American Capital Agency

Credit Suisse 12th Annual Financial Services Forum

February 10, 2011

Safe Harbor Statement

Safe Harbor Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

This presentation contains statements that, to the extent they are not recitations of historical fact, constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Reform Act"). All such forward-looking statements are intended to be subject to the safe harbor protection provided by the Reform Act. Actual outcomes and results could differ materially from those forecast due to the impact of many factors beyond the control of American Capital Agency Corp. ("AGNC"). All forward-looking statements included in this presentation are made only as of the date of this presentation and are subject to change without notice. Certain factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in the forward-looking statements are included in our periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Copies are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. AGNC disclaims any obligation to update our forward-looking statements unless required by law.

The following slides contain summaries of certain financial and statistical information about AGNC. They should be read in conjunction with our periodic reports that are filed from time to time with the SEC, including our annual report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2009, and our quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010. Historical results discussed in this presentation are not indicative of future results.

Overview of AGNC

- **Residential Mortgage REIT**
  - ✓ Invest in agency mortgage-backed securities and collateralized mortgage obligations (CMOs) guaranteed by Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac
- **Investment Objective**
  - ✓ Generate attractive risk-adjusted returns coupled with book value preservation
  - ✓ Distribute income through quarterly dividends
- **Actively Managed by Experienced Team**
  - ✓ Invest across the agency RMBS spectrum
  - ✓ Use a relative value approach to asset selection
- **Focus on Risk Management**
  - ✓ Hedging strategies evolve with asset portfolio composition and market risks
  - ✓ State-of-art risk management platform and systems

2010 Full Year Highlights

- **$7.89 per Share of Net Income Or 34% ROE**
  - ✓ $4.50 per share, excluding $3.39 per share of other investment related income (1)
- **$5.60 per Share Dividends Declared**
  - ✓ $6.76 per share of taxable income (2)
  - ✓ Undistributed taxable income increased from $22 million as of December 31, 2009 to $39 million as of December 31, 2010
- **$1.76 per Share or 8% Increase in Book Value**
  - ✓ Increased from $22.48 per share as of December 31, 2009 to $24.24 per share as of December 31, 2010
- **33% Economic Return**
  - ✓ Represents the combination of dividends paid plus book value appreciation over the year
- **29% Total Return to Shareholders**
  - ✓ Represents the combination of dividends paid plus share price appreciation over the year

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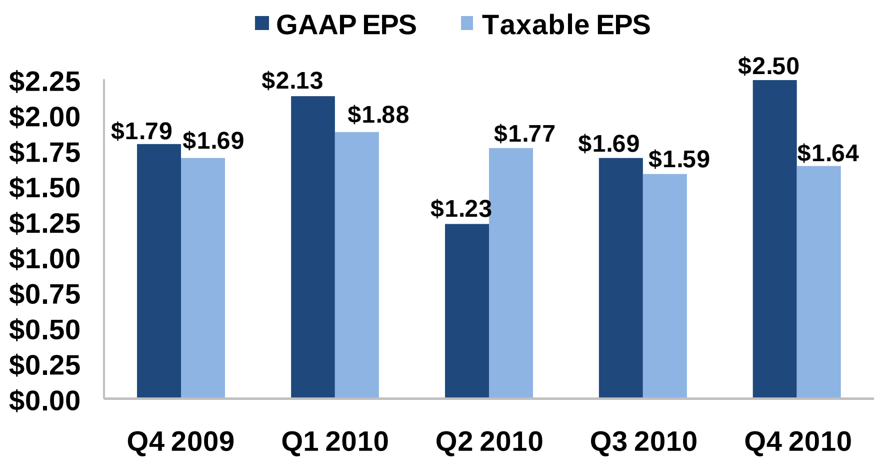
(1) Also excludes amortization expense associated with the termination of interest rate swaps during 2009 and excise tax

