

Talcott Life Re, Ltd.

Financial Condition Report

For the year ended December 31, 2022

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Description	Page
1. Business and Performance	<u>2</u>
2. Governance Structure	<u>5</u>
3. Risk Profile	<u>13</u>
4. Solvency Valuation	<u>19</u>
5. Capital Management	<u>21</u>
6. Subsequent Events	<u>23</u>
7. Declarations	<u>24</u>

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. Business and Performance

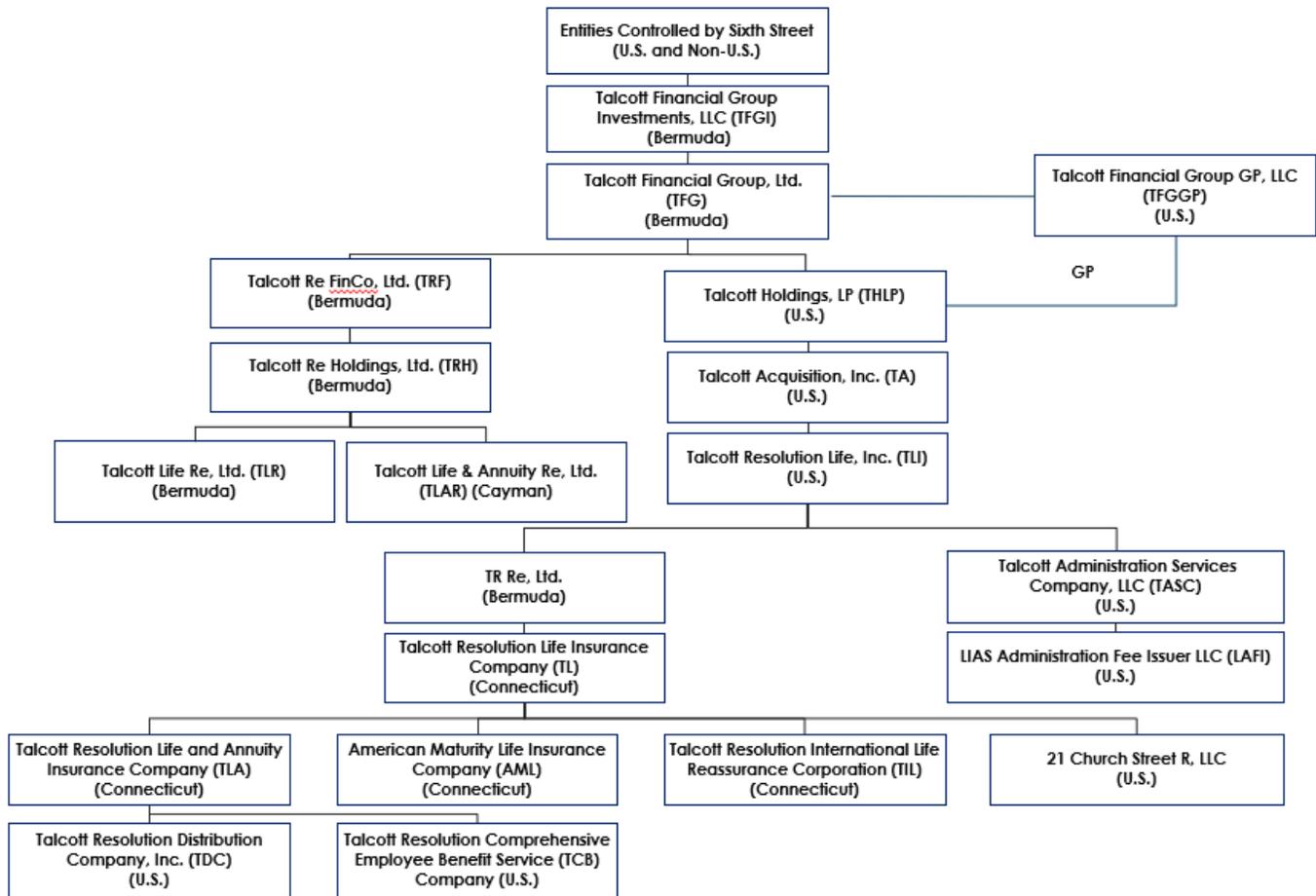
a.	Name of the Insurer	Talcott Life Re, Ltd.
b.	Insurance Supervisor	Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”)
	Contact Information	BMA House 43 Victoria Street, Hamilton, HM12
c.	Approved Auditor	Deloitte Ltd., Bermuda
	Contact Information	Corner House 20 Parliament Street, Hamilton, HM 12
d.	Ownership Details	100% owned by Talcott Re Holdings, Ltd.
e.	Group Structure	See exhibit below for Group Structure as of December 31, 2022.

