

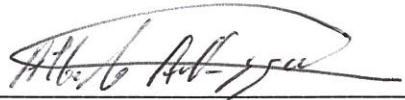
DECLARATION OF FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

(Prepared in accordance with Section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978)

For the year ended December 31, 2021


We, the undersigned senior executives of Global Atlantic Assurance Limited ("the Insurer"), declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Financial Condition Report fairly represents the financial condition of the Insurer in all material respects.

Senior Executives:



Chief Financial Officer – Alberto Autmezguine

Date: May 18, 2022



Chief Risk Officer – Jan Spindler

Date: May 18, 2022



GLOBAL ATLANTIC ASSURANCE LIMITED
(A WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF GLOBAL ATLANTIC FINANCIAL LIMITED)

FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

Executive Summary

This Financial Condition Report (“FCR”) is prepared in accordance with the Insurance (Public Disclosure) Rules 2015. This FCR documents the measures governing the business operations, corporate governance framework, solvency, and financial results of Global Atlantic Assurance Limited, or “GAAL” or “the Company” for the year ended December 31, 2021. This FCR is prepared to provide information to enable an informed assessment on how GAAL’s business is run in a prudent manner.

The Company was incorporated on January 29, 2018, as a Bermuda exempted company under the name Global Atlantic Re II Limited and registered under the Insurance Act of 1978, as amended as a dual licensed insurer: (i) a Class E insurer license to write Long-Term (life) reinsurance business and (ii) a Class 3A insurer to write General Business. Effective April 24, 2018, the Company changed its name to Global Atlantic Assurance Limited.

All financial information is presented in accordance with United States GAAP (U.S. GAAP) basis unless otherwise stated.

Section I – Business and Performance

a. Name of Insurer

Global Atlantic Assurance Limited

b. Supervisors

Insurance Supervisor

Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”)

BMA House

43 Victoria Street, Hamilton 12

Bermuda

Group Supervisor

Indiana Department of Insurance

311 W. Washington Street, Suite 300

Indianapolis, IN 46204-2787

The United States of America

c. Approved Auditor

Bermuda Statutory Reporting

Deloitte Limited

Corner House

20 Parliament Street

Hamilton, HM 12

Bermuda

U.S. GAAP Reporting

Deloitte & Touche LLP

41st Floor

30 Rockefeller Plaza

New York, NY 10112

The United States of America

d. Ownership Details

GAAL is a direct and wholly-owned subsidiary of Global Atlantic Financial Limited, or “GAFL”. GAFL is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Global Atlantic Financial Group LLC, or “TGAFG”, a Bermuda limited liability company. GAFL and TGAFG. Equity in TGAFG is approximately 61.5% owned by Magnolia Parent LLC (“Magnolia”), and approximately 38.5% owned by several third-party investors.

KKR acquisition of Global Atlantic Financial Group Limited

On February 1, 2021, KKR & Co. Inc., or together with its subsidiaries, (collectively “KKR,”) completed the acquisition of TGAFG, by Magnolia, a KKR subsidiary, as contemplated by a certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 7, 2020 as amended, (the “Merger Agreement”), by and among TGAFG, Global Atlantic Financial Life Limited, or “GAFLL,” Magnolia, Magnolia Merger Sub Limited (“Merger Sub”), LAMC LP, and Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, solely in its capacity as the equity representative, referred to here-in as the “KKR Acquisition”. The total purchase price for the transaction was \$4.7 billion.

Upon the KKR Acquisition, the Company established a new accounting basis, applying push-down accounting to reflect the Company’s assets and liabilities at fair value as of the KKR Acquisition date (i.e. “purchase accounting” or “acquisition related adjustment”). In addition, the Company conformed its accounting policies and procedures to those of its new ultimate parent, KKR.

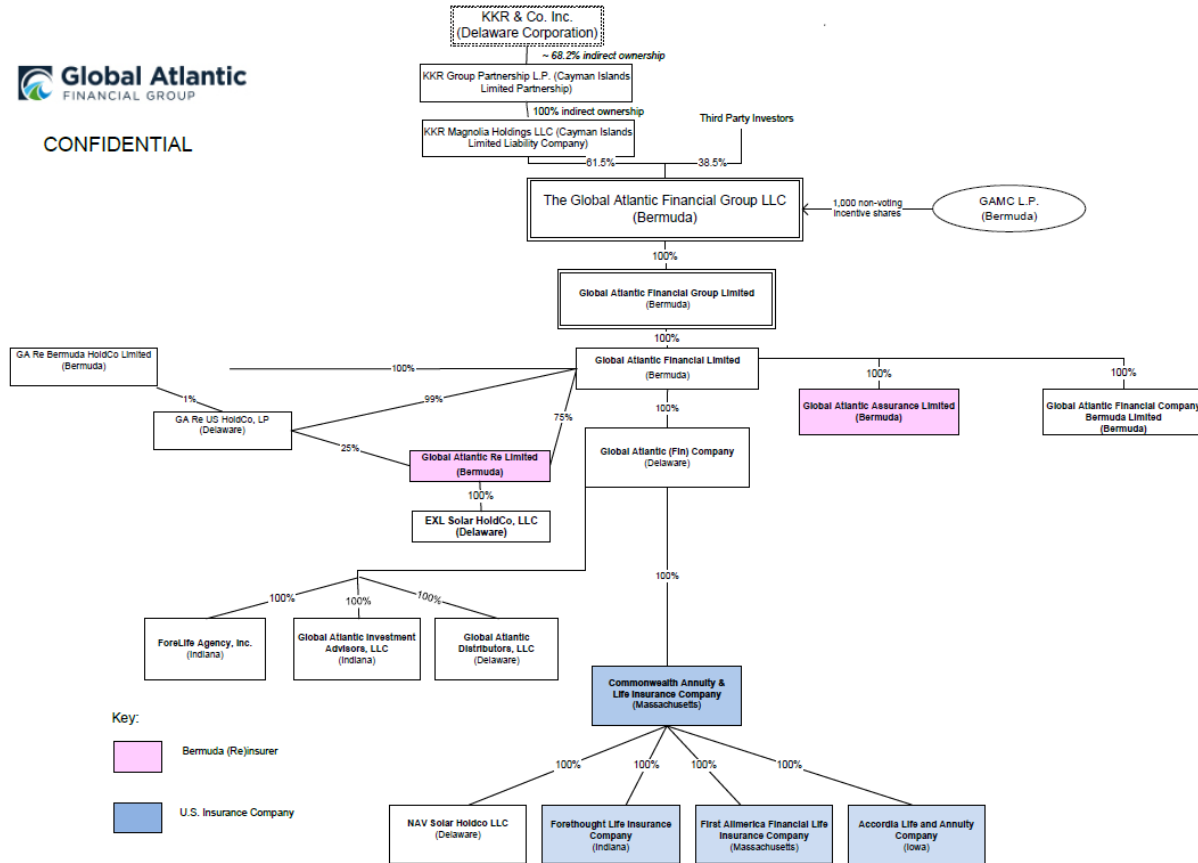
Financial information in this FCR is presented for Successor and Predecessor periods, which relate to the accounting periods starting on, or ending before, February 1, 2021, respectively, the date of the closing of the KKR Acquisition. Rather than presenting successor as the post-acquisition period (with 11 months) and to facilitate the readers understanding, the 2021 Successor period of revenue and expenses contains 11 months of successor activity and 1 month of predecessor.