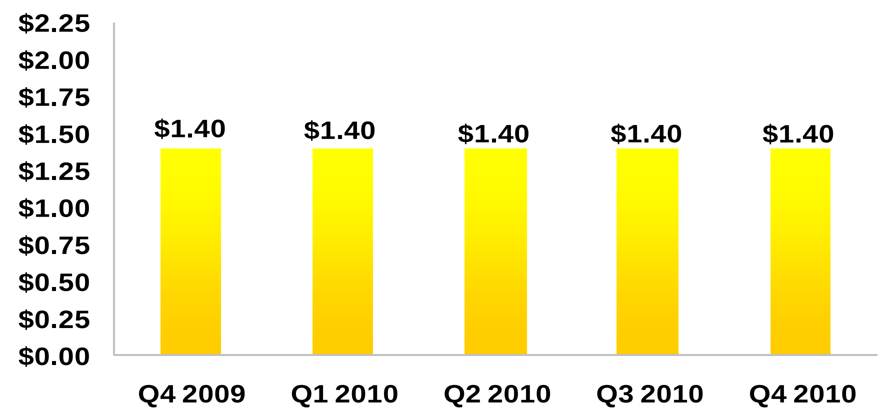
(2) Taxable income figures represent estimated amounts. Taxable income per share based on weighted average shares. Please refer to slide 11 on the use of Non-GAAP financial information

