as either liability awards, which are remeasured at fair value at each balance sheet date, or equity awards, which are measured on the grant date and not subsequently remeasured. Generally, awards with cash-based settlement, repurchase features or that are settled at a fixed dollar amount are classified as liability awards, and changes in fair value will be reported in earnings. Awards with net-settlement features or that permit a cashless exercise with third-party brokers are classified as equity awards and changes in fair value are not reported in earnings. MBIA Inc.'s long-term incentive plans include features which result in both liability and equity awards. For liability awards, MBIA Inc. remeasures these awards at each balance sheet date. In addition, the guidance requires the use of a forfeiture estimate. MBIA Inc. uses historical employee termination information to estimate the forfeiture rate applied to current stock-based awards.

MBIA Inc. maintains voluntary retirement benefits, which provide certain benefits to eligible employees of National upon retirement. A description of these benefits is included in MBIA Inc.'s proxy statement. One of the components of the retirement program for those employees that are retirement eligible is to continue to vest all outstanding stock options and performance-based restricted shares beyond the retirement date in accordance with the original vesting terms and to immediately vest all outstanding time-based restricted share grants. The accounting guidance for share-based payments requires compensation costs for those employees to be recognized from the date of grant through the retirement eligible date, unless there is a risk of forfeiture, in which case the compensation cost is recognized in accordance with the original vesting schedule. Accelerated expense, if any, relating to this retirement benefit for both stock option awards and restricted stock awards has been included in the disclosed compensation expense amounts.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for share-based payments, MBIA Inc. valued all stock options granted using an option-pricing model. The value is recognized as an expense over the period in which the options vest. National's proportionate share of compensation cost for employee stock options for the year ended December 31, 2010 was a negative expense of $353 thousand. The negative expense was due to the cancellation and expense reversal of forfeited stock option awards. National's proportionate share of compensation cost for employee stock options for the year ended December 31, 2009 totaled $284 thousand. National's proportionate share of compensation cost for restricted stock awards was $122 thousand and $298 thousand, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009.

During 2010 and 2009, National granted deferred cash-based long-term incentive awards. These grants have a vesting period of either three or five years, after which time the award fully vests. Payment is generally contingent upon the employee's continuous employment with National through the payment date. The deferred cash awards are granted to employees from the vice-president level up. Compensation expense related to the deferred cash awards was $619 thousand and $803 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 14: Related Party Transactions

Related parties are defined as the following:

- Affiliates of National: An affiliate is a party that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with National. Control is defined as having, either directly or indirectly, the power to direct the management and operating policies of a company through ownership, by contract or otherwise.
- Entities for which investments are accounted for using the equity method by National.
- Trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts, that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management.
- Principal owners of National defined as owners of record or known beneficial owners of more than 10% of the voting interests of National.
- Management of National which includes persons who are responsible for achieving the objectives of National and who have the authority to establish policies and make decisions by which those objectives are to be pursued. Management normally includes members of the Board of Directors, the Chief

Note 14: Related Party Transactions (continued)

Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Vice President in charge of principal business functions and other persons who perform similar policymaking functions.

- Members of the immediate families of principal owners of National and its management. This includes family members whom a principal owner or a member of management might control or influence or by whom they may be controlled or influenced because of the family relationship.
- Other parties with which National may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.
- Other parties that can significantly influence the management or policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to the extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

From time to time National may enter into transactions with related parties that National deems immaterial or which occur in the normal course of business and are deemed to be transacted at “arm’s length” by management.

As of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, included in other liabilities were $37 million, $9 million and $25 thousand, respectively of net payables to MBIA Inc. and other subsidiaries.

National’s investment portfolio is managed by Cutwater Asset Management Corp. (“Cutwater-AMC”), a wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA Inc., which provides fixed-income investment management services for MBIA Inc. and its affiliates, as well as third-party institutional clients. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, Cutwater-AMC charged fees of $6 million, $5 million and $206 thousand, respectively to National based on the performance of its investment portfolio.

National entered into an agreement with MBIA Inc. whereby National held securities under agreements to resell and under an agreement to repurchase $1.8 billion and $1.7 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These agreements reset on a quarterly basis. The interest income and expense related to these agreements were $12 million and $5 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010; and $29 million and $4 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009. There was no such interest income and expense for the year ended December 31, 2008.

National had no loans outstanding to any executive officers or directors in 2010 and 2009.

Note 15: Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of operating its business, National may be involved in various legal proceedings. Additionally, MBIA Inc. together with its subsidiaries (“MBIA”) may be involved in various legal proceedings that directly or indirectly impact National.

MBIA has received subpoenas or informal inquiries from a variety of regulators regarding a variety of subjects. MBIA has cooperated fully with each of these regulators and has or is in the process of satisfying all such requests. MBIA may receive additional inquiries from these or other regulators and expects to provide additional information to such regulators regarding their inquiries in the future.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, against a number of financial guarantee insurers, including MBIA. At the same time and subsequently, additional complaints against MBIA and nearly all of the same co-defendants were filed by the City of Stockton, the City of Oakland, the City and County of San Francisco, the County of San Mateo, the County of Alameda, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, the City of Sacramento, the City of Riverside, the Los Angeles World Airports, the City of Richmond, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, the City of San Jose, the County

Note 15: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

of Tulare, the Regents of the University of California, Contra Costa County, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside, and the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, The Olympic Club, the Jewish Community Center of San Francisco and the Redevelopment Agency of San Jose. These cases are, or are expected to become, part of a coordination proceeding in Superior Court, San Francisco County, before Judge Richard A. Kramer, referred to as the Ambac Bond Insurance Cases, which names as defendants MBIA, AMBAC Assurance Corp., Syncora Guarantee, Inc. f/k/a XL Capital Assurance Inc., Financial Security Assurance, Inc., Assured Guaranty Corp., Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, and CIFG Assurance North America, Inc., Fitch Inc., Fitch Ratings, Ltd., Fitch Group, Inc., Moody's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

The claims as they now stand allege participation by all defendants in a conspiracy in violation of California's antitrust laws to maintain a dual credit rating scale that misstated the credit default risk of municipal bond issuers and not-for-profit issuers and thus created market demand for bond insurance. Plaintiffs also allege that the individual bond insurers participated in risky financial transactions in other lines of business that damaged each bond insurer's financial condition (thereby undermining the value of each of their guaranties), and each failed adequately to disclose the impact of those transactions on their financial condition. In addition to the statutory antitrust claim, plaintiffs asserts common law theories in breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, negligence, and unjust enrichment. The non-municipal plaintiffs also allege a California unfair competition cause of action. Defendants' demurrers were filed on September 17, 2010 and plaintiffs' opposition to demurrers were filed on October 22, 2010. On November 30, 2010, prior to the hearing on the demurrers, the credit rating agency defendants removed the seven actions in which they were named to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. On December 8, 2010, defendant Ambac Assurance Corp. removed the remaining actions. On January 31, 2011, the district court granted plaintiffs motion to remand the cases back to San Francisco Superior Court.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a separate complaint in the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, naming as defendants MBIA and other financial institutions, and alleging fraud and violations of California's antitrust laws through bid-rigging in the sale of guaranteed investment contracts and what plaintiff calls "municipal derivatives" to municipal bond issuers. The case was removed to federal court and transferred by order dated November 26, 2008, to the Southern District of New York for inclusion in the multidistrict litigation In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation, M.D.L. No. 1950. Complaints making the same allegations against MBIA and nearly all of the same co-defendants were then, or subsequently, filed by the County of San Diego, the City of Stockton, the County of San Mateo, the County of Contra Costa, Los Angeles World Airports, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Stockton, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Stockton, the County of Tulare, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, the City of Riverside, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco, the City of Richmond, the City of San Jose, the San Jose Redevelopment Agency, the State of West Virginia, Los Angeles Unified School District and three not-for-profit retirement community operators, Active Retirement Community, Inc. d/b/a Jefferson's Ferry, Kendal on Hudson, Inc. and Paconic Landing at Southhold Inc. These cases have all been added to the multidistrict litigation. Plaintiffs in all of the cases assert federal and either California or New York state antitrust claims. In February, 2010, MBIA moved to dismiss the then-existing complaints and, on April 28, 2010, Judge Victor Marrero denied the motion. MBIA's motion for reconsideration was denied on May 3, 2010. MBIA has answered some of the complaints, denying the material allegations, and is preparing to answer the others. MBIA is also preparing to answer amended versions of some of the complaints.

On March 12, 2010, the City of Phoenix, Arizona filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona against MBIA Inc., Ambac Assurance Corp. and Financial Guaranty Insurance Company relating to insurance premiums charged on municipal bonds issued by the City of Phoenix between 2004 and 2007. Plaintiff's complaint alleges pricing discrimination under Arizona insurance law and unjust enrichment. MBIA Inc. filed its answer on May 28, 2010.

Note 15: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

On April 5, 2010, Tri-City Healthcare District, a California public healthcare legislative district, filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, against MBIA Inc., MBIA Corp., National, certain MBIA Inc. employees (collectively for this paragraph, "MBIA"), various financial institutions and law firms. Tri-City subsequently filed three amended complaints. The Third Amendment Complaint, filed on January 26, 2011, purports to state 10 causes of action against MBIA for, among other things, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and violation of the California False Claims Act arising from Tri-City Healthcare District's investment in auction rate securities. On February 17, 2011, MBIA filed its demurrer to the Third Amended Complaint.

On March 11, 2009, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York against MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al., 09-cv-2242 (S.D.N.Y.). The lead plaintiffs, Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd., Aurelius Capital Partners, LP, Fir Tree Value Master Fund, L.P., Fir Tree Capital Opportunity Master Fund, L.P., and Fir Tree Mortgage Opportunity Master Fund, L.P. (the "Aurelius Plaintiffs"), purport to be acting as representatives for a class consisting of all holders of securities, instruments, or other obligations for which MBIA Corp., before February 18, 2009, issued financial guarantee insurance other than United States municipal/governmental bond securities. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries, which were approved by the New York State Department of Insurance, constituted fraudulent conveyances under §§ 273, 274 and 276 of New York Debtor and Creditor Law and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York common law. The Complaint seeks, inter alia, (a) a declaration that the alleged fraudulent conveyances are null and void and set aside, (b) a declaration that National is responsible for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. up to February 17, 2009, and (c) an award of damages in an unspecified amount together with costs, expenses and attorneys' fees in connection with the action. On February 11, 2010, Judge Sullivan entered an order denying MBIA's motion to dismiss. On January 20, 2011, in light of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court's order dismissing the ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. discussed below, Judge Sullivan stayed this action pending plaintiffs appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals.

On April 6, 2009, a complaint was filed in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware entitled Third Avenue Trust and Third Avenue Variable Series Trust v. MBIA Insurance Corp. and MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois, CA 4486-UCL. Plaintiffs allege that they are holders of approximately $400 million of surplus notes issued by MBIA Corp. (for purposes of this section, the "Notes") in January 2008. The complaint alleges (Count I) that certain of the Transactions breached the terms of the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated January 16, 2008 pursuant to which the Notes were issued. The complaint also alleges that certain transfers under the Transactions were fraudulent in that they allegedly left MBIA Corp. with "unreasonably small capital" (Count II), "insolvent" (Count III), and were made with an "actual intent to defraud" (Count IV). The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, and (c) damages in an unspecified amount. On October 28, 2009, Vice Chancellor Strine entered an order dismissing the case without prejudice. On December 21, 2009, plaintiffs re-commenced the action in New York State Supreme Court. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

On May 13, 2009, a complaint was filed in the New York State Supreme Court against MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. The plaintiffs, a group of domestic and international financial institutions, purport to be acting as holders of insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. directly or indirectly guaranteeing the repayment of structured finance products. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by MBIA Inc. and it subsidiaries, which were approved by the New York State Department of Insurance, constituted fraudulent conveyances and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York law. The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions, (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, (c) declaring that MBIA Inc. and National are jointly and severally liable for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp., and (d) ordering damages in an unspecified amount. On February 17, 2010, the

Note 15: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

court denied defendants' motion to dismiss. On January 11, 2011, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court reversed the lower court's ruling and dismissed the complaint. On January 20, 2011, plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals. Argument has been scheduled for May 31, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. Seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims, several of which dismissals were related to the commutation of certain of their MBIA Corp. insured exposures.

On June 15, 2009, the same group of domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed a proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law and Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. Eric Dinallo, in his capacity as Superintendent of the New York Insurance State Department, the New York State Insurance Department, MBIA Inc. et al. In its motions to dismiss the three above-referenced plenary actions, MBIA Inc. argued that an Article 78 proceeding is the exclusive forum in which a plaintiff may raise any challenge to the Transformation approved by the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance. The petition seeks a judgment (a) declaring void and to annul the approval letter of the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance, (b) to recover dividends paid in connection with the Transactions, (c) declaring that the approval letter does not extinguish plaintiffs' direct claims against MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries in the plenary action described above. MBIA and the New York State Insurance Department filed their answering papers to the Article 78 Petition on November 24, 2009 and argued that based on the record and facts, approval of Transformation and its constituent transactions was neither arbitrary nor capricious nor in violation of New York Insurance Law. As described above, seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims. Submission of all papers relating to the original petition are scheduled to be completed by May 30, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

On October 22, 2010, a similar group of domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described Article 78 proceeding and related plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed an additional proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled Barclays Bank PLC et. al. v. James Wrynn, in his capacity as Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, the New York State Insurance Department, MBIA Inc. et al. This petition challenges the New York State Insurance Department's June 22, 2010 approval of National's restatement of earned surplus. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. The proceeding is currently stayed.

MBIA and National are defending against the aforementioned actions and expect ultimately to prevail on the merits. There is no assurance, however, that they will prevail in these actions. Adverse rulings in these actions could have a material adverse effect on National's ability to implement its strategy and on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

There are no other material lawsuits pending or, to the knowledge of National, threatened, to which National is a party.

Note 16: Subsequent Events

Refer to "Note 15: Commitments and Contingencies" for information about legal proceedings that developed after December 31, 2010.

Exhibit 99.3

MBIA INSURANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009
and for the years ended
December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

MBIA INSURANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Fir m

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
MBIA Insurance Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MBIA Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has been adversely affected by the financial crisis and economic downturn, has been unable to write meaningful amounts of new insurance business since 2008 and is subject to significant risks and uncertainties that could affect amounts reported in the Company's financial statements in future periods.

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted in 2010 new accounting standards for Variable Interest Entities and, in 2009, Financial Guarantee Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts and Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
New York, NY
March 1, 2011

MBIA INSURANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET S
(In thousands except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets		
Investments:		
Fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale, at fair value (amortized cost $1,497,527 and $1,183,566)	$ 1,503,356	$ 1,217,577
Investments carried at fair value (amortized cost $822 and $0)	822	—
Short-term investments, at fair value (amortized cost $672,601 and $965,696)	674,460	970,616
Other investments (includes investments at fair value of $9,803 and $8,127)	11,030	10,148
Total	2,189,668	2,198,341
Cash and cash equivalents	229,062	594,218
Secured loan	975,000	1,600,000
Accrued investment income	21,193	20,050
Premiums receivable	1,588,999	2,020,602
Deferred acquisition costs	764,272	879,207
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	1,988,771	2,439,270
Insurance loss recoverable	2,531,494	2,444,754
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	229,764	234,875
Property and equipment, at cost (less accumulated depreciation of $59,917 and $113,847)	4,479	72,826
Receivable for investments sold	1,627	3,152
Derivative assets	9,632	775,693
Current income taxes	20,282	308,940
Deferred income taxes, net	881,640	596,303
Other assets	65,518	47,172
Assets of consolidated variable interest entities:		
Cash	763,780	—
Investments held-to-maturity, at amortized cost (fair value $2,635,957 and $1,120,319)	2,840,000	1,174,152
Investments held as available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost $0 and $389,151)	—	389,151
Fixed-maturity securities at fair value	5,113,227	128,112
Loans receivable at fair value	2,183,365	481,622
Loan repurchase commitments	835,047	—
Derivative assets	829,319	—
Other assets	1,581	2,201
Total assets	$ 24,067,720	$ 16,410,641
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Unearned premium revenue	$ 3,470,192	$ 4,172,590
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	1,129,358	1,580,021
Reinsurance premiums payable	389,749	583,741
Long-term debt	952,655	1,229,227
Deferred fee revenue	610,393	665,326
Payable for investments purchased	82	13,004
Derivative liabilities	4,504,978	4,582,130
Other liabilities	173,792	238,500
Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities:		
Variable interest entity notes (includes financial instruments carried at fair value $6,714,172 and $0)	9,521,208	1,770,098
Derivative liabilities	2,104,242	—
Other liabilities	—	750
Total liabilities	22,856,649	14,835,387
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 19)		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Series A non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock, par value $1,000 per share, liquidation value $100,000 per share, authorized—4,000 issued and outstanding—2,759	27,598	27,598
Common stock, par value $220.80 per share; authorized, issued and outstanding—67,936 shares	15,000	15,000
Additional paid-in capital	983,795	982,664
Retained earnings	166,401	640,053
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of deferred income tax of $130 and $8,820	18,277	(90,061)
Total shareholders' equity	1,211,071	1,575,254
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 24,067,720	$ 16,410,641

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

MBIA INSURANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATION S
(In thousands)

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Revenues:			
Premiums earned:			
Scheduled premiums earned	$ 247,123	$ 322,554	$ 634,523
Refunding premiums earned	4,300	10,369	245,662
Premiums earned (net of ceded premiums of $278,472, $410,200, and $120,991)	251,423	332,923	880,185
Net investment income	119,129	187,956	526,635
Fees and reimbursements	198,714	227,281	9,221
Change in fair value of insured derivatives:			
Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(161,952)	(167,031)	(397,370)
Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(679,101)	1,650,588	(1,822,679)
Net change in fair value of insured derivatives	(841,053)	1,483,557	(2,220,049)
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	133,496	59,030	184,600
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments:			
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	—	(8,902)
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	—
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	—	(8,902)
Net gains on extinguishment of debt	—	13,517	38,927
Other net realized gains (losses)	28,609	(64,678)	(2,273)
Revenues of consolidated variable interest entities:			
Net investment income	52,562	96,352	56,045
Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	340,836	9,459	—
Net realized gains (losses)	(76,129)	(40,740)	—
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments:			
Investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(263,518)	—
Other-than-temporary impairments recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	170,724	—
Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments	—	(92,794)	—
Total revenues	207,587	2,211,863	(535,611)
Expenses:			
Losses and loss adjustment	159,422	770,236	1,318,001
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs	149,822	216,477	74,805
Operating	127,462	178,123	207,079
Interest	135,952	137,094	134,647
Expenses of consolidated variable interest entities:			
Operating	27,373	300	428
Interest	42,063	86,907	55,575
Total expenses	642,094	1,389,137	1,790,535
Income (loss) before income taxes	(434,507)	822,726	(2,326,146)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	(149,978)	312,008	(971,478)
Equity in net income (loss) of affiliates	336	486	(45)
Net income (loss)	$(284,193)	$ 511,204	$(1,354,713)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

MBIA INSURANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUIT Y
For the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008
(In thousands except share amounts)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2008	**—**	**$ —**	**100,000**	**$15,000**	**$ 1,704,922**	**$ 2,609,820**	**$ 213,715**	**$ 4,543,457**
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	(1,354,713)	—	(1,354,713)
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Change in unrealized gains and loses on investments net of deferred income taxes of $155,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	(401,860)	(401,860)
Change in foreign currency translation net of deferred income taxes of $10,905	—	—	—	—	—	—	54,242	54,242
Other comprehensive income (loss)								(347,618)
Total comprehensive income (loss)								(1,702,331)
Issuance of perpetual preferred shares	2,759	27,598	—	—	—	—	—	27,598
Capital contribution from MBIA Inc.	—	—	—	—	486,500	—	—	486,500
Share-based compensation net of deferred income taxes of $14,959	—	—	—	—	(7,750)	—	—	(7,750)
Balance, December 31, 2008	**2,759**	**$27,598**	**100,000**	**$15,000**	**$ 2,183,672**	**$ 1,255,107**	**$ (133,903)**	**$ 3,347,474**
ASC 944-20 transition adjustment net of deferred income taxes of $27,170	—	—	—	—	—	55,346	—	55,346
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	—	—	511,204	—	511,204
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Change in unrealized gains and loses on investments net of deferred income taxes of $69,828	—	—	—	—	—	—	225,256	225,256
Portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized in other comprehensive loss net of deferred income taxes of $0	—	—	—	—	—	—	(170,724)	(170,724)
Change in foreign currency translation net of deferred income taxes of $887	—	—	—	—	—	—	(10,690)	(10,690)
Other comprehensive income (loss)								43,842
Total comprehensive income (loss)								610,392
Redemption of common shares	—	—	(32,064)	(4,809)	(1,197,125)	—	—	(1,201,934)
Increase in par value of common shares	—	—	—	4,809	(4,809)	—	—	—
Special dividends paid on common shares	—	—	—	—	—	(1,167,850)	—	(1,167,850)
Dividends on preferred shares	—	—	—	—	—	(13,754)	—	(13,754)
Share-based compensation net of deferred income taxes of $4,431	—	—	—	—	926	—	—	926
Balance, December 31, 2009	**2,759**	**$27,598**	**67,936**	**$15,000**	**$ 982,664**	**$ 640,053**	**$ (90,061)**	**$ 1,575,254**
ASU 2009-17 transition adjustment								
Consolidated variable interest entities, net of deferred taxes of $57,320	—	—	—	—	—	(186,297)	131,781	(54,516)
Deconsolidated variable interest entities, net of deferred taxes of $1,756	—	—	—	—	—	(3,162)	85,341	82,179
Total ASU 2009-17 transition adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	(189,459)	217,122	27,663
Comprehensive income (loss):								
Net income (loss):	—	—	—	—	—	(284,193)	—	(284,193)
Other comprehensive income (loss):								
Change in unrealized gains and loses on investments net of deferred taxes of $8,618	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,062	36,062
Change in foreign currency translation net of deferred taxes of $42,968	—	—	—	—	—	—	(144,846)	(144,846)
Other comprehensive income (loss)								(108,784)
Total comprehensive income (loss)								(392,977)
Capital contribution in connection with the sale of real estate	—	—	—	—	494	—	—	494
Share-based compensation net of deferred taxes of $493	—	—	—	—	637	—	—	637
Balance, December 31, 2010	**2,759**	**$27,598**	**67,936**	**$15,000**	**$ 983,795**	**$ 166,401**	**$ 18,277**	**$ 1,211,071**

	2010	2009	2008
Disclosure of reclassification amount:			
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments arising during the period, net of taxes	$34,793	$49,996	$(313,061)
Reclassification adjustment, net of taxes	1,269	4,536	(88,799)
Change in net unrealized appreciation, net of taxes	$36,062	$54,532	$(401,860)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

MBIA INSURANCE CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW S
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	**2009**	**2008**
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	$ (284,193)	$ 511,204	$(1,354,713)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used) provided by operating activities:			
Amortization of bond (premiums) discounts, net	(29,892)	(31,796)	26,546
(Increase) decrease in accrued investment income	(2,303)	95,695	27,332
Decrease (increase) in premiums receivable	268,225	341,753	(667)
Decrease (increase) in deferred acquisition costs	120,010	(310,204)	(88,116)
(Decrease) increase in unearned premium revenue	(534,550)	(1,680,455)	316,569
Decrease (increase) in prepaid reinsurance premiums	268,515	(1,909,001)	102,131
(Decrease) increase in reinsurance premiums payable	(46,747)	236,696	1,297
(Decrease) increase in loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	(80,623)	196,692	211,461
Increase in reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	(52,975)	(57,882)	(91,507)
Increase in insurance loss recoverable	(772,717)	(1,987,426)	(350,781)
(Increase) decrease in receivable from affiliates	(20,923)	1,148	3,102
Decrease (increase) in receivable from reinsurers on insured derivative contracts	—	110,389	(110,421)
(Decrease) increase in payable to reinsurers on recoverables	(3,958)	(60,473)	114,702
Depreciation	4,549	8,669	9,011
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	585	37,977	(28,178)
(Decrease) increase in accrued expenses	(48,820)	(73,028)	106,985
(Decrease) increase in deferred fee revenue	(54,933)	622,741	29,778
Net realized losses on variable interest entities	76,129	40,740	—
Other net realized (gains) losses	(28,609)	64,678	2,273
Investment losses on other than temporarily impaired investments	—	92,794	8,902
Realized gains and other settlements on insured derivatives	(613,063)	—	—
Unrealized losses (gains) on insured derivatives	679,101	(1,650,588)	1,822,679
Net gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(474,332)	(68,489)	(184,600)
Decrease (increase) in current income taxes	288,658	16,751	(176,788)
Deferred income tax (benefit) provision	(172,923)	643,299	(341,001)
Gains on extinguishment of debt	—	(13,517)	(38,927)
Share-based compensation	1,130	5,357	7,209
Other operating	118,238	35,908	(4,568)
Total adjustments to net (loss) income	(1,112,228)	(5,291,572)	1,374,423
Net cash (used) provided by operating activities	(1,396,421)	(4,780,368)	19,710
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed-maturity securities	(587,750)	(825,276)	(4,067,629)
Purchase of controlling interest in an affiliate, net of cash received	(26,693)	—	—
(Decrease) increase in payable for investments purchased	(12,922)	13,622	(35,732)
Sale of fixed-maturity securities	922,570	6,451,899	6,057,729
Decrease (increase) in receivable for investments sold	1,525	7,442	(9,521)
Decrease in loans receivable	860,303	—	—
Redemptions of fixed-maturity securities	544,055	12,518	10,403
Redemptions (purchases) of held-to-maturity investments	—	47,586	(66,677)
Sales (purchases) of short-term investments, net	424,389	383,416	(584,307)
Sales (purchases) of other investments, net	354	24,941	(21,153)
Consolidation and deconsolidation of variable interest entities	771,994	—	—
Capital expenditures	(1,997)	(5,574)	(10,558)
Disposals of fixed assets	66,393	30	—
Other investing	—	149	1,748
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,962,221	6,110,753	1,274,303
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Principal paydown of variable interest entity notes	(1,488,589)	(128,372)	(138,472)
Securities sold (purchased) under agreements to resell, net	—	400,000	(2,000,000)
Net proceeds from issuance of perpetual preferred shares	—	—	387,598
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	276,572	991,133
Proceeds from repayments for secured loan	625,000	—	—
Other borrowings and deposits	—	—	(1,093)
Capital issuance costs	—	—	(13,424)
Repayment of long-term debt	(276,572)	—	(47,345)
Repayment of short-term debt	—	—	(13,383)
Capital contributiion from MBIA Inc.	—	—	486,500
Redemption of common shares and other returns of capital	—	(1,170,562)	—
Redemption of preferred shares	(26,010)	—	—
Special dividend paid on common shares	—	(1,167,850)	—
Dividends paid on preferred shares	(1,005)	(12,748)	—
Net cash used by financing activities	(1,167,176)	(1,802,960)	(348,486)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	398,624	(472,575)	945,527
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of year	594,218	1,066,793	121,266
Cash and cash equivalents—end of year	$ 992,842	$ 594,218	$ 1,066,793
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Income taxes refunded	$ (282,766)	$ (342,414)	$ (479,191)
Interest paid:			
Long-term debt	135,462	136,017	69,611
Other borrowings and deposits	—	—	1,876
Variable interest entity notes	273,581	53,310	55,634
Non cash items:			
Share-based compensation	$ 1,130	$ 5,357	$ 7,209
Dividends declared but not paid	—	1,005	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties

Summary

MBIA Insurance Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA Inc. (“MBIA”). The guarantees of MBIA Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries, (“MBIA Corp.”) insure structured finance and asset-backed obligations, privately issued bonds used for the financing of public purpose projects, which are primarily located outside of the United States (“U.S.”) and that include toll roads, bridges, airports, public transportation facilities, utilities and other types of infrastructure projects serving a substantial public purpose, and obligations of sovereign and sub-sovereign issuers. Structured finance and asset-backed securities (“ABS”) typically are securities repayable from expected cash flows generated by a specified pool of assets, such as residential and commercial mortgages, insurance policies, consumer loans, corporate loans and bonds, trade and export receivables, leases for equipment, aircraft and real property.

Business Developments

MBIA Corp. has been adversely affected by the financial crisis and economic downturn of 2007 through 2009 and the ongoing residual effects on the commercial and residential real estate sectors. Substantial exposure to the structured finance capital markets, through direct securitizations and re-securitizations, has made MBIA Corp. especially vulnerable to the market’s volatility. The impacts of the economic downturn included downgrades of MBIA Corp.’s credit ratings beginning in mid-year 2008 and substantial incurred insurance losses. MBIA Corp. believes most of the incurred insurance losses were attributable to defaults on ineligible mortgages placed in second-lien mortgage securitizations, but MBIA Corp. also sustained losses in collateralized debt obligations comprising asset-backed collateral (“ABS CDOs”) and, in 2010, in commercial mortgage-backed securities (“CMBS”) pools. The insurance losses negatively impacted the statutory capital, defined under statutory accounting principles (“SAP”) as policyholders’ surplus and contingency reserves, and liquidity position of MBIA Corp. MBIA Corp.’s statutory capital was reduced from $4.3 billion in February 2009 to $2.7 billion as of December 31, 2010. Unrealized losses on insured credit derivatives and invested assets also depressed MBIA Corp.’s shareholders’ equity.

MBIA Corp. has been unable to write meaningful amounts of new insurance business since 2008 and does not expect to write significant new business prior to an upgrade of its credit ratings. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Insurance Corporation was rated B with a negative outlook by Standard & Poor’s Financial Services LLC (“S&P”) and B3 with a negative outlook by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”).

MBIA Corp. has been actively responding to these developments. In 2008, MBIA Corp. raised $1.4 billion in debt and equity capital to support its business. In 2008, MBIA Corp. was one of the first market participants to recognize the inappropriate underwriting and breaches of representations and warranties in the second-lien mortgage origination and securitization sector and commenced enforcement actions against sellers/servicers who did not honor their contractual obligations to repurchase or replace ineligible loans. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had recorded loan put-back recovery assets of $2.5 billion. Additionally, in 2008 and 2009, MBIA Corp. pursued and received approval from the New York State Insurance Department (“NYSID”) to separate MBIA Corp. into two insurance companies, MBIA Corp. and National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation (“National”), to meet the market’s demand for municipal bond insurance from municipal-only companies. The NYSID and MBIA Corp. are both vigorously defending litigation seeking to challenge the NYSID’s decision.

Since 2008, MBIA Corp. has sought to reduce both the absolute amount and the volatility of its liabilities and contingent liabilities primarily through repurchases of securities and commutations of insurance policies. In the period 2008 through 2010, MBIA Corp. undertook actions to mitigate the declines in the liquidity of MBIA Corp. through reinsurance commutations. The impact of these actions has been to mitigate statutory capital erosion and preserve liquidity, and to reduce volatility. MBIA Corp. ended 2010 with $1.2 billion in liquid assets after claim payments and commutations of insured derivatives, compared to $1.1 billion as of December 31, 2009. MBIA Corp. also reduced its use of reinsurance during this period. At the same time, the U.S. economy has grown for the past six quarters, the pace of increase in delinquencies in troubled real estate sectors has declined, and asset values have begun to improve.

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Risks and Uncertainties

MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial statements include estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. The outcome of certain significant risks and uncertainties could cause MBIA Corp. to revise its estimates and assumptions or could cause actual results to differ from MBIA Corp.'s estimates. Significant risks and uncertainties that could affect amounts reported in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial statements in future periods include, but are not limited to, the following:

- If the economy weakens, commercial real estate values decline and commercial real estate servicer behavior does not continue to mitigate potential or actual credit losses in line with current trends, MBIA Corp. could incur substantial additional losses in that sector. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had CMBS pool and commercial real estate ("CRE") collateralized debt obligation ("CDO") insured par exposure of approximately $35.9 billion and $7.4 billion, respectively, and during 2010, MBIA Corp. increased its statutory loss reserves related to those exposures by $1.1 billion and $35 million, respectively. Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for information about MBIA Corp.'s estimate of CMBS credit impairments.
- While incurred losses from insured residential mortgage-backed securities ("RMBS") have declined from their peaks, they could ultimately be in excess of MBIA Corp.'s current estimated loss reserves. Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for information about MBIA Corp.'s RMBS loss reserves.
- While MBIA Corp. has settled a substantial part of its insured ABS CDO exposure at levels within its statutory loss reserves related to those exposures, further economic stress might cause increases in its loss estimates.
- MBIA Corp.'s efforts to recover losses from the second-lien securitization originators could be delayed, settled at amounts below its contractual claims (approximately $4.4 billion as of December 31, 2010), or potentially settled at amounts below those recorded on its consolidated balance sheets (approximately $2.5 billion as of December 31, 2010) prepared under SAP and accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP"). Refer to "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for information about MBIA Corp.'s RMBS loss recoveries.
- MBIA Corp.'s recent financial results have been volatile, which has impacted management's ability to accurately project future taxable income. Insurance losses incurred beyond those currently projected may cause MBIA Corp. to record allowances against some or all of its deferred tax assets, which totaled $882 million as of December 31, 2010. Refer to "Note 12: Income Taxes" for information about MBIA Corp.'s deferred tax assets.
- In the event the economy and the markets to which MBIA Corp. is exposed do not improve, or decline, the unrealized losses on insured credit derivatives could increase, causing additional stress in MBIA Corp.'s reported financial results. In addition, volatility in the relationship between MBIA Corp.'s credit spreads and those on underlying collateral assets of insured credit derivatives can create significant unrealized gains and losses in MBIA Corp.'s reported results of operations. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for information about MBIA Corp.'s valuation of insured credit derivatives.