The 2021 Amounts reflect certain adjustments that were directly attributable to the KKR Acquisition. All invested assets were measured and reported at their acquisition date fair value. As a result, the cost basis of each respective investment was reset to equal fair value. Policy liabilities were remeasured based on generally accepted methods and reported at their acquisition date fair value.

Adjustment to reflect the elimination of historical insurance and other intangibles and insurance and other intangibles were established as of the acquisition date.

e. Group Structure

The following provides details of TGAFG’s Group structure as of December 31, 2021. Operating entities are shown, but the chart excludes certain other special purpose holding companies and subsidiaries within the Global Atlantic group.



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

The Company has issued Funding Agreements (Guaranteed Investment Contracts, or “GIC”) and Funds Withheld funding agreements (“FWH funding agreements” or “Synthetic Guaranteed Investment Contracts”, or “Synthetic GIC”), to an affiliated counterparty (each of which are deemed to be an ‘insurance contract’ under the Insurance Act) and assumed through reinsurance Whole Life (“WL”) products or mortality risk related to life blocks from non-affiliated counterparties. All business written in 2021 was U.S.-based or Hong Kong- based.

Reinsurance accounting is applied for ceded and assumed transactions when U.S. GAAP risk transfer provisions have been met. To meet risk transfer requirements, a long-duration reinsurance contract must transfer mortality or morbidity risks and subject the reinsurer to a reasonable possibility of a significant loss. Those contracts that do not meet risk transfer requirements are accounted for using deposit accounting. The funding agreements the Company issued are considered insurance contracts under the Bermuda Insurance Act of 1978, as amended, and these are accounted for as investment contracts as they are not life contingent. Deposit accounting is applied for investment contracts. The FWH funding agreements are considered derivative contracts under US GAAP and reported as investment contracts under Bermuda Statutory.

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

Premiums and Other Income

Premiums increased \$6 million from \$25 million for 2020 to \$31 million for 2021. The increase in premiums was primarily driven by premiums related to mortality risk assumed, which are offset by a comparable increase in policy benefits. On a US GAAP basis, products with significant insurance risk record premiums at the time assets are received for the initial transaction of an insurance block of business.

Performance of Investments

GAAL generates revenue from its investment portfolio through net investment income and through funds withheld funding agreements issued. Total invested assets grew \$5,248 million or 77% from \$6,831 million in 2020 to \$12,079 million in 2021. New reinsurance assumed on a coinsurance basis drove asset growth. The Company's core growth was recorded primarily in fixed maturity securities and mortgage loans.

GA Re follows prudent investment guidelines through a strategy that seeks to maximize returns while managing investment risk in line with the Global Atlantic group's overall objectives of earnings stability and long-term book value growth.

Available for Sale ("AFS") Fixed Maturity Securities

AFS fixed maturity securities are generally recorded on a trade-date basis and are carried at fair value. Impairment associated with AFS fixed maturity securities is recognized as an allowance for credit losses. The allowance for credit losses is established either by a charge to net investment losses in the statements of income, for securities identified as credit impaired after purchase, or by a gross-up recognition of an initial allowance for purchased credit deteriorated ("PCD") securities.

The fair value of the Company's total AFS fixed maturity securities increased \$2,322 million, or 41%, from \$5,631 million in 2020 to \$7,953 million 2021.

The distribution of the Company's AFS fixed maturity securities by type is as follows :

As of December 31, 2021 (Successor)	Cost or amortized cost	Allowance for credit losses	Gross unrealized		Fair value
			gains	losses	
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>					
AFS fixed maturity securities portfolio by type:					
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 279	\$ -	\$ 3	\$ (2)	\$ 280
U.S. state, municipal and political subdivisions	271	-	3	(1)	273
Corporate	3,902	-	15	(68)	3,849
RMBS	1,293	(6)	24	(17)	1,294
CMBS	992	-	1	(9)	984
CLOs	448	-	-	(1)	447
CBOs	388	(2)	-	(5)	381
Other	447	(2)	5	(5)	445
Total AFS fixed maturity securities	\$ 8,020	\$ (10)	\$ 51	\$ (108)	\$ 7,953

As of December 31, 2020 (Predecessor)	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		gains	losses	
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>				
AFS fixed maturity securities portfolio by type:				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. state, municipal and political subdivisions	247	18	-	265
Corporate	1,985	323	-	2,308
RMBS	1,478	47	-25	1,500
CMBS	371	24	-1	394
CLOs	187	1	-2	186
CBOs	371	12	-	383
Other	581	18	-4	595
Total AFS fixed maturity securities	\$ 5,220	\$ 443	\$ (32)	\$ 5,631

Trading fixed maturity securities

The Company accounts for certain fixed maturity securities as trading, based on intent or via the election of the fair value option at acquisition. Trading securities are generally recorded on a trade-date basis and are carried at fair value, with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in net investment-

related gains (losses) in the statements of income. Interest income from these securities is reported in net investment income. Trading securities, which are primarily used to back funds withheld payable at interest where the investment performance is ceded to reinsurers under the terms of the respective reinsurance agreements.

The fair value of the Company's total trading fixed maturity securities was \$2,269 million and \$0 at December 31 2021 and 2020, respectively. The trading securities back the funds withheld payable from a 2021 transaction whereby the Company entered into a funds withheld coinsurance agreement with a third party whereby it retroceded a portion of whole life policies assumed.

The distribution of the Company's trading fixed maturity securities by type is as follows as of the dates indicated:

As of December 31, 2021 (Successor)	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		gains	losses	
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>				
Trading fixed maturity securities portfolio by type:				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 238	\$ 1	\$ (2)	\$ 238
U.S. state, municipal and political subdivisions	6	-	-	6
Corporate	1,942	2	-55	1,889
RMBS	20	-	-	20
CMBS	58	-	-	58
CLOs	21	-	-	20
CBOs	39	-	-	38
Other Structured Securities	-	-	-	-
Total trading fixed maturity securities	\$ 2,323	\$ 4	\$ (58)	\$ 2,269

Held to Maturity ("HTM") Fixed Maturity Securities

The cost or amortized cost and fair value for HTM fixed maturity securities were as follows:

As of December 31, 2021	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		gains	losses	
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>				
CLOs	12	-	-	12
Total HTM fixed maturities securities	\$ 12	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12

As of December 31, 2020	Cost or amortized cost	Gross unrealized		Fair value
		gains	losses	
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>				
CLOs	14	-	-	14
Total HTM fixed maturities securities	\$ 14	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14

Mortgages and Other Loan Receivables

The Company participates in mortgage and other loan receivables, and these loans are carried at cost, less the allowance for credit losses and as adjusted for amortization/accretion of premiums/discounts. The allowance for credit losses is established either by a charge to net investment losses in the statements of income or, for PCD mortgage and other loan receivables, by a gross-up recognition of the initial allowance in the balance sheets.