AGNC Historical Overview

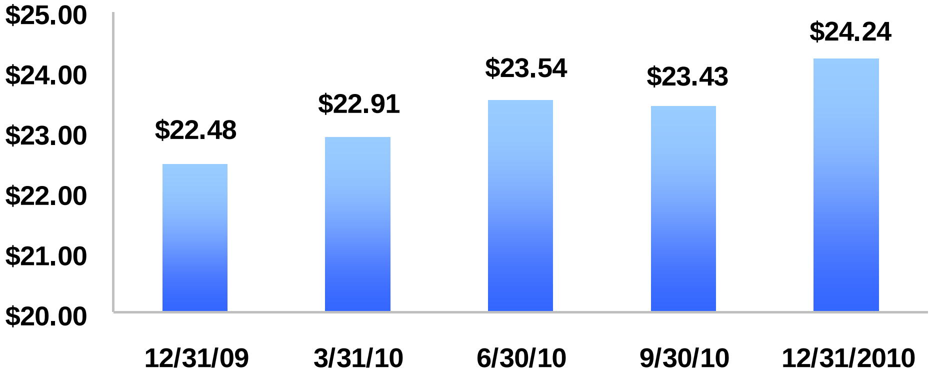
Earnings per Share



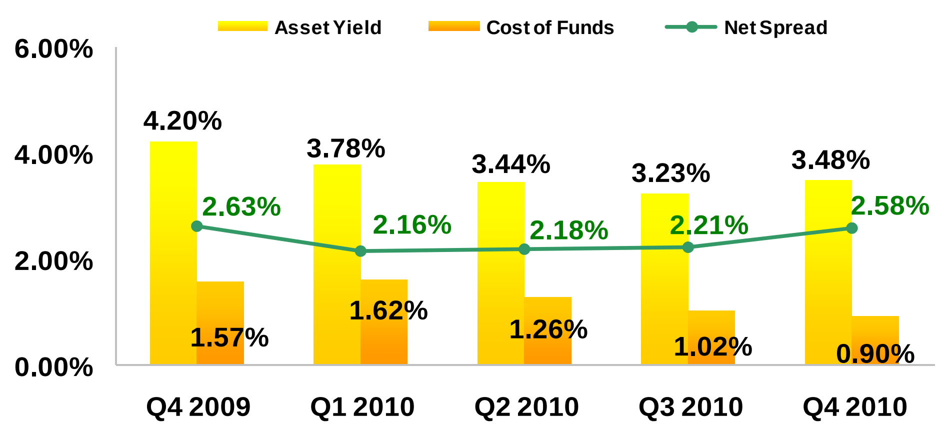
Dividends per Share



Book Value Per Share



Net Spread



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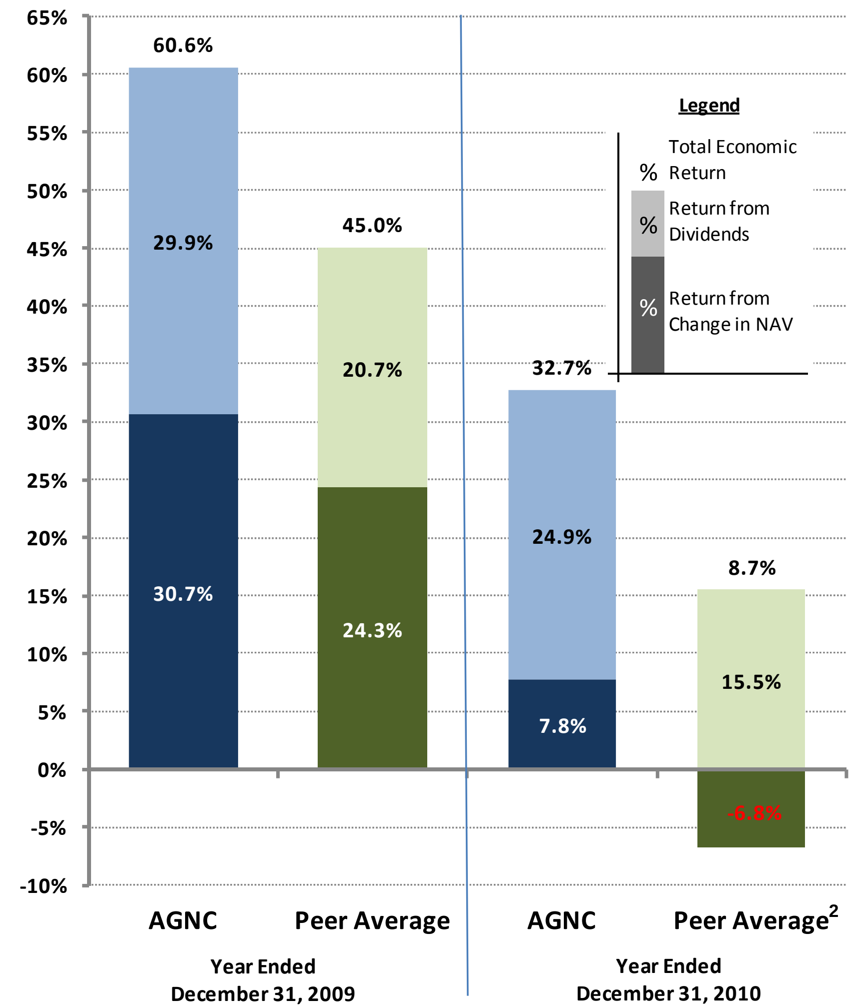
Economic Return

- **The management of AGNC views Economic Return as a key measure of value creation for shareholders over the long term**
- **Economic Return represents the combination of dividends paid plus the change in net asset value over a given period**
  - ✓ NAV changes are driven by the mark-to-market of our portfolio, interest rate swaps and other hedges
  - ✓ Unlike GAAP results, economic returns:
    - Are independent of prepayment assumptions; and
    - Do not distinguish between realized or unrealized gains
- **For the full year ended December 31, 2009, AGNC generated an Economic Return of 61%**
- **For the full year ended December 31, 2010, AGNC generated an Economic Return of 33%**

ECONOMIC RETURN ANALYSIS[1]
AGNC VS. PEER GROUP
YEARS ENDED 2009 & 2010



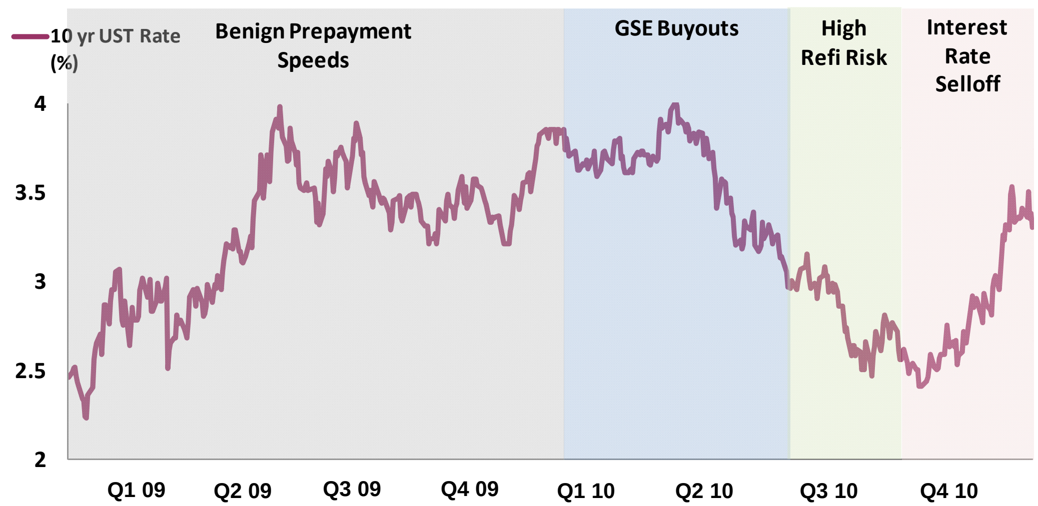
Note: Economic return percentage calculated using NAV per share at the start of the measurement period