Talcott Life Re, Ltd. (“TLR,” the “Company,” “we” or “our”), a Bermuda exempted company and Class E long term insurer, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Talcott Re Holdings, Ltd. (“TRH”). The Company's ultimate parent is Talcott Financial Group, Ltd (“TFG”), a leading provider of comprehensive risk solutions for the insurance industry. TLR was incorporated on August 23, 2021, and registered as a Bermuda Class E insurer effective November 24, 2021 under the entity name Sutton Life Re, Ltd. On May 6, 2022, the Company changed its name to TLR, which is the entity name used throughout this report. A Group structure chart details the Talcott Financial Group (“Group”) structure under Talcott Financial Group Investments, LLC (“TFGI”) as at December 31, 2022.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD

FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. Business and Performance



f. Insurance Business Written by Business Segment and by Geographical Region for the Reporting Period

As part of the Company's growth strategy, the Company assumes from unaffiliated insurers to provide our counterparties with risk management solutions.

On December 30, 2021 the Company entered into reinsurance agreements with Allianz Life Insurance Company of North America ("Allianz") and Resolution Re, Ltd. ("Resolution Re") to assume \$12.7 billion of reserves from Resolution Re on a modified coinsurance basis. Certain of the FIAs included living withdrawal benefits. The Company paid \$864 million to Allianz upon closing. The Company will participate in an aggregated hedging pool administered by Allianz, whereby the Company will pay Allianz a fee in order to participate in the pool and will receive an index credit payout based on the level of participation in the pool. Allianz will continue to service and administer the policies reinsured under the agreement as the direct insurer of the business.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

1. Business and Performance

g. Performance of Investments by Asset Class and Material Income and Expenses Incurred for the Reporting Period

Net investment income - Net investment income by asset class:

<i>(before tax, in millions)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Fixed maturities	13
Funds withheld-host accretion	326
Investment expense	(10)
Total net investment income	\$ 329

Material Income & Expenses:

<i>(in millions)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022
Revenues	
Policy charges and fee income	\$ 57
Premiums	2
Net investment income	329
Net realized capital losses	(2,211)
Total revenues	(1,823)
Benefits, losses and expenses	
Benefits and losses	(295)
Amortization of DAC	74
Insurance operating costs and other expenses	63
Total benefits, losses and expenses	(158)
Net loss	\$ (1,665)

Net income excluding the impact of mark to market movements on the funds withheld at interest assets is \$(90) million.

h. Other Material Information

For the year ended December 31, 2022, there is no other material information regarding business and performance required to be disclosed for purposes of this Financial Condition Report ("FCR").

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

a. Board and Senior Executive

i. Structure of the Board and Senior Executive, Roles, Responsibilities and Segregation of Responsibilities

TLR's business is managed under the supervision of its Board of Directors (the "Board") which is comprised of a combination of executive and non-executive directors. The Board is responsible for setting appropriate strategies and the oversight of the implementation of these strategies. The Board also is responsible for ensuring that Company's management establishes a framework to implement the Company's strategic business objectives. The Board is responsible for providing suitable prudential oversight of the Company's risk management and internal controls framework, including any activities and functions which are delegated or outsourced. The Board has delegated certain risk, investment, underwriting and other responsibilities to the Board of Directors of the Company's parent, TRH. The Board is governed by the Company bye-laws.

ii. Remuneration Policy and Practices and Performance Based Criteria Governing the Board, Senior Executive and Employees

TLR's personnel are employed by TRH and the Compensation Committee of TRH, as delegated by the Board, oversees matters related to such employment. The Company's remuneration policy is intended to attract, retain and motivate high-performing employees. The annual incentive compensation and the long-term incentive programs are driven by the Group's earnings and returns to shareholders, as well as the accomplishment of qualitative goals that cascade from the enterprise level down to individual goals. The returns to shareholders calculation takes actual experience into account, which encourages a risk-based focus on the origination of new deals and maintenance of closed deals.

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

TRH provides all employees, including executive and executive management with pension benefits through a defined contribution pension scheme, administered by a third party. The Company's remuneration program does not include any supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for its non-Executive Directors or its senior executives.

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

During 2022 the Company entered into Intercompany Liquidity Agreements with various affiliates, permitting the Company to borrow up to \$1.2 billion and lend up to \$500 million.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had loans to affiliates outstanding of \$128 million with maturity of less than one year, classified as short-term investments on the Company's Balance Sheets.

b. Fitness and Propriety Requirements

i. Fit and Proper Process in Assessing the Board and Senior Executive

The process for assessing the skills and characteristics for new Board candidates, and for the Board as a whole includes consideration of the following criteria:

- Personal qualities and characteristics, including business judgement, integrity, high standards of ethical conduct and distinction in their chosen fields of endeavors;
- Diversity of viewpoints, skills, experience, background, orientations and other demographics in the context of the needs of the Board; and,
- Such other attributes and external factors deemed appropriate.