The value of the Company's total Mortgages and other loans increased \$673 million, or 109%, from \$617 million in 2020 to \$1,290 million in 2021 due to business growth and reinvestment into this asset class.

Mortgage and other loan receivables consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>		
	<i>Successor</i>	<i>Predecessor</i>
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 659	\$ 99
Residential mortgage loans	639	486
Other loan receivables	1	35
Total mortgage and other loan receivables	\$ 1,299	\$ 620
Allowance for loan losses	-8	-3
Total mortgage and other loan receivables, net of allowance for loan losses	\$ 1,291	\$ 617

Derivative instruments

The Company issued a series of funds withheld funding agreements to an affiliate, which are reported under U.S. GAAP as derivatives and held at fair value and each of which are deemed to be an 'insurance contract' under the Insurance Act.

The Company also has embedded derivatives related to reinsurance contracts that are accounted for on a modified coinsurance and funds withheld basis. An embedded derivative exists because the arrangement exposes the reinsurer to third-party credit risk. These embedded derivatives are included in funds withheld payable at interest in the balance sheets.

As of December 31, the fair value and notional value of the derivative assets and liabilities on a U.S. GAAP basis were as follows:

As of December 31, 2021 (Successor)	Notional value	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
(\$ in millions)			
Funds withheld funding agreements	\$ 15,103	\$ 555	\$ -
Fair value included within total assets		\$ 555	\$ -
Embedded derivative – funds withheld at interest			\$ (54)
Fair value included within total liabilities			\$ (54)

As of December 31, 2020 (Predecessor)	Notional value	Derivative assets	Derivative liabilities
(\$ in millions)			
Funds withheld funding agreements	\$ 7,580	\$ 569	\$ -
Fair value included within total assets		\$ 569	\$ -
Fair value included within total liabilities			\$ -

Net investment income

Net investment income decreased by \$(23) million, or 10%, from \$222 million in 2020 to \$199 million in 2021, primarily driven by the amortization of the purchase accounting adjustments to the market value of the Company's invested assets.

	December 31, 2021 (Successor)		December 31, 2020 (Predecessor)	
	Carrying value	Return	Carrying value	Return
(\$ in millions)				
Fixed maturity securities – interest and other income	\$ 7,965	\$ 224	\$ 5,645	\$ 210
Trading securities – dividends and other income	2,269	-	-	-
Mortgage and other loan receivables	1,290	28	617	23
Income ceded from funds withheld at interest	(2,460)	(34)	-	-
Derivative assets	555		569	-
Short-term and other investment income	-	6	120	-
Total invested assets	\$ 9,620	\$ 224	\$ 6,951	\$ 233
Less: investment expenses				
Less: Investment management and administration		\$ 25		\$ 11
Net invested assets	\$ 19,239	\$ 224	\$ 13,902	\$ 222

Net Investment Gains and Losses

Net investment gains decreased by \$(244) million, from \$301 million in 2020 to \$57 million in 2021. This was driven by marked to market losses on derivatives, due to an increase in market interest rates.

	December 31, 2021 (Successor)		December 31, 2020 (Predecessor)	
	Carrying value	Net investment gains/(loss)	Carrying value	Net investment gains/(loss)
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>				
AFS fixed maturity securities	\$ 7,965	\$ (4)	\$ 5,645	\$ (5)
Trading fixed maturity securities	2,269	(49)	-	-
Derivative (losses) gains	555	60	569	306
Funds withheld payable at interest	(2,460)	47	-	-
Mortgage and other loans	1,290	3	617	(3)
Short-term and other investment income	-	-	120	-
Total invested assets	\$ 9,620	\$ 59	\$ 6,951	\$ 298

Policy Benefits and Claims

The Company's primary expense arises from interest credited to contract holders of funding agreements during the period. Policy benefits and claims decreased by \$(25) million, from \$200 million in 2020 to \$175 million in 2021 due to acquisition related adjustments amortized offset by accrued interest growth due to the September 2020 duration lengthening increasing the interest crediting rates.

Amortization of Policy Acquisition Costs

Amortization of policy acquisition costs increased \$33 million, from \$1 million in 2020 to \$34 million in 2021. The increase in amortization of policy acquisition costs was primarily driven by the amortization of insurance intangibles recognized as part of purchase accounting of the KKR Acquisition. Amortization is positive as a result of the value-of-business-acquired insurance intangible recognized as part of the aforementioned purchase accounting.

Operating Expenses and Insurance Expenses, net of amounts capitalized

Expenses increased by \$4 million, or 100%, from \$4 million in 2020 to \$8 million in 2021, driven by operating expenses related to incurring a full year of the costs of supporting the business growth.

h. Any Other Material Information

None identified.

Section II – Governance Structure

In addition to the requirements codified in legislation (including the Companies Act 1981, as amended and Insurance Act 1978, and related rules and regulations), common law and the Company's constitutional documents, the Company defines governance as the establishment and enforcement of key principles, policies, and committee oversight of risks across the business unit and the wider Global Atlantic organization ("Enterprise"). These are described through the Company's Risk Appetite Principles, Committee & Governance Framework and highlighted in the Company's Risk Culture Program. The Board of Directors ("GAAL Board" or "Board") has ultimate oversight of strategy and top risks facing the Company's business.

The Company's corporate governance framework provides appropriate oversight using a framework which ensures the proper identification and mitigation of risks. Management is tasked with day-to-day running of the business and responding to risks with oversight by the Board. The entity level governance structure is further supported by the Enterprise-wide Global Atlantic governance and risk management framework.

The Company believes in assigning ownership of risks throughout all areas of the organization, and emphasizes risk and investment management as a differentiating factor relative to the Company's competitors. The Company utilizes the "three lines of defense" model that spans all departments and activities of the Enterprise. The Company participates in this strategy and utilizes Enterprise-wide control functions to identify and mitigate risks.

The first line of defense is the business. Individuals responsible for producing revenues for the business closely monitor risks that come with such business.

The second line of defense is the oversight and control functions of the organization – both control function departments, such as Legal/Compliance and Finance, as well as group level committees designed to identify, assess, and monitor risks in the business. The control role of committees such as Global Atlantic Risk Committee, the Global Atlantic Management Committee, the Global Atlantic Board and the GAAL Board are key control mechanisms within this line of defense. Through the design of controls, tracking and regular reporting to management and Global Atlantic and subsidiary Board Committees, the Company ensures that senior executives and Board members are promptly notified of emerging risks.