While MBIA Corp. believes it continues to have sufficient capital and liquidity to meet all of its obligations for the foreseeable future, if one or more possible adverse outcomes were to be realized, its statutory capital, financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected. Statutory capital is a key measure of an insurance company's financial condition under insurance laws and regulations. Failure to maintain adequate levels of statutory surplus and total statutory capital could lead to intervention by MBIA Corp.'s insurance regulators in its operations and constitute an event of default under certain of MBIA Corp.'s contracts, thereby materially and adversely affecting MBIA Corp.'s financial condition and results of operations.

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Structured Finance and International Insurance Business

MBIA Corp. has not written any meaningful amount of business since 2008 and as of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had insured gross par outstanding of $190.2 billion and statutory capital of $2.7 billion. The financial guarantees issued by MBIA Corp. generally provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due or, in the event MBIA Corp. has the right at its discretion to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise, upon MBIA Corp.'s election to accelerate. Certain investment agreement contracts written by MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries are insured by MBIA Corp. and if MBIA Inc. and its subsidiaries were to have insufficient assets to pay amounts due, MBIA Corp.'s insurance coverage would be drawn upon to make such payments. MBIA Corp. has also insured debt obligations of its affiliates, including medium-term notes issued by MBIA Global Funding, LLC and Meridian Funding Company, LLC and provides reinsurance to its insurance subsidiaries. MBIA Corp. has also written insurance policies guaranteeing the obligations of an affiliate, LaCrosse Financial Products, LLC ("LaCrosse"), under credit default swaps ("CDS"), including termination payments that may become due upon certain events including the insolvency or payment default by MBIA Corp. or LaCrosse. Since the beginning of the economic downturn in 2008, the collateral underlying many of MBIA Corp.'s insured structured finance transactions has experienced diminished value and financial stress. Although MBIA Corp.'s current reserves represent its best estimate of losses that it incurred to date, there is a possibility such losses could increase significantly. A material increase in losses in MBIA Corp.'s structured finance insured portfolio could have a material adverse effect on MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital, financial condition, cash flows, and results of operations. MBIA Corp. writes business both in the U.S. and outside of the U.S. MBIA Corp. owns MBIA UK Insurance Limited ("MBIA UK"), a financial guarantee insurance company licensed in the United Kingdom which writes financial guarantee insurance in the member countries of the European Economic Area and other regions outside the United States. MBIA UK also insures the policies previously insured by MBIA Assurance, S.A. ("MBIA Assurance"), a French insurance company owned by MBIA Corp. which was dissolved in 2007 after the transfer of MBIA Assurance's obligations to MBIA UK. MBIA Corp. writes financial guarantee insurance in Mexico through MBIA Mexico, S.A. de C.V. ("MBIA Mexico").

In February 2009, after receiving the required regulatory approvals, MBIA Inc. established and capitalized National as a U.S. public finance-only financial guarantor, which was previously named MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois ("MBIA Illinois") and previously owned by MBIA Insurance Corporation. In connection with the establishment of National, the stock of MBIA Illinois was transferred to a newly established intermediate holding company, which is wholly owned by MBIA Inc. Additionally, National was further capitalized with approximately $2.1 billion from funds distributed by MBIA Insurance Corporation to MBIA Inc. as a dividend and return of capital, which MBIA Inc. contributed to National through the intermediate holding company.

In February 2009, MBIA Corp. entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement effective January 1, 2009 pursuant to which MBIA Insurance Corporation ceded all of its U.S. public finance exposure to National and into an assignment agreement under which MBIA Insurance Corporation assigned its rights and obligations with respect to the U.S. public finance business that MBIA Insurance Corporation assumed from Financial Guaranty Insurance Company ("FGIC"). The exposure transferred to National under the reinsurance and assignment agreements totaled $553.7 billion of net par outstanding. The reinsurance and assignment enables covered policyholders and certain ceding reinsurers to make claims for payment directly against National in accordance with the terms of those agreements.

To provide additional protection to its policyholders, National also issued second-to-pay policies for the benefit of the policyholders covered by the above reinsurance and assignment agreements. These second-to-pay policies, which are direct obligations of National, are held by a trustee and provide that if MBIA Insurance Corporation or FGIC, as applicable, do not pay valid claims of their policyholders, the policyholders will then be able to make claims directly against National.

MBIA Corp. is no longer insuring new credit derivative contracts except in transactions related to the reduction of existing derivative exposure. The structured finance market continues to recover from the global credit crisis with new issuance volume, though increasing, still well below historical averages. It is unclear how or when MBIA Corp. may be able to re-engage this market.

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

In 2010, the accounting guidance for the consolidation of variable interest entities ("VIEs") was amended and MBIA Corp. was required to consolidate certain entities that are designed as VIEs where MBIA Corp. has contractual rights under insurance policies to direct the activities of the VIE when performance and other triggers are breached. MBIA Corp. does not believe there is any difference in the risks and profitability of financial guarantees provided to VIEs compared with other financial guarantees written by MBIA Corp. Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" for information about new accounting guidance that affected the consolidation of VIEs in the first quarter of 2010 and the impact on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Liquidity

As a financial services company, MBIA Corp. is materially adversely affected by conditions in global financial markets. Current conditions and events in these markets have created substantial liquidity risk for MBIA Corp. Liquidity risk arises in MBIA Corp. when claims on insured exposures result in payment obligations, when operating cash inflows fall due to depressed new business writings, when investment income decreases, when unanticipated expenses arise, or when invested assets experience credit defaults or significant declines in fair value.

As part of its liquidity risk management framework, MBIA Corp. also seeks to evaluate and manage liquidity. There are legal, regulatory and other limitations on MBIA Corp.'s ability to utilize the liquidity resources within the overall enterprise. Unexpected loss payments arising from ineligible mortgage loans in securitizations that MBIA Corp. has insured, dislocation in the global financial markets, the overall economic downturn in the U.S., and the loss of MBIA Corp.'s triple-A insurance financial strength ratings in 2008 significantly increased the liquidity needs and decreased the financial flexibility. MBIA Corp. continued to satisfy all of its payment obligations and MBIA Corp. believes that it has adequate resources to meet its ongoing liquidity needs in both the short-term and the long-term. However, MBIA Corp. could face additional liquidity pressure in all of its operations and businesses through increased liquidity demands or a decrease in its liquidity supply if (i) loss payments on MBIA Corp.'s insured transactions were to rise significantly, including due to ineligible mortgages in securitizations that MBIA Corp. has insured, (ii) market or adverse economic conditions persist for an extended period of time or worsen, (iii) MBIA Corp. is unable to sell assets at values necessary to satisfy payment obligations or is unable to access new capital through the issuance of debt, (iv) MBIA Corp. experiences an unexpected acceleration of payments required to settle liabilities or (v) MBIA Corp. is unable to collect or is delayed in collecting on its contract claim recoveries related to ineligible mortgages in securitizations. These pressures could arise from exposures beyond its residential mortgage-related stress, which to date has been the main cause of stress.

As a result of the transaction executed with Channel Reinsurance Ltd. ("Channel Re") and its previous shareholders in the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. acquired a substantial portion of the assets previously held by Channel Re. These assets consist primarily of U.S. Treasury and high quality corporate bonds which can readily be sold to raise liquidity at MBIA Corp. The transaction resulted in an increase in MBIA Corp.'s statutory capital position. MBIA Corp. also engaged in several transactions and the early prepayment of a MBIA Inc. loan to its asset/liability products segment to increase liquidity in MBIA Corp. As a result, after $1.8 billion of claim payments in 2010, MBIA Corp. ended the year with a greater amount of liquid assets than it held as of December 31, 2009.

Since the fourth quarter of 2007 through December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. has made $7.6 billion of cash payments, before reinsurance and collections and including payments made to debt holders of consolidated VIEs, associated with RMBS securitizations and commutations and claim payments relating to CDS contracts referencing CDO-squared, multi-sector CDOs, CMBS pools and CRE CDOs. These cash payments include loss payments of $461 million made in 2010 on behalf of MBIA Corp.'s consolidated VIEs. The total gross insured exposure associated with the commuted insured obligations was $24.7 billion and related to ABS CDOs, CRE CDOs, CMBS pools and high yield corporate CDOs. In MBIA Corp.'s outstanding insured portfolio, these types of insured exposures have exhibited the highest degree of payment volatility and continue to pose material liquidity risk to MBIA Corp.

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

Of the $7.6 billion, MBIA Corp. has paid $5.5 billion of claims on policies insuring second-lien RMBS securitizations. MBIA Corp. believes these payments were driven by an overwhelming number of ineligible mortgage loans being placed in the securitizations in breach of the representations and warranties of the sellers/servicers. Therefore, payments have been far in excess of the level that might be expected in an economic downturn. As a result of the unprecedented and unexpected mortgage loan defaults driven by placement of ineligible loans in RMBS securitizations, MBIA Corp. could incur payment obligations beyond its current estimate. MBIA Corp. is seeking to enforce its rights to have mortgage sellers/servicers repurchase ineligible loans from securitizations and has recorded a total of $2.5 billion of related recoveries on its U.S. GAAP and statutory balance sheets. These recoveries are being pursued through litigation discussed more fully in “Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies.”

MBIA Corp. believes its current liquidity position is adequate to make expected future payments on its RMBS exposures, but the degree of loss within these transactions has been unprecedented, and continued elevated levels of payments would cause additional stress on its liquidity position.

The references herein to “ineligible” mortgage loans refers to those mortgages that MBIA Corp. believes failed to comply with the representations and warranties made by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations to which those mortgages were sold with respect to such mortgages, including failure to comply with the related underwriting criteria, based on MBIA Corp.’s assessment, which included information provided by third-party review firms, of such mortgages’ compliance with such representations and warranties. MBIA Corp.’s assessment of the ineligibility of individual mortgages could be challenged/disputed by the sellers/servicers of the securitizations in litigation and there is no assurance that MBIA Corp.’s determinations will prevail.

In general, MBIA Corp.’s financial guarantee contracts and CDS contracts cannot be accelerated, thereby mitigating liquidity risk. However, with respect to the insurance of CDS contracts, in certain events, including the insolvency or payment default of the insurer or the issuer of the CDS, the CDS contract may be subject to termination by the counterparty, triggering a claim for the fair value of the contract. Further, in the event of a default in payment of principal, interest or other insured amounts by an insured issuer, MBIA Corp. generally promises to make funds available in the insured amount on the next business day following notification for U.S. transactions and within longer timeframes for international transactions, depending on the terms of the insurance policy. MBIA Corp. provides for this payment, in some cases through a third-party bank, upon receipt of proof of ownership of the obligations due, as well as upon receipt of instruments appointing the insurer as agent for the holders and evidencing the assignment of the rights of the holders with respect to the payments made by the insurer.

Additionally, MBIA Corp. requires cash for the payment of operating expenses, as well as principal and interest related to its surplus notes. MBIA Corp. also provides guarantees to the holders of MBIA Inc.’s asset/liability products debt obligations. If MBIA Inc.’s asset/liability products segment or MBIA Inc. were unable to service the principal and interest payments on its asset/liability debt and investment agreements, the holders of the insured liabilities would make a claim under the MBIA Corp. insurance policies. Finally, in 2008 MBIA Corp. lent $2.0 billion to MBIA Inc.’s asset/liability products segment on a secured basis for the purpose of minimizing the risk that such a claim would be made. The loan matures in the fourth quarter of 2011. During 2010, a total of $625 million was repaid and the amount outstanding was $975 million as of December 31, 2010.

In order to monitor liquidity risk and maintain appropriate liquidity resources for payments associated with MBIA Corp.’s residential mortgage-related exposures, MBIA Corp. employs a stress scenario-based liquidity model using the same “Roll Rate Methodology” as described in “Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves.” Using this methodology, MBIA Corp. estimates the level of payments that would be required to be made under stress-level default assumptions of the underlying collateral taking into account MBIA Corp.’s obligation to cover such defaults under its insurance policies. These estimated payments, together with all other significant operating, financing and investing cash flows are forecasted on a monthly basis for a period covering (i) the next 24-months and (ii) then annually thereafter to the final maturity of the longest dated outstanding insured obligation. The stress-loss scenarios and cash flow forecasts are periodically updated to account for changes in risk factors and to reconcile differences between forecasted and actual payments.

Note 1: Businesses, Developments, Risks and Uncertainties (continued)

MBIA Corp. manages liquidity with the goal of maintaining cash and liquid securities in an amount in excess of all projected stress scenario payment requirements. To the extent MBIA Corp.'s projected liquidity resources fall short of its target liquidity cushions under the stress-loss scenario testing in the future, MBIA Corp. will seek to increase its cash holdings position, by selling or financing assets in its investment portfolio or drawing upon one or more of its contingent sources of liquidity. MBIA Corp.'s contingent liquidity sources may include cash, investments, other assets owned by its various regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, and capital markets access. Access to this contingent liquidity generally involves the transfer and/or sale of such assets and the need for regulatory or third-party approvals prior to their transfer and/or sale are, therefore, contingent on the receipt of such approvals, among other things. There can be no assurance that such approvals will be received.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. As additional information becomes available or actual amounts become determinable, the recorded estimates are revised and reflected in operating results. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts have been reclassified in prior years' consolidated financial statements to the current presentation. This includes the reclassification of gains and losses from sales of investment securities to "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange" from the previously reported line "Net realized gains (losses)" on the consolidated statements of operations. These reclassifications had no impact on total revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities or shareholders' equity for all periods presented.

In addition, MBIA Corp. evaluated all events subsequent to December 31, 2010 through March 1, 2011, the date of issuance of the consolidated financial statements, for inclusion in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial statements and/or accompanying notes.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of MBIA Insurance Corporation, its wholly owned subsidiaries and all other entities in which MBIA Corp. has a controlling financial interest. All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. MBIA Corp. determines whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity by first evaluating whether an entity is a voting interest entity or a VIE.

Voting interest entities are entities in which (i) the total equity investment at risk is sufficient to enable an entity to finance its activities independently and (ii) the equity holders have the obligation to absorb losses, the right to receive residual returns and the right to make decisions about the entity's activities. Voting interest entities are consolidated when MBIA Corp. has a majority voting interest.

VIEs are entities that lack one or more of the characteristics of a voting interest entity. The consolidation of a VIE is required if an entity has a variable interest (such as an equity or debt investment, a beneficial interest, a guarantee, a written put option or a similar obligation) and that variable interest or interests give it a controlling financial interest in the VIE. A controlling financial interest is present when an enterprise has both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (b) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The enterprise with a controlling financial interest, known as the primary beneficiary, is required to consolidate the VIE. MBIA Corp. consolidates all VIEs in which it is the primary beneficiary. Refer to "Note 4: Variable Interest Entities" for additional information.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments

MBIA Corp. classifies its fixed-maturity investments as either available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, or trading. Available-for-sale investments are reported in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred taxes, reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. Bond discounts and premiums are amortized using the effective yield method over the remaining term of the securities. For bonds purchased at a price above par value that also have call features, premiums are amortized to the call date that produces the lowest yield. For mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and ABS, discounts and premiums are adjusted quarterly for the effects of actual and expected prepayments on a retrospective basis. For pre-refunded bonds, the remaining term is determined based on the contractual refunding date. Investment income is recorded as earned. Realized gains or losses on the sale of investments are determined by utilizing the first-in, first-out method to identify the investments sold and are included as a separate component of revenues.

Held-to-maturity investments consist mainly of debt securities and notes receivables for which MBIA Corp. has the ability and intent to hold such investments to maturity. These investments are reported in the consolidated balance sheets at amortized cost. Discounts and premiums are amortized using the effective yield method over the remaining term of the assets. Investment income is recorded as earned.

Short-term investments include all fixed-maturity securities with a remaining effective term to maturity of less than one year, commercial paper and money market securities.

Other investments include MBIA Corp.'s investment in equity securities. MBIA Corp. records unrealized gains and losses on equity investments, net of applicable deferred income taxes, in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity when it does not have a controlling financial interest in or exert significant influence over an entity (generally a voting interest of less than 20%).

Fixed-Maturity Securities Held at Fair Value

Fixed-maturity securities at fair value include all fixed-maturity securities held by MBIA Corp. for which the change in fair value is reflected in earnings. These include securities designated as trading securities as well as those fixed maturity securities for which MBIA Corp. has elected to record at fair value. Investments designated as trading consist primarily of debt securities which are held in portfolios which are actively managed and are subject to frequent buying and selling. Changes in fair value and realized gains and losses from the sale of these securities are reflected in earnings as part of Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for additional disclosures related to securities MBIA Corp. has elected the fair value option.

MBIA Corp. elected, under the fair value option within accounting guidance for financial assets and liabilities, to record certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Specifically, MBIA Inc. has elected to apply the fair value option to all financial assets and liabilities of certain consolidated VIEs on a VIE-by-VIE basis.

Other-Than-Temporary Impairments on Investment Securities

MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations reflects the full impairment (the difference between a security's amortized cost basis and fair value) on debt securities that MBIA Corp. intends to sell or would more likely than not be required to sell before the expected recovery of the amortized cost basis. For available-for-sale and held-to-maturity debt securities that management has no intent to sell and believes that it is more likely than not such securities will not be required to be sold prior to recovery, only the credit loss component of the impairment is recognized in earnings. For available-for-sale securities, the remaining fair value loss is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of applicable deferred income taxes.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

MBIA Corp.'s investment portfolios are reviewed no less than quarterly in order to determine whether a credit loss exists. The majority of MBIA Corp.'s investments are available-for-sale securities, for which an impairment evaluation is subject to, but not limited by, the following criteria:

1) the security's current fair value is less than current amortized cost by a magnitude of 5% or greater, and the fair value has been less than amortized cost for a period of greater than twelve months; or

2) the security's fair value is less than current amortized cost by a magnitude of 20% or greater.

If any of the above criteria are met, further analysis is performed to determine whether a credit loss exists. In assessing whether a decline in value is related to a credit loss, MBIA Corp. considers several factors, including but not limited to (a) the magnitude and duration of the decline, (b) credit indicators and the reasons for the decline, such as general interest rate or credit spread movements, credit rating downgrades, issuer-specific changes in credit spreads, and the financial condition of the issuer, and (c) any guarantees associated with a security such as those provided by investment-grade financial guarantee insurance companies. Credit loss expectations for ABS including CDO are assessed using discounted cash flow modeling. The recoverability of amortized cost for corporate obligations is generally assessed using issuer-specific credit analyses. In general, any change in the amount and/or timing of cash flows received or expected to be received, whether or not such cash flows are contractually defined, is reflected in MBIA Corp.'s cash flow analysis for purposes of assessing an other-than-temporary impairment loss on an impaired security.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and demand deposits with banks with original maturities of less than 90 days.

Secured Loan

The secured loan is accounted for as a collateralized transaction and is recorded at contract value plus accrued interest.

This transaction is entered into with MBIA Investment Management Corp. ("IMC"), a wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA Inc., in connection with IMC's collateralized municipal investment agreement activity. MBIA Corp. minimizes the credit risk that IMC might be unable to fulfill its contractual obligations by monitoring IMC's credit exposure and collateral value and requiring additional collateral to be deposited with MBIA Corp. when deemed necessary.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Deferred acquisition costs include those expenses that relate primarily to, and vary with, the acquisition of new insurance business. MBIA Corp. periodically conducts a study to determine which operating costs have been incurred to acquire new insurance business and qualify for deferral. For business produced directly by MBIA Corp., such costs include compensation of employees involved in underwriting and policy issuance functions, certain rating agency fees, state premium taxes and certain other underwriting expenses, reduced by ceding commission income on premiums ceded to reinsurers. Deferred acquisition costs also generally include ceding commissions paid by MBIA Corp. in connection with assuming business from other financial guarantors. In February 2009, ceding commission income on premiums ceded to National was related to all U.S. public finance exposure, including assumed FGIC business. Such ceding commission exceeded its carrying value of the deferred acquisition costs related to those businesses initially acquired by MBIA Corp., and accordingly, was reflected as deferred revenue. Deferred acquisition costs, net of ceding commissions received, related to non-derivative insured financial guarantee transactions are deferred and amortized over the period in which the related premiums are earned. Acquisition costs related to insured derivative transactions are expensed as incurred.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of land, buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures and computer equipment and software. All property and equipment is recorded at cost and, except for land, is depreciated over the appropriate useful life of the asset using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the useful life of the improvement or the remaining term of the lease, whichever is shorter. The cost and related accumulated depreciation applicable to assets sold or retired are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss on disposition is recognized as a component of “Other net realized gains (losses).” Maintenance and repairs are charged to current earnings as incurred.

Property, leasehold improvements and equipment are tested for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that an asset’s or asset group’s carrying value may not be fully recoverable. An impairment loss, calculated as the difference between the estimated fair value and the carrying value of an asset or asset group, is recognized if the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows relating to the asset or asset group is less than the corresponding carrying value.

The useful lives of each class of assets are as follows:

Buildings and site improvements	2-31 years
Leasehold improvements	2-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10 years
Computer equipment and software	3-10 years

Derivatives

MBIA Corp. has entered into derivative transactions as an additional form of financial guarantee and for purposes of hedging risks associated with existing assets and liabilities. All derivative instruments are recognized at fair value on the balance sheets as either assets or liabilities depending on the rights or obligations under the contract. MBIA Corp. does not designate any derivatives as hedges.

Certain of MBIA Corp.’s financial guarantees that meet the definition of a derivative are subject to a financial guarantee scope exception, as defined by the accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities. This scope exception provides that these financial guarantee contracts are not subject to accounting guidance for derivative instruments and should be accounted for as financial guarantee contracts only if:

- they provide for payments to be made solely to reimburse the guaranteed party for failure of the debtor to satisfy its required payment obligations under a non-derivative contract, either at pre-specified payment dates or accelerated payment dates, as a result of the occurrence of an event of default (as defined in the financial obligation covered by the guarantee contract) or notice of acceleration being made to the debtor by the creditor;
- payment under the financial guarantee contract is made only if the debtor’s obligation to make payments as a result of conditions as described above is past due; and
- the guaranteed party is, as a precondition in the contract (or in the back-to-back arrangement, if applicable) for receiving payment of any claim under the guarantee, exposed to the risk of nonpayment both at inception of the financial guarantee contract and throughout its term either through direct legal ownership of the guaranteed obligation or through a back-to-back arrangement with another party that is required by the back-to-back arrangement to maintain direct ownership of the guaranteed obligation.

Financial guarantee contracts which have any of the following would not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception:

- payments are required based on changes in the creditworthiness of a referenced credit, rather than failure of that debtor to pay when due (i.e., default);
- the “guaranteed party” is not actually exposed to loss (that is, it neither owns the referenced asset nor is itself a guarantor of that asset) throughout the term of the contract; or

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

- the compensation to be paid under the contract could exceed the amount of loss actually incurred by the guaranteed party.

Approximately 48% of MBIA Corp.'s financial guarantee contracts qualify for the scope exception defined above and, therefore, are accounted for as financial guarantee insurance contracts. The remaining contracts do not meet the scope exception, primarily because the guaranteed party is not exposed to the risk of nonpayment both at inception of the financial guarantee contract and throughout its term. These contracts are accounted for as derivatives and reported on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets as either assets or liabilities, depending on the rights or obligations under the contract, at fair value. MBIA Corp. refers to these contracts as insured CDS contracts. Insured CDS contracts are not designated as hedges and changes in the fair value are reflected in the consolidated statements of operations as unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives.

Refer to "Note 10: Derivative Instruments" for a further discussion of MBIA Corp.'s use of derivatives and their impact on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial statements and "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for derivative valuation techniques and fair value disclosures.

Fair Value Measurements – Definition and Hierarchy

In determining fair value, MBIA Corp. uses various valuation approaches, including both market and income approaches. The accounting guidance for fair value measurement establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available and reliable. Observable inputs are those MBIA Corp. believes that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data. Unobservable inputs are those that reflect MBIA Corp.'s beliefs about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the observability and reliability of inputs as follows:

- Level 1—Valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that MBIA Corp. has the ability to access. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these products does not entail any degree of judgment. Assets utilizing Level 1 inputs generally include U.S. Treasuries, foreign government bonds, money market securities, and certain corporate obligations that are highly liquid and actively traded.
- Level 2—Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 assets include debt securities with quoted prices that are traded less frequently than exchange-traded instruments, securities which are priced using observable inputs and derivative contracts whose values are determined using a pricing model with inputs that are observable in the market or can be derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 2 inputs include U.S. government and agency MBS, most over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives, corporate and municipal bonds and certain other MBSs or ABSs.
- Level 3—Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the overall fair value measurement. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques, as well as instruments for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 3 inputs include certain MBS, ABS and CDO securities where observable pricing information was not able to be obtained for a significant portion of the underlying assets, complex OTC derivatives (including certain foreign currency options, long-dated options and swaps and certain credit derivatives) and insured derivatives that require significant management judgment and estimation in the valuation.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The level of activity in a market contributes to the determination of whether an input is observable. An active market is one in which transactions for an asset or liability occurs with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. In determining whether a market is active or inactive, MBIA Corp. considers the following traits to be indicative of an active market:

- transactions are frequent and observable;
- prices in the market are current;
- price quotes among dealers do not vary significantly over time; and
- sufficient information relevant to valuation is publicly available.

The availability of observable inputs can vary from product to product and period to period and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including, for example, the type of product, whether the product is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by MBIA Corp. in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, MBIA Corp.'s own assumptions are set to reflect those that it believes market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. MBIA Corp. uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many instruments. This condition could cause an instrument to be reclassified from Level 1 to Level 2 or Level 2 to Level 3. MBIA Corp. has also taken into account its own nonperformance risk and that of its counterparties when measuring fair value.

Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for additional fair value disclosures.

Loss and Loss Adjustment Expenses

MBIA Corp. recognizes claim liabilities (loss reserves) on a contract-by-contract basis when probability-weighted scenario analyses result in present value of expected net cash outflows to be paid under the contract discounted using a risk-free rate as of the measurement date exceeding the unearned premium revenue. A claim liability is subsequently reassessed each reporting period for expected increases or decreases due to changes in the likelihood of default and potential recoveries. Subsequent changes to the measurement of the claim liability are recognized as claim expense (income) in the period of change. Measurement and recognition of claim liability is reported gross of any reinsurance. MBIA Corp. estimates the likelihood of possible claims payments and possible recoveries using probability-weighted expected cash flows based on information available as of the measurement date, including market information. Accretion of the discount on a claim liability is included in claim expense.

MBIA Corp. recognizes potential recoveries on paid claims based on probability-weighted net cash inflows present valued at applicable risk free rates as of the measurement date. Such amounts are reported within "Insurance loss recoverable" on its consolidated balance sheets. To the extent MBIA Corp. had recorded potential recoveries in its claim liability previous to a claim payment, such recoveries are reclassified to "Insurance loss recoverable" upon payment of the related claim and remeasured each reporting period.

MBIA Corp.'s claim liability, insurance loss recoverable, and accruals for loss adjustment expenses ("LAE") incurred are disclosed in "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves."

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial Guarantee Insurance Premiums

Unearned Premium Revenue and Receivable for Future Premiums

MBIA Corp. recognizes a liability for unearned premium revenue at the inception of financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts on a contract-by-contract basis. Unearned premium revenue recognized at inception of a contract is measured at the present value of the premium due. For most financial guarantee insurance contracts, MBIA Corp. receives the entire premium due at the inception of the contract, and recognizes unearned premium revenue liability at that time. For certain other financial guarantee contracts, MBIA Corp. receives premiums in installments over the term of the contract. Unearned premium revenue and a receivable for future premiums is recognized at the inception of an installment contract, and measured at the present value of premiums expected to be collected over the contract period or expected period using a risk-free discount rate. The expected period is used in the present value determination of unearned premium revenue and receivable for future premiums for contracts where (a) the insured obligation is contractually prepayable, (b) prepayments are probable, (c) the amount and timing of prepayments are reasonably estimable, and (d) a homogenous pool of assets is the underlying collateral for the insured obligation. MBIA Corp. has determined that substantially all of its installment contracts meet the conditions required to be treated as expected period contracts. The receivable for future premiums is reduced as installment premiums are collected. MBIA Corp. reports the accretion of the discount on installment premiums receivable as premium revenue and discloses the amount recognized in “Note 5: Insurance Premiums.” MBIA Corp. assesses the receivable for future premiums for collectability each reporting period, adjusts the receivable for uncollectible amounts and recognizes any write-off as operating expense and discloses the amount recognized in “Note 5: Insurance Premiums.” As premium revenue is recognized, the unearned premium revenue liability is reduced.

Premium Revenue Recognition

MBIA Corp. recognizes and measures premium revenue over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Premium revenue is measured by applying a constant rate to the insured principal amount outstanding in a given period to recognize a proportionate share of the premium received or expected to be received on a financial guarantee insurance contract. A constant rate for each respective financial guarantee insurance contract is calculated as the ratio of (a) the present value of premium received or expected to be received over the period of the contract to (b) the sum of all insured principal amounts outstanding during each period over the term of the contract.

An issuer of an insured financial obligation may retire the obligation prior to its scheduled maturity through legal defeasance in satisfaction of the obligation according to its indenture, which results in MBIA Corp.’s obligation being extinguished under the financial guarantee contract. MBIA Corp. recognizes any remaining unearned premium revenue on the insured obligation as premium revenue in the period the contract is extinguished to the extent the unearned premium revenue has been collected.

Non-refundable commitment fees are considered insurance premiums and are initially recorded under unearned premium revenue in the consolidated balance sheets when received. Once the related financial guarantee insurance policy is issued, the commitment fees are recognized as premium written and earned using the constant rate method. If the commitment agreement expires before the related financial guarantee is issued, the non-refundable commitment fee is immediately recognized as premium written and earned at that time.

Fee and Reimbursement Revenue Recognition

MBIA Corp. collects insurance related fees for services performed in connection with certain transactions. In addition, MBIA Corp. may be entitled to reimbursement of third-party insurance expenses that it incurs in connection with certain transactions. Depending upon the type of fee received and whether it is related to an insurance policy, the fee is either earned when it is received or deferred and earned over the life of the related transaction. Work, waiver and consent, termination, administrative and management fees are earned when the related services are completed and the fee is received. Structuring fees are earned on a straight-line basis over the life of the related insurance policy. Amounts received from reinsurers in excess of those which are contractually due to MBIA Corp. upon the termination of reinsurance agreements are recorded as fees and earned when received.

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock-Based Compensation

MBIA Corp. participates in MBIA Inc.'s long-term incentive plans. MBIA Inc. follows the fair value recognition provisions of the accounting guidance for share-based payment. Under the modified prospective transition method selected by MBIA Corp. under the accounting guidance for stock-based compensation, all equity-based awards granted to employees and existing awards modified on or after January 1, 2003 are accounted for at fair value with compensation expense recorded in net income (loss). Refer to "Note 16: Employee Benefits" for a further discussion regarding the methodology utilized in recognizing employee stock compensation expense.

Foreign Currency Translation

Financial statement assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars generally using rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Operating results are translated at average rates of exchange prevailing during the year. Unrealized gains or losses, net of deferred taxes, resulting from translation of the financial statements of a non-U.S. operation, when the functional currency is other than U.S. dollars, are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in shareholders' equity. Foreign currency remeasurement gains and losses resulting from transactions in non-functional currencies are recorded in current earnings. Exchange gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are recorded in current earnings.

Income Taxes

MBIA Corp. is included in the consolidated tax return of MBIA Inc. The tax provision for MBIA Corp. for financial reporting purposes is determined on a stand-alone basis. MBIA Corp. files its U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return as a member of the MBIA Inc. consolidated group and participates in the MBIA Tax Sharing Agreement under which MBIA Corp. is allocated its share of consolidated tax liability or tax benefit as determined under the tax sharing agreement.