Chief and executive level officer appointments reporting to the Chief Executive Officer are reviewed and approved by the Board and the Compensation Committee of the TRH Board of Directors.

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

The Board is comprised of three experienced insurance professionals: Rohan Singhal, Robert Stein and Stephen Cernich.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

Board of Directors

Rohan Singhal (Non-Executive Director and Chairman)

Mr. Singhal is a Managing Director with Sixth Street based in London, focused on Sixth Street's investing efforts in financial services, including insurance. Prior to joining Sixth Street in 2013, Mr. Singhal worked in the private equity division of TPG, and before that worked at Goldman Sachs in the Merchant Banking Division. He sits on various boards, including the supervisory board of the Lifetri Group (a regulated Dutch insurance company), and the board of Clara Pensions (a UK pensions consolidator). Mr. Singhal graduated from University of Cambridge with a M.A. in Economics.

Robert W. Stein (Non-Executive Director)

Mr. Stein worked at Ernst & Young for 35 years, and he was the Managing Partner of E&Y's Global Actuarial Services practice and Managing Partner of E&Y's Global Financial Services practice before he retired. In those roles he directed the development of E&Y's advisory practices around Solvency II, IFRS definition and implementation, enterprise-wide risk management, and MCEV development (among many other items). He has provided significant assistance to industry trade associations and regulators concerning key industry issues, including IFRS, Solvency II, capital and reserve standards in the US. Organizations that he has supported include the IASB, US insurance regulators, the Society of Actuaries, the IAIS, CRO Forum, CFO Forum, the CEA, Group of North American Insurance Enterprises (GNAIE), and the China Insurance Regulatory Commission. Mr. Stein subsequently has served (and is currently serving) as an Independent Director on the Board of Directors of publicly listed Assurant Inc., and has served on the Boards of a number of private insurance companies, including Worldwide Reinsurance Ltd., a Bermuda-based life/annuity reinsurance company. In these Board positions he often has served as Chairman of the Audit Committee (for public and private companies). He is a Member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA), and a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA). Mr. Stein holds a B.S.B.A. degree from Drake University.

Stephen E. Cernich (Director and Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Actuary)

Mr. Cernich was one of the founders of Athene Holding Ltd and served as the company's initial Chief Actuary. In 2010, he assumed the role as head of Corporate Development and oversaw the company's five acquisitions as well as its largest reinsurance transaction. Mr. Cernich retired from Athene in June 2016. Prior to forming Athene, Mr. Cernich had a 25-year history working as an actuary for a number of life insurance companies, including subsidiaries of XL Capital and Zurich Financial. He has an MBA from the University of Chicago and a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics from the University of Notre Dame. He is an Associate of the Society of Actuaries (ASA), a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA), and a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA).

Executive Management

The Company's experienced management team includes:

Stephen E. Cernich – Chief Executive Officer and Interim Chief Actuary

Mr. Cernich joined the Company as Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") in 2021. See biography above.

Huan Tseng – Chief Underwriter and Head of Reinsurance

Mr. Tseng joined the Company as Chief Underwriter and Head of Reinsurance in 2021. Mr. Tseng is responsible for leading the corporate development and underwriting efforts. In his role, he oversees the sourcing, development, and structuring of block and flow reinsurance, and mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Tseng has more than 20 years of experience within the industry. Prior to joining Talcott, he was Vice President of Business Development and Structuring at RGA Reinsurance Company. He has extensive experience specializing in reinsurance of variable and fixed annuities, mergers and acquisitions, and financial solutions. He has a Bachelor of Science in Actuarial Science from the University of Western Ontario. He is also a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries, and an Associate of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries.

Adam Laing - Chief Financial Officer and Principal Representative

Mr. Laing joined the Company as Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and Principal Representative in 2021. Mr. Laing is responsible for helping structure, onboard, and operationalize transactions. In his role, he oversees all aspects of the financials, capital, and operations of our Bermuda entities. Mr. Laing has more than 18 years of financial services

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

experience. Prior to joining the Group, he was Senior Manager at Deloitte and Chief Financial Officer and Co-Chief Operating Officer at Athene Life Re. Mr. Laing has extensive experience in life insurance, annuities, and reinsurance, and has held a variety of financial roles in the U.S. and in Bermuda. He has a Bachelor of Science in Economics and Accounting, a Master of Accounting from Boston College, and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Christopher Abreu – Chief Risk Officer

Mr. Abreu joined the Company as Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”) in 2021. Mr. Abreu is responsible for Enterprise Risk Management, including governance, monitoring, and reporting of financial and operational enterprise risks. Mr. Abreu has more than 30 years of experience within the industry, and prior to joining TLR, held various senior enterprise risk management, variable annuity hedging, and traditional actuarial roles at Talcott Resolution, The Hartford, and Travelers. He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries and a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries.