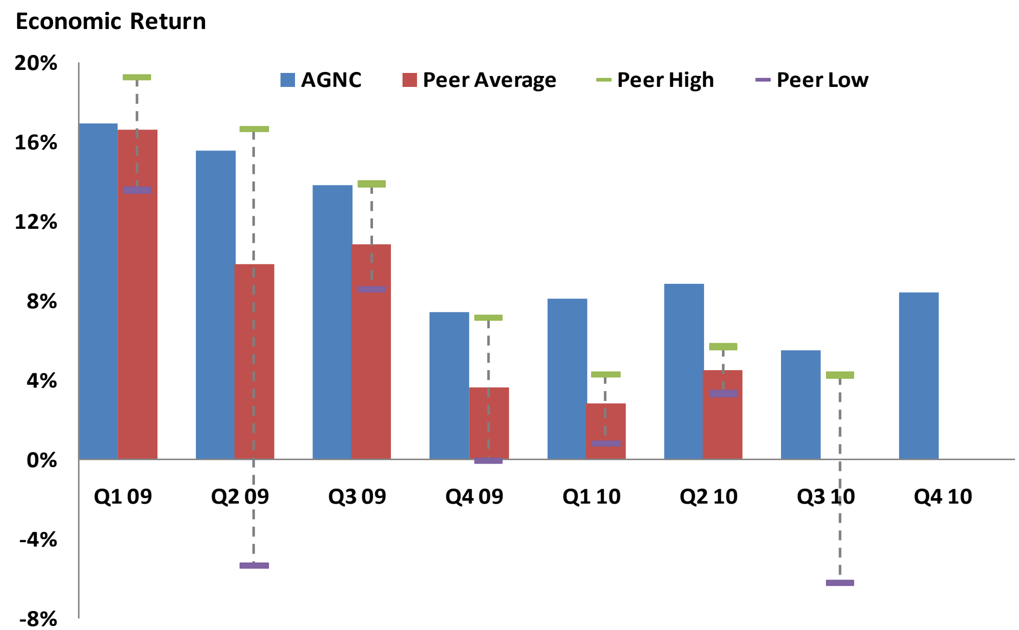
(1) Peer group comprised of the following peers on an unweighted basis: ANH, CMO, CYS, HTS, NLY. NAV for selected peers have been adjusted to reflect the impact of dividends that are declared shortly after the closing of a quarter

(2) Peer group comprised of the following peers that have reported Q4 2010 results as of February 7, 2011 (the date of preparation of this presentation) on an unweighted basis: CMO, CYS and NLY

Key Lessons From 2010

- **Market conditions change rapidly**
- **Asset Selection is Critical and Must Evolve as Market Conditions Change**
  - ✓ Average assets seldom lead to strong returns
- **Portfolio must be able to perform if rates move in either direction**
  - ✓ Hedging strategies should involve some optional protection as mortgages are negatively convex
- **As demonstrated by AGNC's consistently strong results:**
  - ✓ A levered portfolio can perform well under a wide range of prepayment and interest rates stresses if risks are well managed.
  - ✓ Leverage is just one of many indicators of risk and can be dwarfed by other mitigating factors