Deferred income taxes are recorded with respect to loss carryforwards and temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial statements that will result in deductible or taxable amounts in future years when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Such temporary differences relate principally to premium revenue recognition, deferred acquisition costs, unrealized appreciation or depreciation of investments and derivatives, invested asset impairments and cancellation of indebtedness income. Valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that more likely than not will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effect of changes in tax laws and rates in the period in which changes are approved by the relevant authority.

Refer to "Note 12: Income Taxes" for additional information about MBIA Corp.'s income taxes.

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and Allowance for Credit Losses (Accounting Standards Update 2010-20)

In July 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2010-20, "Receivables (Topic 310)—Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses." ASU 2010-20 provides amended disclosure requirements related to certain financing receivables and related allowance for credit losses. The disclosure provisions are effective for MBIA Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2010. These amended principles are related only to disclosures, and do not affect MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets, results of operations or cash flows. MBIA Corp. accounts for its insurance premiums receivable in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 944, "Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts." Refer to "Note 5: Insurance Premiums" for disclosures related to MBIA Corp.'s receivable for insurance premiums.

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives (ASU 2010-11)

In March 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-11, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)—Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives," to clarify that embedded credit derivatives created by the subordination of one financial instrument to another qualifies for the scope exception and should not be subject to potential bifurcation and separate accounting. Other embedded credit derivative features are considered embedded derivatives and subject to potential bifurcation, provided that the contract is not a derivative in its entirety. MBIA Corp. adopted this standard in the third quarter of 2010. The adoption of this standard did not have a material effect on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets, results of operations, or cash flows.

Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements (ASU 2010-06)

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820)—Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements," to require additional disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2 and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements. The standard also clarifies existing disclosures about the level of disaggregation, valuation techniques and inputs to fair value measurements. MBIA Corp. adopted this standard as of the first quarter of 2010 except for the requirement to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales issuances and settlements on a gross basis, which will be effective for MBIA Corp. as of the first quarter of 2011. As this standard only affects disclosures related to fair value, the adoption of this standard did not affect MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets, results of operations, or cash flows. Refer to "Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments" for these disclosures.

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (ASU 2009-17)

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-17, "Consolidations (Topic 810)—Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities," to require the holder of a variable interest(s) in a VIE to determine whether it holds a controlling financial interest in a VIE. A holder of a variable interest (or combination of variable interests) that has a controlling financial interest in a VIE is considered the primary beneficiary and is required to consolidate the VIE. The accounting guidance deems controlling financial interest as both (a) the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance and (b) the obligation to absorb losses or the rights to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. This accounting guidance eliminates the more quantitative approach for determining the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The accounting guidance requires an ongoing reassessment of whether a holder of a variable interest is the primary beneficiary of a VIE. MBIA Corp. adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2010. Refer to "Note 4: Variable Interest Entities" for additional information.

Upon the adoption of the accounting guidance, MBIA Corp. recognized a cumulative transition adjustment of $186 million, net of tax, as a decrease to its beginning retained earnings balance as of January 1, 2010 as a result of consolidated VIEs. The cumulative transition adjustment represents the recognized changes in assets and liabilities resulting from the adoption, including the impact of the fair value option election for certain of the financial assets and liabilities, offset in part by the elimination of intercompany balances with the consolidated VIEs. MBIA Corp. also recognized a cumulative transition adjustment of $3 million, net of tax, as a decrease to its beginning retained earnings balance as of January 1, 2010, related to the deconsolidation of VIEs as a result of the implementation of this accounting guidance. This adjustment was the result of the deconsolidation of the assets and liabilities of previously consolidated VIEs, offset in part by the recognition of financial interests in these deconsolidated VIEs which were previously eliminated in consolidation.

The adjustments to retained earnings were offset by a reduction of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of deferred taxes of $217 million. This reduction was a result of reclassifying assets of VIEs, which MBIA Corp. had consolidated prior to ASU 2009-17, for which the fair value election was made for the assets of these VIEs, deconsolidation of assets of VIEs that were previously consolidated and the elimination of MBIA Corp.'s investments in newly consolidated VIEs. Prior to January 1, 2010, the assets of these VIEs and MBIA Corp.'s investment in these VIEs were carried as available-for-sale with unrealized gains and losses reflected in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

The following table summarizes the adjustments made to MBIA Corp.'s consolidated assets, liabilities and equity by transition method of consolidation as of January 1, 2010:

	Increase/(Decrease)			
In millions	Fair Value Option	Unpaid Principal Balance	Deconsolidated VIEs	Total
Assets:				
Total investments	$ (444)	$ (1,100)	$ (172)	$(1,716)
Accrued investment income	(3)	(1)	—	(4)
Premiums receivable	(23)	(127)	—	(150)
Deferred acquisition costs	(7)	—	—	(7)
Insurance loss recoverable	(594)	—	—	(594)
Current income taxes	45	12	2	59
Deferred income taxes, net	(482)	—	—	(482)
Assets of consolidated VIEs:				
Cash	320	—	—	320
Investments held-to-maturity	—	2,840	—	2,840
Fixed-maturity securities at fair value	5,380	—	—	5,380
Loans receivable at fair value	2,002	—	—	2,002
Loan repurchase commitments	436	—	—	436
Derivative assets	63	—	—	63
Other assets	2	1	—	3
Total assets	6,695	1,625	(170)	8,150
Liabilities:				
Unearned premium revenue	(46)	(92)	—	(138)
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	(364)	—	—	(364)
Payable for investments purchased	(1)	—	—	(1)
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:				
Variable interest entity notes	6,372	1,740	(252)	7,860
Derivative liabilities	764	—	—	764
Other liabilities	1	—	—	1
Total liabilities	6,726	1,648	(252)	8,122
Shareholders' equity:				
Retained earnings	(163)	(23)	(3)	(189)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	132	—	85	217
Total shareholders' equity	$ (31)	$ (23)	$ 82	$ 28

In connection with the adoption of the amended accounting guidance, MBIA Corp. elected the fair value option for eligible financial assets and financial liabilities for most, but not all, of the consolidated VIEs. MBIA Corp. elected the fair value option for certain VIEs designed as RMBS securitizations, multi-sector CDOs, CMBS pools and CRE CDOs. Financial assets and financial liabilities of consolidated VIEs designed as life insurance securitizations collateralized by surplus notes issued by life insurance companies that can only be used to settle obligations of the respective VIEs were measured at the unpaid principal balance as of January 1, 2010. The financial assets of such VIEs are classified as investments held-to-maturity on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets. MBIA Corp. elected the fair value option for the consolidated VIEs designed as RMBS securitizations, multi-sector CDOs, CMBS pools and CRE CDOs because fair value was considered a more appropriate measurement model for the financial assets and financial liabilities to represent the economic performance and business activity of the respective VIEs. MBIA Corp. did not elect the fair value option for consolidated VIEs designed as life insurance securitizations because a held-to-maturity classification for the financial assets held by the consolidated VIEs was considered a more appropriate measurement model to represent the economic performance and business activity of the respective VIEs.

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Transfers of Financial Assets (ASU 2009-16)

In December 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-16, "Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860)—Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets," to remove the concept of a qualified special purpose entity ("SPE"). The accounting guidance also clarifies whether a transferor has surrendered control over transferred financial assets and meets the conditions to derecognize transferred financial assets or a portion of an entire financial asset that meets the definition of a participating interest. The accounting guidance requires enhanced disclosures about transfers of financial assets and a transferor's continuing involvement with transferred financial assets. MBIA Corp. adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2010. The effects of adoption of this standard are included in the transition adjustment for the adoption of ASU 2009-17.

Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (ASC 320)

In April 2009, the FASB issued amended accounting guidance related to the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. These amended principles prescribe that only the portion of an other-than-temporary impairment on a debt security related to credit loss is recognized in current period earnings, with the remainder recognized in other comprehensive income, if the holder does not intend to sell the security and it is more likely than not that the holder will not be required to sell the security prior to recovery. Previously, the entire other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in current period earnings. MBIA Corp. adopted this standard as of the second quarter of 2009. There was no cumulative-effect adjustment for the adoption of this standard as there were no previously impaired securities which were determined to have portions which would ultimately be recovered. Refer to "Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses" for further information on MBIA Corp.'s investment securities and other-than-temporary impairments.

Financial Guarantee Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts (ASC 944-20)

In May 2008, the FASB issued accounting guidance for financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts effective prospectively as of January 1, 2009. This accounting guidance amends accounting and reporting by insurance enterprises to clarify how existing guidance applies to financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts. The accounting guidance amends the recognition and measurement of premium revenue and claim liabilities, and expands disclosure requirements. Recognition and measurement of unearned premium revenue and receivable for future premiums are also amended. The accounting guidance does not apply to financial guarantee insurance contracts that are derivative instruments included within the scope of derivatives and hedging (ASC 815-15). Refer to "Note 5: Insurance Premiums" for disclosures related to premiums and "Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves" for disclosures related to loss reserves.

Upon the adoption and implementation of the accounting guidance for financial guarantee insurance and reinsurance contracts, MBIA Corp. recognized a cumulative transition adjustment of $55 million net of tax, $83 million pre-tax, as an increase to its beginning retained earnings balance as of January 1, 2009. The cumulative transition adjustment represents the recognized changes in assets and liabilities resulting from the adoption. The following table summarizes the adjustments made to MBIA Corp.'s assets and liabilities as of January 1, 2009 on a pre-tax basis:

In thousands	Increase / (Decrease)
Assets:	
Deferred acquisition costs	$ 8,731
Prepaid reinsurance premiums	313,660
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	4,563
Premiums receivable	2,287,451
Deferred income taxes, net	(27,170)
Liabilities:	
Unearned premium revenue	$2,381,487
Loss and LAE reserves	(174,220)
Reinsurance premiums payable	324,262

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

Recent Accounting Developments

Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts (ASU 2010-26)

In October 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-26, "Financial Services – Insurance (Topic 944)—Accounting for Costs Associated with Acquiring or Renewing Insurance Contracts." This amendment specifies which costs incurred in the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts should be capitalized. The new guidance is effective for MBIA Corp. beginning January 1, 2012 with early adoption as of January 1, 2011 permitted. MBIA Corp. did not early adopt the guidance as of January 1, 2011 and is currently evaluating the potential impact of adopting this guidance as of January 1, 2012.

Note 4: Variable Interest Entities

MBIA Corp. provides credit enhancement services to issuers of obligations that may involve issuer-sponsored SPEs. An SPE may be considered a VIE to the extent the SPE's total equity at risk is not sufficient to permit the SPE to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or if its equity investors lack any one of the following characteristics (i) the power to direct the activities of the SPE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, or (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity or the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity. A holder of a variable interest or interests in a VIE is required to assess whether it has a controlling financial interest, and thus is required to consolidate the entity as primary beneficiary. An assessment of a controlling financial interest identifies the primary beneficiary as the variable interest holder that has both of the following characteristics (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the VIE. An ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest is required to be performed based on any substantive changes in facts and circumstances involving the VIE and its variable interests.

MBIA Corp. evaluates issuer-sponsored SPEs initially to determine if an entity is a VIE, and is required to reconsider its initial determination if certain events occur. For all entities determined to be VIEs, MBIA Corp. performs an ongoing reassessment to determine whether its guarantee to provide credit protection on obligations issued by VIEs provides MBIA Corp. with a controlling financial interest. Based on its ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest, MBIA Corp. determines whether a VIE is required to be consolidated or deconsolidated.

MBIA Corp. makes its determination for consolidation based on a qualitative assessment of the purpose and design of a VIE, the terms and characteristics of variable interests of an entity, and the risks a VIE is designed to create and pass through to holders of variable interests. MBIA Corp. generally provides credit protection on obligations issued by VIEs, and holds certain contractual rights according to the purpose and design of a VIE. MBIA Corp. may have the ability to direct certain activities of a VIE depending on facts and circumstances, including the occurrence of certain contingent events, and these activities may be considered the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance. MBIA Corp. generally considers its guarantee of principal and interest payments of insured obligations, given nonperformance by a VIE, to be an obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. At the time MBIA Corp. determines it has the ability to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the economic performance of the entity based on facts and circumstances, MBIA Corp. is deemed to have a controlling financial interest in the VIE and is required to consolidate the entity as primary beneficiary. MBIA Corp. performs an ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest that may result in consolidation or deconsolidation of any VIE. Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" for information on the FASB amendment to consolidation of VIEs.

Note 4: Variable Interest Entities (continued)

Nonconsolidated VIEs

The following tables present the total assets of nonconsolidated VIEs in which MBIA Corp. holds a variable interest as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The following tables present MBIA Corp.'s maximum exposure to loss for nonconsolidated VIEs as well as the value of the assets and liabilities MBIA Corp. has recorded for its interest in these VIEs as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. MBIA Corp. has aggregated nonconsolidated VIEs based on the underlying credit exposure of the insured obligation. The nature of MBIA Corp.'s variable interests in nonconsolidated VIEs is related to financial guarantees and insured CDSs and any investments in obligations issued by nonconsolidated VIEs.

The following table presents information related to nonconsolidated VIEs as of December 31, 2010:

	December 31, 2010							
			Carrying Value of Assets			Carrying Value of Liabilities		
In millions	VIE Assets	Maximum Exposure to Loss	Investments (1)	Premiums Receivable (2)	Insurance Loss Recoverable (3)	Unearned Premium Revenue (4)	Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (5)	Derivative Liabilities (6)
Insurance:								
Global structured finance:								
Collateralized debt obligations	$ 30,628	$ 18,068	$ 126	$ 78	$ —	$ 68	$ —	$ 360
Mortgage-backed residential	56,828	18,494	71	95	2,270	93	598	3
Mortgage-backed commercial	5,547	3,138	—	2	—	2	—	—
Consumer asset-backed	11,709	6,780	19	30	—	29	—	—
Corporate asset-backed	42,380	22,468	246	325	5	340	—	—
Total global structured finance	$147,092	$ 68,948	$ 462	$ 530	$ 2,275	$ 532	$ 598	$ 363
Global public finance	42,370	21,201	—	225	—	280	—	—
Total insurance	$189,462	$ 90,149	$ 462	$ 755	$ 2,275	$ 812	$ 598	$ 363

(1)—Reported within "Investments" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(2)—Reported within "Premiums receivable" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(3)—Reported within "Insurance loss recoverable" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(4)—Reported within "Unearned premium revenue" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(5)—Reported within "Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(6)—Reported within "Derivative liabilities" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents information related to nonconsolidated VIEs as of December 31, 2009:

	December 31, 2009							
			Carrying Value of Assets			Carrying Value of Liabilities		
In millions	VIE Assets	Maximum Exposure to Loss	Investments (1)	Premiums Receivable (2)	Insurance Loss Recoverable (3)	Unearned Premium Revenue (4)	Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (5)	Derivative Liabilities (6)
Insurance:								
Global structured finance:								
Collateralized debt obligations	$ 56,175	$ 48,399	$ 141	$ 100	$ —	$ 90	$ 148	$ 1,581
Mortgage-backed residential	74,520	26,518	190	137	2,258	137	1,141	3
Mortgage-backed commercial	6,244	3,403	—	3	—	3	—	1
Consumer asset-backed	16,186	9,568	15	47	—	44	20	—
Corporate asset-backed	55,012	30,760	275	538	5	543	—	3
Total global structured finance	$208,137	$ 118,648	$ 621	$ 825	$ 2,263	$ 817	$ 1,309	$ 1,588
Global public finance	41,387	19,263	—	190	—	264	—	—
Total insurance	$249,524	$ 137,911	$ 621	$ 1,015	$ 2,263	$ 1,081	$ 1,309	$ 1,588

(1)—Reported within "Investments" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(2)—Reported within "Premiums receivable" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(3)—Reported within "Insurance loss recoverable" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(4)—Reported within "Unearned premium revenue" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(5)—Reported within "Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.
(6)—Reported within "Derivative liabilities" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.

Note 4: Variable Interest Entities (continued)

The maximum exposure to losses as a result of MBIA Corp.'s variable interest in the VIE is represented by insurance in force. Insurance in force is the maximum future payments of principal and interest, net of cessions to reinsurers, which may be required under commitments to make payments on insured obligations issued by nonconsolidated VIEs, assuming a full credit event occurs. The maximum exposure to loss presented in the preceding tables is included in, and not incremental to, the insurance in force presented in "Note 13: Insurance in Force."

Consolidated VIEs

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of consolidated VIEs were $12.6 billion and $11.6 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2010 and were $2.2 billion and $1.8 billion, respectively, as of December 31, 2009. The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are presented separately in "Assets of consolidated variable interest entities" and "Liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities." Additional VIEs are consolidated or deconsolidated based on an ongoing reassessment of controlling financial interest, when events occur or circumstances arise, and whether the ability to exercise rights that constitute power to direct activities of any VIEs are present according to the design and characteristics of these entities. During the year ended December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. recognized a $76 million pre-tax loss on initial consolidation of additional VIEs, and recognized no impact to earnings upon the deconsolidation of VIEs during the period.

Holders of insured obligations of issuer-sponsored VIEs related to MBIA Corp. do not have recourse to the general assets of MBIA Corp. In the event of nonpayment of an insured obligation issued by a consolidated VIE, MBIA Corp. is obligated to pay principal and interest, when due, on the respective insured obligation only. MBIA Corp.'s exposure to consolidated VIEs is limited to the credit protection provided on insured obligations and any additional variable interests held by MBIA Corp.

Note 5: Insurance Premiums

MBIA Corp. recognizes and measures premiums related to financial guarantee (non-derivative) insurance and reinsurance contracts in accordance with the accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, MBIA Corp. reported premiums receivable of $1.6 billion and $2.0 billion, respectively, primarily related to installment policies for which premiums will be collected over the estimated term of the contracts. Premiums receivable for an installment policy is initially measured at the present value of premiums expected to be collected over the expected period or contract period of the policy using a risk-free discount rate. Premiums receivable for policies that use the expected period of risk due to expected prepayments are adjusted in subsequent measurement periods when prepayment assumptions change using the risk-free discount rate as of the remeasurement date. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average risk-free rate used to discount future installment premiums was 3.1% and 3.0%, respectively, and the weighted average expected collection term of the premiums receivable was 9.16 years and 9.13 years, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the accretion of the premiums receivable was $48 million and $56 million, respectively, and is reported in "Scheduled premiums earned" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations.

MBIA Corp. evaluates whether any premiums receivable are uncollectible at each balance sheet date. If MBIA Corp. determines that premiums are uncollectible, it records a write-off of such amounts in current earnings. The majority of MBIA Corp.'s premiums receivable consists of the present values of future installment premiums that are not yet billed or due. Given that premiums due to MBIA Corp. typically have priority over most other payment obligations, MBIA Corp. determined that the amount of uncollectible premiums as of December 31, 2010 was insignificant.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, MBIA Corp. reported reinsurance premiums payable of $390 million and $584 million, respectively which represents the portion of MBIA Corp.'s premiums receivable that is due to reinsurers. The reinsurance premiums payable is accreted and paid to reinsurers as premiums due to MBIA Corp. are accreted and collected.

Note 5: Insurance Premiums (continued)

The following tables present a roll forward of MBIA Corp.'s premiums receivable for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

In millions				Adjustments				
Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2009	Accounting Transition Adjustment (1)	Premium Payments Received	Premiums from New Business Written	Changes in Expected Term of Policies	Accretion of Premiums Receivable Discount	Other (2)	Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2010	Reinsurance Premiums Payable as of December 31, 2010
$ 2,021	$ (150)	$ (253)	$ 12	$ (42)	$ 48	$(47)	$ 1,589	$ 390

(1)—Reflects the adoption on January 1, 2010 of the amended accounting guidance for the consolidation of VIEs.
(2)—Primarily consists of unrealized gains (losses) due to foreign currency exchange rates.

In millions				Adjustments				
Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2008	Accounting Transition Adjustment (1)	Premium Payments Received	Premiums from New Business Written	Changes in Expected Term of Policies	Accretion of Premiums Receivable Discount	Other (2)	Premiums Receivable as of December 31, 2009	Reinsurance Premiums Payable as of December 31, 2009
$ 8	$ 2,288	$ (291)	$ —	$ (98)	$ 56	$ 58	$ 2,021	$ 584

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for the financial guarantee insurance contracts.
(2)—Primarily consists of unrealized gains (losses) due to foreign currency exchange rates.

The following table presents the undiscounted future amount of premiums expected to be collected and the period in which those collections are expected to occur:

In millions	Expected Collection of Premiums
Three months ended:	
March 31, 2011	$ 47
June 30, 2011	65
September 30, 2011	46
December 31, 2011	56
Twelve months ended:	
December 31, 2012	189
December 31, 2013	159
December 31, 2014	139
December 31, 2015	129
Five years ended:	
December 31, 2020	496
December 31, 2025	317
December 31, 2030 and thereafter	406
Total	$ 2,049

Note 5: Insurance Premiums (continued)

The following table presents the expected unearned premium revenue balance and future expected premiums earnings as of and for the periods presented:

In millions	Unearned Premium Revenue	Expected Future Premium Earnings: Upfront	Expected Future Premium Earnings: Installments	Accretion	Total Expected Future Premium Earnings
December 31, 2010	$ 3,470				
Three months ended:					
March 31, 2011	3,376	$ 45	$ 49	$ 11	$ 105
June 30, 2011	3,284	45	47	11	103
September 30, 2011	3,195	43	46	11	100
December 31, 2011	3,108	43	44	11	98
Twelve months ended:					
December 31, 2012	2,786	163	159	41	363
December 31, 2013	2,502	152	132	38	322
December 31, 2014	2,245	141	116	35	292
December 31, 2015	2,008	130	107	32	269
Five years ended:					
December 31, 2020	1,104	502	402	122	1,026
December 31, 2025	557	302	245	74	621
December 31, 2030 and thereafter	—	281	276	75	632
Total		$1,847	$ 1,623	$ 461	$ 3,931

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves

Loss and LAE Process

MBIA Corp.'s Insured Portfolio Management Division ("IPM") monitors MBIA Corp.'s outstanding insured obligations with the objective of minimizing losses. IPM meets this objective by identifying issuers that, because of deterioration in credit quality or changes in the economic, regulatory or political environment, are at a heightened risk of defaulting on debt service of obligations insured by MBIA Corp. In such cases, IPM works with the issuer, trustee, bond counsel, servicer, underwriter and other interested parties in an attempt to alleviate or remedy the problem and avoid defaults on debt service payments. Once an obligation is insured, MBIA Corp. typically requires the issuer, servicer (if applicable) and the trustee to furnish periodic financial and asset-related information, including audited financial statements, to IPM for review. IPM also monitors publicly available information related to insured obligations. Potential problems uncovered through this review, such as poor financial results, low fund balances, covenant or trigger violations and trustee or servicer problems, or other events that could have an adverse impact on the insured obligation, could result in an immediate surveillance review and an evaluation of possible remedial actions. IPM also monitors and evaluates the impact on issuers of general economic conditions, current and proposed legislation and regulations, as well as state and municipal finances and budget developments.

Insured obligations are monitored periodically. The frequency and extent of such monitoring is based on the criteria and categories described below. Insured obligations that are judged to merit more frequent and extensive monitoring or remediation activities due to a deterioration in the underlying credit quality of the insured obligation or the occurrence of adverse events related to the underlying credit of the issuer are assigned to a surveillance category ("Caution List—Low," "Caution List—Medium," "Caution List—High," or "Classified List") depending on the extent of credit deterioration or the nature of the adverse events. IPM monitors insured obligations assigned to a surveillance category more frequently and, if needed, develops a remediation plan to address any credit deterioration.

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

MBIA Corp. does not establish any case basis reserves for insured obligations that are assigned to "Caution List—Low," "Caution List—Medium," or "Caution List—High." In the event MBIA Corp. expects to pay a claim with respect to an insured transaction, it places the insured transaction on its "Classified List" and establishes a case basis reserve. The following provides a description of each surveillance category:

" Caution List—Low "—Includes issuers where debt service protection is adequate under current and anticipated circumstances. However, debt service protection and other measures of credit support and stability may have declined since the transaction was underwritten and the issuer is less able to withstand further adverse events. Transactions in this category generally require more frequent monitoring than transactions that do not appear within a surveillance category. IPM subjects issuers in this category to heightened scrutiny.

"Caution List—Medium" —Includes issuers where debt service protection is adequate under current and anticipated circumstances, although adverse trends have developed and are more pronounced than for "Caution List—Low." Issuers in this category may have breached one or more covenants or triggers. These issuers are more closely monitored by IPM but generally take remedial action on their own.

"Caution List—High" —Includes issuers where more proactive remedial action is needed but where no defaults on debt service payments are expected. Issuers in this category exhibit more significant weaknesses, such as low debt service coverage, reduced or insufficient collateral protection or inadequate liquidity, which could lead to debt service defaults in the future. Issuers in this category have breached one or more covenants or triggers and have not taken conclusive remedial action. Therefore, IPM adopts a remediation plan and takes more proactive remedial actions.

"Classified List" —Includes all insured obligations where MBIA Corp. has paid a claim or where a claim payment is expected. It also includes insured obligations where a significant LAE payment has been made, or is expected to be made, to mitigate a claim payment. This may include property improvements, bond purchases and commutation payments. Generally, IPM is actively remediating these credits where possible, including restructurings through legal proceedings, usually with the assistance of specialist counsel and advisors.

In establishing case basis loss reserves, MBIA Corp. calculates the present value of probability-weighted estimated loss payments, net of estimated recoveries, using a discount rate equal to the risk-free rate applicable to the currency and the weighted average remaining life of the insurance contract as required by accounting principles for financial guarantee contracts. Yields on U.S. Treasury offerings are used to discount loss reserves denominated in U.S. dollars, which represent the majority of the loss reserves. Similarly, yields on foreign government offerings are used to discount loss reserves denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. If MBIA Corp. were to apply different discount rates, its case basis reserves may have been higher or lower than those established as of December 31, 2010. For example, a higher discount rate applied to expected future payments would have decreased the amount of a case basis reserve established by MBIA Corp. and a lower rate would have increased the amount of a reserve established by MBIA Corp. Similarly, a higher discount rate applied to potential future recoveries would have decreased the amount of a loss recoverable established by MBIA Corp. and a lower rate would have increased the amount of a loss recoverable established by MBIA Corp.

As of December 31, 2010, the majority of MBIA Corp.'s case basis reserves and insurance loss recoveries were related to insured RMBS transactions, which are discussed below. MBIA Corp.'s case basis reserves do not include estimated losses on policies insuring credit derivatives. Policies insuring credit derivative contracts are accounted for as derivatives and carried at fair value. Fair value is calculated using a price that would be paid to transfer the contract in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As such, the fair value of MBIA Corp.'s insured credit derivatives considers the price a hypothetical third-party market participant would require to assume the contract and, in general, not the price at which MBIA Corp. may settle the contract, either through litigation or other negotiations with counterparties of its contracts.

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

RMBS Case Basis Reserves and Recoveries

RMBS Reserves

MBIA Corp.'s RMBS case basis reserves as of December 31, 2010, which relate to RMBS backed by home equity lines of credit ("HELOCs") and closed-end second mortgages ("CES"), were determined through a process called the "Roll Rate Methodology." The Roll Rate Methodology is a multi-step process using a database of loan level information, a proprietary internal cash flow model and a commercially available model to estimate expected ultimate cumulative losses on insured bonds. The loss reserve estimates are based on a probability-weighted average of three scenarios of loan losses (base case, stress case and an additional stress case). In calculating ultimate cumulative losses, MBIA Corp. estimates the amount of loans that are expected to be "charged-off" (deemed uncollectible by servicers of the transactions) in the future. MBIA Corp. assumes that such charged-off loans have zero recovery values.

"Roll Rate" is defined as the probability that current loans become delinquent and that loans in the delinquent pipeline are charged-off. Generally, Roll Rates are calculated for the previous three months and averaged. MBIA Corp. assumes that the Roll Rate for 90+ day delinquent loans is 100% except for loans within the additional stress case scenario, where MBIA Corp. assumes a Roll Rate that is calculated using the actual observed average Roll Rate for 90+ day delinquent loans during the past twelve months. As of December 31, 2010, that Roll Rate used in MBIA Corp.'s additional stress case scenario was 97%. Roll Rates for 30-59 days delinquent loans and 60-89 days delinquent loans are calculated on a transaction specific basis. The Roll Rates are applied to the amounts in the respective delinquency buckets based upon delinquencies as of November 30, 2010 to estimate future losses from loans that are delinquent as of the current reporting period.

Roll Rates for loans that are current as of November 30, 2010 ("Current Roll to Loss") are calculated on a transaction-specific basis. A proportion of loans reported current as of November 30, 2010 is assumed to become delinquent every month, at a Current Roll to Loss rate that persists at a high level for a time and subsequently starts to decline. A key assumption in the model is the period of time in which MBIA Corp. projects high levels of Current Roll to Loss to persist. In MBIA Corp.'s base case, MBIA Corp. assumes that the Current Roll to Loss begins to decline immediately and continues to decline over the next six months to 25% of their levels as of November 2010. In the stress case, the period of elevated delinquency and loss is extended by six months. In the additional stress case, MBIA Corp. assumes that the current trends in delinquencies will remain through mid-2012, after which time they will revert to the base case. For example, as of November 30, 2010, if 10% of the loans are in the 30-59 day delinquent bucket, and recent performance suggests that 30% of those loans will be charged-off, the Current Roll to Loss for the transaction is 3%. In the base case, it is then assumed that the Current Roll to Loss will reduce linearly to 25% of its original value over the next six months (i.e., 3% will linearly
reduce to 0.75% over the six months from December 2010 to June 2011). After that six-month period, MBIA Corp. further reduces the Current Roll to Loss to 0% by early 2014 with the expectation that the performing seasoned loans and an economic recovery will eventually result in loan performance reverting to historically low levels of default. In the model, MBIA Corp. assumes that all current loans that become delinquent are "charged-off" after six months of delinquency.

In addition, in MBIA Corp.'s loss reserve models for transactions secured by HELOCs, MBIA Corp. considered borrower draws and repayment rates. For HELOCs, the current three-month average draw rate was used to project future draws on the line. For HELOCs and transactions secured by fixed-rate CES, the three-month average conditional repayment rate was used to project voluntary principal repayments. The current loans generate excess spread which offsets the losses and reduces the payments. Cash flows also assumed a constant basis spread between floating rate assets and floating rate insured debt obligations (the difference between Prime and LIBOR interest rates, minus any applicable fees). For all transactions, cash flow models considered allocations and other structural aspects of the transactions, including managed amortization periods, rapid amortization periods and claims against MBIA Corp.'s insurance policy consistent with such policy's terms and conditions. For loans that remain current (not delinquent) throughout the projection period, MBIA Corp. assumes that voluntary prepayments occur at the average rate experienced in the most recent three-month period. In

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

developing multiple loss scenarios, stress is applied by elongating the Current Roll to Loss rate for various periods, simulating a slower improvement in the transaction performance. The estimated net claims from the procedure above were discounted using a risk-free rate to a net present value reflecting MBIA Corp.'s general obligation to pay claims over time and not on an accelerated basis. The above assumptions represent MBIA Corp.'s best estimates of how transactions will perform over time.

MBIA Corp. monitors portfolio performance on a monthly basis against projected performance, reviewing delinquencies, Roll Rates, and prepayment rates (including voluntary and involuntary). In the event of a material deviation in actual performance from projected performance, MBIA Corp. would increase or decrease the case basis reserves accordingly. If actual performance were to remain at the peak levels MBIA Corp. is modeling for six months longer than in the probability-weighted outcome, the addition to the case basis reserves before considering potential recoveries would be approximately $275 million.

Since the third quarter of 2009, paid claims in each month have been somewhat below that projected in MBIA Corp.'s model. MBIA Corp. has not modified its expectations to reflect this lower paid claims rate. The difference between actual and projected paid claims has not been significant.

MBIA Corp. employs a similar approach to alternative A-paper ("Alt-A") transactions with limited exceptions. The three major exceptions are: 1) the timelines to charge-off depend on the delinquency bucket of a loan (e.g., a loan in the real estate owned bucket is on average liquidated more quickly than a loan in the foreclosure bucket), 2) MBIA Corp. does not assume a 100% loss severity for charged-off Alt-A loans. The loss severity used for projections is the three-month average of the current loss severities for loans in an Alt-A transaction and 3) Current Roll to Loss stays at November 30, 2010 level for five months before declining to 25% of this level over a 24 month period.