Matthew J. Poznar – Chief Investment Officer

Mr. Poznar joined the Company as Chief Investment Officer (“CIO”) in 2021. Mr. Poznar is responsible for the investment portfolios and strategies that support financial commitments to TLR’s contract holders and contribute to overall enterprise returns. He has over 36 years of experience within the industry, and prior to joining TLR, was responsible for managing investment portfolios at Talcott Resolution and Hartford Investment Management Company running its Variable Insurance Trust platform. Mr. Poznar holds the Chartered Financial Analyst designation.

Matthew C. Bjorkman - Chief Internal Auditor

Mr. Bjorkman joined the Company as Chief Internal Auditor (“CIA”) in 2021. Mr. Bjorkman is responsible for developing the strategy of the internal audit department and executing the audit plan. He has 16 years of experience within the industry, and prior to joining TLR, he was responsible for internal audit of Talcott Resolution, a Director at Risk & Regulatory Consulting, LLC and a Senior Manager in the public accounting practice at Deloitte. Mr. Bjorkman is also a Certified Public Accountant.

Bobbi Marshall – Chief Compliance Officer¹

Ms. Marshall replaced Lisa M. Proch as Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of the Company effective July 4, 2022. Ms. Marshall is responsible for overseeing the compliance function for the Company. Ms. Marshall began working in the Bermuda re/insurance industry in 2001. She has extensive experience supporting underwriting, legal, compliance, and operations of Bermuda re/insurers, and has held a variety of senior legal management roles in North America and Bermuda including General Counsel for one of Bermuda’s first innovative insurers. Bobbi has a Juris Doctor degree from Osgood Hall Law School.

c. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment

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

The TFGI Board of Directors’ Enterprise Risk Committee (“ERC”) is responsible for oversight of risk of the enterprise and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. The ERC is responsible for setting the enterprise risk appetite framework and limits, and cascades down the risk appetite guidelines for its direct and indirect subsidiaries including TRH and TLR. The ERC oversees the investment, financial risk, and operational risks, and has oversight of all risks that do not fall within the oversight responsibility of any other standing committee. TRH’s Board of Directors provides oversight of these same risks management activities of TRH and its subsidiary TLR. TLR adopted the same Enterprise Risk Management (“ERM”) framework approved and implemented by the ERC.

The ERM function is independent from the business functions within the Company and is charged with providing a comprehensive view of the Company’s risks, communicating and monitoring the risk exposures on an individual and aggregate basis and ensuring that the Company’s risks remain within its allocated risk appetite and tolerances levels.

¹ Lisa M. Proch was responsible for the compliance function as CCO for the Company through July 4, 2022.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

ERM is led by TLR's CRO. The ERM function has clear responsibility for maintaining and enforcing the ERM program and its policies.

The enterprise Risk Management Framework ("RMF") consists of a set of risk policies and standards. These are reviewed and approved by the ERC of the TFGI Board of Directors at least annually. The RMF would be reviewed more regularly if the Company was subject to a major change in regulatory requirements, strategy or organizational structure. The RMF set by the ERC of the TFGI Board of Directors is then cascaded down and adopted by its direct and indirect subsidiaries. Risk self-assessment areas are reviewed at the entity specific level and then consolidated and evaluated at the consolidated Company level. The areas covered include Capital Management, Actuarial, Finance, Tax, Legal, Compliance, IT, and Human Resources. The results of the self-assessments are discussed at the Group, respective risk committee and entity level boards as appropriate.

Risk Governance Framework

Documentation of TLR's risk governance framework is maintained by ERM and includes four categories: risk policies, processes and procedures, control and limit documents, and committee charters.

Risk Policies

Risk policies are formal documents that codify management's awareness of a significant risk or area of risk and articulate management's strategy, specify specific risk limits, and approach to managing that risk. Risk management policies exist for the major risk categories (financial risks, insurance risks and operational risks).

Risk Committee Structure

The ERC is responsible for oversight of risk of TFGI and its direct and indirect subsidiaries. The ERC is responsible for setting the enterprise risk appetite framework and limits and cascades down the risk appetite guidelines for its direct and indirect subsidiaries including TRH and TLR. The ERC oversees the Group's enterprise financial, operational, and insurance risk exposures, and has oversight of all risks that do not fall within the oversight responsibility of any other standing committee.

TRH's Board of Directors provides oversight of these same risk management activities for TLR.