The third line of defense is Internal Audit, which provides independent Enterprise-wide surveillance and verification of efficacy of the control environment. The Company's Bermuda operations are in scope for Internal Audit, which has direct access to the Board.

a. Board and Senior Executive

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

Board of Directors

The Company's Board of Directors has ultimate oversight of strategy and material risks facing the business. The Company's Board has broad powers in accordance with Section 27 of the Company's By-laws and the Companies Act 1981, as amended. In addition to setting and executing the strategic direction, the Board considers growth opportunities and oversees in-force business, and key audit functions. The Board manages and monitors the performance of the external auditors and reviews their recommendations. Internal Audit reports its audit findings to the Board. The Board typically meets semi-annually and at December 31, 2020, had 4 directors:

- Darryl Herrick, President and Head of Origination, GAAL
- Alberto Autmezzguine, Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer, GAAL
- Jane Grosso, Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer, GAAL
- Kymn Astwood, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, GAAL

Senior members of management set the strategic direction relative to the Company's risk tolerances, which the Board reviews and approves. Risk and investment management topics are featured prominently in Board materials and discussions.

Key management resides in Bermuda, including the President and Head of Origination, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Accounting Officer, Chief Actuary, Chief Risk Officer and Head of Institutional Legal, Bermuda.

ii. Remuneration Policy

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

As of December 31, 2021, Bermuda resident staff and members of the Board were employees of Global Atlantic Financial Company Bermuda Limited ("GAFCBL"). The remuneration policy follows that of the Global Atlantic corporate policy. Global Atlantic established a compensation and reward philosophy designed to ensure that the Company is able to attract, develop and retain exceptional talent. The primary goals of the Company's compensation programs are to (i) align employees' interests with those of shareholders and other stakeholders while at the same time protecting policyholders and clients, (ii) attract, motivate and retain employees of high ability to meet the needs of a rapidly evolving business, (iii) link pay to performance, and (iv) reward the achievement of individual goals that contribute to increases in shareholder value.

The compensation philosophy aligns incentives with this culture by supporting its Risk Appetite Principles; it is the foundation of its talent assessment and management approach. Collaboration, risk ownership and risk management shape nearly every aspect of the Company's activities. At the outset of the year, there is a robust goal setting process at the line of business, division, and individual levels to align objectives and targets to corporate and company goals. The annual performance management process heavily focuses on risk assessment and management as well as results achieved against goals set. Global Atlantic's defined performance management and compensation programs are reviewed annually with the Global Atlantic Board of Directors.

The compensation programs consist of a base salary, annual bonus, and equity. In particular, the Company's equity programs reflect its philosophy regarding the importance of aligning risk management

and executive compensation. This equity ownership aligns employees with the interests of policyholders and, the long-term success of the business, which creates a clear incentive to appropriately manage risk.

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

The Company offers two defined contribution pension plans for the purpose of providing retirement income and increased savings. Generally, pension plan eligibility is based on citizenship. Employees of GAFCBL are eligible to participate in one of two retirement savings plans based on citizenship. Funds are invested based on the employee's preference amongst offered mutual funds available through the plans' recordkeepers. Vesting of company contributions varies across the two plans; in each case immediately. All plans are subject to regulatory limits. The company does not offer any early retirement plans.

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

None.

b. Fitness and Propriety Requirements

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

The Company maintains a hiring and vetting process to confirm fitness and propriety for relevant individuals in line with the BMA's prudential regime for regulated entities, which includes consideration as to whether the person has relevant experience, skills, and knowledge to fulfill the particular duties and responsibilities of the position. The Company appoints members of the Board based on the individual's expertise and work experience as well as professional judgement. The senior management team is authorized to hire staff to ensure there is sufficient expertise to achieve their respective area's goals. The Chief Executive Officer is responsible for Senior Executive hires. The Global Atlantic Human Resources Department arranges background screening and other support for all hires to ensure appropriate organizational alignment. Subsequent to hiring, senior executives are regularly assessed against established performance objectives on an annual basis at a minimum, through the Enterprise's standard performance management process which reflect integrity, competency, and ability, to ensure they remain fit and proper.

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

Board of Directors

Darryl Herrick, President and Head of Origination, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited

Darryl Herrick is responsible for expanding and broadening Global Atlantic's customer base and providing innovative and customized structuring solutions for clients. Mr. Herrick has been a key business leader for the Company since 2014. Mr. Herrick has more than 20 years of experience in the financial services industry. Immediately prior to joining GAAL, he was a Partner with C12 Capital Management where he spearheaded new business development and portfolio management in reinsurance, mortgage, and regional bank investments. He held previous leadership positions at Barclays Capital and Goldman Sachs. Mr. Herrick earned his Bachelor's degree in Economics and Finance from Boston College.

Alberto Autmezguine, Managing Director, Chief Financial Officer, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited (appointed effective October 25, 2021)

Alberto Autmezguine oversees all financial reporting, accounting, and actuarial matters for GAAL. Mr. Autmezguine has 25 years of experience in the insurance and reinsurance industry. Immediately prior to joining GAAL in September, 2021, he was President and CEO of Oceanview Reinsurance Ltd., a startup reinsurance company in Bermuda, where he spearheaded the formation and growth of the company. He held previous leadership positions, at Prudential Financial, including Head of Individual Annuity Valuation. Prior to Prudential, he spent more than 10 years at ACE Tempest Life Reinsurance in various roles including SVP, Chief Actuary and Treasurer. Mr. Autmezguine earned his bachelor's degree in actuarial mathematics from Concordia University and he is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a member of the American Academy of Actuaries.

Jane Grosso, Chief Accounting Officer, Global Atlantic Re Limited

Jane Grosso is responsible for the accounting functions of GAAL and leads reinsurance transaction accounting support. From 2016 to 2021 she also served as Chief Financial Officer. Prior to her roles at the Company, Ms. Grosso served as Controller for two of the Company's U.S. affiliates, directing the accounting processes and reinsurance accounting transactions for the prior 10 years. Ms. Grosso held finance and accounting leadership positions at John Hancock, Sun Life of Canada, and UNUM. Ms. Grosso earned a Bachelor's degree from Brandeis University and an MBA in Finance from New York University's Leonard N. Stern School of Business.

Kymn Astwood Chief Operating Officer, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited

Kymn Astwood is responsible for GAAL's treasury and reinsurance operations and is also responsible for the Corporate Insurance function for Global Atlantic. Mr. Astwood joined the Goldman Sachs reinsurance effort in 1999 and spent most of his time in Global Atlantic's property and casualty reinsurance business, which was sold in 2015. Prior to joining Goldman Sachs, Mr. Astwood was Bermuda's Registrar of Companies and Chief Insurance Regulator. He also worked with Ernst & Young auditing insurance and reinsurance companies in Bermuda. Mr. Astwood is a CPA and earned a Bachelor's degree in Commerce from Saint Mary's University.