RMBS Recoveries

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. recorded estimated recoveries of $2.5 billion, gross of income taxes, related to RMBS transactions. Of the total $2.5 billion in recoveries, $1.7 billion is recorded as "Insurance loss recoverable" and $835 million is recorded as "Loan repurchase commitments" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp.'s estimated recoveries, net of reinsurance and income taxes, were $1.6 billion, which was 135% of the its consolidated total shareholders' equity and the related statutory measure was 59% of its statutory capital. These estimated recoveries relate to MBIA Corp.'s put-back claims of ineligible loans, which have been disputed by the loan sellers/servicers and are currently subject to litigation initiated by MBIA Corp. to pursue recovery. In addition, there is a risk that the sellers/servicers or other responsible parties might not be able to satisfy their put-back obligations. While MBIA Corp. believes that it will prevail in enforcing its contractual rights, there is uncertainty with respect to the ultimate outcome. Although it has been reported that government-sponsored market participants and bond insurers situated similarly to MBIA Corp. have been successful in putting back ineligible mortgage loans to sellers/servicers and receiving compensation and other guarantee insurers situated similarly to MBIA Corp. also have recorded expected recoveries for RMBS transaction losses, there can be no assurance that MBIA Corp. will successfully recover its contract claims.

Beginning in 2008, MBIA Corp. engaged loan level forensic review consultants to re-underwrite/review a sample of the mortgage loan files underlying RMBS transactions insured by MBIA Corp. The securitizations on which MBIA Corp. has recorded losses contain well over 500,000 individual mortgage loans, of which over 48,000 mortgage loans were reviewed within 32 insured issues containing first and second-lien mortgage loan securitizations. MBIA Corp. recorded recoveries related to 27 of these 32 insured issues. It is possible that MBIA Corp. will review loan files within additional insured issues in the future if factors indicate that material recovery rights exist. During their review, the consultants utilized the same underwriting guidelines that the originators were to have used to qualify borrowers when originally underwriting the loans and determined that there were high proportions of ineligible mortgage loans within the sample. The forensic review consultants graded the individual mortgage loans that were sampled into an industry standard three level grading scale, defined as (i) Level 1—

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

loans complied with specific underwriting guidelines, (ii) Level 2—loans contained some deviation from underwriting guidelines but also contained sufficient compensating factors, and (iii) Level 3—loans contained material deviation from the underwriting guidelines without any compensating factors.

Prior to the fourth quarter of 2009, MBIA Corp. believed that the distribution of possible outcomes was evenly distributed around the par amount of loans reviewed that were eligible for put-back. Thus, the probability-weighted expected recovery value was equivalent to the par amount of the losses from files that were reviewed and found to have credit or credit and compliance breaches. In the fourth quarter of 2009 and subsequent, based on new information that became available, MBIA Corp. estimated that it would more likely recover substantially more than the value of files already reviewed than not. Accordingly, MBIA Corp. developed probability-based scenarios which were primarily based upon loan file reviews combined with extrapolation-based scenarios which included scenarios for the recoupment of expected future charge-offs from non-performing loans as well as a scenario of recovering total incurred losses. Importantly, MBIA Corp.'s put-back claims are not only related to non-performing loans but to any loan where representations and warranties were breached.

During the fourth quarter of 2010, two important developments transpired which have led MBIA Corp. to conclude that the practice of reviewing loans for purposes of assessing put-back recoveries is no longer necessary. First, MBIA Corp. has determined that a sufficient number of loans in each securitization have already been reviewed to demonstrate widespread breaches of the contractual provisions of the agreements with the sponsors. Second, MBIA Corp. received a favorable decision on the sampling motion in the Countrywide litigation (MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., et al, Index No. 08-602825 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.)). That decision indicates that MBIA Corp. can present representative samples of loans from each of the securitizations at issue in the case to establish its causes of action, including its breach-of-contract claims.

As a result of the above developments, MBIA Corp. revised its put-back recovery scenarios in the fourth quarter of 2010. MBIA Corp. replaced prior scenarios that were primarily based on loan file reviews with probability-based scenarios primarily based on the percentage of incurred losses MBIA Corp. expects to collect. MBIA Corp.'s recovery estimates are based on five scenarios that include full recovery of its incurred losses and limited/reduced recoveries due to litigation delays and risks and/or potential financial distress of the sellers/servicers. Probabilities are assigned across these scenarios, with most of the probability weight on partial recovery scenarios. However, based on MBIA Corp.'s assessment of the strength of its contract claims, MBIA Corp. believes it is entitled to collect the full amount of its incurred losses, which totaled $4.4 billion as of December 31, 2010.

MBIA Corp. has developed estimates of breach rates primarily based upon loans with credit breaches or credit and compliance breaches because MBIA Corp. believes that loans with these types of breaches are not judgmental and cannot be cured. The results of the loan file reviews across all insured issues have indicated breach rates in these categories in excess of 80%. Breach rates were determined by dividing the number of loans that contained credit and/or credit and compliance breaches by the total number of loans reviewed for a particular transaction.

MBIA Corp. has not recognized potential recoveries related to sellers/servicers that MBIA Corp. has determined did not have sufficient capital and resources to honor their obligations. MBIA Corp. assesses the potential financial distress of the sellers/servicers using external credit ratings and other factors. The impact of such factors on cash flows related to expected recoveries is incorporated into MBIA Corp.'s probability-weighted scenarios. The indicative scenarios and related probabilities assigned to each scenario based on MBIA Corp.'s judgment about their relative likelihoods of being realized are used to develop a distribution of possible outcomes. The probability of the scenario in which no recoveries are realized is trivial. The sum of the probabilities assigned to all scenarios is 100%. Expected cash inflows from recoveries are discounted using the current risk-free rate associated with the underlying transaction, which ranged from 2.11% to 3.45% depending upon the transaction's expected average life.

MBIA Corp.'s potential recoveries are typically based on either salvage rights, the rights conferred to MBIA Corp. through the transactional documents (inclusive of the insurance agreement), or subrogation rights embedded

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

within financial guarantee insurance policies. The RMBS transactions with respect to which MBIA Corp. has estimated put-back recoveries provide MBIA Corp. with such rights. Expected salvage and subrogation recoveries, as well as recoveries from other remediation efforts, reduce MBIA Corp.'s claim liability. Once a claim payment has been made, the claim liability has been satisfied and MBIA Corp.'s right to recovery is no longer considered an offset to future expected claim payments, but is recorded as a salvage asset. The amount of recoveries recorded by MBIA Corp. is limited to paid claims plus the present value of projected future claim payments. As claim payments are made, the recorded amount of potential recoveries may exceed the remaining amount of claim liability for a given policy. As of December 31, 2010, the expected value of recoveries related to RMBS paid claims reported in "Insurance loss recoverable" was $1.7 billion. Additionally, $835 million was recorded as "Loan repurchase commitments" within consolidated VIEs.

To date, sellers/servicers have not substituted loans which MBIA Corp. has put back, and the amount of loans repurchased has been insignificant. The unsatisfactory resolution of these put-backs has led MBIA Corp. to initiate litigation against five of the sellers/servicers to enforce their obligations. MBIA Corp. has alleged several causes of action in its complaints, including breach of contract, fraudulent inducement and indemnification. MBIA Corp.'s aggregate $2.5 billion of estimated potential recoveries do not include damages from causes of action other than breach of contract. Irrespective of amounts recorded in its financial statements, MBIA Corp. is seeking to recover the full amount of its incurred losses and other damages. Currently, MBIA Corp. has received four decisions with regard to the motions to dismiss MBIA Corp.'s claims, all of which have denied the defendants' motions to dismiss, allowing each of the cases to proceed on, at minimum, the fraud and breach-of-contract claims. All of these decisions are being appealed. The motion to dismiss in the fifth case has just been filed. Additional information on the status of these litigations can be found in the "Recovery Litigation" discussion within "Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies."

MBIA Corp.'s assessment of the recovery outlook for insured RMBS issues is principally based on the following factors:

1. the strength of MBIA Corp.'s existing contract claims related to ineligible loan substitution/repurchase obligations;
2. the improvement in the financial strength of issuers due to mergers and acquisitions and/or government assistance, which should facilitate their ability to comply with required loan repurchase/substitution obligations. MBIA Corp. is not aware of any provisions that explicitly preclude or limit the successors' obligations to honor the obligations of the original sponsor. MBIA Corp's assessment of any credit risk associated with these sponsors (or their successors) is reflected in MBIA Corp.'s probability-weighted potential recovery scenarios;
3. evidence of loan repurchase/substitution compliance by sellers/servicers for put-back requests made by other harmed parties with respect to ineligible loans; this factor is further enhanced by (i) Bank of America's disclosure that it has resolved $8.0 billion of repurchase requests in the fourth quarter of 2010; (ii) the recent Fannie Mae settlements announced on December 23, 2010 with Ally Bank and with Bank of America (which also involved Freddie Mac) announced on December 31, 2010, and (iii) MBIA Corp.'s settlement agreement entered into on July 16, 2010 between MBIA Corp. and the sponsor of several MBIA Corp.-insured mortgage loan securitizations in which MBIA Corp. received a payment in exchange for a release relating to its representation and warranty claims against the sponsor. This settlement also resolves all of MBIA Corp.'s representation and warranty claims against the sponsor on mutually beneficial terms and is substantially consistent with the recoveries previously recorded by MBIA Corp. related to these exposures;
4. the favorable outcome for MBIA Corp. on defendants' motions to dismiss in the actions captioned MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., et al, Index No. 08-602825 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.) and MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Residential Funding Co., LLC, Index No. 603552/08 (N.Y. Sup. Ct.), MBIA v GMAC and MBIA Insurance Corp. v. Credit Suisse Securities where the respective courts each allowed MBIA's fraud claims against the Countrywide, RFC, GMAC and Credit Suisse Securities defendants to proceed;

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

5. the favorable outcome for MBIA Corp. on its motion to present evidence of Countrywide's liability and damages through the introduction of a statistically valid random sample of loans rather than on a loan-by-loan basis; and
6. loan repurchase reserves which have been publicly disclosed by certain sellers/servicers to cover such obligations.

MBIA Corp. will continue to consider all relevant facts and circumstances, including the factors described above, in developing its assumptions on expected cash inflows, probability of potential recoveries (including the outcome of litigation) and recovery period. The estimated amount and likelihood of potential recoveries are expected to be revised and supplemented as developments in the pending litigation proceedings occur or new litigation is initiated. While MBIA Corp. believes it will be successful in realizing recoveries from contractual and other claims, the ultimate amounts recovered may be materially different from those recorded by MBIA Corp. given the inherent uncertainty of the manner of resolving the claims (e.g., litigation) and the assumptions used in the required estimation process for accounting purposes which are based, in part, on judgments and other information that are not easily corroborated by historical data or other relevant benchmarks.

All of MBIA Corp.'s policies insuring RMBS for which litigation has been initiated against sellers/servicers are in the form of financial guarantee insurance contracts. MBIA Corp. has not recorded a gain contingency with respect to pending litigation.

Loss and LAE Activity

MBIA Corp.'s losses and LAE for the year ended December 31, 2010 are presented in the following table:

In millions	Non-RMBS	RMBS	Total
Losses and LAE related to payments	$ 779	$ 659	$ 1,438
Recoveries of actual and expected payments	(537)	(656)	(1,193)
Gross losses incurred	242	3	245
Reinsurance	(80)	(6)	(86)
Losses and loss adjustment expenses	$ 162	$ (3)	$ 159

During 2010, MBIA Corp. incurred $159 million of loss and LAE expense, which was primarily driven by ABS CDO transactions. Losses and LAE expenses related to ABS CDOs was $118 million, after the elimination of a $71 million expense as a result of consolidating VIEs, and was driven by continued credit deterioration within the sector. These losses were partially offset by a net benefit of $3 million related to RMBS transactions, which is net of the elimination of a $60 million net benefit as a result of consolidating VIEs. The $656 million of RMBS recoveries of actual and expected payments in the preceding table comprised $609 million in actual and expected recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgages loans included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages and $47 million related to excess interest cash flows within the securitizations. Current period changes in MBIA Corp.'s estimate of potential recoveries may impact the amount recorded as an asset for insurance loss recoverable, the amount of expected recoveries on unpaid losses netted against the gross loss and LAE reserves liability, or both. MBIA Corp. cedes all U.S. public finance business to National.

Total paid losses, net of reinsurance and collections, for the year ended December 31, 2010 was $1.0 billion, after eliminating $42 million of net payments made on behalf of consolidated VIEs and primarily related to insured RMBS transactions. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the change in insurance loss recoverable related to paid losses totaled $759 million, after eliminating $19 million of recoveries related to VIEs, and were primarily related to insured RMBS transactions.

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The following table provides information about the financial guarantees and related claim liability included in each of MBIA Corp.'s surveillance categories as of December 31, 2010:

	Surveillance Categories				
	Caution List	Caution List	Caution List	Classified	
$ in millions	Low	Medium	High	List	Total
Number of policies	199	43	12	179	433
Number of issues [1]	40	26	12	110	188
Remaining weighted average contract period (in years)	9.4	6.9	9.1	9.4	9.2
Gross insured contractual payments outstanding [2] :					
Principal	$ 5,041	$ 1,419	$ 1,446	$11,190	$19,096
Interest	3,439	536	746	6,132	10,853
Total	$ 8,480	$ 1,955	$ 2,192	$17,322	$29,949
Gross claim liability	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,692	$ 2,692
Less:					
Gross potential recoveries	—	—	—	4,045	4,045
Discount, net	—	—	—	27	27
Net claim liability (recoverable)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (1,380)	$ (1,380)
Unearned premium revenue	$ 148	$ 16	$ 72	$ 141	$ 377

(1)—An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.
(2)—Represents contractual principal and interest payments due by the issuer of the obligations insured by MBIA Corp.

The gross claim liability of $2.7 billion reported in the preceding table represents MBIA Corp.'s estimate of undiscounted probability-weighted future claim payments, which primarily relate to insured RMBS transactions. The gross potential recoveries of $4.0 billion reported in the preceding table represent MBIA Corp.'s estimate of undiscounted probability-weighted recoveries of actual claim payments and recoveries of estimated future claim payments, and also primarily relate to insured RMBS transactions. Both amounts reflect the elimination of claim liabilities and potential recoveries related to VIEs consolidated by MBIA Corp.

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The following table provides information about the financial guarantees and related claim liability included in each of MBIA Corp.'s surveillance categories as of December 31, 2009:

	Surveillance Categories				
	Caution List	Caution List	Caution List	Classified	
$ in millions	Low	Medium	High	List	Total
Number of policies	217	79	19	129	444
Number of issues [1]	51	30	15	95	191
Remaining weighted average contract period (in years)	10.4	11.5	5.5	8.0	8.8
Gross insured contractual payments outstanding [2] :					
Principal	$ 7,081	$ 2,581	$ 1,806	$14,639	$26,107
Interest	4,786	2,111	380	5,887	13,164
Total	$ 11,867	$ 4,692	$ 2,186	$20,526	$39,271
Gross claim liability	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,750	$ 2,750
Less:					
Gross potential recoveries	—	—	—	3,380	3,380
Discount, net	—	—	—	42	42
Net claim liability (recoverable)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (672)	$ (672)
Unearned premium revenue	$ 247	$ 43	$ 27	$ 113	$ 430

(1)—An "issue" represents the aggregate of financial guarantee policies that share the same revenue source for purposes of making debt service payments.
(2)—Represents contractual principal and interest payments due by the issuer of the obligations insured by MBIA Corp.

The gross claim liability of $2.8 billion and gross potential recoveries of $3.4 billion reported in the preceding table primarily relate to insured RMBS transactions.

The following table provides the components of MBIA Corp.'s insurance loss reserves and recoverables for insured obligations within MBIA Corp.'s classified list as reported on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The loss reserves (claim liability) and insurance claim loss recoverable included in the following table represent the present value of the probability-weighted future claim payments and recoveries reported in the preceding tables.

	As of December 31,	
In millions	2010	2009
Loss reserves (claim liability)	$ 1,059	$ 1,510
LAE reserves	70	70
Loss and LAE reserves	$ 1,129	$ 1,580
Insurance claim loss recoverable	$(2,531)	$(2,413)
LAE insurance loss recoverable	—	(32)
Insurance loss recoverable	$(2,531)	$(2,445)
Reinsurance recoverable on unpaid losses	$ 224	$ 219
Reinsurance recoverable on LAE reserves	6	3
Reinsurance recoverable on paid losses	—	13
Reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses	$ 230	$ 235

Loss and LAE reserves of $1.1 billion include $2.0 billion of reserves for expected future payments offset by expected recoveries of such future payments of $896 million. The insurance loss recoverable reported in the preceding table primarily relates to estimated recoveries of payments made by MBIA Corp. resulting from ineligible mortgage loans in certain insured second-lien residential mortgage loan securitizations that are subject

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

to a contractual obligation by the sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace the ineligible mortgage loans and expected future recoveries on RMBS transactions resulting from expected excess spread generated by performing loans in such transactions. MBIA Corp. estimates that it will be reimbursed for the majority of its potential recoveries related to ineligible mortgage loans, which represent the majority of MBIA Corp.'s insurance loss recoverable, by year end 2012.

With respect to MBIA Corp.'s RMBS exposure, before the elimination of amounts related to consolidated VIEs, MBIA Corp. had 44 insured issues designated as "Classified List" with gross principal and interest payments outstanding of $10.2 billion and $4.2 billion, respectively. The gross claim liability and gross potential recoveries related to these 44 issues were $1.5 billion and $4.3 billion, respectively. MBIA Corp. has performed loan file reviews on 30 of the 44 issues and recorded recoveries on 27 of those 30 issues that included loan file reviews. As of December 31, 2010, the 27 insured issues, those for which MBIA Corp. performed loan file reviews and recorded recoveries, had gross principal and interest payments outstanding of $8.9 billion and $3.6 billion, respectively. The gross claim liability and gross potential recoveries related to the 27 issues were $1.2 billion and $4.2 billion, respectively. The gross potential recoveries of $4.2 billion include estimated recoveries based on MBIA Corp.'s incurred loss to date.

The following table presents changes in MBIA Corp.'s loss and LAE reserve for the year ended December 31, 2010. Changes in the loss and LAE reserve attributable to the accretion of the claim liability discount, changes in discount rates, changes in assumptions, changes in the timing and amounts of estimated payments and recoveries and changes in LAE are recorded in "Losses and loss adjustment" expenses in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the weighted average risk-free rate used to discount MBIA Corp.'s loss reserve (claim liability) was 2.73% and 3.14%, respectively. LAE reserves are expected to be settled within a one year period and are not discounted.

In millions	Changes in Loss and LAE Reserve for the Year Ended December 31, 2010									
Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2009	Accounting Transition Adjustment (1)	Loss Payments for Cases with Reserves	Accretion of Claim Liability Discount	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Payments	Changes in Amount of Net Payments	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in Unearned Premium Revenue	Change in LAE Reserves	Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2010
$1,580	$(364)	$ (1,046)	$8	$28	$39	$(3)	$914	$(28)	$1	$1,129

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.

The decrease in gross loss and LAE reserves reflected in the preceding table was primarily due to a decrease in reserves related to payment activity and an adjustment of $364 million related to the adoption of the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs. Offsetting these were changes in assumptions of $914 million due to additional defaults and charge-offs of ineligible mortgage loans in insured RMBS issues outstanding as of December 31, 2009.

The following table presents changes in MBIA Corp.'s loss and LAE reserve for the year ended December 31, 2009:

In millions	Changes in Loss and LAE Reserve for the Year Ended December 31, 2009									
Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2008	Accounting Transition Adjustment (1)	Loss Payments for Cases with Reserves	Accretion of Claim Liability Discount	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Payments	Changes in Amount of Net Payments	Changes in Assumptions	Changes in Unearned Premium Revenue	Change in LAE Reserves	Gross Loss and LAE Reserve as of December 31, 2009
$1,558	$(183)	$(2,274)	$5	$(19)	$285	$105	$2,084	$(43)	$62	$1,580

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for financial guarantee insurance contracts as described in "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements."

The increase in gross loss and LAE reserves reflected in the preceding table was primarily due to changes in assumptions of $2.1 billion due to additional defaults and charge-offs of ineligible mortgage loans in insured RMBS issues that were primarily outstanding as of December 31, 2008. Offsetting this was a decrease in reserves of $2.3 billion related to payment activity.

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

The following table presents changes in MBIA Corp.'s insurance loss recoverable and changes in recoveries on unpaid losses reported within MBIA Corp.'s claim liability for the year ended December 31, 2010. Changes in insurance loss recoverable attributable to the accretion of the discount on the recoverable, changes in discount rates, changes is assumptions, changes in the timing and amounts of estimated collections and changes in LAE are recorded in "Losses and loss adjustment" expenses in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations.

		Changes in Insurance Loss Recoverable and Recoveries on Unpaid Losses for the Year Ended December 31, 2010								
In millions	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2009	Accounting Transition Adjustment (1)	Collections for Cases with Recoveries	Accretion of Recoveries	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Collections	Changes in Amount of Collections	Changes in Assumptions	Change in LAE Recoveries	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2010
Insurance Loss Recoverable	$ 2,445	$ (594)	$ (81)	$ 36	$ (10)	$ 33	$ (56)	$ 790	$ (32)	$ 2,531
Recoveries on Unpaid Losses	831	(215)	—	15	(1)	—	(8)	259	15	896
Total	$ 3,276	$ (809)	$ (81)	$ 51	$ (11)	$ 33	$ (64)	$ 1,049	$ (17)	$ 3,427

(1)—Reflects the adoption on January 1, 2010 of the amended accounting guidance for the consolidation of VIEs.

MBIA Corp.'s insurance loss recoverable in the preceding table increased $86 million primarily due to changes in assumptions driven by estimates of potential recoveries primarily on issues outstanding as of December 31, 2009 resulting from ineligible mortgages included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages, offset by a decrease due to the adoption of the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs. Recoveries on unpaid losses increased by $65 million primarily due to changes in assumption offset by a decrease due to the adoption of the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.

The following table presents changes in MBIA Corp.'s insurance loss recoverable for the year ended December 31, 2009:

		Changes in Insurance Loss Recoverable for the Year Ended December 31, 2009							
In millions	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2008	Collections for Cases with Recoveries	Accretion of Recoveries	Changes in Discount Rates	Changes in Timing of Collections	Changes in Amount of Collections	Changes in Assumptions	Change in LAE Recoveries	Gross Reserve as of December 31, 2009
Insurance Loss Recoverable	$ 459	$ (59)	$ 13	$ (61)	$ 1	$ —	$ 2,060	$ 32	$ 2,445

The insurance loss recoverable in the preceding table increased by $2.0 billion primarily driven by an increase in changes in assumptions from estimates of potential recoveries resulting from ineligible mortgages included in insured second-lien residential mortgage and Alt-A securitization exposures that are subject to contractual obligations by sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace such mortgages.

The following table presents MBIA Corp.'s total estimated recoveries from ineligible mortgage loans included in certain insured first and second-lien mortgage loan securitizations. The total estimated recoveries from ineligible loans of $2.5 billion as of December 31, 2010 includes $1.7 billion recorded as "Insurance loss recoverable" and $835 million recorded as "Loan repurchase commitments" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheet.

In millions					
Total Estimated Recoveries from Ineligible Loans as of December 31, 2009	Accretion of Future Collections	Changes in Discount Rates	Recoveries (Collections)	Changes in Assumptions	Total Estimated Recoveries from Ineligible Loans as of December 31, 2010
$ 1,575	$ 51	$ 21	$ (67)	$ 937	$ 2,517

The $937 million of changes in assumptions in the preceding table primarily resulted from probability-weighted scenarios as described within the preceding "RMBS Recoveries" section.

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

Remediation actions may involve, among other things, waivers or renegotiations of financial covenants or triggers, waivers of contractual provisions, the granting of consents, transfer of servicing, consideration of restructuring plans, acceleration, security or collateral enforcement, actions in bankruptcy or receivership, litigation and similar actions. The types of remedial actions pursued are based on the insured obligation's risk type and the nature and scope of the event giving rise to the remediation. As part of any such remedial actions, MBIA Corp. seeks to improve its security position and to obtain concessions from the issuer of the insured obligation. From time to time, the issuer of an MBIA-insured obligation may, with the consent of MBIA Corp., restructure the insured obligation by extending the term, increasing or decreasing the par amount or decreasing the related interest rate, with MBIA Corp. insuring the restructured obligation.

Costs associated with remediating insured obligations assigned to MBIA Corp.'s "Caution List—Low," "Caution List—Medium," "Caution List—High" and "Classified List" are recorded as LAE. LAE is recorded as part of MBIA Corp.'s provision for its loss reserves and included in "Losses and loss adjustment" expense on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations. The following table presents the expenses (gross and net of reinsurance) related to remedial actions for insured obligations:

	Years ended December 31,		
In millions	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Loss adjustment expense incurred, gross	$ 91	$ 270	$ 20
Loss adjustment expense incurred, net	$ 65	$ 173	$ (7)

Credit Impairments Related to Structured CMBS Pools and CRE CDOs Accounted for as Derivatives

Most of the structured CMBS pools and CRE CDOs insured by MBIA Corp. are accounted for as insured credit derivatives and are carried at their fair values in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial statements. The fair value of an insured derivative contract will be influenced by a variety of market and transaction-specific factors that may be unrelated to potential future claim payments. In the absence of credit impairments, or the termination of derivatives at losses, the cumulative unrealized losses recorded from fair valuing insured derivatives should reverse before or at the maturity of the contracts.

Since insured credit derivatives have similar terms, conditions, risks, and economic profiles to financial guarantee insurance policies, they are evaluated for economic impairment periodically in the same way that loss and LAE reserves are estimated for financial guarantee policies. Credit impairments on insured derivatives represent the present value of estimated expected future claim payments, net of recoveries, for such transactions using a discount rate of 5.93%, the same rate used to calculate statutory loss reserves. These credit impairments may differ from the fair values recorded in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated financial statements. Although MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations includes the changes in the fair values of these transactions, MBIA Corp. regards the changes in credit impairment estimates as critical information for investors as it provides information about loss payments MBIA Corp. expects to make.

For the year ended December 31, 2010, the aggregate credit impairment on the structured CMBS pools and CRE CDO portfolios was estimated to be $1.1 billion. The impairment is estimated using MBIA Corp.'s loss reserve methodology, determined as the present value of the probability–weighted potential future losses, net of estimated recoveries, across multiple scenarios as described below. Although the pace of increases in the delinquency rate has slowed and many loans are being modified, liquidations have taken place. Some loans were liquidated with minimal losses of 1% to 2% while others experienced near complete losses. These have led to losses in the CMBS market and, in many cases, have resulted in reductions of enhancement to the individual CMBS bonds within the structured CMBS pools insured by MBIA Corp. In a few cases, these losses have resulted in minimal deductible erosion in certain insured transactions. Bond level enhancement and pool level deductibles are structural features intended to mitigate losses to MBIA Corp. As that protection is eroded, impairments increase even in the absence of significant further collateral deterioration.

In the CRE CDO portfolio, transaction specific structures require managers to report reduced enhancement according to certain guidelines which often include downgrades even when the bond is still performing. Because

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

of this as well as additional collateral defaults, reported enhancement has been reduced significantly in some CRE CDOs. Because of this many of the CRE CDO positions are amortizing more quickly than originally expected as most or all interest that would have been allocated to more junior classes within the CDO has been diverted and redirected to pay down the senior most classes insured by MBIA Corp.

MBIA Corp. has developed multiple scenarios to consider the range of potential outcomes in the CRE market and their impact on MBIA Corp. The approaches require substantial judgments about the future performance of the underlying loans. The first approach considers the range of commutations achieved in the course of 2010, which included commutations of nineteen structured CMBS pools and CRE CDO policies totaling $7.0 billion of gross insured exposure. Additionally, one structured CMBS pool with $1.0 billion of gross insured exposure was contractually terminated. This approach results in an estimated price to commute the remaining policies with price estimates based on this experience. The second approach considers current delinquency rates and uses current and projected net operating income ("NOI") and capitalization rates ("Cap Rates") to project losses under two scenarios. In the first scenario, NOI and Cap Rates remain flat with no improvement over the remaining life of the loans (often six to seven more years). In the second scenario loans are stratified by size with larger loans being valued utilizing lower Cap Rates than for smaller loans. This scenario also assumes that Cap Rates and NOIs remain flat for the near term and then begin to improve slowly. In this scenario, any loan with a balance greater than $75 million with a debt service coverage ratio less than 1.0x or that was reported as being in any stage of delinquency, was reviewed individually so that performance and loss severity could be more accurately determined. Specific loan level assumptions for this large loan subset were then incorporated into this scenario.

A third approach stratifies loans into debt service coverage buckets and uses default probabilities implied by a third-party default study for each bucket to project defaults. The implied defaults are converted into losses using a loss severity. This approach relies on year-end financial statements at the property level. In modeling these scenarios, MBIA Corp. has received financial statements for 2009 or later on approximately 84% of the properties in the pools. As MBIA Corp. continues to see more current market performance statistics regarding modifications and liquidations in this cycle, MBIA Corp. will continue to de-emphasize this more actuarial-based approach and focus more on those scenarios which best reflect current market observations.

A fourth approach stratifies loans into buckets based on delinquency status (including a "current" bucket) and utilizes recent Roll Rates actually experienced within each of the commercial mortgage-backed index ("CMBX") series in order to formulate an assumption to predict future delinquencies. Ultimately, this generates losses over a projected time horizon based on the assumption that loss severities will remain at the peak level for a given time period and then decrease over time. This approach was applied in two scenarios. In the first scenario, MBIA Corp. assumes that 90% of the loans greater than 90 days delinquent (and those projected to roll into late stage delinquency from the current and lesser stage levels of delinquency) are liquidated. In the second scenario, MBIA Corp. assumes that 75% of these loans are liquidated and 25% are modified and returned to current. These estimates are based on the levels of modifications that took place in the fixed-rate conduit universe in 2010. Whether CMBS collateral is included in a structured pool or in a CRE CDO, MBIA Corp. believes the modeling related to the underlying bond should be the same. Additionally, for one of the transactions, small allocations of other collateral were included (specifically Real Estate Investment Trust debt and RMBS/ABS). This collateral was modeled in keeping with protocol used for modeling other asset classes at MBIA Corp., including multi-sector CDOs.

The loss severities projected by these scenarios vary widely, from moderate to substantial losses. MBIA Corp. assigns a wide range of probabilities to these scenarios, with lower severity scenarios being weighted more heavily than higher severity scenarios. This reflects the view that liquidations will continue to be mitigated by loan extensions and modifications, and that property values and NOIs have bottomed for many sectors and markets in the U.S. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the probability-weighted loss estimate was $1.1 billion. If macroeconomic stress escalates or there is a "double dip" recession, higher delinquencies, higher levels of liquidations of delinquent loans and higher severities of loss upon liquidation, MBIA Corp. may incur substantial additional losses.

Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (continued)

Actual losses will be a function of the proportion of loans in the pools that are foreclosed and liquidated and the loss severities associated with those liquidations. If the deductibles in MBIA Corp.'s insured transactions and underlying referenced CMBS transactions are fully eroded, additional property level losses upon foreclosure and liquidations could result in substantial losses for MBIA Corp. Since foreclosures and liquidations have only recently begun to take place during this economic cycle, particularly for larger loans and assets, ultimate loss rates remain uncertain.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Instruments

The following table presents the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments reported on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	As of December 31, 2010		As of December 31, 2009	
In millions	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Assets:				
Investments held as available-for-sale and investments held at fair value	$ 2,179	$ 2,179	$ 2,187	$ 2,187
Other investments	11	11	10	10
Cash and cash equivalents	229	229	594	594
Secured loan	975	591	1,600	780
Receivable for investments sold	2	2	3	3
Derivative assets	10	10	776	776
Assets of consolidated VIEs:				
Cash	764	764	—	—
Investments held-to-maturity	2,840	2,636	1,174	1,120
Fixed maturity securities at fair value	5,113	5,113	—	—
Fixed-maturity securities held as available-for-sale and held as trading	—	—	518	518
Loans receivable	2,183	2,183	482	482
Loan repurchase commitments	835	835	—	—
Derivative assets	829	829	—	—
Liabilities:				
Long-term debt	953	512	1,229	711
Payable for investments purchased	—	—	14	14
Derivative liabilities	4,505	4,505	4,582	4,582
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:				
Variable interest entity notes	9,521	9,350	1,770	1,662
Derivative liabilities	2,104	2,104	—	—
Financial Guarantees:				
Gross	4,600	3,906	5,753	4,777
Ceded	2,219	2,509	2,674	2,848

Valuation Techniques

Valuation techniques for financial instruments measured at fair value and included in the preceding table are described below. MBIA Corp.'s assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized according to the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fixed-Maturity Securities (including short-term investments) Held as Available-for-sale, and Investments Held at Fair Value

U.S. Treasury and government agency —U.S. Treasury securities are valued based on quoted market prices in active markets. Fair value of U.S. Treasuries is based on live trading feeds. U.S. Treasury securities are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Government agency securities include debentures and other agency mortgage pass-through certificates as well as to-be-announced ("TBA") securities. TBA securities are liquid and have quoted market prices based on live data feeds. Fair value of mortgage pass-through certificates is obtained via a simulation model, which considers different rate scenarios and historical activity to calculate a spread to the comparable TBA security. Government agency securities generally use market-based and observable inputs. As such, these securities are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Foreign governments —Foreign government obligations are generally valued based on quoted market prices in active markets and are categorized in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. When quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, cross-currency basis index spreads, and country credit spreads for structures similar to the financial instrument in terms of issuer, maturity and seniority. These financial instruments are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Bonds that contain significant inputs that are not observable are categorized as Level 3.