With assistance from ERM, the functional areas share risk-related ideas and information through an Enterprise Management Risk and Capital Committee ("EMRCC") and sub risk committees that report up to the ERC.

TLR leverages the enterprise risk management framework and manages and monitors risk through this robust system of sub risk committees, risk working groups, risk policies, processes and procedures documents, and control and limit documents.

Each committee and working group has a written charter setting forth the committee's authorities, responsibilities, and duties. Annually, each committee reviews and reassesses the adequacy of its charter. In addition to informal meetings that provide day-to-day decision-making and management of risk within determined tolerances and limits.

Risk Appetite, Tolerances and Limits

The Company has a formal risk appetite framework that follows the enterprise risk appetite framework. The Company's risk appetite framework is reviewed and approved annually by the Board of Directors of TLR's parent. The risk appetite framework includes a risk appetite statement, risk preferences, risk tolerances, risk limits, and clear delineation of roles and responsibilities. The risk appetite statement is referenced regularly and is used to guide decisions and tolerances.

Risk Profile

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

ERM maintains a risk inventory of all material risks to which the Company is exposed. Material risk exposures are identified, continually assessed, and reported to management and the Board on a regular basis; critical monitoring tools facilitate timely and effective risk-based decisions.

The Company groups its risks in three major categories: financial, insurance and operational. Additionally, the Company manages emerging, legal, and management risks across the organization. The TRH Board is informed on company-wide risk exposures and actions taken by management within the comprehensive risk appetite framework to ensure objectives are achieved.

Business Risk Self-Assessments

A Business Risk Self-Assessment (“BRSA”) is a process for identifying and evaluating material risks that could affect the achievement of business objectives or strategies or could lead to unacceptable risk. The Company is in the process of building out its BRSA processes and evaluations to enable the business to effectively identify and communicate their most material risks to executive management and the Board. Once these processes and evaluations are in place, BRSAs will be reviewed for changes on a regular basis. If changes became material, results would be provided to the TRH Board.

Emerging Risk Assessments

Emerging Risks are defined as those risks that are newly occurring or identified in the external or internal operating environment (e.g. litigation, regulation, new technologies, social developments, market developments) that are not fully understood. These Emerging Risks can be difficult to quantify and can have a significant impact on the risk profile or long-term value of the Company. While Emerging Risks often capture new risk exposures that have not previously been identified, Emerging Risks also can arise from new economic, business or market events and conditions on known risk exposures, especially for market and business-related risks.

The EMRCC participates in discussions around enterprise top emerging risks. Led by the respective CRO, ERM interviews the executive leadership to better understand, and document potential emerging risks TFGI and its indirect and direct subsidiaries including TRH and TLR may face. In addition, ERM reviews emerging risk industry led surveys. ERM then compiles the list of top emerging risks which the Company’s balance sheet is exposed.

Top Emerged Risks

As part of the annual risk appetite work, the Company will conduct analyses to identify and prioritize its top emerged risks. The EMRCC and its supporting committees will assess if any already identified risks should be added to the top emerged risk list. The top financial risks were determined based on the economic and regulatory stress test results and capital outlooks while the top operational risks were determined by ranking the residual risks after controls and mitigation actions are in place.

Risk Mitigation

A variety of methods are in place to mitigate and/or manage the Company’s material risks including traditional risk management methods (e.g. reinsurance, hedging strategies, etc.) as well as metric reporting methods (e.g. limit testing). As part of its risk management activities, TLR sets forth risk mitigation strategies within its risk policies. –

Risk Reporting and Communication

Risk reporting occurs at various levels throughout ERM. Financial, insurance and operational risks are managed and monitored on an ongoing basis and reported to Company leadership, management level risk committees, and to relevant functional areas as appropriate. Centralized aggregate reporting brings together timely critical risk data for the EMRCC and the TRH Board of Directors to inform appropriate management action and support key decision-making. ERM uses a variety of models and data sources to provide risk reports discussed in detail below.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

ERM has developed, implemented, and provided on-going support for executive risk management reports and presentations. Through standardized processes, and tools, ERM has designed reports to clearly communicate the most critical aggregate risks across enterprise. Specifically, ERM produces a quarterly Enterprise Risk Dashboard, which contains high-level aggregate risk metrics to better understand the Company's overall risk position and performance. This information is used to determine if the Company is managing within the identified risk tolerances and limits and to enable decisions about how to strategically manage TLR's risk profile. Breaches are escalated by the CRO to the EMRCC and cured or waived by the responsible committee as laid out in the risk management policies.