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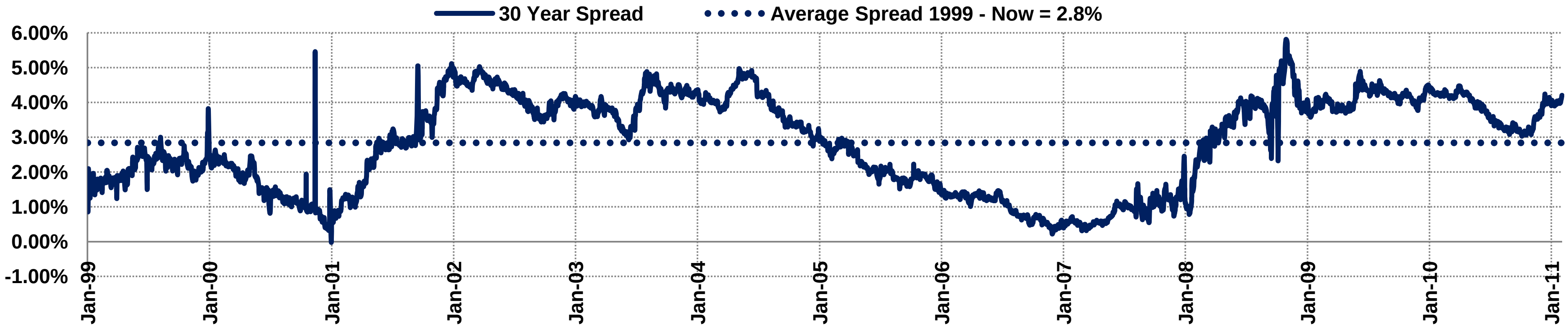
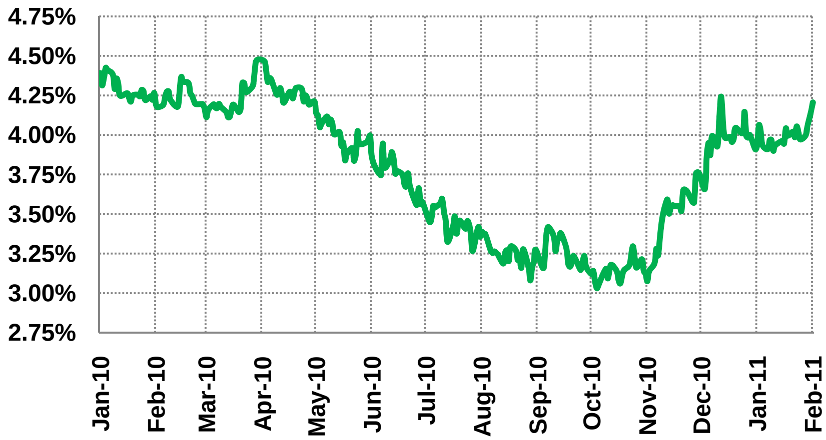
(1) Peer group comprised of the following peers on an unweighted basis: ANH, CMO, CYS, HTS, NLY. NAV for selected peers have been adjusted to reflect the impact of dividends that are declared shortly after the closing of a quarter. For Q4 2010, the peer information is not presented as all peers have not reported as of the date of the presentation.

Historical Mortgage Spread

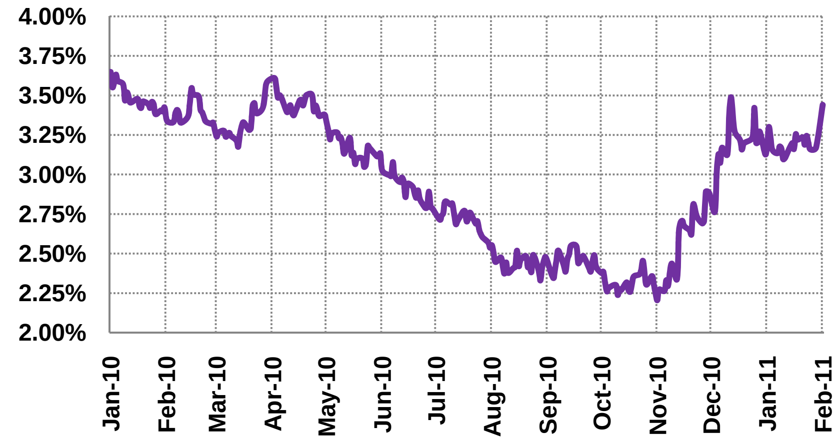
Federal Funds Rate vs. 30 Year Fixed Rate Mortgage Spread



Federal Funds Rate vs. 30 Yr Fixed Rate Mortgage Spread



Federal Funds Rate vs. 15 Yr Fixed Rate Mortgage Spread



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Source: As of February 4, 2011. Mortgage data from Bloomberg.