Corporate obligations —Corporate obligations are valued using recently executed transaction prices or quoted market prices where observable. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, CDS spreads for similar instruments, and diversity scores. Corporate obligations are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy or categorized in Level 3 when significant inputs are unobservable. Corporate obligations are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy when quoted market prices in an active market for identical financial instruments are available.

Mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities —MBSs and ABSs are valued using recently executed transaction prices. When position-specific quoted prices are not available, MBSs and ABSs are valued based on quoted prices for similar securities. If quoted prices are not available, MBSs and ABSs are valued using a valuation model based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, spreads, prepayments and volatilities, and categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. MBSs and ABSs are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy when significant inputs are unobservable.

State and municipal bonds —State and municipal bonds are valued using recently executed transaction prices, quoted prices or valuation models based on observable inputs including interest rate yield curves, bond or CDS spreads and volatility. State and municipal bonds are generally categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy or categorized in Level 3 when significant inputs are unobservable.

Investments Held-To-Maturity

The fair values of investments held-to-maturity are determined using recently executed transaction prices or quoted prices when available. When position-specific quoted prices are not available fair values of investments held-to-maturity are based on quoted prices of similar securities. When quoted prices for similar investments are not available, fair values are based on valuation models using observable inputs including interest rate yield curves and bond spreads of similar securities.

Other Investments

Other investments include MBIA Corp.'s interest in equity securities. Fair value of other investments is determined by using quoted prices, live trades, or valuation models that use market-based and observable inputs. Other investments are categorized in Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Receivable for Investments Sold and Payable for Investments Purchased

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivable for investments sold and payable for investments purchased approximate fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments.

Secured Loan

The fair value of the secured loan is determined based on the underlying securities received. The underlying securities received are generally corporate bonds. The fair value of these corporate bonds is obtained using recently executed transactions or market price quotations where observable. When observable price quotations are not available, fair value is determined based on cash flow models with yield curves, bond or single name CDS spreads and diversity scores as key inputs.

Loans Receivable at Fair Value

Loans receivable at fair value comprise loans held by consolidated VIEs consisting of residential mortgage loans, commercial mortgage loans and other whole business loans. Fair values of residential mortgage loans are determined using quoted prices for MBS with similar characteristics and adjusted for the fair values of the financial guarantee obligations provided by MBIA Corp. on the related MBS. Fair values of commercial mortgage loans and other whole business loans are valued based on quoted prices similar of collateralized MBS. Loans receivable at fair value are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Loan Repurchase Commitments

Loan repurchase commitments are obligations owed by the sellers/servicers of mortgage loans to RMBS trusts consolidated under the amended accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs. This asset represents the rights of the trusts against the sellers/servicers for representations and warranties that the securitized residential mortgage loans sold to the trust comply with stated underwriting guidelines and for the sellers/servicers to cure, replace, or repurchase mortgage loans that fail to comply. Fair value measurement of loan repurchase commitments represents the amounts owed by the sellers/servicers to the trusts. Loan repurchase commitments are not securities and no identical or comparable market transaction information is observable or available. Loan repurchase commitments at fair value are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Fair values of loan repurchase commitments are determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on observable inputs including:

- estimates of future cash flows for the asset;
- expectations about possible variations in the amount and/or timing of the cash flows representing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows;
- time value of money, represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets;
- the price for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows (risk premium); and
- other case-specific factors that would be considered by market participants.

Refer to the discussion of “RMBS Recoveries” within “Note 6: Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves” for a further description of how these estimates of future cash flows for the assets are determined, as well as the additional risk margins and discounts applied.

Variable Interest Entity Notes

The fair values of VIE notes are determined based on recently executed transaction prices or quoted prices where observable. When position-specific quoted prices are not observable, fair values are based on quoted prices of similar securities. Fair values based on quoted prices of similar securities may be adjusted for factors unique to

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

the securities, including any credit enhancement. When observable quoted prices are not available, fair value is determined based on discounted cash flow techniques of the underlying collateral using observable inputs including interest rate yield curves and bond spreads of similar securities. VIE notes are categorized in Level 2 or Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consists of surplus notes. The fair value of the surplus notes is estimated based on quoted market prices for the same or similar securities.

Insured Credit Derivatives

Derivative contracts of MBIA Corp. primarily consist of insured credit derivatives which cannot be legally traded and generally do not have observable market prices. MBIA Corp. determines the fair values of insured credit derivatives using valuation models. These models include the Binomial Expansion Technique ("BET") model and an internally developed model referred to as the "Direct Price Model". For a limited number of other insured credit derivatives, fair values are determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and a dual-default model, depending on the type and structure of the contract. The valuation of insured derivatives includes the impact of MBIA Corp.'s own credit standing. All of these derivatives are categorized as Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy as their fair value is derived using significant unobservable inputs.

Description of MBIA Corp.'s Insured Credit Derivatives

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had $103.5 billion of gross par outstanding on insured derivatives. The majority of MBIA Corp.'s derivatives are "credit derivatives" that reference structured pools of cash securities and CDS. MBIA Corp. generally insured the most senior liabilities of such transactions, and at transaction closing MBIA Corp.'s exposure generally had more subordination than needed to achieve triple-A ratings from credit rating agencies (referred to as "Super Triple-A" exposure). The collateral backing MBIA Corp.'s insured derivatives was cash securities and CDSs referencing primarily corporate, asset-backed, residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, CRE loans, and CDO securities. As of December 31, 2010, the gross par outstanding on MBIA Corp.'s insured credit derivatives totaled $99.5 billion. The remaining $4.0 billion of gross par outstanding on insured derivatives as of December 31, 2010 primarily related to insured "interest rate" and "inflation-linked" swaps for which MBIA Corp. has insured counterparty credit risk.

Most of MBIA Corp.'s insured CDS contracts require that MBIA Corp. make payments for losses of the principal outstanding under the contracts when losses on the underlying referenced collateral exceed a predetermined deductible. MBIA Corp.'s gross par outstanding and maximum payment obligation under these contracts as of December 31, 2010 was $76.6 billion. The underlying referenced collateral for contracts executed in this manner largely consist of investment grade corporate debt and structured CMBS pools. MBIA Corp.'s multi-sector and CDO-squared transactions contain substantial RMBS-related collateral. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. also had $23.9 billion gross par outstanding on insured CDS contracts that require MBIA Corp. to make timely interest and ultimate principal payments.

Considerations Regarding an Observable Market for MBIA Corp.'s Insured Derivatives

MBIA Corp.'s insured derivatives are not transferable and quoted prices or market transactions are generally not available for identical or similar contracts. While market prices are generally available for traded securities and market standard CDS contracts, MBIA Corp.'s insured derivatives are unique thus comparisons to market standard CDS contracts are unreliable. Market standard CDS contracts are instruments that reference securities such as corporate bonds in which quoted prices are observable for the underlying reference obligation. Market standard CDS contracts also include provisions requiring collateral posting, and cash settlement upon default of the underlying reference obligation.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

MBIA Corp.'s insured CDS contracts are designed to replicate MBIA Corp.'s financial guarantee insurance policies, and do not contain typical CDS market standard features for collateral posting or cash settlement upon default of the underlying reference obligation. MBIA Corp.'s insured CDS contracts provided credit protection on collateralized securities or reference portfolios of securities, and benefit from credit enhancement, including a stated deductible or subordination. MBIA Corp. is not required to post collateral in any circumstance. MBIA Corp.'s payments under an insured derivative contract are due after an aggregate amount of losses are incurred on the underlying reference obligations in excess of the deductible or subordination amounts. Once such losses exceed the deductible or the subordination amounts, MBIA Corp. is generally obligated to pay losses, net of recoveries, on any subsequent defaults on the reference obligation. Certain insured CDS contracts also provide for further deferrals of payment at the option of MBIA Corp. In the event of MBIA Corp.'s failure to pay an amount due under the insured CDS by MBIA Corp. or the insolvency of MBIA Corp., the counterparty may terminate the insured CDS and make a claim for the amount due, which would be based on the fair value of the insured CDS at such time. An additional difference between MBIA Corp.'s insured derivatives and typical market standard CDS contracts is that MBIA Corp.'s contract, like its financial guarantee contracts, generally cannot be accelerated by the counterparty in the ordinary course of business but only upon the occurrence of certain events including the failure to pay an amount due under the CDS or the insolvency of the financial guarantee insurer of the CDS, MBIA Insurance Corporation or MBIA UK. Similar to MBIA Corp.'s financial guarantee insurance, all insured CDS policies are unconditional and irrevocable obligations and are not transferable unless the transferees are also licensed to write financial guarantee insurance policies. Since insured CDS contracts are accounted for as derivatives under relevant accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, MBIA Corp. did not defer the charges associated with underwriting the CDS policies and they were expensed at origination.

Occasionally, insured CDS contracts are terminated by agreement between MBIA Corp. and the counterparty. When these contracts are terminated, any settlement amounts paid are evaluated and considered as a data point in pricing other similar insured derivative contracts whenever possible.

Valuation Models Used

Approximately 68% of the balance sheet fair value of insured credit derivatives as of December 31, 2010 is valued using the BET Model. Approximately 31% of the balance sheet fair value of insured credit derivatives as of December 31, 2010 was valued using the internally developed Direct Price Model. An immaterial amount of insured credit derivatives were valued using other methods, including the Black-Scholes option pricing model and a dual default model.

A. Description of the BET Model

1. Valuation Model Overview

The BET model was originally developed by Moody's to estimate the loss distribution on a diverse pool of assets. MBIA Corp. has modified this technique in an effort to incorporate more market information and to provide more flexibility in handling pools of inhomogeneous assets. The modifications are: (a) MBIA Corp. uses market credit spreads to determine default probability instead of using historical loss experience and (b) for collateral pools where the spread distribution is characterized by extremes, MBIA Corp. models each segment of the pool individually instead of using an overall pool average.

The BET model estimates what a bond insurer would charge to guarantee a transaction at the measurement date, based on the market-implied default risk of the underlying collateral and the remaining structural protection in a deductible or subordination. This approach assumes that bond insurers would be willing to accept these contracts from MBIA Corp. at a price equal to what MBIA Corp. could issue them for in the current market. While the premium charged by financial guarantors is not a direct input into MBIA Corp.'s model, the model estimates such premium and this premium increases as the probability of loss increases, driven by various factors including rising credit spreads, negative credit migration, lower recovery rates, lower diversity score and erosion of deductible or subordination.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Inputs to the process of determining fair value for structured transactions using the BET model includes estimates of collateral loss, allocation of loss to separate tranches of the capital structure and calculation of the change in value.

- Estimates of aggregated collateral loss are calculated by reference to the following (described in further detail under “BET Model Inputs” below):
  - credit spreads of the underlying collateral based on actual spreads or spreads on similar collateral with similar ratings, or in some cases is benchmarked;
  - diversity score of the collateral pool as an indication of correlation of collateral defaults; and
  - recovery rate for all defaulted collateral.
- Allocation of losses to separate tranches of the capital structure according to priority of payments in a transaction.
- The unrealized gain or loss on a transaction inception to date is the difference between the original price of the risk (the original market-implied expected loss) and the current price of the risk based on the assumed market-implied expected losses derived from the model.

Additional structural assumptions of the BET model are:

- Default probabilities are determined by three factors: credit spread, recovery rate after default and the time period under risk.
- Frequencies of defaults are modeled evenly over time.
- Collateral assets are generally considered on an average basis rather than being modeled on an individual basis.
- Collateral asset correlation is modeled using a diversity score, which is calculated based on industry or sector concentrations. Recovery rates are based on historical averages and updated based on market evidence.

2. Model Strengths and Weaknesses

The primary strengths of the BET model are:

- The model takes account of transaction structure and key drivers of fair value. Transaction structure includes par insured, weighted average life, level of deductible or subordination (if any) and composition of collateral.
- The model is a consistent approach to marking positions that minimizes the level of subjectivity. MBIA Corp. has also developed a hierarchy for usage of various market-based spread inputs that reduces the level of subjectivity, especially during periods of high illiquidity.
- The model uses market-based inputs including credit spreads for underlying reference collateral, recovery rates specific to the type and credit rating of referenced collateral, diversity score of the entire collateral pool, MBIA’s CDS and derivative recovery rate level.

The primary weaknesses of the BET model are:

- As of December 31, 2010, some of the model inputs were either unobservable or derived from illiquid markets which might adversely impact the model’s reliability.
- The BET model requires an input for collateral spreads. However, some securities are quoted only in price terms. For securities that trade substantially below par, the calculation of spreads from price to spread can be subjective.
- Results may be affected by using average spreads and a single diversity factor, rather than using specific spreads for each piece of underlying collateral and collateral-specific correlation.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

3. BET Model Inputs

a. Credit spreads

The average spread of collateral is a key input as MBIA Corp. assumes credit spreads reflect the market's assessment of default probability for each piece of collateral. Spreads are obtained from market data sources published by third parties (e.g., dealer spread tables for assets most closely resembling collateral within MBIA Corp.'s transactions) as well as collateral-specific spreads on the underlying reference obligations provided by trustees or market sources. Also, when these sources are not available, MBIA Corp. benchmarks spreads or prices. This data is reviewed on an ongoing basis for reasonableness and applicability to MBIA Corp.'s derivative portfolio. MBIA Corp. also calculates spreads based on quoted prices and on internal assumptions about expected life when pricing information is available and spread information is not.

The actual calculation of pool average spread varies depending on whether MBIA Corp. is able to use collateral-specific credit spreads or generic spreads as an input.

- If collateral-specific spreads are available, the spread for each individual piece of collateral is identified and a weighted average is calculated by weighting each spread by the corresponding par exposure.
- If collateral-specific credit spreads are not available, MBIA Corp. uses generic spread tables based on asset class and average rating of the collateral pool. Average credit rating for the collateral is calculated from the weighted average rating factor ("WARF") for the collateral portfolio and then mapped to an appropriate spread. WARF is based on a 10,000 point scale designed by Moody's where lower numbers indicate better credit quality. Ratings are not spaced equally on this scale because the marginal difference in default probability at higher rating quality is much less than at lower rating levels. MBIA Corp. obtains WARF from the most recent trustee's report or MBIA Corp. calculates it based on the collateral credit ratings. For a WARF calculation, MBIA Corp. identifies the credit ratings of all collateral (using, in order of preference as available, Moody's, S&P or Fitch ratings), then converts those credit ratings into a rating factor on the WARF scale, averages those factors (weighted by par) to create a portfolio WARF, and then maps the portfolio WARF back into an average credit rating for the pool. MBIA Corp. then applies this pool rating to a market spread table or index appropriate for the collateral type to determine the generic spread for the pool, which becomes the market-implied default input into the BET model.
- If there is a high dispersion of ratings within a collateral pool, the collateral is segmented into different rating groups and the rating of each group is used in calculating the overall average.
- When spreads are not available on either a collateral-specific basis or ratings-based generic basis, MBIA Corp. uses its hierarchy of spread sources (discussed below) to identify the most appropriate spread for that asset class to be used in the model.

MBIA Corp. uses the spread hierarchy listed below in determining which source of spread information to use, with the rule being to use CDS spreads where available and cash security spreads as the next alternative. Cash security spreads reflect trading activity in funded fixed-income instruments while CDS spreads reflect trading levels for non-funded derivative instruments. While both markets are driven in part by an assessment of the credit quality of the referenced security, there are factors which create significant differences. These factors include CDS spreads driven by speculative activity as the CDS market facilitates both long and short positions without ownership of the underlying security, allowing for significant leverage.

Spread Hierarchy:

(1) Collateral-specific credit spreads when observable.

(2) Sector-specific spreads tables by asset class and rating.

(3) Corporate spreads, including Bloomberg and Risk Metrics spread tables based on rating.

(4) Benchmark from most relevant market source when corporate spreads are not directly relevant.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

If current market-based spreads are not available, then MBIA Corp. applies either sector-specific spreads from spread tables provided by dealers or corporate spread tables. The sector-specific spread applied depends on the nature of the underlying collateral. Transactions with corporate collateral use the corporate spread table. Transactions with asset-backed collateral use one or more of the dealer asset-backed tables. If there are no observable market spreads for the specific collateral, and sector-specific and corporate spread tables are not appropriate to estimate the spread for a specific type of collateral, MBIA Corp. uses the fourth alternative in its hierarchy. This includes using tranched corporate collateral, where MBIA Corp. applies corporate spreads as an input with an adjustment for its tranched exposure.

As of December 31, 2010, sector-specific spreads were used in 7% of the transactions valued using the BET model. Corporate spreads were used in 37% of the transactions and spreads benchmarked from the most relevant spread source were used for 56% of the transactions. When determining the percentages above, there were some transactions where MBIA Corp. incorporated multiple levels within the hierarchy, including using actual collateral-specific credit spreads in combination with a calculated spread based on an assumed relationship. In these cases, MBIA Corp. classified the transaction as being benchmarked from the most relevant spread source even though the majority of the average spread was from actual collateral-specific spreads. The spread source can also be identified by whether or not it is based on collateral WARF. No collateral-specific spreads are based on WARF, sector-specific spreads and corporate spreads are based on WARF and some benchmarked spreads are based on WARF. WARF-sourced and/or ratings-sourced credit spread was used for 86% of the transactions.

Over time the data inputs change as new sources become available, existing sources are discontinued or are no longer considered to be reliable, or the most appropriate. It is always MBIA Corp.'s objective to move to higher levels on the spread hierarchy table defined above. However, MBIA Corp. may on occasion move to lower priority inputs due to the discontinuation of data sources or due to MBIA Corp. considering higher priority inputs no longer representative of market spreads.

b. Diversity Scores

Diversity scores are a means of estimating the diversification in a portfolio. The diversity score estimates the number of uncorrelated assets that are assumed to have the same loss distribution as the actual portfolio of correlated assets. A lower diversity score represents higher assumed correlation, increasing the chances of a large number of defaults, and thereby increasing the risk of loss in the senior tranche. A lower diversity score will generally have a negative impact on the valuation for MBIA Corp.'s senior tranche. The calculation methodology for a diversity score includes the extent to which a portfolio is diversified by industry or asset class, which is either calculated internally or reported by the trustee on a regular basis. Diversity scores are calculated at transaction origination, and adjusted as the collateral pool changes over time. MBIA Corp.'s internal modeling of the diversity score is based on methods developed by Moody's.

c. Recovery Rate

Recovery rate represents the percentage of par expected to be recovered after an asset defaults, indicating the severity of a potential loss. MBIA Corp. generally uses rating agency recovery assumptions which may be adjusted to account for differences between the characteristics and performance of the collateral used by the rating agencies and the actual collateral in MBIA Corp.-insured transactions. MBIA Corp. may also adjust rating agency assumptions based on the performance of the collateral manager and on empirical market data.

d. Input Adjustments for Insured CMBS Derivatives in the Current Market

Current Commercial Mortgage-Backed Index Input Adjustment

Approximately $39.1 billion gross par of MBIA Corp.'s insured derivative transactions as of December 31, 2010 include substantial amounts of CMBS and commercial mortgage collateral. Since CMBX is now quoted in price terms and the BET model requires a spread input, it is necessary to convert CMBX prices to spreads. Through the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. assumed that a portion of the CMBX price reflected market illiquidity. MBIA Corp. assumed this illiquidity component was the difference between par and the price of the highest priced

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

CMBX triple-A series. MBIA Corp. assumed that the price of each CMBX index has two components: an illiquidity component and a loss component. The market implied losses were assumed to be the difference of par less the liquidity adjusted price. These loss estimates were converted to spreads using an internal estimate of duration. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. determined that it would not be appropriate to continue to use a CMBS illiquidity component in the models due to the increased liquidity in the marketplace. This adjustment increased MBIA Corp.'s derivative liability by approximately $119 million.

e. Nonperformance Risk

MBIA Corp.'s valuation methodology for insured credit derivative liabilities incorporates MBIA Corp.'s own nonperformance risk. MBIA Corp. calculates the fair value by discounting the market value loss estimated through the BET model at discount rates which include MBIA Corp.'s CDS spreads as of December 31, 2010. The CDS spreads assigned to each deal are based on the weighted average life of the deal. MBIA Corp. limits the nonperformance impact so that the derivative liability could not be lower than MBIA Corp.'s recovery derivative price multiplied by the unadjusted derivative liability.

B. Description of Direct Price Model

1. Valuation Model Overview

The Direct Price Model was developed internally to address weaknesses in MBIA Corp.'s BET model specific to valuing insured multi-sector CDOs. There are three significant model inputs used in determining fair value using the direct pricing model. Significant inputs include market prices obtained or estimated for all collateral within a transaction, the present value of the market-implied potential losses calculated for the transaction, and the impact of nonperformance risk.

2. Model Strengths and Weaknesses

The primary strengths of the Direct Price Model are:

- The model takes account of transaction structure and key drivers of market value. The transaction structure includes par insured, legal final maturity, level of deductible or subordination (if any) and composition of collateral.
- The model is a consistent approach to marking positions that minimizes the level of subjectivity. Model structure, inputs and operation are well documented by MBIA Corp.'s internal controls, creating a strong controls process in execution of the model.
- The model uses market inputs for each transaction with the most relevant being market prices for collateral, MBIA Corp.'s CDS and derivative recovery rate level and interest rates. Most of the market inputs are observable.

The primary weaknesses of the Direct Price Model are:

- There is no market in which to test and verify the fair values generated by MBIA Corp.'s model.
- The model does not take into account potential future volatility of collateral prices. When the market value of collateral is substantially lower than insured par and there is no or little subordination left in a transaction, which is the case for most of the transactions marked with this model, MBIA Corp. believes this assumption still allows a reasonable estimate of fair value.

3. Model Inputs

- Collateral prices

  Fair value of collateral is based on quoted prices when available. When quoted prices are not available, a matrix pricing grid is used based on security type and rating to determine the fair value of collateral, which applies an average based on securities with the same rating and security type categories.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

- Interest rates

  The present value of the market-implied potential losses was calculated assuming that MBIA Corp. deferred all principal losses to the legal final maturity. This was done through a cash flow model that calculates potential interest payments in each period and the potential principal loss at the legal final maturity date. These cash flows were discounted using the LIBOR flat swap curve.

- Nonperformance risk

  The methodology for calculating MBIA Corp.'s nonperformance risk is the same as used for the BET model. Due to the current level of MBIA Corp. CDS spread rates and the long tenure of these transactions, the derivative recovery rate was used to estimate nonperformance risk for all transactions marked by this model.

Overall Model Results

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp.'s net insured derivative liability of $4.5 billion comprised the fair values of insured derivatives included in "Derivative assets" and "Derivative liabilities" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets of $10 million and $4.5 billion, respectively, based on the results of the aforementioned pricing models. In the current environment the most significant driver of changes in fair value is nonperformance risk. In aggregate, the nonperformance calculation results in a pre-tax net insured derivative liability which is $12.1 billion and $14.8 billion lower than the net liability that would have been estimated if MBIA Corp. excluded nonperformance risk in its valuation as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Nonperformance risk is a fair value concept and does not contradict MBIA Corp.'s internal view, based on fundamental credit analysis of MBIA Corp.'s economic condition, that MBIA Corp. will be able to pay all claims when due.

MBIA Corp. reviews the model results on a quarterly basis to assess the appropriateness of the assumptions and results in light of current market activity and conditions. This review is performed by internal staff with relevant expertise. If live market spreads are observable for similar transactions, those spreads are an integral part of the analysis. New insured transactions that resemble existing (previously insured) transactions are considered, as well as negotiated settlements of existing transactions. This data is rare or non-existent in recent periods. MBIA Corp. did negotiate settlements of three insured CDS transactions in July 2010 and 27 in December 2010. In assessing the reasonableness of the fair value estimate for insured CDS, MBIA Corp. considered the executed prices for those transactions as well as a review of internal consistency with its methodology.

Financial Guarantees

Gross Financial Guarantees —The fair value of gross financial guarantees is determined using discounted cash flow techniques based on inputs that include (i) assumptions of expected losses on financial guarantee policies where loss reserves have not been established, (ii) amount of losses expected on financial guarantee policies where loss reserves have been recognized, (iii) the cost of capital reserves required to support the financial guarantee liability, and (iv) discount rates. The MBIA Corp. CDS spread and recovery rate are used as the discount rate for MBIA Corp. Discount rates are adjusted to reflect nonperformance risk of MBIA Corp. Fair value of gross guarantees does not consider future installment premium receipts or returns on invested upfront premiums as inputs.

The carrying value of MBIA Corp.'s gross financial guarantee liability consists of unearned premium revenue and loss and LAE reserves as reported on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.

Ceded Financial Guarantees —The fair value of ceded financial guarantees is determined by applying the percentage ceded to reinsurers to the related fair value of the gross financial guarantees. The carrying value of ceded financial guarantee liability consists of prepaid reinsurance premiums and reinsurance recoverable on paid and unpaid losses as reported on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The following fair value hierarchy tables present information about MBIA Corp.'s assets (including short-term investments) and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using			
In millions	**Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)**	**Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)**	**Balance as of December 31, 2010**
Assets:				
Investments:				
Fixed-maturity investments:				
Taxable bonds:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 425	$ 25	$ —	$ 450
Foreign governments	409	48	11	468
Corporate obligations	—	732	4	736
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	84	—	84
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	97	5	102
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	105	3	108
Asset-backed securities:				
Collateralized debt obligations	—	2	13	15
Other asset-backed	—	21	70	91
Total	834	1,114	106	2,054
State and municipal bonds:				
Tax-exempt bonds	—	44	15	59
Taxable bonds	—	17	—	17
Total state and municipal bonds	—	61	15	76
Other fixed-maturity investments:				
Money market securities	49	—	—	49
Total fixed-maturity investments	883	1,175	121	2,179
Other investments:				
Other investments	8	2	—	10
Derivative assets:				
Credit derivatives	—	10	—	10
Assets of consolidated VIEs:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	4	—	—	4
Corporate obligations	7	360	80	447
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	37	—	37
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	2,600	22	2,622
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	904	23	927
Asset-backed securities:				
Collateralized debt obligations	—	548	189	737
Other asset backed	—	254	81	335
State and municipal taxable and tax-exempt bonds	—	4	—	4
Total fixed maturity securities held at fair value:	11	4,707	395	5,113
Loans receivable	—	—	2,183	2,183
Loan repurchase commitments	—	—	835	835
Derivative assets:				
Credit derivatives	—	—	817	817
Interest rate derivatives	—	12	—	12
Total derivative assets	—	12	817	829
Total assets	$ 902	$ 5,906	$ 4,351	$ 11,159
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities:				
Credit derivatives	$ —	$ 25	$ 4,480	$ 4,505
Total derivative liabilities	—	25	4,480	4,505
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:				
Variable interest entity notes	—	2,006	4,708	6,714
Derivative liabilities:				
Credit derivatives	—	—	1,455	1,455
Interest rate derivatives	—	635	—	635
Currency rate derivatives	—	—	14	14
Total derivative liabilities	—	635	1,469	2,104
Total liabilities	$ —	$ 2,666	$ 10,657	$ 13,323

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

In millions	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using: Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2009
Assets:				
Investments:				
Fixed-maturity investments:				
Taxable bonds:				
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 129	$ 3	$ —	$ 132
Foreign governments	470	57	12	539
Corporate obligations	—	53	70	123
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed agency	—	4	—	4
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	190	—	190
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	46	—	46
Asset-backed securities:				
Collateralized debt obligations	—	—	14	14
Other asset-backed	—	320	34	354
Total	599	673	130	1,402
State and municipal bonds:				
Tax-exempt bonds	—	63	50	113
Other fixed-maturity investments:				
Money market securities	674	—	—	674
Other investments:				
Other investments	8	—	—	8
Derivative assets				
Noninsured Derivatives				
Credit Derivatives	—	13	752	765
Currency Derivatives	—	11		11
Total derivative assets	—	24	752	776
Assets of consolidated VIEs:				
Corporate obligations	8	120	—	128
Mortgage-backed securities:				
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	—	151	151
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	—	3	3
Asset-backed securities:				
Collateralized debt obligations	—	—	42	42
Other asset backed	—	—	193	193
Total assets	$ 1,289	$ 880	$ 1,321	$ 3,490
Liabilities:				
Derivative liabilities				
Credit derivatives	$ —	$ 32	$ 4,550	$ 4,582
Total liabilities	$ —	$ 32	$ 4,550	$ 4,582

Level 3 Analysis

Level 3 assets were $4.4 billion and $1.3 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and represented approximately 39% and 38%, of total assets measured at fair value, respectively. Level 3 liabilities were $10.7 billion and $4.6 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and represented approximately 80% and 99% of total liabilities measured at fair value, respectively.

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

The following tables present information about changes in Level 3 assets (including short-term investments) and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for the Year Ended December 31, 2010

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Year	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in Earnings	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers into Level 3 (1)	Transfers out of Level 3 (1)	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) for the Period Included in Earnings for Assets Still Held as of December 31, 2010
Assets:										
Foreign governments	$ 12	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1	$ 5	$ —	$ (7)	$ 11	$ —
Corporate obligations	70	(1)	—	7	(2)	10	—	(80)	4	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	(1)	3	—
Collateralized debt obligations	14	—	—	1	—	(1)	—	(1)	13	—
Other asset-backed	34	—	—	(63)	—	93	12	(6)	70	—
State and municipal tax-exempt bonds	50	—	—	2	—	(37)	—	—	15	—
Assets of consolidated VIEs:										
Corporate obligations	—	—	6	—	—	81	3	(10)	80	(19)
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	151	—	(2)	—	—	(118)	2	(11)	22	4
Commercial mortgage-backed	3	—	19	—	—	23	2	(24)	23	(1)
Collateralized debt obligations	42	—	(71)	—	—	216	9	(7)	189	8
Other asset-backed	193	—	97	—	—	(150)	—	(59)	81	3
Loans receivable	—	—	36	—	21	2,126	—	—	2,183	36
Loan repurchase commitments	—	—	—	—	—	835	—	—	835	—
Total assets	$ 569	$ (1)	$ 85	$ (53)	$ 20	$ 3,090	$ 30	$ (206)	$ 3,534	$ 31

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Year	Realized (Gains) / Losses	Unrealized (Gains) / Losses Included in Earnings	Unrealized (Gains) / Losses Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers into Level 3 (1)	Transfers out of Level 3 (1)	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized (Gains) Losses for the Period Included in Earnings for Liabilities Still Held as of December 31, 2010
Liabilities:										
Credit derivatives, net	$ 3,798	$ 282	$ 682	$ —	$ —	$ (282)	$ —	$ —	$ 4,480	$ 1,410
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs:										
VIE notes	—	—	557	—	39	4,112	—	—	4,708	557
Credit derivatives, net	—	—	(47)	—	—	685	—	—	638	(47)
Currency derivatives, net	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	14	—
Total liabilities	$ 3,798	$ 282	$ 1,192	$ —	$ 39	$ 4,529	$ —	$ —	$ 9,840	$ 1,920

(1)—Transferred in and out at the end of the period.

Changes in Level 3 Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis for the Year Ended December 31, 2009

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Period	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in Earnings	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers in (out) of Level 3 (1)	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized Gains (Losses) for the Period Included in Earnings for Assets Still Held as of December 31, 2009
Assets:									
Foreign governments	$ 104	$ —	$ —	$ (2)	$ (1)	$ (17)	$ (72)	$ 12	$ —
Corporate obligations	119	1	—	(18)	—	(19)	(13)	70	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	16	—	—	(5)	—	9	(20)	—	—
Collateralized debt obligations	—	—	—	—	—	14		14	—
Other asset-backed	40	(9)	—	19	—	65	(81)	34	—
State and municipal tax-exempt bonds	49	—	—	(1)	—	2	—	50	—
Assets of consolidated VIEs:									
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	213	—	(6)	(47)	—	(9)	—	151	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Collateralized debt obligations	51	—	(2)	(5)	—	(2)	—	42	—
Other asset-backed	368	—	(85)	(86)	—	(4)	—	193	
Total assets	$ 960	$ (8)	$ (93)	$ (145)	$ (1)	$ 42	$ (186)	$ 569	$ —

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

In millions	Balance, Beginning of Period	Realized Gains / (Losses)	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in Earnings	Unrealized Gains / (Losses) Included in OCI	Foreign Exchange Recognized in OCI or Earnings	Purchases, Issuances and Settlements, net	Transfers in (out) of Level 3 (1)	Ending Balance	Change in Unrealized (Gains) Losses for the Period Included in Earnings for Liabilities Still Held as of December31, 2009
Liabilities:									
Derivatives, net	$ 5,468	$ (291)	$ (1,360)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (19)	$ 3,798	$ (1,140)
Total liabilities	$ 5,468	$ (291)	$ (1,360)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (19)	$ 3,798	$ (1,140)

(1)—Transferred in and out at the end of the period.