Furthermore, ERM performs data analysis to capture more frequent trending at a more granular level. Lower-level detailed risk reports are provided to TLR's leadership team and to relevant functional areas as appropriate.

ii. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment Systems Implementation

Functional heads are responsible for day-to-day risk management activities, executive management and the CRO are responsible for facilitating sound risk management practices, and the board and audit functions are responsible for reviewing the effectiveness of the risk controls and risk management practices. The design and operating effectiveness of the framework are subject to review by internal audit, external independent audit and the Group's embedded value processes. The Company's executive management and the TRH Board regularly review its risk profile to ensure its risk appetite is aligned with its business strategy and risk-return profile.

The CRO reports the results of stress testing and other risk areas to the Board of TLR's parent (TRH), with emphasis on the areas where Group provides capital under its reinsurance and debt covenant agreements. The CRO reports to the Board of TLR's parent (TRH) on its ability to effectively manage liquidity risk, including activity related to modified co-insurance contracts and investment compliance reporting. The Company's CRO is an active member of the internal management risk committees, and is directly involved with the Company's Treasury function regarding capital and liquidity management. This includes the establishment of various inter-company lending facilities, monitoring of liquid assets, and monitoring the use and allocation of capital to current and new operations.

TLR's solvency self-assessment process is performed in conjunction with the other Group solvency self-assessment reports and is an integral part of the overall risk governance framework. ERM is responsible for drafting the Commercial Insurer's Solvency Self-Assessment ("CISSA") report and implementing the processes and procedures described in the risk management framework section with the support from subject matter experts from each functional area. The CISSA report includes a description of TLR's risk governance documentation, risk appetite and limits, identification, management, monitoring and reporting of key risks as well as an overview of TLR's risk capital and prospective solvency. Every year, the CISSA report is revised to include up to date information on TLR's risk management framework.

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

TLR's risk management framework considers the various regulatory lenses, and TLR's capital management philosophy is to ensure adequate capitalization and liquidity of its business operations and sufficient financial flexibility across the enterprise during business as usual and adverse economic conditions. Risk tolerances provide comprehensive aggregate boundaries that are not only concrete and practical, but also consistent and aligned with the Company's risk appetite objectives. Risk tolerances are put in place to assure balance sheet resilience in the face of stress events and to protect operational longevity. The Company sets risk tolerances under the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement "BSCR" and economic valuations. The Company uses the BSCR to determine the required CISSA capital and maintains an internal model to determine the economic value of the business.

iv. Solvency Self-Assessment Approval Process

One of the responsibilities of the TRH Board of Directors includes oversight of all risk exposures, risk management activities, and capital structure for TRH and its subsidiary, the Company. As a result, the TRH Board is responsible for reviewing and approving the CISSA report prior to the submission.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

d. Internal Controls

i. Internal Control System

The Company has adopted the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") 2013 framework as the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of Internal Controls. The COSO 2013 framework consists of the following:

1. **Control Environment** - The set of standards, processes and structures that provide the basis for carrying out internal controls across the organization. This includes our Code of Ethics, Board Governance, and the Ethics Hotline;
2. **Risk Assessment** - A dynamic and iterative process for identifying and analyzing risks to achieve our objective, which is to ensure we have an adequate system of Internal Controls. The risk assessment defines the scope of our Internal Controls Program;
3. **Control Activities** - The actions established by policies and procedures to help ensure that management directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of our objective are carried out. This is the largest part of our program as it includes all the processes and key controls within the various business units (e.g., Finance, Actuarial, Operations, IT, Human Resources, Legal, Internal Audit and Risk Management);
4. **Information and Communication** - These are necessary to carry out internal control responsibilities; and,
5. **Monitoring Activities** - Ongoing evaluations to ascertain the adequacy of our internal controls and communication of deficiencies to executive management and the Board.

ii. Compliance Function

The compliance function oversees compliance activity for the Company and promotes and sustains a corporate culture of compliance and integrity that ties into the larger Group. Compliance develops policies, procedures and processes, and maintains compliance monitoring and testing (including a plan to address any deficiencies or non-compliance that may be identified); oversees processes for regulatory monitoring; and supports management in implementing any new rules, regulations or internal documentation, policies, procedures and controls in addition to maintaining mechanisms for staff to confidentially report concerns regarding compliance deficiencies and breaches. The function also acts as a channel of communication to receive, review, evaluate and investigate compliance issues or direct such matters to the appropriate department for investigation and resolution.

e. Internal Audit

The internal audit function has an audit charter to document its mission, independence, scope, accountabilities, responsibilities, authorities and standards. The charter is approved by the Company's Board each year. Internal audit annually establishes an internal audit plan of work, based on an assessment of both the inherent risk and the adequacy of controls. Its performance is formally monitored and reported to the Board.