Company Management

Alex Rupelli, FSA, MAAA, Chief Actuary, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited (resigned effective November 30, 2021)

Alex Rupelli joined Global Atlantic Financial Group in October 2017 and became Chief Actuary for GAAL in March 2020 and resigned on November 30, 2021. He also served as the Appointed Actuary for the Company. He led the Company's quarterly reporting under Economic Balance Sheet (EBS) and was engaged in various US GAAP initiatives for Global Atlantic subsidiaries. He has over 11 years of experience working in reinsurance and consulting. Alex is an expert in Bermuda's regulatory framework and has extensive experience in financial reporting, US GAAP, US STAT, and model development. He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, a member of the American Academy of Actuaries, and earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematical Science from Florida Atlantic University.

Andrew Shainberg, Chief Compliance Officer, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited

Andrew Shainberg is the Chief Compliance Officer and General Counsel for Ethics of Global Atlantic Financial Group. Andrew, who joined Global Atlantic in July 2018 and has 30 years of experience in the insurance industry as both an attorney and compliance officer, is responsible for regulatory compliance for Global Atlantic and its subsidiaries. In November 2020, he assumed responsibility for Global Atlantic's Ethics program. Immediately prior to joining Global Atlantic, Andrew served as the Chief Compliance Officer of the Individual Markets division of The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America. Before that, Andrew served as the Chief Compliance Officer of Prudential's Individual Life Insurance and Retail Distribution businesses.

Barry Xu , Chief Risk Officer, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited (resigned effective June 30, 2021)

Mr. Xu led GAAL's risk management function. He guided the GAAL risk management function as Risk Manager since 2013 and resigned on June 30, 2021. Before resigning Mr. Xu also held several officer positions within the Global Atlantic organization. Mr. Xu joined GSRG in 2010, and was focused on risk management for its Property and Casualty reinsurance business, which was sold in 2015, and life and annuity reinsurance business. Mr. Xu holds a Bachelor of Science degree from Peking University and a Ph.D. degree in Statistics from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA), and a CFA charter holder.

Chunhong Gao, FSA, MAAA, Chief Actuary, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited (appointed effective February 9, 2022)

Chunhong Gao joined Global Atlantic Financial Group in 2014 and worked in the Boston Actuarial team with increasing responsibilities in actuarial matters for the institutional business, including supporting GAAL actuarial matters. In February 2022, Ms. Gao transferred to Global Atlantic Financial Limited (Bermuda) and was appointed as the Approved Actuary of GAAL. Prior to joining Global Atlantic, Ms. Gao worked at Sun Life and John Hancock. Ms. Gao earned a master's degree in Actuarial Science from Boston University and a bachelor's degree in Mathematics from Fudan University. She is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a member of the American Academy of Actuaries.

Jan Spindler, Chief Risk Officer, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited (appointed effective February 1, 2022)

Mr. Spindler joined GAAL Bermuda in February 2022 as Chief Risk Officer Bermuda. He has experience across the (re)insurance industry including capital management, valuation, and risk management across a broad range of products. Prior to his role at Global Atlantic, Mr. Spindler worked at Hannover Re Bermuda as the Chief Risk officer, during a 13 year tenure with Hannover Re, he worked in various roles in Germany and Bermuda. Mr. Spindler is a member of the German Actuarial Society (DAV) and Certified Enterprise Risk Actuary (CERA). He holds a diploma in Mathematics from the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (Germany).

Jason Kao, Managing Director Global Atlantic Assurance Limited

Jason Kao is Co-head of Reinsurance for Global Atlantic and leads all efforts associated with underwriting and pricing deals and is actively involved in structuring and negotiating transactions. Mr. Kao has over a decade of financial industry experience. He joined the GSRG in 2008. He has held multiple managerial positions within Global Atlantic. Mr. Kao graduated from New York University's Leonard N. Stern School of Business with a Bachelor's degree in finance and computer science.

Manu Sareen, Chief Executive Officer, Global Atlantic Assurance Limited

Manu Sareen is Co-President and Head of Institutional Markets for Global Atlantic and Chief Executive Officer of GAAL. Mr. Sareen is responsible for driving Global Atlantic's growth through reinsurance and block acquisitions. Prior to the spinout of Global Atlantic, Mr. Sareen was a Managing Director in (GSRG). Previously, he worked in the investment banking group at Wasserstein Perella and helped start CashEdge, a leading provider of internet-based payment services. Mr. Sareen is a member of the Advisory Board at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology ("MIT") Golub Center for Finance and Policy. Mr. Sareen graduated from Cornell University with a Bachelor's degree in engineering and earned an MBA from the MIT Sloan School of Management.

Seth Darrell, Head of Institutional Legal, Bermuda (appointed effective March 21, 2022)

Mr. Darrell joined in March 2022 from PartnerRe where he was Associate General Counsel for its Bermuda operations and Assistant Secretary for its holding company. Mr. Darrell works with Global Atlantic's business unit to manage its Bermuda reinsurance transactions including acquisitions, strategic transactions, reinsurance arrangements and alternative structures. Mr. Darrell received his LLB (Hons) from Queen Mary, University of London, England and completed the Legal Practice Course at BPP Law School, Birmingham. He is a practicing member in good standing of the Bermuda Bar Association.

c. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment

i. Risk Management Process and Procedures to Identify, Measure, Manage and Report Risk Exposures

Global Atlantic has adopted a comprehensive Enterprise Risk Management program that formalizes systematic review of financial and non-financial risks and establishes risk management controls throughout the organization. The Company monitors risks on an aggregate, legal entity, and product basis, monitoring different factors, including financial and insurance, investment, operational, and legal, compliance and regulatory risks to confirm that its risks remain within its established risk limits and tolerances.

Global Atlantic has a risk taxonomy that helps employees identify all types of risk that could affect the organization, establishes a common language to facilitate aggregation of risks across the Company and provides the system needed to enable comparative risk analysis over time. Once identified, risks throughout the organization are assessed and measured, using a standard methodology, through the annual Risk and Control Self-Assessment Process and through formal stress testing.

Global Atlantic manages risk exposures through its asset-liability management program, hedging programs, reinsurance, and the suite of risk limits and early warning levels within its Risk Appetite

Framework. The Risk Appetite Framework begins with Risk Appetite Principles that guide all aspects of management's goal-setting and decision-making processes, and sets the "tone at the top" to drive risk awareness practices throughout the Company.

The Risk Committee of the Global Atlantic Board is dedicated to oversight of the group's risk management framework. The Risk Committee provides oversight and review of risk management policies and guidelines, and regularly reviews Global Atlantic's financial and non-financial risks through comprehensive quarterly reports that cover all insurance operating companies, including GAAL.