Transfers into and out of Level 3 were $30 million and $206 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010. Transfers into and out of Level 2 were $206 million and $30 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010. Transfers into Level 3 were principally for other asset-backed securities and collateralized debt obligations where inputs, which are significant to their valuation, became unobservable during the quarter. Transfers out of Level 3 were principally for corporate obligations and other asset backed securities. These Level 2 inputs included spreads, prepayment speeds, default speeds, defaulted severities, yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, and market corroborated inputs. There were no transfers into or out of Level 1. For the year ended December 31, 2010, the net unrealized loss related to the transfers into Level 3 was $44 thousand and the net unrealized loss related to the transfers out of Level 3 was $3 million.

Transfers into and out of Level 3 were $43 million and $248 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009. Transfers out of Level 3 were principally for other asset-backed securities, foreign governments, RMBS non-agency and corporate obligations where inputs, which are significant to their valuation, became unobservable or observable during the period. These inputs included spreads, prepayment speeds, default speeds, default severities, yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, and market corroborated inputs. For the year ended December 31, 2009, the net unrealized loss related to the transfers into Level 3 was zero and the net unrealized gain related to the transfers out of Level 3 was $23 million.

All fair value hierarchy designations are made at the end of each accounting period.

Gains and losses (realized and unrealized) included in earnings pertaining to Level 3 assets and liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 are reported on the consolidated statements of operations as follows:

	December 31, 2010				
				Consolidated VIEs	
In millions	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Insured Derivatives	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange
Total gains (losses) included in earnings	$ (682)	$ (282)	$ (1)	$ —	$ (425)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for the period included in earnings for assets and liabilities still held as of December 31, 2010	$ (1,410)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (479)

	December 31, 2009				
				Consolidated VIEs	
In millions	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Insured Derivatives	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange
Total gains (losses) included in earnings	$ 1,360	$ 283	$ —	$ —	$ —
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for the period included in earnings for assets and liabilities still held as of December 31, 2009	$ 1,140	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

Note 7: Fair Value of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair Value Option

MBIA Corp. elected to record at fair value certain financial instruments of the VIEs that have been consolidated in connection with the adoption of the accounting guidance for consolidation of VIEs. Refer to "Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements" for a description of the adoption and election of the aforementioned accounting guidance.

The following table presents the changes in fair value included in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010, for all financial instruments for which the fair value option was elected:

	Year Ended December 31, 2010		
In millions	Net Gains (Losses) on Financial Instruments at Fair Value and Foreign Exchange	Net Realized Gains (Losses)	Total Changes in Fair Value
Fixed-maturity securities held at fair value	$ 374	$ 29	$ 403
Loans receivable at fair value:			
Residential mortgage loans	295	452	747
Other loans	(26)	—	(26)
Loan repurchase commitments	336	63	399
Other assets	26	394	420
Long-term debt	(599)	(565)	(1,164)

The following table reflects the difference between the aggregate fair value and the aggregate remaining contractual principal balance outstanding as of December 31, 2010, for loans and long-term debt for which the fair value option has been elected.

	As of December 31, 2010		
In millions	Contractual Outstanding Principal	Fair Value	Difference
Loans receivable at fair value:			
Residential mortgage loans	$ 3,334	$ 2,014	$ 1,320
Residential mortgage loans (90 days or more past due)	243	—	243
Other loans	412	124	288
Other loans (90 days or more past due)	149	45	104
Total loans receivable at fair value	$ 4,138	$ 2,183	$ 1,955
Long-term debt	$ 17,619	$ 6,714	$10,905

Substantially all gains and losses included in earnings during the year ended December 31, 2010 on loans receivable and long-term debt reported in the preceding table are attributable to credit risk. This is primarily due to the high rate of defaults on loans and the collateral supporting the long-term debt, resulting in depressed pricing of the financial instruments.

Note 8: Investments

MBIA Corp.'s fixed-maturity portfolio consists of high-quality (average rating double-A) taxable and tax-exempt investments of diversified maturities. Other investments are primarily comprised of equity investments. The following tables present the amortized cost, fair value and other-than-temporary impairments of available-for-sale fixed-maturity and other investments included in the consolidated investment portfolio of MBIA Corp. as of December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	December 31, 2010				
In millions	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (1)
Fixed-maturity investments:					
Taxable bonds:					
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 452	$ 1	$ (3)	$ 450	$ —
Foreign governments	450	18	—	468	—
Corporate obligations	737	3	(4)	736	—
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed agency	84	—	—	84	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	74	30	(2)	102	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	84	24	—	108	—
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	13	1	—	14	—
Other asset-backed	153	1	(63)	91	—
Total	2,047	78	(72)	2,053	—
State and municipal bonds:					
Tax-exempt bonds	57	2	—	59	—
Taxable bonds	17	—	—	17	—
Total state and municipal bonds	74	2	—	76	—
Total fixed-maturity investments	2,121	80	(72)	2,129	—
Other investments:					
Other investments	9	1	—	10	—
Money market securities	49	—	—	49	—
Total other investments	58	1	—	59	—
Total available-for-sale investments	$ 2,179	$ 81	$ (72)	$ 2,188	$ —

(1)—Represents the amount of other-than-temporary losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Note 8: Investments (continued)

	December 31, 2009				
In millions	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (1)
Fixed-maturity investments:					
Taxable bonds:					
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 132	$ 1	$ (1)	$ 132	$ —
Foreign governments	517	22	—	539	—
Corporate obligations	133	3	(13)	123	—
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed agency	4	—	—	4	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	170	36	(16)	190	—
Commercial mortgage-backed	46	1	(1)	46	—
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	14	—	—	14	—
Other asset-backed	349	10	(5)	354	—
Total	1,365	73	(36)	1,402	—
State and municipal bonds:					
Tax-exempt bonds	111	3	(2)	112	—
Total state and municipal bonds	111	3	(2)	112	—
Total fixed-maturity investments	1,476	76	(38)	1,514	—
Other investments:					
Other investments	8	—	—	8	—
Money market securities	674	—	—	674	—
Total other investments	682	—	—	682	—
Assets of consolidated VIEs:					
Mortgage-backed securities:					
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	191	—	(40)	151	(69)
Commercial mortgage-backed	4	—	(1)	3	(1)
Asset-backed securities:					
Collateralized debt obligations	53	—	(11)	42	(15)
Other asset-backed	278	—	(85)	193	(86)
Total assets of consolidated VIEs	526	—	(137)	389	(171)
Total available-for-sale investments	$ 2,684	$ 76	$ (175)	$ 2,585	$ (171)

(1)—Represents the amount of other-than-temporary losses recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Fixed-maturity investments carried at fair value of $5 million and $8 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were on deposit with various regulatory authorities to comply with insurance laws.

The following table presents the distribution by contractual maturity of available-for-sale fixed-maturity investments at amortized cost and fair value as of December 31, 2010. Contractual maturity may differ from expected maturity because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations.

In millions	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ 593	$ 594
Due after one year through five years	612	628
Due after five years through ten years	323	326
Due after ten years through fifteen years	95	95
Due after fifteen years	90	87
Mortgage-backed	242	294
Asset-backed	166	105
Total fixed-maturity investments	$ 2,121	$ 2,129

Note 8: Investments (continued)

Investments that are held-to-maturity are reported on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets at amortized cost. These investments, which primarily relate to MBIA Corp.'s consolidated VIEs, primarily consist of ABS and loans issued by major national and international corporations and other structured finance clients. As of December 31, 2010, the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity investments totaled $2.8 billion and $2.6 billion, respectively. There were no unrecognized gross gains and unrecognized gross losses were $204 million. As of December 31, 2009, the amortized cost and fair value of held-to-maturity investments totaled $1.2 billion and $1.1 billion, respectively. There were no unrecognized gross gains and unrecognized gross losses were $54 million as of December 31, 2009. The following table presents the distribution of held-to-maturity investments by contractual maturity at amortized cost as of December 31, 2010:

			Consolidated VIEs	
In millions	Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
Due in one year or less	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Due after one year through five years (1)	1	1	—	—
Due after five years through ten years	—	—	—	—
Due after ten years through fifteen years	—	—	—	—
Due after fifteen years	—	—	—	—
Mortgage-backed	—	—	—	—
Asset-backed	—	—	2,840	2,636
Total held-to-maturity investments	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2,840	$ 2,636

(1)—Relates to tax credit investments reported in "Other investments" on the consolidated balance sheet.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, MBIA Corp. recorded net unrealized gains of $9 million and net unrealized losses of $99 million, respectively, on available-for-sale securities, comprised of fixed-maturity and other investments, which included $72 million and $175 million, respectively, of gross unrealized losses. The following tables present the gross unrealized losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 related to available-for-sale fixed-maturity and other investments. These tables segregate investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months from those that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer.

	December 31, 2010					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed-maturity investments:						
Taxable bonds:						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 330	$ (3)	$ —	$ —	$ 330	$ (3)
Foreign governments	32	—	—	—	32	—
Corporate obligations	250	(1)	7	(3)	257	(4)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed agency	60	—	—	—	60	—
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	16	(1)	8	(1)	24	(2)
Commercial mortgage-backed	7	—	—	—	7	—
Asset-backed securities:						
Collateralized debt obligations	2	—	—	—	2	—
Other asset-backed	16	(1)	48	(62)	64	(63)
Total	713	(6)	63	(66)	776	(72)
State and municipal bonds:						
Tax-exempt bonds	19	—	—	—	19	—
Taxable bonds	7	—	—	—	7	—
Total state and municipal bonds	26	—	—	—	26	—
Total	$ 739	$ (6)	$ 63	$ (66)	$ 802	$ (72)

Note 8: Investments (continued)

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Fixed-maturity investments:						
Taxable bonds:						
U.S. Treasury and government agency	$ 29	$ (1)	$ —	$ —	$ 29	$ (1)
Foreign governments	1	—	37	—	38	—
Corporate obligations	68	(11)	20	(2)	88	(13)
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	61	(11)	26	(5)	87	(16)
Commercial mortgage-backed	16	(1)	0	0	16	(1)
Asset-backed securities:						
Other asset-backed	69	(2)	17	(3)	86	(5)
Total	244	(26)	100	(10)	344	(36)
State and municipal bonds:						
Tax-exempt bonds	21	(1)	29	(1)	50	(2)
Total state and municipal bonds	21	(1)	29	(1)	50	(2)
Assets of consolidated VIEs:						
Mortgage-backed securities:						
Residential mortgage-backed non-agency	151	(40)	—	—	151	(40)
Commercial mortgage-backed	3	(1)	—	—	3	(1)
Asset-backed securities:						
Collateralized debt obligations	42	(11)	—	—	42	(11)
Other asset-backed	193	(85)	—	—	193	(85)
Total assets of consolidated VIEs	389	(137)	—	—	389	(137)
Total	$ 654	$ (164)	$ 129	$ (11)	$ 783	$ (175)

The following table presents the gross unrealized losses of held-to-maturity investments as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. Held-to-maturity investments are reported at amortized cost on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets. The table segregates investments that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than twelve months from those that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or longer.

	December 31, 2010					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Assets of consolidated VIEs:						
Other asset-backed	$ —	$ —	$ 2,635	$ (204)	$ 2,635	$ (204)
Total	$ —	$ —	$ 2,635	$ (204)	$ 2,635	$ (204)

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Longer		Total	
In millions	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Assets of consolidated VIEs:						
Other asset-backed	$ 1,046	$ (54)	$ —	$ —	$ 1,046	$ (54)
Total	$ 1,046	$ (54)	$ —	$ —	$ 1,046	$ (54)

Note 8: Investments (continued)

As of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, MBIA Corp.'s available-for-sale fixed-maturity investment, other investment and held-to-maturity investment portfolios' gross unrealized losses totaled $276 million and $229 million, respectively. The weighted average contractual maturity of securities in an unrealized loss position as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was 24 years. As of December 31, 2010, there were 34 securities that were in an unrealized loss position for a continuous twelve-month period or longer with aggregate unrealized losses of $270 million. Within the 34 securities, the book value of 31 securities exceeded market value by more than 5%. As of December 31, 2009, there were 53 securities that were in an unrealized loss position for a continuous twelve-month period or longer with aggregate unrealized losses of $12 million. Within the 53 securities, the book value of 32 securities exceeded market value by more than 5%.

MBIA Corp. has evaluated on a security-by-security basis whether the unrealized losses in its investment portfolios were other-than-temporary considering duration and severity of unrealized losses, the circumstances that gave rise to the unrealized losses, and whether MBIA Corp. has the intent to sell the securities or more likely than not will be required to sell the securities before their anticipated recovery. Based on its evaluation, MBIA Corp. determined that the unrealized losses on the remaining securities were temporary in nature because its impairment analysis, including projected future cash flows, indicated that MBIA Corp. would be able to recover the amortized cost of impaired assets. MBIA Corp. also concluded that it does not have the intent to sell securities in an unrealized loss position and it is more likely than not that it will not have to sell these securities before recovery of their cost basis. In making this conclusion, MBIA Corp. examined the cash flow projections for its investment portfolios, the potential sources and uses of cash in its businesses, and the cash resources available to its business other than sales of securities. It also considered the existence of any risk management or other plans as of December 31, 2010 that would require the sale of impaired securities. On a quarterly basis, MBIA Corp. re-evaluates the unrealized losses in its investment portfolios to determine whether an impairment loss should be realized in current earnings. Refer to "Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses" for information on realized losses due to other-than-temporary impairments.

Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses

The following table includes MBIA Corp.'s total investment income:

	Years Ended December 31,		
In millions	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**
Gross investment income:			
Fixed-maturity	$ 83	$ 154	$ 485
Held-to-maturity	0	1	—
Short-term investments	16	7	35
Other investments	30	62	20
Consolidated VIEs	52	67	57
Gross investment income	181	291	597
Investment expenses	9	7	14
Net investment income	172	284	583
Realized gains and losses:			
Fixed-maturity:			
Gains	8	41	105
Losses	(1)	(18)	(140)
Net	7	23	(35)
Other investments:			
Gains	0	2	2
Losses	(0)	(2)	—
Net	—	—	2
Consolidated VIEs:			
Gains	—	12	—
Losses	—	(95)	—
Net	—	(83)	—
Total net realized gains (losses) (1)	7	(60)	(33)
Total investment income	$ 179	$ 224	$ 550

(1)—These balances are included in the "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange" and "Net investment losses related to other-than-temporary impairments" line items on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations.

Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses (continued)

Net realized gains (losses) from fixed-maturity investments are generated as a result of the ongoing management of all of MBIA Corp.'s investment portfolios in 2010, 2009 and 2008.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, net realized losses from consolidated VIEs of $83 million resulted from other-than-temporary impairments of residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities of $93 million and offset by net gains on trading securities of $10 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, net realized losses from fixed-maturity securities of $35 million included an other-than-temporary impairments of an other asset-backed security of $9 million. The remaining net realized losses in 2008 were primarily due to sales of securities.

The portion of other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed-maturity securities that does not represent credit losses is recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The following table presents the amount of credit loss impairments recognized in earnings on fixed-maturity securities held by MBIA Corp. as of the dates indicated, for which a portion of the other-than-temporary impairment losses was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), and the corresponding changes in such amounts.

In millions Credit Losses Recognized in Earnings Related to Other-Than-Temporary Impairments	Years Ended December 31, 2010	2009
Beginning Balance	$ 93	$ —
Accounting Transition Adjustment (1)	(93)	—
Additions for credit loss impairments recognized in the current period on securities not previously impaired	—	93
Ending Balance	$ —	$ 93

(1)—Reflects the adoption of the accounting principles for the consolidation of VIEs.

For ABS (e.g., RMBSs and CDOs), MBIA Corp. estimated expected future cash flows of each security by estimating the expected future cash flows of the underlying collateral and applying those collateral cash flows, together with any credit enhancements such as subordination interests owned by third parties, to the security. The expected future cash flows of the underlying collateral are determined using the remaining contractual cash flows adjusted for future expected credit losses (which consider current delinquencies and nonperforming assets, future expected default rates and collateral value by vintage and geographic region) and prepayments. The expected cash flows of the security are then discounted at the interest rate used to recognize interest income on the security to arrive at a present value amount. The following table presents a summary of the significant inputs considered in determining the measurement of the credit loss component recognized in earnings for each significant class of ABS for the year ended December 31, 2009. There were no credit loss impairments in 2010.

Asset-backed Securities	
Expected size of losses (1) :	
Range (2)	10.83% to 41.03%
Weighted average (3)	29.04%
Current subordination levels (4) :	
Range (2)	0.00% to 78.92%
Weighted average (3)	10.89%
Prepayment speed (annual CPR) (5) :	
Range (2)	3.00 to 15.00
Weighted average (3)	13.65

(1)—Represents future expected credit losses on impaired assets expressed as a percentage of total outstanding balance.
(2)—Represents the range of inputs/assumptions based upon the individual securities within each category.
(3)—Calculated by weighting the relevant input/assumption for each individual security by outstanding notional of the security.
(4)—Represents current level of credit protection (subordination) for the securities, expressed as a percentage of the balance of the collateral group backing the bond.
(5)—Values represent high and low points of lifetime vectors of constant prepayment rates.

Note 9: Investment Income and Gains and Losses (continued)

Net unrealized gains (losses), including the portion of other-than-temporary impairments and related deferred income taxes, reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within shareholders' equity consisted of:

In millions	As of December 31, 2010	2009
Fixed-maturity:		
Gains	$ 80	$ 73
Losses	(72)	(175)
Foreign exchange	(28)	(78)
Net [1]	(20)	(180)
Other investments:		
Gains	1	—
Losses	—	—
Net	1	—
Total	(19)	(180)
Deferred income taxes (benefit) provision	(5)	5
Unrealized gains (losses), net	$ (14)	$ (185)

(1)—The balance at December 31, 2009 includes $137 million of net unrealized losses from consolidated VIEs.

The change in net unrealized gains (losses), including the portion of other-than-temporary impairments and related deferred income taxes, included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) within shareholders' equity consisted of:

In millions	As of December 31, 2010	2009
Fixed-maturity [1]	$ 160	$ 120
Other investments	1	4
Total	161	124
Deferred income tax (credited) charged	(10)	69
Change in unrealized gains (losses), net	$ 171	$ 55

(1)—The 12 month change at December 31, 2010 included $134 million of net unrealized gains due to the transition adjustment for the adoption of the accounting principles for consolidation of VIEs.

Note 10: Derivative Instruments

MBIA Corp. accounts for derivative transactions in accordance with the accounting principles for derivative and hedging activities, as amended, which requires that all such transactions be recorded on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets at fair value. Fair value of derivative instruments is defined as the price that would be received to sell a derivative asset or paid to transfer a derivative liability (an exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives, excluding insured derivatives, are recorded each period in current earnings within "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange." Changes in the fair value of insured derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings within "Net change in fair value of insured derivatives." The net change in the fair value of MBIA Corp.'s insured derivatives has two primary components: (i) realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives and (ii) unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives. "Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives" include (i) premiums received and receivable on written CDS contracts, (ii) premiums paid and payable to reinsurers in

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

respect of CDS contracts, (iii) net amounts received or paid on reinsurance commutations, (iv) losses paid and payable to CDS contract counterparties due to the occurrence of a credit event or settlement agreement, (v) losses recovered and recoverable on purchased CDS contracts due to the occurrence of a credit event or settlement agreement and (vi) fees relating to CDS contracts. The "Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives" include all other changes in fair value of the insured derivative contracts.

MBIA Corp. has entered into derivative transactions that it viewed as an extension of its core financial guarantee business but which do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception and, therefore, must be recorded at fair value in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets. MBIA Corp. has insured derivatives primarily consisting of structured pools of CDS contracts that MBIA Corp. intends to hold for the entire term of the contract absent a negotiated settlement with the counterparty. MBIA Corp. reduces risks embedded in its insured portfolio through the use of reinsurance. This includes cessions of insured derivatives under reinsurance agreements, in which MBIA Corp. economically hedges a portion of the credit and market risk associated with its insured credit derivative portfolio. Such arrangements are also accounted for as derivatives and recorded in MBIA Corp.'s financial statements at fair value. At December 31, 2010, the amount of these arrangements was immaterial.

Variable Interest Entities

The consolidated variable interest entities have entered into derivative transactions primarily consisting of interest rate and CDS contracts. Interest rate swaps are entered into to hedge the risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates or fair values of certain contracts. CDS contracts are entered into to hedge credit risk or to replicate investments in cash assets.

Credit Derivatives Sold

The following table presents information about credit derivatives sold (insured) by MBIA Corp. that were outstanding as of December 31, 2010. Credit ratings represent the lower of underlying ratings currently assigned by Moody's, S&P or MBIA.

In millions	Weighted Average Remaining Expected Maturity	Notional Value						Fair Value
Credit Derivatives Sold		AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total Notional	Asset (Liability)
Insured credit default swaps	7.5 Years	$20,721	$18,530	$11,323	$15,356	$ 34,341	$100,271	$ (4,455)
Non-insured credit default swaps-VIE	4.8 Years	—	—	—	—	2,612	2,612	(1,455)
Insured swaps	16.4 Years	—	290	3,403	4,372	676	8,741	(11)
All others	8.5 Years	—	—	113	—	195	308	(39)
Total notional		$20,721	$18,820	$14,839	$19,728	$ 37,824	$111,932	
Total fair value		$ (41)	$ (86)	$ (315)	$ (477)	$ (5,041)		$ (5,960)

The following table presents information about credit derivatives sold (insured) by MBIA Corp. that were outstanding as of December 31, 2009. Credit ratings represent the lower of underlying ratings currently assigned by Moody's, S&P or MBIA.

In millions	Weighted Average Remaining Expected Maturity	Notional Value						Fair Value
Credit Derivatives Sold		AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total Notional	Asset (Liability)
Insured credit default swaps	9.1 Years	$36,417	$27,279	$37,526	$ 5,155	$ 20,114	$126,491	$ (4,545)
Insured swaps	15.8 Years	—	338	4,272	4,924	1,518	11,052	(12)
All others	10.6 Years	1	159	121	—	36	317	(25)
Total notional		$36,418	$27,776	$41,919	$10,079	$ 21,668	$137,860	
Total fair value		$ (186)	$ (474)	$ (1,182)	$ (242)	$ (2,498)		$ (4,582)

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

Referenced credit ratings assigned by MBIA Corp. to insured credit derivatives are derived by MBIA Corp.'s surveillance group. In assigning an internal rating, current status reports from issuers and trustees, as well as publicly available transaction-specific information, are reviewed. Also, where appropriate, cash flow analyses and collateral valuations are considered. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) on CDS contracts are estimated as the notional value plus any additional debt service costs, such as interest or other amounts owing on CDS contracts. The maximum amount of future payments that MBIA Corp. may be required to make under these guarantees is $116.1 billion. This amount is net of $775 million of insured derivatives ceded under reinsurance agreements in which MBIA Corp. economically hedges a portion of the credit and market risk associated with its insured derivatives. The maximum potential amount of future payments (undiscounted) on insured swaps are estimated as the notional value of such contracts.

MBIA Corp. may hold recourse provisions with third parties in derivative transactions through both reinsurance and subrogation rights. MBIA Corp.'s reinsurance arrangements provide that should MBIA Corp. pays a claim under a guarantee of a derivative contract, then MBIA Corp. could collect amounts from any reinsurers that have reinsured the guarantee on either a proportional or non-proportional basis, depending upon the underlying reinsurance agreement. MBIA Corp. may also have recourse through subrogation rights whereby if MBIA Corp. makes a claim payment, it is entitled to any rights of the insured counterparty, including the right to any assets held as collateral.

Financial Statement Impact

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, MBIA Corp. reported derivative assets of $839 million and $776 million, respectively, and derivative liabilities of $6.6 billion and $4.6 billion, respectively, which are shown separately on the consolidated balance sheets. The following table presents the amount of derivative assets and liabilities by instrument as of December 31, 2010:

In millions

		Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
Derivative Instruments	**Notional Amount Outstanding**	**Balance Sheet Location**	**Fair Value**	**Balance Sheet Location**	**Fair Value**
Not designated as hedging instruments:					
Insured credit default swaps	$ 100,296	Derivative assets	$ —	Derivative liabilities	$ (4,455)
Non-insured credit default swaps-VIE	3,973	Derivative assets-VIE	817	Derivative liabilities-VIE	(1,455)
Insured swaps	13,501	Derivative assets	10	Derivative liabilities	(11)
Interest rate swaps-VIE	14,054	Derivative assets-VIE	2	Derivative liabilities-VIE	(635)
Cross Currency Swaps-VIE	137	Derivative assets-VIE	—	Derivative liabilities-VIE	(14)
All other	420	Derivative assets	—	Derivative liabilities	(39)
All other-VIE	592	Derivative assets-VIE	10	Derivative liabilities-VIE	—
Total derivatives	$ 132,973		$ 839		$ (6,609)

The following table presents the amount of derivative assets and liabilities by instrument as of December 31, 2009:

In millions

		Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
Derivative Instruments	**Notional Amount Outstanding**	**Balance Sheet Location**	**Fair Value**	**Balance Sheet Location**	**Fair Value**
Not designated as hedging instruments:					
Insured credit default swaps	$ 147,153	Derivative assets	$ 756	Derivative liabilities	$ (4,545)
Insured swaps	17,024	Derivative assets	9	Derivative liabilities	(12)
All other	429	Derivative assets	11	Derivative liabilities	(25)
Total derivatives	$ 164,606		$ 776		$ (4,582)

Note 10: Derivative Instruments (continued)

The following table shows the effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010:

In millions Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Net Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Insured credit default swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	$(668)
Insured credit default swaps	Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(162)
Non-insured credit default swaps-VIE	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange-VIE	48
Insured swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	2
Interest rate swaps-VIE	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange-VIE	5
All other	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(13)
All other	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	(10)
All other-VIE	Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange-VIE	(16)
Total		$ (814)

The following table shows the effect of derivative instruments on the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2009:

In millions Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Net Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income
Insured credit default swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	$ 1,660
Insured credit default swaps	Realized gains (losses) and other settlements on insured derivatives	(167)
Insured swaps	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	1
All other	Unrealized gains (losses) on insured derivatives	(13)
Total		$ 1,481

Note 11: Debt

Long-Term Debt

On January 16, 2008, MBIA Corp. issued $1.0 billion of 14% fixed-to-floating rate surplus notes due January 15, 2033. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the par amount outstanding was $953 million. The surplus notes have an initial interest rate of 14% until January 15, 2013 and thereafter at an interest rate of three-month LIBOR plus 11.26%. Interest and principal payments on the surplus notes are subject to prior approval by the Superintendent of the NYSID. The surplus notes are callable at par at MBIA Corp.'s option on the fifth anniversary of the date of issuance and every fifth anniversary thereafter, subject to prior approval by the Superintendent and other restrictions. The cash received from the issuance of surplus notes was used for general business purposes and the deferred debt issuance costs are being amortized over the term of the surplus notes. To date, MBIA Corp. has repurchased a total of $47 million par value outstanding of its surplus notes at a weighted average price of $77.08.

In the third quarter of 2010, MBIA Corp. repaid all remaining debt outstanding under the Federal Reserve's Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility ("TALF"). Principal amounts outstanding under TALF loans totaled $277 million as of December 31, 2009 and were repaid using the proceeds from the ABS financed by the TALF loans.

Note 11: Debt (continued)

The aggregate maturity of long-term debt obligations, excluding accrued interest and premiums or discounts, as of December 31, 2010 for each of the next five years and thereafter commencing in 2011 was:

In millions	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	After 2015	Total
14% Surplus Notes due 2033 (1)	$ —	$ —	$ 953	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 953
Total debt obligations due	$ —	$ —	$ 953	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 953

(1)—Callable on January 15, 2013 and every fifth anniversary thereafter at 100.00.

Debt of Consolidated Variable Interest Entities

Variable Interest Entity Notes

Variable interest entity notes are variable interest rate debt instruments denominated in U.S. dollars issued by consolidated VIEs. Variable interest entity notes are collateralized by assets held by the consolidated VIEs, and are non-recourse to the general credit of MBIA. As of December 31, 2010, variable interest entity notes consisting of debt instruments issued by issuer-sponsored consolidated VIEs totaled $9.5 billion. Variable interest entity notes of issuer-sponsored consolidated VIEs by maturity are as follows:

In millions	Principal Amount (1)
Maturity date:	
2011	$ 688
2012	381
2013	397
2014	396
2015	1,034
Thereafter	6,625
Total	$ 9,521

(1)—Included $6.7 billion of variable interest entity notes accounted for at fair value at December 31, 2010.

Note 12: Income Taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) on income (loss) and shareholders' equity consisted of:

	Years ended December 31,		
In millions	2010	2009	2008
Current taxes:			
Federal	$ 23	$(306)	$ (641)
Foreign	—	(25)	11
Deferred taxes:			
Federal	(188)	606	(346)
Foreign	15	37	5
(Benefit) provision for income taxes	(150)	312	(971)
Income taxes charged (credited) to shareholders' equity related to:			
Total adjustments due to the adoption of new accounting standards	(59)	(27)	—
Change in unrealized gains and losses on investments	(9)	(70)	(156)
Change in foreign currency translation	(43)	(1)	(11)
Share-based compensation	(1)	(4)	15
Total income taxes charged (credited) to shareholders' equity	(112)	(102)	(152)
Total effect of income taxes	$(262)	$ 210	$(1,123)

Note 12: Income Taxes (continued)

The provision (benefit) for income taxes gives effect to permanent differences between financial and taxable income. Accordingly, MBIA Corp.'s effective income tax rate differs from the statutory rate due to the tax effect of the following permanent differences:

	Years ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Federal income tax computed at the statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Impact to taxes resulting from:			
Tax-exempt interest	0.4%	-0.9%	3.8%
Gain on exercise of put option on MBIA Corp's stock	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
Change in valuation allowance	2.5%	2.9%	0.0%
Other	-3.4%	0.9%	-0.8%
Effective tax rate	34.5%	37.9%	41.8%

MBIA Corp. recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are presented in the following table:

In millions	As of December 31, 2010	2009
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Unearned premium revenue	$ 269	$ 280
Loss and loss adjustment expense reserves	357	238
Deferral of cancellation of indebtedness income	5	—
Net unrealized gains on investments	—	6
Net unrealized gains on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange	176	79
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	807	603
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	99	8
Deferred fee revenue	62	111
Deferred acquisition costs	101	—
Compensation and employee benefits	13	18
Capital gain income adjustments	37	52
Net unrealized losses on insured derivatives	1,288	967
Net unrealized losses on investments	2	—
Investments	88	67
Other	13	—
Total gross deferred tax assets:	1,703	1,223
Valuation allowance	14	24
Net deferred tax asset	$ 882	$ 596

Deferred Tax Asset, Net of Valuation Allowance

MBIA Corp. establishes a valuation allowance against its deferred tax asset when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. All evidence, both positive and negative, needs to be identified and considered in making the determination. Future realization of the existing deferred tax asset ultimately depends, in part, on the existence of sufficient taxable income of appropriate character (for example, ordinary income versus capital gains) within the carryforward period available under the tax law.

Note 12: Income Taxes (continued)

As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. reported a net deferred tax asset of $882 million. The $882 million deferred tax asset is net of a $14 million valuation allowance. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset related to losses from asset impairments and realized losses from sales of investments as these losses are considered capital losses, have a five year carryforward period, and can only be used to offset capital gain income.