f. Actuarial Function

The Company's CEO is a qualified actuary who oversees the main actuarial functions of the Company, with the exception of the Approved Actuary role. The Approved Actuary role is performed by Deloitte. The actuarial function is supported by in-house actuarial staff, plus affiliate and third-party actuarial service providers as needed. The Company ensures the fitness and propriety of any individuals performing the actuarial function as well as their tools, methods, and assumptions.

g. Outsourcing

i. Outsourcing Policy and any Key or Important Functions that have been Outsourced

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had no direct employees as it is managed by TRH, the Company's direct parent. Service Agreements in place between TRH and the Company allow TRH to furnish support services and personnel in this regard, as reasonably required by the Company. TLR has documented requirements to ensure appropriate oversight of outsourced vendor relationships and performance, including affiliated entities within the Group and/or entities external to the Group. The Board maintains oversight and accountability for all outsourced functions as if these functions were performed internally and subject to Company standards on governance and internal controls.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

2. Governance Structure

ii. Material intra-group outsourcing

The Company relies on services performed by affiliates to support certain functions, including investment management, actuarial modeling, financial reporting and information technology.

h. Other Material Information

For the year ended December 31, 2022, there is no other material information regarding governance structure required to be disclosed for purposes of this FCR.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. Risk Profile

TLR has exposure to a variety of financial risks, insurance risks, and operational risks due to the nature and size of its business. Financial risks include credit (including counterparty), interest rate, and equity risk. Liquidity risk is also categorized as a financial risk. Financial risks include direct and indirect risks to the Company's financial objectives coming from events that impact market conditions or prices. Some events may cause correlated movement in multiple risk factors.

1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk to earnings or to capital due to the uncertainty of an obligor's or counterparty's ability to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed upon terms. Credit risk is comprised of the risk of change in credit quality or credit migration, risk of loss from default, or a loss of capital due to changes in credit spreads. All of TLR's credit risk, except for minor exposures from other sources, is concentrated in its investment holdings.

Management

TLR manages its credit risk for investments by holding a mix of fixed income securities diversified across issuers, geographic regions, asset types and sectors among other risk factors. Comprehensive Investment Management Agreements ("IMA") have been established with TLR's asset managers and investments which fall outside the guidelines of an IMA are subject to review by the Investment Management team before inclusion in the portfolios. The Company manages credit risk on an ongoing basis using various processes and analyses. Investment exposures are most commonly reduced through the sale of exposure or through hedges using single name or basket credit default swaps.

Limits, Testing, and Metrics

Counterparty credit risk, issuer concentration exposures, ratings migration risk, default risk, and spread risk are addressed. Measures look at risk both on a stand-alone basis and on an aggregate portfolio exposure basis. TLR utilizes both a bottom up and top-down approach to managing and controlling credit risk exposure. The top-down metrics include limits for BSCR and economic surplus after a stress, and aggregate portfolio risk through an average rating constraint. TLR's bottom-up metric, the Single Issuer limits, helps ensure the portfolio stays well diversified.

Monitoring and Reporting

Credit risks are managed on an ongoing basis through various processes and analyses. Fundamental credit analyses, supported by credit ratings and various risk tools inclusive of credit watch lists to measure the spread, migration, and default risk are leveraged on a regular basis. The Company monitors and reviews its portfolio's credit quality and sector allocation at least monthly to ensure that the asset manager stays within the investment portfolio guidelines; in times of heightened stress this could include review and reduction of specific sector holdings. Aggregate counterparty credit quality and exposure is monitored daily. All limit breaches are escalated by CRO to the responsible committees.

2. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as the exposure to adverse changes to the Company's surplus levels and/or future income arising from movements in interest rates. It encompasses exposures with respect to changes in the level of interest rates, the shape of the term structure of interest rates, and the volatility of interest rates. TLR has exposure to interest rate risk primarily arising from its fixed maturity investments and its liabilities.

TLR's investment portfolios primarily consist of investment grade fixed maturity securities. The fair value of these and other invested assets fluctuate depending on the interest rate environment and other general economic conditions. TLR has additional interest rate exposure stemming from the policyholder guarantees on the FIA business that TLR has reinsured.

TLR's liability obligations may fluctuate depending on the interest rate environment and other general economic conditions. Policyholder behavior can vary due to interest rate risk because it can influence whether a policyholder decides to persist their policy or surrender it. This variance in policyholder behavior can potentially impact near-term cash obligations, solvency positions, and future income.

Management

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. Risk Profile

Several metrics are used by TLR to manage Interest Rate Risk inherent in its invested assets and interest rate sensitive liabilities. Investment portfolio guidelines are established to manage the duration characteristics of the assets consistent with liabilities in order to mitigate interest rate risk.

Limits, Testing, and Metrics

TLR utilizes stress testing under three distinct metrics to determine limits for controlling interest rate risk exposure. These metrics are economic surplus, BSCR, and DV01.