Global Atlantic also has a management-level Risk Committee that manages, evaluates, and oversees all material financial and non-financial risks affecting the Enterprise, at the aggregate group level and individually for the insurance operating companies, including GAAL.

ii. Risk management and Solvency Self-Assessments Systems Implementation

GAAL performs and reviews a Solvency Self-Assessment at least semi-annually to ensure that it has adequate capital and liquidity to meet its business objectives and capital commitments. The Company reviews capital adequacy on a Bermuda regulatory basis and also assesses capital adequacy with regard to modified U.S. Statutory guidelines. The Solvency Self-Assessment tests and tracks exposures under a suite of formally defined stress scenarios.

iii. Relationship between Solvency Self-Assessment, Solvency Needs and Capital, and Risk Management

GAAL's Solvency Self-Assessment is intended to incorporate all material risks identified and assist in decision-making related to the management of risk in accordance with its Risk Appetite Principles. The Company forecasts Available Capital and Risk Capital positions over a three-year time horizon. Such multiyear assessment incorporates business plans from each line of business within GAAL. The process facilitates discussion of contingency planning and options for additional capital or liquidity funding to enhance preparedness. In addition, due to the nature of the Company's reinsurance business, the evaluation of new inforce blocks of business for reinsurance acquisition requires the assessment and presentation of the expected effect and sensitivities on risk exposures and capital and liquidity positions. This evaluation is a fundamental component of the assessment of new reinsurance opportunities.

iv. Solvency Self-Assessment Approval Process

On an annual basis, the Company's Chief Operating Officer directs the preparation of the Solvency Self-Assessment report, with support from the Chief Risk Officer and servicing teams in Risk Management, Investments, and other relevant functions. The report is discussed extensively with management before presentation to the GAAL Board. Furthermore, on a semi-annual basis, the GAAL Board reviews liquidity and solvency metrics prepared by GAAL's Chief Risk Officer. In addition, as part of the GAAL Board's review and approval of a new business opportunity, senior management will review with the Board liquidity and solvency metrics reflecting the incorporation of the new business.

d. Internal Controls

i. Internal Control System

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control. The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to management and the GAAL Board regarding data and reporting. Management relies on the Internal Audit function to routinely assess the effectiveness of the Company's system of internal control. In making this assessment, Internal Audit uses the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

ii. Compliance Function

The Enterprise Compliance function provides GAAL with additional compliance and control support. The Chief Compliance Officer provides compliance oversight of the program, which includes the development of policies and procedures, regulatory change management and consultation on compliance matters affecting underlying blocks of reinsured business. All material violations of organizational policies and procedures and adherence to Global Atlantic's Code of Conduct are reported to the GAAL Board and addressed. GAAL is included in annual compliance testing and the business written by Global Atlantic affiliates and reinsured by the Company is monitored closely by the Global Atlantic Compliance group. The GAAL Board members and employees all participate in the Global Atlantic mandatory compliance training as overseen by the Chief Compliance Officer of both Global Atlantic and GAAL. The Chief Compliance Officer presents an annual review of compliance policies and procedures to the GAAL Board.

e. Internal Audit

The Global Atlantic Internal Audit department's mission is to assess the Global Atlantic internal control structure, raise awareness of control risk, provide advice to management in developing control solutions and monitor the implementation of management's control measures. Internal Audit assists Global Atlantic in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of its risk management, control, and governance processes. Internal Audit reports to the Global Atlantic Audit Committee and provides support in fulfilling their oversight responsibilities. Internal Audit is independent of the activities it audits and the scope of its work is not subject to restrictions imposed by management.

The Internal Audit plan is developed using a risk-based methodology, including input of senior management and the Global Atlantic Audit Committee. At least annually, the Chief Audit Executive submits to senior management and the Global Atlantic Audit Committee an Internal Audit plan for review and approval. The Internal Audit plan consists of a schedule of planned audits (which includes GAAL functions and business processes) as well as budget and resource requirements for the next calendar year.

f. Actuarial Function

GAAL's Chief Actuary reports directly to GAAL's Chief Financial Officer. The GAAL Chief Actuary monitors the claims and benefits payment experience of GAAL's businesses and participates in the annual assumption review process. The GAAL Chief Actuary is responsible for setting, monitoring, and adjusting the Company's technical provisions.

g. Outsourcing

i. Outsourcing Policy and Key Functions that have been outsourced

GAAL has hired a Bermuda registered insurance management company to be its Principal Representative.

In evaluating proposed vendor or outsourcing relationships, the Company participates in the Global Atlantic vendor selection processes, including due diligence and contract negotiation. Vendors are assigned a risk categorization based upon criteria including confidentiality of information and potential impact on the Company's business. Each vendor is assigned a Vendor Relationship Owner who owns the day-to-day relationship and provides input to the annual review of high risk vendors. The Chief Operating Officer presents an annual review of operational risks to the Board, including managing of outsourcing arrangements.

ii. Material Intra-Group Outsourcing

GAAL leverages Enterprise-wide resources to support certain production and specialty functions across Global Atlantic affiliates. The Company utilizes investment managers at KKR to manage its portfolios. Under intercompany servicing agreements, the Company receives support for Operations, Finance, Risk and Actuarial with oversight from GAAL executives of each of these functions. The majority of the Company's reinsurance business is assumed from affiliates and significant cost efficiency is achieved through utilizing affiliate resources. In addition, the Company relies on Global Atlantic for Information Technology, Human Resources, Internal Audit and Compliance functions.

h. Other Material Information

No additional material information to report.

Section III – Risk Profile

a. Material Risk the Insurer is Exposed to During the Reporting Period

The Company's main risk categories are strategic, financial and insurance, legal and regulatory, and business operations and technology risk. Financial and insurance risk can be further divided into insurance, market, credit, and liquidity risk categories.

- Strategic Risk - the risk of loss arising from the adverse effect of management decisions on both business strategies and their execution, as well as from unexpected changes in environmental trends that damage the operating economics of the business.
- Insurance Risk – the risk of loss arising from inadequate pricing or an adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities due to inadequate provisioning assumptions such as policyholder behavior uncertainties.
- Market Risk – the risk of loss or adverse change in the Company's financial situation resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level or volatility of equity markets, interest rates or market prices of financial instruments.
- Credit Risk - the risk of loss or adverse change in the Company's financial situation, resulting from the deterioration of the credit quality or default of an issuer of a financial instrument, or a counterparty in a reinsurance or derivative contract.
- Liquidity Risk – the risk of not being able to meet obligations when they come due as a result of the lack of sufficient liquid assets, the inability to sell assets without incurring significant losses, or the difficulty of raising capital when needed.
- Legal and Regulatory Risk –The BMA rules are evolving and may introduce higher capital requirements for GAAL based on the current book of business. This is compounded by volatility given the market sensitivity of the Solvency II-type EBS framework when compared to US NAIC RBC. This may lead to the Bermuda BSCR requirements exceeding US NAIC RBC or other requirements.
- Business Operations and Technology – the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal or outsourced processes, personnel, or systems, or from external events.

The Company uses a combination of proprietary and vendor models to evaluate and quantify these risks, whenever quantifiable.

b. Risk Mitigation in the Organization

As previously described, the Company has established Risk Appetite Principles that guide all aspects of Management goal-setting and decision-making processes and are the foundation of its risk management practices. Risk Appetite Principles are cascaded through the organization by the establishment of risk limits for financial exposures. Exposures to stress scenarios are evaluated quantitatively against these limits and results are regularly reviewed with the Board. Should there be a temporary breach in established limits, escalation is required to the relevant Global Atlantic committees and GAAL management for development of mitigation solutions and tracking.