MBIA Corp. has concluded that it is more likely than not that the remaining deferred tax assets will be realized. In its conclusion, MBIA Corp. considered the following evidence (both positive and negative):

- Due to the long-tail nature of the financial guarantee business, it is important to note that MBIA Corp., without regard to any new business, will have a steady stream of scheduled premium earnings with respect to the existing insured portfolio. MBIA Corp.'s announcement in February 2008 of a temporary suspension in writing new structured finance transactions and a permanent cessation with respect to insuring new CDS contracts, except in transactions related to the reduction of existing derivative exposure, would not have an impact on the expected earnings related to the existing insured portfolio. Although MBIA Corp. expects a significant portion of the unrealized losses to reverse over time, MBIA Corp. performed taxable income projections over a fifteen and twenty year period to determine whether it will have sufficient income to offset its deferred tax asset that will generate future ordinary deductions. In this analysis, MBIA Corp. concluded that premium earnings, even without regard to any new business, combined with investment income, less deductible expenses, will be sufficient to recover its net deferred tax asset.
- MBIA Corp.'s taxable income projections used to assess the recoverability of its deferred tax asset include an estimate of future loss and LAE equal to the present value discount of loss reserves already recognized on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated balance sheets and an estimate of LAE which is generally insignificant. MBIA Corp. does not assume additional losses, with the exception of the accretion of its existing present value loss reserves, because MBIA Corp. establishes case basis reserves on a present value basis based on an estimate of probable losses on specifically identified credits that have defaulted or are expected to default.
- As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp. had a deferred tax asset of $2 million related to unrealized gains and losses on investments. MBIA Corp. intends to hold these investments until maturity or until such time as the value recovers. As such, MBIA Corp. expects that the related deferred tax assets will reverse over the life of the securities.
- Approximately $1.3 billion of the net deferred tax asset relates to losses on insured credit derivatives of approximately $3.7 billion. MBIA Corp. believes that such deferred tax asset "will more likely than not" be realized as MBIA Corp. expects the unrealized losses and its related deferred tax asset to substantially reverse over time.
- MBIA Corp. files its U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return as a member of the MBIA Inc. consolidated group and participates in the MBIA Tax Sharing Agreement under which MBIA Corp. is allocated its share of consolidated tax liability or tax benefit as determined under the tax sharing agreement.
- While the ratings downgrades by the rating agencies have significantly adversely impacted MBIA Corp.'s ability to write new business, the downgrades did not have a material impact on earnings from the existing insured portfolio, which MBIA Corp. believes will be sufficient to absorb losses in the event that the cumulative unrealized losses become fully impaired.
- With respect to installment policies, MBIA Corp. generally does not have an automatic cancellation provision solely in connection with ratings downgrades. For purposes of projecting future taxable income, MBIA Corp. has applied a haircut to adjust for the possible cancellation of future installment premiums based on recent data. With regard to upfront policies, to the extent that the issuer chooses to terminate a policy, any unearned premium reserve with respect to that policy will be accelerated into earnings (i.e. refundings).
- With respect to insured CDS contracts, in the event that there are defaults for which MBIA Corp. is required to pay claims on such CDS contracts, MBIA Corp. believes that the losses should be characterized as ordinary losses for tax purposes and, as such, the actual and expected payments will

Note 12: Income Taxes (continued)

be recorded as losses incurred for statutory accounting. However, because the federal income tax treatment of CDS contracts is an unsettled area of tax law, in the event that the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") has a different view and considers the losses as capital losses, MBIA Corp. may be required to establish a valuation allowance against substantially all of the deferred tax asset related to these losses, until such time as it has sufficient capital gains to offset the losses. The establishment of this valuation allowance would have a material adverse effect on MBIA Corp.'s financial condition at the time of its establishment.

After reviewing all of the evidence available, both positive and negative, MBIA believes that it has appropriately valued the recoverability of its deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance, as of December 31, 2010. MBIA Corp. continues to assess the adequacy of its valuation allowance as additional evidence becomes available. MBIA Corp.'s recent financial results have been volatile which has impacted management's ability to project accurately future taxable income. Continued volatility or losses beyond those projected may cause MBIA Corp. to conclude that certain of the deferred tax assets within the $882 million as of December 31, 2010 may not be realizable.

Ownership Change under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code

Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, imposes annual limitations on the utilization of net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards, other tax carryforwards, and certain built-in losses upon an ownership change as defined under that section. In general terms, an ownership change may result from transactions that increase the aggregate ownership of certain stockholders in MBIA Inc.'s stock by more than 50 percentage points over a three year testing period ("Section 382 Ownership Change").

MBIA Inc. has experienced a shift in ownership as a result a January 2008 Warburg Pincus investment and the February 2008 equity offering and other shareholder transactions involving MBIA's shares. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Inc., however, has not triggered a Section 382 Ownership Change. If MBIA Inc. were to experience a Section 382 Ownership Change, an annual limitation would be imposed on certain of MBIA Inc.'s tax attributes, including NOL and capital loss carryforwards and certain other losses, credits, deductions or tax basis. MBIA Inc. cannot give any assurance that it will not undergo an ownership change at a time when this limitation would have a significant effect.

Treatment of Undistributed Earnings of Certain Foreign Subsidiaries—"Accounting for Income Taxes—Special Areas"

No U.S. deferred income taxes have been provided on the undistributed earnings of MBIA UK, MBIA Mexico and MBIA Assurance, which merged into MBIA UK as of December 31, 2007, because of MBIA Corp.'s practice and intent to permanently reinvest its earnings. The cumulative amounts of such untaxed earnings were $114 million, $102 million and $43 million as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Five-Year NOL Carryback

On November 6, 2009, as part of the *Worker, Homeownership, and Business Assistance Act of 2009* , the NOL carryback provision of the Internal Revenue Code was amended to allow, through an election, all businesses with NOLs in either 2008 or 2009 (but not both) to claim refunds of taxed paid within the prior five years. In the fifth preceding year of the carryback period, the recovery is limited to the 50% of taxable income for that carryback year. There is no such limitation to the first four preceding years of the carryback period.

In connection with MBIA Inc.'s five year NOL carryback claim, MBIA Corp.'s share of the tax refund under the tax sharing agreement is approximately $251 million.

Note 12: Income Taxes (continued)

Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

It is MBIA Corp.'s policy to record and disclose interest and penalties related to income taxes as a component of income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, MBIA Corp. recorded in its provision a benefit of $0.2 million, $3 million, and $1 million, respectively, as the total amounts of interest and penalties related to income taxes. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the amounts related to interest and penalties in the consolidated balance sheets were not material.

The following table presents the change in the unrecognized tax benefit ("UTB") during 2009 and 2010:

In thousands	
Unrecognized tax benefit as of January 1, 2009	$ 16,842
The gross amount of the increase (decrease) in UTB as a result of tax positions taken:	
During a prior year	1,305
During the current year	152
The amounts of decreases in the UTB related to settlements with taxing authorities	(11,826)
Unrecognized tax benefit as of December 31, 2009	$ 6,473
The reduction to UTB as a result of the applicable statute of limitations	(5,167)
Unrecognized tax benefit as of December 31, 2010	$ 1,306

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate was approximately $1 million and $6 million, respectively.

MBIA Corp.'s major tax jurisdictions include the U.S. and the United Kingdom.

MBIA and its U.S. subsidiaries file a U.S. consolidated federal income tax return. The IRS is currently examining tax years 2004 through 2009 for which MBIA Corp. expects this examination to be concluded before December 31, 2011, subject to review by the Joint Committee on Taxation. During 2009, the IRS completed its examination of a partnership investment of MBIA and did make an adjustment that had to be accounted for by MBIA Inc. through 2006, but was not material.

The U.K. tax authorities are currently auditing tax years 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. MBIA Corp. expects the examinations to be concluded before December 31, 2011. French tax matters have been concluded through 2007 including the settlement, in February 2009, of an unrecognized tax benefit that was established in prior years relating to the timing for recognizing earned premium.

It is reasonably possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefit will significantly increase or decrease within the next 12 months due to the possibility of finalizing adjustments and concluding all significant tax examinations. The range of this possible change to the amount of the uncertain tax benefit cannot be estimated at this time.

Note 13: Insurance in Force

MBIA Corp. guarantees the payment of principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on, municipal, asset-backed, mortgage-backed and other non-municipal securities. Additionally, MBIA Corp. has insured CDSs primarily on pools of collateral, which it previously considered part of its core financial guarantee business. The pools of collateral are made up of corporate obligations, but also include commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities-related assets. MBIA Corp.'s insurance in force represents the aggregate amount of the insured principal of, and interest or other amounts owing on insured obligations. MBIA Corp.'s ultimate exposure to credit loss in the event of nonperformance by the issuer of the insured obligation is represented by the insurance in force in the tables that follow.

Note 13: Insurance in Force (continued)

The financial guarantees issued by MBIA Corp. provide unconditional and irrevocable guarantees of the payment of the principal, and interest or other amounts owing on, insured obligations when due. The obligations are generally not subject to acceleration, except that MBIA Corp. may have the right, at its discretion, to accelerate insured obligations upon default or otherwise. Certain guaranteed investment contracts written by MBIA Inc. and guaranteed by MBIA Corp. are terminable based upon the credit ratings downgrades of MBIA Corp., and if MBIA Inc. were to have insufficient assets to pay the termination payments, MBIA Corp.'s insurance coverage would be drawn on to make such payments. These amounts have been excluded in the tables that follow.

The creditworthiness of each insured obligation is evaluated prior to the issuance of insurance, and each insured obligation must comply with MBIA Corp.'s underwriting guidelines. Further, the payments to be made by the issuer on the bonds or notes may be backed by a pledge of revenues, reserve funds, letters of credit, investment contracts or collateral in the form of mortgages or other assets. The right to such funds or collateral would typically become MBIA Corp.'s upon the payment of a claim by MBIA Corp.

MBIA Corp. maintains underwriting guidelines based on those aspects of credit quality that it deems important for each category of obligation considered for insurance.

In February 2009, MBIA Corp. entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement effective January 1, 2009 pursuant to which MBIA Corp. ceded all of its U.S. public finance exposure to National. The reinsurance enables covered policyholders and certain ceding reinsurers to make claims for payment directly against National in accordance with the terms of the cut-through provisions of the reinsurance agreement. As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of insurance in force ceded by MBIA Corp. to National under the above reinsurance agreement was $509.1 billion As a result of the cut-through provision of the above reinsurance agreement; amounts related to U.S. public finance have been excluded from the following tables and disclosures.

As of December 31, 2010, insurance in force, which represents principal and interest or other amounts owing on insured obligations, had an expected maturity range of 1 to 47 years. The distribution of insurance in force by geographic location, excluding $4.9 billion and $7.3 billion relating to transactions guaranteed by MBIA Corp. on behalf of various investment management services affiliated companies as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, is presented in the following table:

In billions	As of December 31,			
	2010		2009	
Geographic Location	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force
Delaware	$ 1.3	0.5%	$ 1.4	0.5%
New York	1.1	0.4%	1.3	0.4%
California	0.5	0.2%	0.5	0.2%
Minnesota	0.3	0.1%	0.3	0.1%
Florida	0.2	0.1%	0.2	0.1%
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Missouri	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Alabama	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%
Nebraska	—	0.0%	0.2	0.1%
Subtotal	3.4	1.3%	4.0	1.4%
Nationally diversified	138.4	55.9%	170.7	56.7%
Total United States	141.8	57.2%	174.7	58.1%
Internationally diversified	36.9	14.9%	47.7	15.8%
Country specific	68.9	27.9%	78.5	26.1%
Total non-United States	105.8	42.8%	126.2	41.9%
Total	$ 247.6	100.0%	$ 300.9	100.0%

Note 13: Insurance in Force (continued)

The insurance in force by bond type, excluding $4.9 billion and $7.3 billion relating to transactions guaranteed by MBIA Corp. on behalf of various investment management services affiliated companies as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, is presented in the following table:

In billions	As of December 31, 2010		As of December 31, 2009	
Bond Type	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force	Insurance in Force	% of Insurance in Force
Global public finance—non-United States:				
International utilities	18.6	7.5%	19.7	6.5%
Sovereign and sub-sovereign (1)	20.3	8.2%	21.9	7.3%
Transportation	15.9	6.4%	16.7	5.6%
Local governments (2)	0.6	0.2%	0.7	0.2%
Health care	0.0	0.0%	0.2	0.1%
Tax-backed	0.2	0.1%	—	0.0%
Total non-United States	55.6	22.4%	59.2	19.7%
Global structured finance—United States:				
Collateralized debt obligations (3)	89.2	36.0%	110.7	36.8%
Mortgage-backed residential	22.5	9.1%	26.3	8.8%
Mortgage-backed commercial	0.6	0.2%	0.6	0.2%
Consumer asset-backed:				
Auto loans	2.2	0.9%	4.6	1.5%
Student loans	1.9	0.8%	2.2	0.7%
Manufactured housing	2.5	1.0%	2.8	1.0%
Other consumer asset-backed	0.4	0.1%	0.6	0.2%
Corporate asset-backed:				
Operating assets:				
Aircraft portfolio lease securitizations	2.9	1.2%	3.3	1.1%
Rental car fleets	0.3	0.1%	2.2	0.7%
Secured airline equipment securitization (EETC)	3.2	1.3%	3.5	1.2%
Other operating assets	0.9	0.4%	1.1	0.4%
Structured insurance securitizations	9.1	3.7%	9.4	3.1%
Franchise assets	0.8	0.3%	1.3	0.4%
Intellectual property	3.7	1.5%	4.0	1.3%
Other corporate asset-backed	1.6	0.6%	2.1	0.7%
Total United States	141.8	57.2%	174.7	58.1%
Global structured finance—non-United States:				
Collateralized debt obligations (3)	34.3	13.9%	44.7	14.8%
Mortgage-backed residential	1.6	0.7%	2.9	1.0%
Mortgage-backed commercial	4.8	2.0%	6.1	2.0%
Corporate asset-backed:				
Operating assets:				
Aircraft portfolio lease securitizations	1.6	0.7%	2.1	0.7%
Secured airline equipment securitization (EETC)	0.3	0.1%	0.4	0.1%
Structured insurance securitizations	0.1	0.0%	0.1	0.0%
Franchise assets	0.8	0.3%	1.2	0.4%
Future flow	1.2	0.5%	2.4	0.8%
Other corporate asset-backed	5.5	2.2%	7.1	2.4%
Total non-United States	50.2	20.4%	67.0	22.2%
Total global structured finance	192.0	77.6%	241.7	80.3%
Total	$ 247.6	100.0%	$ 300.9	100.0%

(1)— Includes regions, departments or their equivalent in each jurisdiction as well as sovereign owned entities that are supported by a sovereign state, region or department.
(2)— Includes municipal owned entities backed by sponsoring local government.
(3)— Includes transactions (represented by structured pools of primarily investment grade corporate credit risks or commercial real estate assets) that do not include typical CDO structuring characteristics, such as tranched credit risk, cash flow waterfalls, or interest and over-collateralization coverage tests.

Note 13: Insurance in Force (continued)

MBIA Corp. has entered into certain guarantees of derivative contracts, included in the preceding tables, which do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception under the provisions of fair value measurements and disclosures. MBIA Corp. generally guarantees the timely payment of principal related to these derivatives upon the occurrence of a credit event with respect to a referenced obligation. Under specified CDS contracts MBIA also guarantees timely interest. The maximum amount of future payments that MBIA Corp. may be required to make under these guarantees is $116.9 billion. MBIA Corp.'s guarantees of derivative contracts have a legal maximum maturity range of 1 to 72 years. A small number of insured credit derivative contracts have long-dated maturities, which comprise the longest maturity dates of the underlying collateral. However, the expected maturities of such contracts are much shorter due to amortizations and prepayments in the underlying collateral pools. In accordance with accounting principles for derivative instruments and hedging activities, the fair values of these guarantees as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets as derivative assets and liabilities, representing gross gains and losses, of $10 million and $4.5 billion, and $765 million and $4.6 billion, respectively. These derivative contracts are discussed further in "Note 10: Derivative Instruments."

Investment agreement contracts and medium-term notes issued by MBIA Inc. and certain of its subsidiaries are insured by MBIA Corp. and are not included in the previous tables. If MBIA Inc. or these subsidiaries were to have insufficient assets to pay amounts due, MBIA Corp. would be called upon to make such payments under its insurance policies. As of December 31, 2010, the maximum amount of future payments that MBIA Corp. could be required to make under these guarantees is $4.9 billion. These guarantees, which have a maturity range of 1 to 37 years, were entered into on an arm's length basis and are fully collateralized by marketable securities. MBIA Corp. has both direct recourse provisions and subrogation rights in these transactions. If MBIA Corp. is required to make a payment under any of these affiliate guarantees, it would have the right to seek reimbursement from such affiliate and to liquidate any collateral to recover amounts paid under the guarantee.

Ceded Exposure

Reinsurance enables MBIA Corp. to cede exposure for purposes of syndicating risk and increasing its capacity to write new business while complying with its single risk and credit guidelines. When a reinsurer is downgraded by one or more of the rating agencies, less capital credit is given to MBIA under rating agency models and the overall value of the reinsurance to MBIA is reduced. MBIA Corp. generally retains the right to reassume the business ceded to reinsurers under certain circumstances, including a reinsurer's rating downgrade below specified thresholds. In 2010, MBIA reassumed par outstanding of $35.0 billion from two reinsurers, Channel Re and Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Ltd. As of December 31, 2010, MBIA Corp.'s use of reinsurance was immaterial to the insurance operations and MBIA Corp. expects that it will continue to be immaterial in the future.

MBIA Corp. requires certain unauthorized reinsurers to maintain bank letters of credit or establish trust accounts to cover liabilities ceded to such reinsurers under reinsurance contracts. As of December 31, 2010, the total amount available under these letters of credit and trust arrangements was $7 million. MBIA Corp. remains liable on a primary basis for all reinsured risk, and although MBIA Corp. believes that its reinsurers remain capable of meeting their obligations, there can be no assurance of such in the future.

As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate amount of insured par outstanding ceded by MBIA Corp. to third party reinsurers under reinsurance agreements was $5.7 billion, compared with $43.6 billion as of December 31, 2009. The aggregate amount of insurance in force ceded by MBIA Corp. to third-party reinsurers under reinsurance agreements was $9.8 billion and $60.2 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 13: Insurance in Force (continued)

The following table presents information about MBIA Corp.'s reinsurance agreements as of December 31, 2010. Estimated credit impairments represent the reinsurers' portion of amounts MBIA Corp. expects to pay on insured derivative contracts.

In millions

Reinsurers	Standard & Poor's Rating (Status)	Moody's Rating (Status)	Ceded Par Outstanding	LOC / Trust Accounts	Reinsurance Recoverable [1]	Estimated Credit Impairments on Insured Derivatives	Derivative Asset
Assured Guaranty Corp.	AA+ (Stable Outlook)	Aa3 (Negative Outlook)	$ 4,448	$ —	$ 15	$ —	$ —
Assured Guaranty Re Ltd.	AA (Stable)	A1 (Negative Outlook)	676	4	—	—	—
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	AAA (Stable)	Aaa (Stable)	344	—	—	—	—
Export Development Canada	AAA (Stable)	Aaa (Stable)	90	2	—	—	—
Others	A+ or above	A1 or above	120	1	—	—	—
Total			$ 5,678	$ 7	$ 15	$ —	$ —

(1)—Total reinsurance recoverable of $15 million comprised recoverables on paid and unpaid losses of $1 million and $14 million, respectively.

In the third quarter of 2010, MBIA acquired the remaining equity interest in Channel Re that it did not hold, commuted all reinsurance with Channel Re, and liquidated Channel Re. Channel Re was a financial guarantee reinsurer founded in 2004, which assumed business only from MBIA Insurance Corporation and MBIA UK. Upon the commutation of exposure ceded to Channel Re, MBIA Insurance Corporation, National and MBIA UK assumed $21.6 billion, $7.8 billion, and $2.1 billion, respectively, in insured par outstanding.

Since December 2007, several of MBIA Corp.'s other financial guarantee reinsurers, including Assured Guaranty Corp., Assured Guaranty Re Ltd., and Old Republic Insurance Co. have had their credit ratings either downgraded or put on negative watch by one or more of the major rating agencies. Although there was no material impact on MBIA Corp. for any of these rating agency actions relating to these reinsurers, a further deterioration in the financial condition of one or more of these reinsurers could require the establishment of reserves against any receivables due from the reinsurers.

Premium Summary

The components of financial guarantee net premiums earned, including premiums assumed from and ceded to other companies, are presented in the following tables:

In millions	Years Ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008
Net premiums earned:			
Direct	$ 528	$ 740	$ 945
Assumed	2	3	56
Gross	530	743	1,001
Ceded	(279)	(410)	(121)
Net premiums earned	$ 251	$ 333	$ 880

Note 13: Insurance in Force (continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, recoveries received on claims for financial guarantee policies under reinsurance contracts totaled $123 million, $180 million and $112 million, respectively. Ceding commissions from reinsurance, before deferrals and net of returned ceding commissions, were revenue of $32 million, $771 million and $25 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Note 14: Insurance Regulations and Dividends

MBIA Corp. is subject to insurance regulations and supervision of the State of New York (their state of incorporation) and all U.S. and non-U.S. jurisdictions in which they are licensed to conduct insurance business. The extent of insurance regulation and supervision varies by jurisdiction, but New York and most other jurisdictions have laws and regulations prescribing minimum standards of solvency and business conduct, which must be maintained by insurance companies. Among other things, these laws prescribe permitted classes and concentrations of investments and limit both the aggregate and individual securities risks that MBIA Corp. may insure on a net basis based on the type of obligations insured. In addition, some insurance laws and regulations require the approval or filing of policy forms and rates. MBIA Corp. is required to file detailed annual financial statements with the NYSID and similar supervisory agencies in other jurisdictions in which it is licensed. The operations and accounts of MBIA Corp. are subject to examination by regulatory agencies at specified intervals.

New York State insurance law regulates the payment of dividends by financial guarantee insurance companies and provides that such companies may not declare or distribute dividends except out of statutory earned surplus. Under New York State insurance law, the sum of (i) the amount of dividends declared or distributed during the preceding 12-month period and (ii) the dividend to be declared may not exceed the lesser of (a) 10% of policyholders' surplus, as reported in the latest statutory financial statements and (b) 100% of adjusted net investment income for such 12-month period (the net investment income for such 12-month period plus the excess, if any, of net investment income over dividends declared or distributed during the two-year period preceding such 12-month period), unless the Superintendent of the NYSID approves a greater dividend distribution based upon a finding that the insurer will retain sufficient surplus to support its obligations.

In 2010, MBIA Corp. did not declare or pay any dividends to MBIA Inc. or the holders of its preferred stock. MBIA Corp. is currently unable to pay dividends, including those related to its preferred stock, as a result of its earned surplus deficit as of December 31, 2010.

On February 17, 2009, MBIA Corp. declared and paid a dividend of $1.2 billion to MBIA Inc. related to the restructuring of MBIA Insurance Corporation, after receiving prior approval from the Superintendent of the NYSID. The $1.2 billion dividend together with a $945 million return of capital represents the $2.1 billion distributed to MBIA Inc. to further capitalize National.

As a result of the establishment of National and the reinsurance of MBIA Corp. and FGIC portfolios by National, MBIA Corp. exceeded as of the closing date certain single and aggregate risk limits under New York State insurance law. MBIA Corp. obtained waivers from the NYSID of such limits. In connection with the waivers, MBIA Corp. submitted a plan to the NYSID to achieve compliance with the applicable regulatory limits. Under the plan, MBIA Corp. agreed not to write new financial guarantee insurance for certain issuers and categories of business until they were in compliance with their single risk limits and agreed to take commercially reasonable steps, including considering reinsurance, the addition of capital and other risk mitigation strategies, in order to comply with the regulatory single and aggregate risk limits. As a condition to granting the waiver, the NYSID required that, upon written notice from the NYSID, MBIA Corp. as applicable, would cease writing new financial guarantee insurance if it were not in compliance with the risk limitation requirements by December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, MBIA Corp. exceeded certain single risk limits under New York insurance law. To date, no such notice has been received from the NYSID. MBIA Corp. continues to work with the NYSID to achieve compliance with the single and aggregate risk limits. In 2010, MBIA Corp. reported a de minimis number of additional overages to the NYSID due to changes in its statutory capital.

Note 15: Statutory Accounting Practices

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a GAAP basis, which differs in certain respects from the statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the insurance regulatory authorities of MBIA Corp. Statutory accounting practices differ from GAAP in the following respects:

- Upfront premiums are earned on a SAP basis proportionate to the scheduled periodic maturity of principal and payment of interest ("debt service") to the original total principal and interest insured. Additionally, under SAP, installment premiums are earned on a straight-line basis over each installment period generally one year or less. Under GAAP, MBIA Corp. recognizes and measures premium revenue over the period of the contract in proportion to the amount of insurance protection provided. Upfront and installment premium revenue is measured by applying a constant rate to the insured principal amount outstanding in a given period to recognize a proportionate share of the premium received or expected to be received on a financial guarantee insurance contract. Additionally, under GAAP, installment premiums receivable are recorded at the present value of the premiums due or expected to be collected over the period of the insurance contract using a discount rate which reflects the risk-free rate at the inception of the contract;
- acquisition costs are charged to operations as incurred rather than deferred and amortized as the related premiums are earned;
- fixed-maturity investments are generally reported at amortized cost rather than fair value;
- surplus notes are recorded as a component of policyholders surplus, while under GAAP, surplus notes are treated as a long-term debt obligation;
- a contingency reserve is computed on the basis of statutory requirements, and is not permitted under GAAP;
- reserves for losses and LAE for financial guarantee and insured derivatives are established at present value for specific insured issues that are identified as currently or likely to be in default net of insurance loss recoverables. Incurred losses and LAE are discounted using a rate equal to the yield-to-maturity of MBIA Corp.'s fixed-income portfolio, excluding investments in money market funds and alternative investments and including an intercompany secured loan. Under GAAP, a claim liability (loss reserve) is recognized for financial guarantees only on a contract-by-contract basis when the present value of expected net cash outflows to be paid under the contract using a risk-free rate as of the measurement date exceeds the unearned premium revenue and are shown gross of insurance recoverables which are reported as an asset;
- guarantees of derivatives are not recorded at fair value, while under GAAP, guarantees that do not qualify for the financial guarantee scope exception under accounting principles for derivative instruments and hedging activities are recorded at fair value;
- changes in net deferred income taxes are recognized as a separate component of gains and losses in surplus. Under GAAP, changes in MBIA Corp.'s net deferred income tax balances are either recognized as a component of net income or other comprehensive income depending on how the underlying pre-tax impact is reflected;
- VIE's are not consolidated by the primary beneficiary under statutory requirements; and
- certain assets designated as "non-admitted assets" are charged directly against surplus but are reflected as assets under GAAP.

Results of operations for MBIA Corp. determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were a net loss of $434 million, $681 million and $1.4 billion, respectively. Statutory policyholders' surplus of MBIA Corp. determined in accordance with statutory accounting practices as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was $1.0 billion and $1.9 billion, respectively.

Note 15: Statutory Accounting Practices (continued)

The following is a reconciliation of the consolidated shareholders' equity of MBIA Corp., presented on a GAAP basis, to the statutory policyholders' surplus of MBIA Corp. and its subsidiaries:

	As of December 31,	
In millions	**2010**	**2009**
MBIA Corp.'s GAAP shareholders' equity	$ 1,211	$ 1,575
Premium revenue recognition (financial guarantee)	(282)	(239)
Deferral of acquisition costs, net of ceding commission	(156)	(214)
Investments, including unrealized gains (losses)	(493)	(25)
Surplus notes	953	953
Contingency reserve	(1,656)	(1,448)
Loss reserves	(2,309)	(1,569)
Income tax liabilities, net	76	72
Derivative assets and liabilities	4,511	3,818
VIE assets and liabilities, net	131	(404)
Non-admitted assets and other items	(911)	(634)
Statutory policyholders' surplus	$ 1,075	$ 1,885

The statutory financial statements of MBIA Corp. are presented on the basis of accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual* in its entirety subject to any conflicts with state regulations, or where the state statutes or regulations are silent.

Note 16: Employee Benefits

MBIA Corp. participates in MBIA Inc.'s pension plan, which covers substantially all employees. The pension plan is a qualified non-contributory defined contribution pension plan to which MBIA Corp. contributes 10% of each eligible employee's annual compensation. Annual compensation for determining such contributions consists of base salary, bonus and commissions, as applicable. Pension benefits vest over a five-year period with 20% vested after two years, 60% vested after three years, 80% vested after four years and 100% vested after five years. Pension expense related to the qualified pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $1 million, $4 million and $4 million, respectively.

MBIA Inc. also maintains a qualified profit-sharing/401(k) plan in which MBIA Corp. participates. The plan is a voluntary contributory plan that allows eligible employees to defer compensation for federal income tax purposes under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Employees may contribute, through payroll deductions, up to 25% of eligible compensation. MBIA Corp. matches employee contributions up to the first 5% of such compensation. During 2008, the 401(k) plan was amended to allow 401(k) matching contributions to be made in the form of cash, whereby participants may direct the match to an investment of their choice. Prior to the amendment, the matching contribution was made in the form of MBIA Inc. common stock. The benefit of MBIA Corp.'s contributions vest over a five-year period with 20% vested after two years, 60% vested after three years, 80% vested after four years and 100% vested after five years. Generally, a participating employee is entitled to distributions from the plan upon termination of employment, retirement, death or disability. Participants who qualify for distribution may receive a single lump sum, transfer the assets to another qualified plan or individual retirement account, or receive a series of specified installment payments. Profit-sharing/401(k) expense related to the qualified profit-sharing/401(k) plan for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $587 thousand, $2 million and $1 million, respectively.

In addition to the above two plans, MBIA Corp. also participates in MBIA Inc.'s non-qualified deferred compensation plan. Contributions to the above qualified plans that exceed limitations established by federal regulations are then contributed to the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The non-qualified pension expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $482 thousand, $2 million and $2 million, respectively. The non-qualified profit-sharing/401(k) expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $123 thousand, $1 million and $1 million, respectively. In addition, the interest credited to the non-qualified deferred compensation plan for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 was $87 thousand, $1 million and $3 million, respectively.

Note 16: Employee Benefits (continued)

MBIA Corp. participates in the MBIA Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Omnibus Plan"), as amended on May 7, 2009. The Omnibus Plan may grant any type of an award including stock options, performance shares, performance units, restricted stock, restricted stock units and dividend equivalents. Following the effective date of the Omnibus Plan, no new options or awards were granted under any of the prior plans authorized by the MBIA Inc. shareholders.

The stock option component of the Omnibus Plan enables key employees to acquire shares of MBIA Inc. common stock. The stock option grants, which may be awarded every year, provide the right to purchase shares of MBIA Inc. common stock at the fair value of the stock on the date of grant. Some of the stock options granted in 2008 have a vesting schedule linked to MBIA Inc.'s market value performance. Options granted will either be Incentive Stock Options ("ISOs"), where they qualify under Section 422(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or Non-Qualified Stock Options ("NQSOs"). ISOs and NQSOs are granted at a price not less than 100% of the fair value, defined as the closing price on the grant date, of MBIA Inc. common stock. Options are exercisable as specified at the time of grant depending on the level of the recipient (generally four or five years) and expire either seven or ten years from the date of grant (or shorter if specified or following termination of employment).

Under the restricted stock component of the Omnibus Plan, certain employees are granted restricted shares of MBIA Inc.'s common stock. These awards have a restriction period lasting three, four or five years depending on the type of award, after which time the awards fully vest. During the vesting period these shares may not be sold. Restricted stock may be granted to all employees. The majority of restricted stock is granted to employees from the vice-president level up to and including the chief executive officer. In May 2008, the shareholders of MBIA Inc. approved two restricted share grants for the Chief Executive Officer, the first granted in May 2008 and the second granted in February 2009. These two grants did not reduce the shares available for grant under the Omnibus Plan, as the grants were separately approved by the shareholders of MBIA Inc. In addition, the vesting schedules of these grants are linked to MBIA Inc.'s market value performance.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for share-based payments, MBIA Inc. expenses the fair value of employee stock options and other forms of stock-based compensation. In addition, the guidance classifies share-based payment awards as either liability awards, which are remeasured at fair value at each balance sheet date, or equity awards, which are measured on the grant date and not subsequently remeasured. Generally, awards with cash-based settlement, repurchase features or that are settled at a fixed dollar amount are classified as liability awards, and changes in fair value will be reported in earnings. Awards with net-settlement features or that permit a cashless exercise with third-party brokers are classified as equity awards and changes in fair value are not reported in earnings. MBIA Inc.'s long-term incentive plans include features which result in both liability and equity awards. For liability awards, MBIA Inc. remeasures these awards at each balance sheet date. In addition, the guidance requires the use of a forfeiture estimate. MBIA Inc. uses historical employee termination information to estimate the forfeiture rate applied to current stock-based awards.

MBIA Inc. maintains voluntary retirement benefits, which provide certain benefits to eligible employees of MBIA Corp. upon retirement. A description of these benefits is included in MBIA Inc.'s proxy statement. One of the components of the retirement program for those employees that are retirement eligible is to continue to vest all outstanding stock options and restricted share awards linked to growth in modified book value beyond the retirement date in accordance with the original vesting terms and to immediately vest all outstanding time-based restricted share grants. The accounting guidance for share-based payment requires compensation costs for those employees to be recognized from the date of grant through the retirement eligible date, unless there is a risk of forfeiture, in which case the compensation cost is recognized in accordance with the original vesting schedule. Accelerated expense relating to this retirement benefit for both stock option awards and restricted stock awards has been included in the disclosed compensation expense amounts.