Hypothetical ROE Analysis

*Hypothetical Gross Levered ROE Before Expenses**

Net Interest Margin	Leverage (Debt to Equity): 6x	7x	8x	9x	10x	11x
0.50%	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%	8.0%	8.5%	9.0%
1.00%	9.5%	10.5%	11.5%	12.5%	13.5%	14.5%
1.50%	12.5%	14.0%	15.5%	17.0%	18.5%	20.0%
2.00%	15.5%	17.5%	19.5%	21.5%	23.5%	25.5%
2.50%	18.5%	21.0%	23.5%	26.0%	28.5%	31.0%
3.00%	21.5%	24.5%	27.5%	30.5%	33.5%	36.5%

Gross Levered ROE Before Expenses

* Pro forma analysis results are not indicative of future returns and are provided for illustrative purposes only. There can be no assurance that AGNC will achieve comparable results, be able to implement its investment strategy or be able to avoid losses. Net interest margin intended to represent gross asset yield less expenses associated with leverage and hedging. Gross levered return on equity before expenses is intended to represent assumed gross levered asset yield less expenses associated with leverage and hedging and is based on a gross asset yield of 3.5%.

Summary

Structural Changes Enhance Longer Term Opportunities

- **The agency mortgage market**
  - ✓ A $5 trillion opportunity[1]
  - ✓ Nearly all new mortgage origination in agency securities
- **Significant structural changes in the investor landscape**
  - ✓ The diminishing role of the GSEs as investors
  - ✓ The end of the Fed's mortgage purchase program
  - ✓ Prop trading at banks and dealers to be significantly curtailed
  - ✓ Private 'for profit' levered investors to fill void
- **Prepayments expected to be slower than during the past decade**
  - ✓ Tighter underwriting
  - ✓ Weaker housing market expected to continue
  - ✓ Cash-out refinancing activity expected to be minimal
- **Yield Curve at Very Wide Spreads**
  - ✓ Fed expected to remain on hold for extended period of time

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(1) Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (www.federalreserve.gov), December 30, 2010

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Information

In addition to the results presented in accordance with GAAP, this presentation includes non-GAAP financial information, including our taxable income and certain financial metrics derived based on taxable income, which management uses in its internal analysis of results, and believes may be informative to investors. Taxable income is pre-tax income calculated in accordance with the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code rather than GAAP. Taxable income differs from GAAP income because of both temporary and permanent differences in income and expense recognition. Examples include temporary differences for unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments and trading securities recognized in income for GAAP but excluded from taxable income until realized or settled, differences in the CPR used to amortize premiums or accrete discounts as well as treatment of start-up organizational costs, hedge ineffectiveness, and stock-based compensation and permanent differences for excise tax expense. Furthermore, taxable income can include certain estimated information and is subject to potential adjustments up to the time of filing of the appropriate tax returns, which occurs after the end of the calendar year of the Company. The Company believes that these non-GAAP financial measures provide information useful to investors because taxable income is directly related to the amount of dividends the Company is required to distribute in order to maintain its REIT tax qualification status. The Company also believes that providing investors with our taxable income and certain financial metrics derived based on such taxable income, in addition to the related GAAP measures, gives investors greater transparency to the information used by management in its financial and operational decision-making. However, because taxable income is an incomplete measure of the Company's financial performance and involves differences from net income computed in accordance with GAAP, taxable income should be considered as supplementary to, and not as a substitute for, the Company's net income computed in accordance with GAAP as a measure of the Company's financial performance. In addition, because not all companies use identical calculations, our presentation of our estimated taxable income may not be comparable to other similarly-titled measures of other companies. A reconciliation of non-GAAP taxable income to GAAP net income is set forth on slide 18 of AGNC's Q4 2010 Earnings Presentation, available on the Company's Investor Relations website at www.AGNC.com.