The Company evaluates non-financial risks by their potential impact to its business which is reported to the Board. Appropriate tracking and follow-up is established to ensure that risks are addressed or incorporated into ongoing monitoring and reporting.

As the Company grows its book of business via acquisition of additional inforce reinsurance, new products, new investment opportunities etc., opportunities are evaluated in respect to risk thresholds established and the contractual commitments in place. Forecasts incorporating each new opportunity and associated risk exposures are discussed with the Board.

c. Material Risk Concentrations

The Company has policies governing risk concentrations in relation to counterparties, credit quality, sectors, and geographical locations. Apart from highly rated sovereigns and associated sponsored agencies, the Company has single name issuer limits by rating class, including credit and derivative exposure. Counterparty exposure is monitored by the Risk team and reported at each Board meeting. The Company is currently in compliance with this policy.

d. Investment in assets in Accordance with the Prudent Person Principles of the Code of Conduct

Concurrent with the acquisition of the Company's ultimate parent, TGAFG by KKR & Co. Inc., GAAL appointed Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. to be the investment manager for its capital assets. Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P. has also been appointed as the investment manager of a majority of the funds withheld assets related to reinsurance business assumed. The Company expects to maintain an investment strategy consistent with its past practices and guidelines.

KKR manages the majority of the Company's investment portfolios, allowing the Company to leverage KKR's industry-leading expertise, broad range of investment services and strong origination capabilities. Investment guidelines on funds withheld portfolios are carefully crafted with input from the group's investment team. The Company maintains unencumbered assets investment guideline; for example sector and single issuer targets that limit exposure to idiosyncratic risks of a sector or individual counterparties. Furthermore, the Company's Board closely monitors compliance with investment guidelines. The approach of KKR, Global Atlantic, and the Company, embody the prudent person approach as set out in the BMA's Insurance Code of Conduct.

e. Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis to Assess Material Risks

A key component of the capital assessment framework is the institutionalization of the Company's Risk Appetite Principles throughout its decision-making processes. The Board reviews capital adequacy quarterly. To the extent relevant, special capital and risk topics are also reviewed on an ad-hoc basis by the Board.

In assessing whether the Available Capital position is sufficient to support the material risks, the Company stresses those factors which have the ability to have the greatest impact on Available Capital and Risk Capital. The models and tools the Company has developed allow it to stress these different risk factors and observe the effects on both its assets and liabilities, where both are affected in a consistent manner.

Through a combination of thorough analysis of externally published macroeconomic scenarios (e.g. Federal Reserve Supervisory Scenarios), prior market cycles, internal meetings and meetings with external macroeconomic researchers, the Company has developed firm-wide deterministic scenarios that describe three different macroeconomic states: Base, Downside, and Extreme Downside (collectively, “Enterprise Scenarios”). The Company has analyzed and defined how different market factors react in these macroeconomic states, as well as the correlation between different market factors in these states. Market factors cover interest rates, equities, credit (spreads, rating migration and defaults) and liquidity. To the extent that insurance risks are correlated to market risks, their impacts are also accounted for within the Company’s Enterprise Scenarios. Other macroeconomic factors to which the Company may be exposed include home prices and inflation indices, which are further described in each Enterprise Scenario.

Based on the latest results, management believes that the Company has sufficient capital and liquidity to comply with the contractual obligations of the organization and regulatory requirements upon experiencing losses within its risk tolerance.

Section IV – Solvency Valuation

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

The Company has used the valuation principles outlined by Bermuda Monetary Authority’s “Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime” for the reporting period’s statutory filing. The economic valuation principles outlined in this document are to measure assets and liabilities on a fair value basis (which is the value that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between open market participants at the measurement date). The fair value principles used for the assets are applied to both the general account and FWH receivable as follows:

- Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, money market securities, highly liquid overnight deposits, discount notes and commercial paper held in the ordinary course of business. The Company considers all short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months to be cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are recorded in cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheets at cost, which approximates fair value

- Fixed Maturity Securities – which include bonds and structured securities are valued at fair value. Fair value is based on quoted market prices where available. When quoted market prices are not available, the Company estimates fair value by discounting debt security cash flows to reflect interest rates currently being offered on similar terms to borrowers of similar credit quality (private placement debt securities), by quoted market prices of comparable instruments (untraded public securities) and by independent pricing sources or internally developed pricing models. Equities - includes common stock and is valued using the quoted market prices.

- The fair value of mortgages and other loans are estimated by discounting future cash flows using current rates at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings and for the same remaining maturities.

- For policy loans with fixed interest rates, estimated fair values are determined by using discounted cash flow models applied to groups of similar policy loans determined by the nature of the underlying

insurance liabilities. Cash flow estimates are developed by applying a weighted-average interest rate to the outstanding principal balance of the respective group of policy loans and an estimated average maturity determined through experience studies of the past performance of policyholder repayment behavior for similar loans. These cash flows are discounted using current risk-free interest rates with no adjustment for borrower credit risk as these loans are fully collateralized by the cash surrender value of the underlying insurance policy. The estimated fair value for policy loans with variable interest rates approximates carrying value due to the absence of borrower credit risk and the short time period between interest rate resets, which presents minimal risk of a material change in estimated fair value due to changes in market interest rates.

- Accounts Receivable and Premium Receivable – are recorded at a fair value and balances due in more than one year have been discounted at the relevant risk-free rate.
- FWH Receivable: On an EBS basis, Funds held under reinsurance contracts are valued at the quoted market prices of the underlying portfolio of assets referenced in the reinsurance agreement. FWH Funding Agreements are valued as FWH reinsurance consistent with EBS valuation principles for FWH reinsurance contracts. The Company's FWH Funding Agreements are accounted for as derivatives under U.S. GAAP. The fair values of these derivatives under US GAAP are consistently valued, primarily based on the fair value of the underlying investments. The fair values of these securities are determined using quoted market prices in active markets or other observable inputs to pricing.

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

Insurance technical provisions are based on best estimate plus a risk margin to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the underlying cash flows. The risk margin is calculated using the cost of capital approach and a risk-free discount rate term structure. The discount rate term structures are prescribed by the BMA for each reporting period. Below are descriptions of the methodology for calculating Best Estimate for Long-Term Business.

Methodology for Calculating Best Estimate for Long-Term Business and Risk Margin

The Best Estimate Liability ("BEL") is calculated under the Scenario-based approach. The asset requirement for all blocks is summed and the BEL is set to the highest asset requirement of all scenarios prescribed by the BMA.

The Risk Margin is calculated using the cost of capital method, which reflects the cost of holding an Enhanced Capital Requirement level of capital in respect to insurance risk, credit risk and operational risk. The template supplied by the BMA, which reflects a 6% cost of capital, is used directly.