In accordance with the accounting guidance for share-based payments, MBIA Inc. valued all stock options granted using an option-pricing model. The value is recognized as an expense over the period in which the options vest. MBIA Corp.'s proportionate share of compensation cost for employee stock options for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 totaled $1 million, $6 million and $7 million, respectively. MBIA Corp.'s proportionate share of compensation costs for restricted stock awards was $5 million and $8 million for the years

Note 16: Employee Benefits (continued)

ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. MBIA Corp.'s proportionate share of compensation cost for restricted stock awards was a negative expense of $32 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. The negative expense was due to the cancellation and expense reversal of a restricted stock grant that was scheduled to vest in February 2008 and the estimated forfeiture of two restricted stock grants, scheduled to vest in February 2009 and February 2010, respectively, that were all linked to the growth in MBIA Inc.'s modified book value.

During 2010 and 2009, MBIA Corp. granted deferred cash-based long-term incentive awards. These grants have a vesting period of either three or five years, after which time the award fully vests. Payment is generally contingent upon the employee's continuous employment with MBIA Corp. through the payment date. The deferred cash awards are granted to employees from the vice-president level up. Compensation expense related to the deferred cash awards was $2 million and $3 million for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Note 17: Preferred Stock

MBIA Corp. had access to $400 million through the Money Market Committed Preferred Custodial Trust ("CPCT") facility issued by eight trusts (the "Trusts"), which were created for the primary purpose of issuing CPCT securities and investing the proceeds in high-quality commercial paper or short-term U.S. government obligations. MBIA Corp. had a put option to sell to the Trusts the preferred stock of MBIA Corp. in exchange for proceeds of $400 million. Any preferred stock issued by MBIA Corp. would be perpetual and non-cumulative. Preferred stock has preference over common stock upon liquidation.

In November 2008, MBIA Corp. exercised the put option to sell to the Trusts the perpetual preferred stock issued by MBIA Corp. Upon MBIA Corp. exercising the put option, the Trusts transferred proceeds of $400 million to MBIA Corp. in exchange for 4,000 shares of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. Once the proceeds were received, MBIA Corp. exercised its right to terminate the CPCT facility by making a fixed-rate election. As a result, the Trusts were terminated and third-party investors received a pro-rata share of MBIA Corp.'s preferred stock. Subsequently, MBIA Corp. purchased 1,241 shares of the preferred stock at $10,000 per share.

As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, MBIA Corp. had 2,759 shares of the preferred stock issued and outstanding. In accordance with MBIA's fixed-rate election, the dividend rate on the preferred stock was determined using a fixed-rate equivalent of LIBOR plus 200 basis points. Each share of preferred stock has a par value of $1,000 with a liquidation preference of $100,000. The holders of the preferred stock are not entitled to any voting rights as shareholders of MBIA Corp. and their consent is not required for taking any corporate action. Subject to certain requirements, the preferred stock may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the option of MBIA Corp. at any time or from time to time for cash at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends thereon at the date of redemption for the then current dividend period and any previously accumulated dividends payable without interest on such unpaid dividends. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, dividends in the amount of zero and $14 million were declared on the preferred stock, of which $1 million and $13 million had been paid, respectively. Payment of dividends on MBIA Corp.'s preferred stock is subject to the same restrictions that apply to dividends on common stock under New York State insurance law. MBIA Corp. is currently unable to pay dividends, including dividends on its preferred stock, due to earned surplus deficits per its statutory financial statement filing as of December 31, 2010.

The carrying value of the preferred stock was $28 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009. The carrying value represents the $400 million of proceeds received reduced by the carrying value of the put option at the time of exercise of $360 million and the carrying value of the 1,241 shares repurchased of $12 million. Prior to exercise, change in fair value of the put option was reported within "Net gains (losses) on financial instruments at fair value and foreign exchange" on MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations.

Note 18: Related Party Transactions

Related parties are defined as the following:

- Affiliates of MBIA Corp.: An affiliate is a party that directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with MBIA Corp. Control is defined as having, either directly or indirectly, the power to direct the management and operating policies of a company through ownership, by contract or otherwise.
- Entities for which investments are accounted for using the equity method by MBIA Corp.
- Trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts, that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management.
- Principal owners of MBIA Corp. defined as owners of record or known beneficial owners of more than 10 % of the voting interests of MBIA Corp.
- Management of MBIA Corp. which includes persons who are responsible for achieving the objectives of MBIA Corp. and who have the authority to establish policies and make decisions by which those objectives are to be pursued. Management normally includes members of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Vice President in charge of principal business functions and other persons who perform similar policymaking functions.
- Members of the immediate families of principal owners of MBIA Corp. and its management. This includes family members whom a principal owner or a member of management might control or influence or by whom they may be controlled or influenced because of the family relationship.
- Other parties with which MBIA Corp. may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.
- Other parties that can significantly influence the management or policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to the extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

From time to time MBIA Corp. may enter into transactions with related parties that MBIA Corp. deems immaterial or which occur in the normal course of business and are deemed to be transacted at “arm’s length” by management.

Since 1989, MBIA Corp. has executed five surety bonds to guarantee the payment obligations of the members of the Municipal Bond Insurance Association (the “Association”), a voluntary unincorporated association of insurers writing municipal bond and note insurance as agents for the member insurance companies that had their S&P claims-paying rating downgraded from AAA on their previously issued Association policies. In the event that the Association does not meet their policy payment obligations, MBIA Corp. will pay the required amounts directly to the paying agent. The aggregate outstanding exposure on these surety bonds as of December 31, 2010 was $340 million.

MBIA Corp. owns investments, included in other investments, which are recorded in MBIA Corp.’s consolidated financial statements using the equity method of accounting. These investments comprise equity interests in limited partnerships. All material transactions between MBIA Corp. and these entities have been eliminated in MBIA Corp.’s consolidated financial statements.

Included in other assets were $26 million and $4 million of net receivables from MBIA Inc. and other subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

MBIA Corp.’s investment portfolio is managed by Cutwater Asset Management Corp. (“Cutwater-AMC”) for domestic investments and by Cutwater Asset Management UK Limited (“Cutwater AM-UK”) for international investments, both wholly owned subsidiaries of MBIA Inc., which provide fixed-income investment management services for MBIA Inc. and its affiliates, as well as third-party institutional clients. In 2010, 2009 and 2008,

Note 18: Related Party Transactions (continued)

Cutwater-AMC and AM-UK charged fees of $9 million, $6 million and $13 million to MBIA Corp., respectively, based on the performance of its investment portfolio.

Cutwater-AMC, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of MBIA Inc., is responsible for providing investment advisory services to the MBIA Municipal Bond Inflation Protection Fund ("MIPS Fund") of FundVantage Trust, an SEC-registered open-end, management investment company launched in November 2007. The investment objective of the MIPS Fund is to seek high after-tax inflation protected returns and it is intended to be marketed to institutional and retail investors. MBIA Corp. invested $25 million in the MIPS Fund as the initial shareholder and waived investment management fees related to the MIPS Fund in 2010, 2009 and 2008. However, MBIA Corp. earned $200 thousand and $800 thousand from its investment in the MIPS Fund in 2009, and 2008, respectively, which is included in net investment income in MBIA Corp.'s consolidated statements of operations. MBIA Corp. redeemed its investment in the MIPS Fund in April 2009.

MBIA Corp. insures outstanding investment agreement liabilities for IMC, which provides customized investment agreements for bond proceeds and other public funds, as well as for funds which are invested as part of asset-backed or structured product issuance.

MBIA Corp. entered into an agreement with MBIA Inc. and IMC whereby MBIA Corp. held a secured loan of $975 million and $1.6 billion, as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, the secured loan has a term of less than one year. MBIA Corp. also held and transferred securities under an agreement to repurchase and resell with MBIA Inc. that were terminated in the first quarter of 2009. The interest expense relating to these agreements was $537 thousand and $23 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. The interest income relating to these agreements was $30 million, $60 million and $45 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

MBIA Corp. insures assets and/or liabilities of MBIA-administered conduits that are consolidated in the financial statements of MBIA Inc. and subsidiaries. Certain of MBIA Inc.'s consolidated subsidiaries have invested in conduit debt obligations or have received compensation for services provided to the conduits.

MBIA Corp. provides credit support and issues financial guarantee policies on credit derivative instruments entered into by LaCrosse, an entity previously consolidated by MBIA Corp. under the criteria for variable interest entities. LaCrosse became an affiliate of MBIA Corp. during the fourth quarter of 2009. The outstanding notional amount of insured CDS contracts entered into by LaCrosse was $100.3 billion and $126.5 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively and the gross outstanding notional amount of insured CDS contracts entered into by LaCrosse ceded to other reinsurers was zero and $20.7 billion as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. During 2010 and 2009 premiums from LaCrosse for payments received from the counterparties under the insured CDS contracts amounted to $124 million and $143 million, respectively.

MBIA Inc. or its subsidiaries may repurchase their outstanding debt securities at prices that it deems to be economically advantageous. In 2010, MBIA Inc. did not repurchase any surplus notes while in 2009 MBIA Inc. repurchased $7 million par value of surplus notes issued by MBIA Corp. at an average price of $30.67. The gain of $5 million on the repurchase of surplus notes by MBIA Inc. is reflected in its consolidated statements of operations.

During 2010, MBIA Inc. repurchased 251 shares of the outstanding preferred stock of MBIA Corp. at a weighted average purchase price of $10,400 per share or 10.4% of the face value. During 2009, MBIA Inc. repurchased 1,082 shares of the outstanding preferred stock of MBIA Corp. at a purchase price of $10,000 per share or 10% of the face value, of which 1,012 shares were repurchased in connection with a tender offer for the shares. Preferred shares of 1,426 and 1,677 of MBIA Corp. remained outstanding with a carrying value of $14 million and $17 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

MBIA Corp. had no loans outstanding to any executive officers or directors during 2010 and 2009.

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of operating its business, MBIA Corp. may be involved in various legal proceedings. Additionally, MBIA may be involved in various legal proceedings that directly or indirectly impact MBIA Corp.

MBIA has received subpoenas or informal inquiries from a variety of regulators, regarding a variety of subjects. MBIA has cooperated fully with each of these regulators and has or is in the process of satisfying all such requests. MBIA may receive additional inquiries from these or other regulators and expects to provide additional information to such regulators regarding their inquiries in the future.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a complaint in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles, against a number of financial guarantee insurers, including MBIA. At the same time and subsequently, additional complaints against MBIA and nearly all of the same co-defendants were filed by the City of Stockton, the City of Oakland, the City and County of San Francisco, the County of San Mateo, the County of Alameda, the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, the City of Sacramento, the City of Riverside, the Los Angeles World Airports, the City of Richmond, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, the City of San Jose, the County of Tulare, the Regents of the University of California , Contra Costa County, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside, and the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, The Olympic Club, the Jewish Community Center of San Francisco and the Redevelopment Agency of San Jose. These cases are, or are expected to become, part of a coordination proceeding in Superior Court, San Francisco County, before Judge Richard A. Kramer, referred to as the Ambac Bond Insurance Cases, which name as defendants MBIA, Ambac Assurance Corp., Syncora Guarantee, Inc. f/k/a XL Capital Assurance Inc., Financial Security Assurance, Inc., Assured Guaranty Corp., Financial Guaranty Insurance Company, and CIFG Assurance North America, Inc., Fitch Inc., Fitch Ratings, Ltd., Fitch Group, Inc., Moody's Corporation, Moody's Investors Service, Inc., The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., and Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC.

The claims as they now stand allege participation by all defendants in a conspiracy in violation of California's antitrust laws to maintain a dual credit rating scale that misstated the credit default risk of municipal bond issuers and not-for-profit issuers and thus created market demand for bond insurance. Plaintiffs also allege that the individual bond insurers participated in risky financial transactions in other lines of business that damaged each bond insurer's financial condition (thereby undermining the value of each of their guaranties), and each failed adequately to disclose the impact of those transactions on their financial condition. In addition to the statutory antitrust claim, plaintiffs assert common law theories in breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, negligence, and unjust enrichment. The non-municipal plaintiffs also allege a California unfair competition cause of action. Defendants' demurrers were filed on September 17, 2010 and plaintiffs' opposition to demurrers were filed on October 22, 2010. On November 30, 2010, prior to the hearing on the demurrers, the credit rating agency defendants removed the seven actions in which they were named to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. On December 8, 2010, defendant Ambac Assurance Corp. removed the remaining actions. On January 31, 2011, the district court granted plaintiffs motion to remand the cases back to San Francisco Superior Court.

On July 23, 2008, the City of Los Angeles filed a separate complaint in the Superior Court, County of Los Angeles, naming as defendants MBIA and other financial institutions, and alleging fraud and violations of California's antitrust laws through bid-rigging in the sale of guaranteed investment contracts and what plaintiffs call "municipal derivatives" to municipal bond issuers. The case was removed to federal court and transferred by order dated November 26, 2008, to the Southern District of New York for inclusion in the multidistrict litigation In re Municipal Derivatives Antitrust Litigation, M.D.L. No. 1950. Complaints making the same allegations against MBIA and nearly all of the same co-defendants were then, or subsequently, filed by the County of San Diego, the City of Stockton, the County of San Mateo, the County of Contra Costa, Los Angeles World Airports, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Stockton, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Stockton, the County of Tulare, the Sacramento Suburban Water District, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, the City of Riverside, the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Riverside, the Public Financing Authority of the City of Riverside, Redwood City, the East Bay Municipal Utility District, the Redevelopment Agency of the City and County of San Francisco, the City of Richmond, the City of San Jose, the San Jose Redevelopment Agency, the State of

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

West Virginia, Los Angeles Unified School District and three not-for-profit retirement community operators, Active Retirement Community, Inc. d/b/a Jefferson's Ferry, Kendal on Hudson, Inc. and Paconic Landing at Southhold Inc. These cases have all been added to the multidistrict litigation. Plaintiffs in all of the cases assert federal and either California or New York state antitrust claims. In February, 2010, MBIA moved to dismiss the then-existing complaints and, on April 28, 2010, Judge Victor Marrero denied the motion. MBIA's motion for reconsideration was denied on May 3, 2010. MBIA has answered some of the complaints, denying the material allegations, and is preparing to answer the others. MBIA is also preparing to answer amended versions of some of the complaints.

On March 12, 2010, the City of Phoenix, Arizona filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona against MBIA Corp., Ambac Assurance Corp. and Financial Guaranty Insurance Company relating to insurance premiums charged on municipal bonds issued by the City of Phoenix between 2004 and 2007. Plaintiff's complaint alleges pricing discrimination under Arizona insurance law and unjust enrichment. MBIA Corp. filed its answer on May 28, 2010.

On April 5, 2010, Tri-City Healthcare District, a California public healthcare legislative district, filed a complaint in the Superior Court of California, County of San Francisco, against MBIA, MBIA Corp., National, certain MBIA employees (collectively for this paragraph, "MBIA") and various financial institutions and law firms. Tri-City subsequently filed three amended complaints. The Third Amended Complaint, filed on January 26, 2011, purports to state 10 causes of action against MBIA for, among other things, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing and violation of the California False Claims Act arising from Tri-City Healthcare District's investment in auction rate securities. On February 17, 2010, MBIA filed its demurrer to the Third Amended Complaint.

On September 30, 2008, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Countrywide Securities Corp. and Countrywide Financial Corp. (collectively, "Countrywide"). The complaint alleged that Countrywide fraudulently induced MBIA to provide financial guarantee insurance on securitizations of home equity lines of credit and closed-end second-liens by misrepresenting the true risk profile of the underlying collateral and Countrywide's adherence to its strict underwriting standards and guidelines. The complaint also alleged that Countrywide breached its representations and warranties and its contractual obligations, including its obligation to cure or repurchase ineligible loans as well as its obligation to service the loans in accordance with industry standards. In an order dated July 8, 2009, the New York State Supreme Court denied Countrywide's motion to dismiss in part, allowing the fraud cause of action to proceed against all three Countrywide defendants and the contract causes of action to proceed against Countrywide Home Loans, Inc. All parties have filed notices of appeal and defendants filed their answer to the complaint on August 3, 2009. On August 24, 2009, MBIA Corp. filed an amended complaint, adding Bank of America and Countrywide Home Loans Servicing LP as defendants and identifying an additional five securitizations. On April 29, 2010, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss Bank of America and allowed MBIA Corp.'s claims for successor and vicarious liability to proceed against Bank of America, as well as upholding MBIA Corp.'s fraud claim. On May 28, 2010, defendants filed their notice of appeal with respect to the denial of the dismissal of MBIA Corp.'s claims for fraud and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. On June 11, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its cross notice of appeal with respect to the dismissal of its claims of negligent misrepresentation and the limitation of its claim for breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Briefing on the appeals was complete as of October 25, 2010, and argument will be heard in the March 2011 Term of the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department. On December 22, 2010, the court granted MBIA Corp.'s motion in limine allowing it to offer evidence relating to statistically valid random samples of loans from each of the Countrywide securitizations in support of its contract and fraud cases of action for purposes of determining liability and damages.

On July 10, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in Los Angeles Superior Court against Bank of America Corporation, Countrywide Financial Corporation, Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., Countrywide Securities Corporation, Angelo Mozilo, David Sambol, Eric Sieracki, Ranjit Kripalani, Jennifer Sandefur, Stanford Kurland, Greenwich Capital Markets, Inc., HSBC Securities (USA) Inc., UBS Securities, LLC, and various Countrywide-affiliated Trusts. The complaint alleges that Countrywide made numerous misrepresentations and omissions of

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

material fact in connection with its sale of certain RMBS, including that the underlying collateral consisting of mortgage loans had been originated in strict compliance with its underwriting standards and guidelines. MBIA commenced this action as subrogee of the purchasers of the RMBS, who incurred severe losses that have been passed on to MBIA as the insurer of the income streams on these securities. On June 21, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its second amended complaint. The court has allowed limited discovery to proceed while otherwise staying the case pending further developments in the New York Countrywide action described in the prior paragraph.

On October 15, 2008, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Residential Funding Company, LLC ("RFC"). On December 5, 2008, a notice of voluntary dismissal without prejudice was filed in the Southern District of New York and the complaint was re-filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. The complaint alleges that RFC fraudulently induced MBIA Corp. to provide financial guarantee policies with respect to five RFC closed-end home equity second-lien and HELOC securitizations, and that RFC breached its contractual representations and warranties, as well as its obligation to repurchase ineligible loans, among other claims. On December 23, 2009, the court denied in part RFC's motion to dismiss MBIA's complaint with respect to MBIA's fraud claims. On March 19, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its amended complaint. On May 14, 2010, RFC filed a motion to dismiss only the renewed negligent misrepresentation claim, which was granted on November 8, 2010. On December 7, 2010, RFC filed its answer to the remaining claims in MBIA Corp.'s amended complaint.

On April 1, 2010, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against GMAC Mortgage, LLC ("GMAC"). The complaint alleges fraud and negligent misrepresentation on the part of GMAC in connection with the procurement of financial guarantee insurance on three RMBS transactions, breach of GMAC's representations and warranties and its contractual obligation to cure or repurchase ineligible loans and breach of the implied duty of good faith and fair dealing. On December 7, 2010, the court denied in part GMAC's motion to dismiss allowing MBIA Corp. to proceed on its fraud and breach of contract claims. On January 5, 2011, GMAC filed its answer to the remaining causes of action in the complaint.

On December 14, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, DLJ Mortgage Capital, Inc., and Select Portfolio Servicing Inc. ("Credit Suisse"). The complaint seeks damages for fraud and breach of contractual obligations in connection with the procurement of financial guarantee insurance on the Home Equity Mortgage Trust Series 2007-2 securitization. The complaint alleges, among other claims, that Credit Suisse falsely represented (i) the attributes of the securitized loans; (ii) that the loans complied with the governing underwriting guidelines; and (iii) that Credit Suisse had conducted extensive due diligence on the securitized loans to ensure compliance with the underwriting guidelines. The complaint further alleges that the defendants breached their contractual obligations to cure or repurchase loans found to be in breach of the representations and warranties applicable thereto and denied MBIA the requisite access to all records and documents regarding the securitized loans. On August 9, 2010, the court denied Credit Suisse's motion to dismiss in part. On January 27, 2011, the court issued a ruling allowing MBIA Corp. a jury trial on its fraudulent inducement cause of action.

On December 6, 2010, MBIA Corp., commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, Westchester County, against Morgan Stanley, Morgan Stanley Capital Holdings LLC and Saxon Mortgage Services Inc. (collectively, "Morgan Stanley"). The complaint alleges fraud and breach of contract on the part of Morgan Stanley in connection with MBIA Corp.'s issuance of financial guarantee insurance on the MSM 2007-9SL Alt-A RMBS transaction and breach of Saxon Mortgage Inc.'s servicing obligations. On February 9, 2011, the Westchester County Commercial Division judge who was assigned the case recused himself because of a conflict. On February 16, 2011, the parties filed a joint stipulation with the court to transfer venue to the New York County Commercial Division.

In its determination of expected ultimate insurance losses on financial guarantee contracts, MBIA has considered the probability of potential recoveries arising out of the contractual obligation by the sellers/servicers to repurchase or replace ineligible mortgage loans in certain second-lien mortgage securitizations, which include potential recoveries that may be affected by the legal actions against Countrywide, RFC, Credit Suisse, GMAC and Morgan Stanley. However, there can be no assurance that MBIA will prevail in these actions.

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

On April 30, 2009, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in the New York State Supreme Court, New York County, against Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc. and Merrill Lynch International. The complaint (amended on May 15, 2009) seeks damages in an as yet indeterminate amount believed to be in excess of several hundred million dollars arising from alleged misrepresentations and breaches of contract in connection with eleven CDS contracts pursuant to which MBIA wrote protection in favor of Merrill Lynch and other parties on a total of $5.7 billion in CDOs arranged and marketed by Merrill Lynch. The complaint also seeks rescission of the CDS contracts. On April 9, 2010, Justice Bernard Fried denied in part and granted in part Merrill Lynch's motion to dismiss. On April 13, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed a notice of appeal with respect to the dismissal of its claims for fraud, negligent misrepresentation and breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Merrill Lynch filed its cross notice of appeal regarding the breach of contract claim that survived the motion to dismiss. On February 1, 2011, the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, First Department affirmed the lower court's dismissal and reversed the lower court's ruling relating to MBIA Corp.'s breach of contract claim. MBIA Corp. intends to appeal the Appellate Division's ruling to the New York Court of Appeals, and has filed papers with the lower court seeking permission to file an amended complaint.

On January 21, 2010, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in New York State Supreme Court, Westchester County, against Royal Bank of Canada and RBC Capital Markets Corporation ("RBC") relating to three CDS transactions and related insurance policies referencing Logan CDO I, Ltd., Logan CDO II, Ltd. and Logan CDO III, Ltd. (the "Logan CDOs"). The complaint alleged RBC fraudulently or negligently induced MBIA Corp. to insure the Logan CDOs, claims for breach of contract and promissory estoppel, and challenges RBC's failure to issue credit event and related notifications in accordance with contractual obligations for the Logan CDOs. A settlement of this matter was reached between the parties and on January 4, 2011, a stipulation of voluntary discontinuance with prejudice was filed. The settlement also included commutation of certain CDS contracts between RBC and LaCrosse.

On October 14, 2008, June 17, 2009 and August 25, 2009, MBIA Corp. submitted proofs of claim to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") with respect to the resolution of IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. for both pre- and post-receivership amounts owed to MBIA Corp. as a result of IndyMac's contractual breaches and fraud in connection with financial guarantee insurance issued by MBIA Corp. on securitizations of home equity lines of credit. The proofs of claim were subsequently denied by the FDIC. MBIA Corp. has appealed the FDIC's denial of its proofs of claim via a complaint, filed on May 29, 2009, against IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. and the FDIC, as receiver, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and alleges that IndyMac fraudulently induced MBIA Corp. to provide financial guarantee insurance on securitizations of home equity lines of credit by breaching contractual representations and warranties as well as negligently and fraudulently misrepresenting the nature of the loans in the securitization pools and IndyMac's adherence to its strict underwriting standards and guidelines. On February 8, 2010, MBIA Corp. filed its amended complaint against the FDIC both in its corporate capacity and as conservator/receiver of IndyMac Federal Bank, F.S.B. for breach of its contractual obligations as servicer and seller for the IndyMac transactions at issue and for unlawful disposition of IndyMac Federal Bank, F.S.B.'s assets in connection with the FDIC's resolution of IndyMac Bank, F.S.B. On May 21, 2010, the FDIC filed separate motions to dismiss both in its capacity as a corporate entity and as receiver/conservator. MBIA Corp. filed its opposition to the FDIC's motions to dismiss on July 1, 2010. The FDIC's replies were filed on July 30, 2010.

On September 22, 2009, MBIA Corp. commenced an action in Los Angeles Superior Court against IndyMac ABS, Inc., Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust, Series 2006-H4, Home Equity Mortgage Loans Asset-Backed Trust, Series INDS 2007-I, Home Equity Mortgage Loan Asset-Backed Trust, Series INDS 2007-2, Credit Suisse Securities (USA), L.L.C., UBS Securities, LLC, JPMorgan Chase & Co., Michael Perry, Scott Keys, Jill Jacobson, and Kevin Callan. The Complaint alleges that IndyMac Bank made numerous misrepresentations and omissions of material fact in connection with its sale of certain RMBS, including that the underlying collateral consisting of mortgage loans had been originated in strict compliance with its underwriting standards and guidelines. MBIA Corp. commenced this action as subrogee of the purchasers of the RMBS, who incurred severe losses that have been passed on to MBIA Corp. as the insurer of the income streams on these securities. On

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

October 19, 2009, MBIA Corp. dismissed IndyMac ABS, Inc. from the action without prejudice. On October 23, 2009, defendants removed the case to the United States District Court for the Central District of California. On November 30, 2009, the IndyMac trusts were consensually dismissed from the litigation. On December 23, 2009, federal District Court Judge S. James Otero of the Central District of California granted MBIA Corp.'s motion to remand the case to Los Angeles Superior Court. On March 25, 2010, the case was reassigned to Judge Carl West. On June 4, 2010, defendants filed their Answers and Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. MBIA Corp.'s opposition was filed on June 23, 2010. On August 3, 2010, the court denied defendants Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings in its entirety.

On December 9, 2009, MBIA Corp. and LaCrosse commenced an action in United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Cooperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen Boerenleenbank B.A. ("Rabobank"), The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee ("Bank of New York Mellon"), and Paragon CDO Ltd. MBIA, as controlling class under the relevant Indenture, commenced the action seeking declaratory relief and damages for breach of contract and negligence relating to the improper sale of certain reference obligations in the Paragon CDO portfolio pool. On January 15, 2010, Rabobank and The Bank of New York Mellon filed their answers. On February 16, 2010, Paragon CDO Ltd. was dismissed from the case with prejudice. On April 16, 2010, Rabobank and Bank of New York Mellon filed respective pleadings opposing MBIA Corp.'s motion for summary judgment and in support of their own cross-motions for summary judgment and briefing is now completed.

On March 11, 2009, a complaint was filed in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York against MBIA, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al., 09-cv-2242 (S.D.N.Y.). The lead plaintiffs, Aurelius Capital Master, Ltd., Aurelius Capital Partners, LP, Fir Tree Value Master Fund, L.P., Fir Tree Capital Opportunity Master Fund, L.P., and Fir Tree Mortgage Opportunity Master Fund, L.P. (the "Aurelius Plaintiffs"), purport to be acting as representatives for a class consisting of all holders of securities, instruments, or other obligations for which MBIA Corp., before February 18, 2009, issued financial guarantee insurance other than United States municipal/governmental bond securities. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by MBIA Corp., which were approved by the New York State Department of Insurance, constituted fraudulent conveyances under §§ 273, 274 and 276 of New York Debtor and Creditor Law and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York common law. The Complaint seeks, inter alia, (a) a declaration that the alleged fraudulent conveyances are null and void and set aside, (b) a declaration that National is responsible for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. up to February 17, 2009, and (c) an award of damages in an unspecified amount together with costs, expenses and attorneys' fees in connection with the action. On February 11, 2010, Judge Sullivan entered an order denying MBIA's motion to dismiss. On January 20, 2011, in light of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court's order dismissing the ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. discussed below, Judge Sullivan stayed this action pending plaintiffs appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals.

On April 6, 2009, a complaint was filed in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware entitled Third Avenue Trust and Third Avenue Variable Series Trust v. MBIA Insurance Corp. and MBIA Insurance Corp. of Illinois, CA 4486-UCL. Plaintiffs allege that they are holders of approximately $400 million of surplus notes issued by MBIA Corp. (for purposes of this section, the "Notes") in January 2008. The complaint alleges (Count I) that certain of the Transactions breached the terms of the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated January 16, 2008 pursuant to which the Notes were issued. The complaint also alleges that certain transfers under the Transactions were fraudulent in that they allegedly left MBIA Corp. with "unreasonably small capital" (Count II), "insolvent" (Count III), and were made with an "actual intent to defraud" (Count IV). The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, and (c) damages in an unspecified amount. On October 28, 2009, Vice Chancellor Strine entered an order dismissing the case without prejudice. On December 21, 2009, plaintiffs re-commenced the action in New York State Supreme Court. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

On May 13, 2009, a complaint was filed in the New York State Supreme Court against MBIA, MBIA Corp. and National, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. MBIA Inc. et al. The plaintiffs, a group of domestic and international financial institutions, purport to be acting as holders of insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp. directly or indirectly guaranteeing the repayment of structured finance products. The complaint alleges that certain of the terms of the transactions entered into by MBIA, which were approved by the New York State Department of Insurance, constituted fraudulent conveyances and a breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing under New York law. The complaint seeks a judgment (a) ordering the defendants to unwind the Transactions, (b) declaring that the Transactions constituted a fraudulent conveyance, (c) declaring that MBIA and National are jointly and severally liable for the insurance policies issued by MBIA Corp., and (d) ordering damages in an unspecified amount. On February 17, 2010, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss. On January 11, 2011, the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court reversed the lower court's ruling and dismissed the complaint. On January 20, 2011, plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal to the New York State Court of Appeals. Argument has been scheduled for May 31, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. Seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims, several of which dismissals were related to the commutation of certain of their MBIA Corp. insured exposures.

On June 15, 2009, the same group of 19 domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed a proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled ABN AMRO Bank N.V. et al. v. Eric Dinallo, in his capacity as Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, the New York State Insurance Department, MBIA Inc. et al. In its motions to dismiss the three above-referenced plenary actions, MBIA argued that an Article 78 proceeding is the exclusive forum in which a plaintiff may raise any challenge to the Transformation approved by the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance. The petition seeks a judgment (a) declaring void and to annul the approval letter of the Superintendent of the Department of Insurance, (b) to recover dividends paid in connection with the Transactions, (c) declaring that the approval letter does not extinguish plaintiffs' direct claims against MBIA in the plenary action described above. MBIA and the New York State Insurance Department filed their answering papers to the Article 78 Petition on November 24, 2009 and argued that based on the record and facts, approval of Transformation and its constituent transactions was neither arbitrary nor capricious nor in violation of New York Insurance Law. As described above, seven of the original nineteen plaintiffs have dismissed their claims. Submission of all papers relating to the original petition are scheduled to be completed by May 30, 2011. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned.

On October 22, 2010, a similar group of domestic and international financial institutions who filed the above described Article 78 proceeding and related plenary action in New York State Supreme Court filed an additional proceeding pursuant to Article 78 of New York's Civil Practice Law & Rules in New York State Supreme Court, entitled Barclays Bank PLC et. al. v. James Wrynn, in his capacity as Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department, the New York State Insurance Department, MBIA Inc. et al. This petition challenges the New York State Insurance Department's June 22, 2010 approval of National's restatement of earned surplus. On February 10, 2011, the New York County Commercial Division announced that Hon. O. Peter Sherwood has been assigned to the case to replace Justice Yates, who has resigned. The proceeding is currently stayed.

MBIA and MBIA Corp. are defending against the aforementioned actions in which they are a defendant and expect ultimately to prevail on the merits. There is no assurance, however, that they will prevail in these actions. Adverse rulings in these actions could have a material adverse effect on MBIA Corp.'s ability to implement its strategy and on its business, results of operations and financial condition.

Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

There are no other material lawsuits pending or, to the knowledge of MBIA Corp., threatened, to which MBIA Corp. or any of its subsidiaries is a party.

Note 20: Subsequent Events

Refer to “Note 19: Commitments and Contingencies” for information about legal proceedings that developed after December 31, 2010.