Long-Term Business Insurance Technical Provisions

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>		
Total Gross Long-Term Business Insurance Provisions Best Estimate Liability (Form 1EBS, Page 2, Line 27(a))	\$ 23,518	\$ 13,241
Reinsurance Recoverable Balance from Domestic Affiliates Best Estimate Liability (Form 1EBS, Page 2, Line 27(b)(i))	\$ -	\$ -
Reinsurance Recoverable Balance from Other Insurers Best Estimate Liability (Form 1EBS, Page 2, Line 27(b)(i))	\$ 1,871	\$ -
Net Long-Term Business Insurance Provisions Best Estimate Liability (Form 1EBS, Page 2, Line 27(d))	\$ -	\$ -
Risk Margin - Long-term insurance business Best Estimate Liability (Form 1EBS, Page 2, Line 27A)	\$ 67	\$ 34
Technical Provisions - Long-term insurance business Best Estimate Liability (Form 1EBS, Page 2, Line 27C)	\$ 21,713	\$ 13,275

The GAAL balance sheet consists of 1 inforce reinsurance assumed and retroceded with external counterparties, 8 FWH funding agreements with an affiliate and 2 Monthly Renewable Term transactions with external cedants.

Assumptions are reviewed by the Company each year and updated as needed.

a. Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts

The recoverable from the ceded reinsurance contract is based on the BEL calculation for the ceded liability under the scenario based approach. The BEL calculation reflects the future projected benefit and expense cash flows that have been ceded which the Company expects to recover from the reinsurer that has assumed the liability. The Company has assessed the counter party credit risk to be de-minimis.

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

The Company values all other liabilities in accordance with the valuation principles outlined by the BMA's "Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime," which values liabilities at a fair value basis, and without adjustment for the Company's own credit standing. All other liabilities (with the exception of Funds Held under Reinsurance Contracts and Derivative Instruments) are valued on a U.S. GAAP basis. Funds held under reinsurance contracts are valued at the quoted market prices of the underlying portfolio of assets referenced in the reinsurance agreement. Derivative Instruments are valued at quoted market prices. In the absence of an active market, prices are based on observable market inputs.

c. Any Other Material Information

No additional material information to report.

Section V – Capital Management

a. Eligible Capital

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

The Company's Risk Appetite Principles guide and shape its decision-making. The Company's first principle to meet contractual obligations requires the Company to maintain strong capital to honor the obligations in its reinsurance and insurance contracts under situations, which reflect the worst modern economic cycles. The second principle of delivery of long-term value to its stakeholders entail that the Company maintains a position of financial strength during periods of adverse market conditions.

The Company assesses capital adequacy based on the Bermuda solvency requirements as well as certain U.S. statutory guidelines. The Company also considers its liquidity position and remediation steps in the event of stress. Capital adequacy is reviewed semi-annually by the Board. To the extent relevant, special capital and risk topics are also reviewed on an ad-hoc basis in Board meetings.

The key matters related to capital adequacy and risk management are discussed by Management at least semi-annually or more frequently. The Company's ability to meet the Risk Appetite Principles and specific goals underlying those principals is the key focus of the risk topic at the Board meetings, as well also closely discussed when evaluating new transactions.

There have been no material changes during the reporting period.

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

As of the reporting date, 100% of eligible capital is categorized as Tier 1, the highest quality of capital, consisting of capital stock, contributed surplus, and statutory surplus.

As of December 31, 2021 eligible capital for both Minimum Margin of Solvency ("MSM") and Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR") of \$2,448 million, was categorized as Tier 1 capital.

	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
<i>(\$ in millions)</i>		
Tier 1	\$ 2,448	\$ 1,231
Tier 2	-	-
Tier 3	-	-
Total eligible capital	\$ 2,448	\$ 1,231

iii. Confirmation of Eligible Capital that is Subject to Transitional Arrangements

None of the eligible capital is subject to transitional arrangements.

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

The Company has entered into contracts with insureds or cedants that require it to collateralize certain obligations as scheduled or calculated by the counterparty. These assets are held in trust for the benefit of the Company's counterparties. The assets in trust are released as the liability to the counterparty runs off. Interest earned on assets in trust accrues to the Company's benefit.

v. Identification of Ancillary Capital Instruments Approved by the Authority

Not applicable.

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

The variance between the U.S. GAAP Shareholder's Equity and Statutory Capital and Surplus was \$(84) million and \$(560) million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. This variance is driven by the FWH funding agreements issued to an affiliate. While U.S. GAAP reports the transaction as a derivative at fair value, the Company has received an exemption under Section 6C of the Insurance Act of 1978 ("the Act") from the Bermuda Monetary Authority to account for the FWH funding agreement on the statutory financial statements as reinsurance rather than to apply ASC 815-15 as to the Financial Accounting Standard 133 DIG Issue A16. Given this modification, the FWH Funding agreements were recorded on the statutory financial statements at book value, while on the U.S. GAAP basis, it was recorded at fair value. Due to Purchase accounting the statutory financials were revalued to fair value at the acquisition date.

The Company's exemption under Section 6C of the Insurance Act of 1978 from application of ASC 815-15, more commonly known as Financial Accounting Standard 133 DIG Issue B36 (DIG B36") to its statutory financial statements and the resulting adjustments to Amortization of Acquisition Expenses and Deferred Revenues did not create a variance with U.S. GAAP in 2021 or 2020.

The following reflects other changes to Statutory Capital and Surplus:

<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
	<i>Successor</i>	<i>Predecessor</i>
U.S. GAAP Capital and Surplus	\$ 1,976	\$ 1,731
DIG A16 MTM	(529)	(560)
PGAAP MTM on FwH Funding Agreement	445	-
Bermuda Statutory Capital and Surplus	\$ 1,892	\$ 1,171

The differences between Statutory Capital and Surplus and Statutory Economic Capital & Surplus are caused by two valuation adjustments:

- The recording of economic-based technical provision valuation techniques,
- The release of insurance intangibles, which can be either capitalized expense or deferred revenue; and
- The adjustment to a fair value basis in accordance with statutory-based valuation techniques of certain assets not on a fair value basis for U.S. GAAP.

b. Regulatory Capital Requirements

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

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company's regulatory capital requirements were:

<i>(\$ in millions)</i>	As of December 31,	
	2021	2020
Requirement;		
Minimum margin of solvency	\$ 416	\$ 212
Enhanced capital requirement	\$ 735	\$ 415

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

The Company was compliant with its MSM and ECR requirements at the end of the reporting period, and there were no instances of non-compliance.

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

Not applicable.

iv. Where the Non-Compliance is not Resolved, a Description of the Amount of the Non-Compliance

Not applicable.

c. Approved Internal Capital Model

Not applicable

Section VI – Subsequent Event

The Company evaluated all events and transactions through May 18, 2022, the date the accompanying financial statements were available to be issued, that would merit recognition or disclosures in the financial statements, and determined there were none.