Monitoring and Reporting

The Company's Interest Rate Risk exposure and scenario analysis are included in the Enterprise Risk Dashboard. Lower level risk reporting captures relevant risk metrics at the individual investment, investment sector, portfolio group and enterprise level. Portfolio management, risk reporting and compliance monitoring are aligned with the segmentation structure, as well as enterprise limits. All deviation from guidelines and limit breaches that occur will be escalated to the relevant risk committee.

3. Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk of financial loss due to changes in the value of global equities or equity indices, alternative investment models, private equities, and hedge funds.

Management

The Company provides reinsurance on blocks of fixed index annuities. In these contracts, in lieu of crediting interest the policy receives index credits based on the performance of an index, generally equity-related. The Company has a hedging agreement with the cedant that mitigates the Company's exposure to the effect of equity returns on the index interest credited to the policyholder. The Company retains some residual equity risk to the extent that long-term equity underperformance causes the value of policyholder guarantees to exceed account value.

Limits, Testing, and Metrics

TLR utilizes stress testing under three distinct metrics to determine limits for controlling equity risk exposure. These metrics are economic surplus, BSCR, and equity delta.

Monitoring and Reporting

Management reviews the effectiveness of the hedges by comparing the hedge market value changes and payoffs against changes in the underlying insurance liabilities equity index interest credited methodology and equity linked guarantees.

4. Liquidity Risk Management

Liquidity risk is the risk to current or prospective earnings or capital arising from the Company's inability or perceived inability to meet its contractual cash obligations at the legal entity level without incurring unacceptable costs and without relying on uncommitted funding sources. Liquidity risk includes the inability to manage unplanned increases or accelerations in cash outflows, increases in required collateral for reinsurance agreements or derivatives, decreases or changes in funding sources, and changes in market conditions that affect the ability to sell assets to meet obligations with minimal loss in value.

Sources of Liquidity Risk includes risk from funding investment commitments, company-specific liquidity risk and market liquidity risk resulting from differences in the amount and timing of sources and uses of cash. Inadequate capital resources and liquidity could negatively affect the Company's overall financial strength and its ability to generate cash flows from its businesses, borrow funds at competitive rates, or raise new capital to meet operating and growth needs.

Management

The Treasury Function maintains resources and capabilities to meet funding needs of the enterprise consistent with requirements specified in the Liquidity Risk Management Policy and is required to report the status of the contingency funding plan to the Enterprise Finance and Investments, and Capital Working Group at least annually.

To manage liquidity risk, borrowing facilities have been setup with affiliates to facilitate liquidity management of the Company.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. Risk Profile

Limits, Testing, and Metrics

TLR's invested assets are evaluated with regard to their liquidity characteristics. Sectors that generally lack market transparency or have potential for severe market value loss in stress scenarios are excluded from the definition of liquid assets. Liquid assets are then classified into tiers based on expected ease and certainty of valuation during times of crisis, measured by expected bid-ask spreads in a crisis.

In the stress scenarios, the market value of liquid assets is estimated by applying an interest rate shock and credit spread shock. Funding obligations are considered based on legal entity and product line.

Limits on minimum holdings and usage of tiered assets are determined through stress testing in order to assure that under stressed market scenarios, the Company remains able to meet its cash flow requirements.

Monitoring and Reporting

Ongoing monitoring and reporting requirements have been defined to assess Liquidity Risk across the Company and measure against established risk limits.

The liquidity needs are reviewed daily and stress testing results are reviewed monthly and if needed, a course of action for any limit violation is determined. The limit violation escalation and remediation process are discussed in the Liquidity Risk Management Policy.

5. Insurance Risks

Insurance risks exist in the form of adverse policyholder behavior, mortality, and longevity risks that can affect our underlying annuity products. Policyholder behavior risk is the risk of policyholders utilizing benefits within annuity contracts in a manner or magnitude different than the Company would expect. This risk is exacerbated in adverse market environments because the guaranteed benefits of the annuity contracts become more valuable and behavior assumptions could be more volatile and anti-selective. Longevity risk is contingent risk on the Fixed Indexed Annuity businesses. The impact of higher longevity only impacts this business i) to the extent the guaranteed withdrawal benefit amounts exceed the annuity account value during income phase or ii) policyholders annuitize their contracts.

In general, policyholder behavior risk is related to how well the Company can predict how policyholders will utilize the options embedded within their contracts under different market conditions. Greater efficiency by policyholders, including adverse longevity, generally leads to higher claims. TLR models the impact of behavior changes in different market environments, but the predictive nature of these models does expose the Company to risk if the predictions are incorrect.

Management

TLR has taken both proactive and reactive steps to manage policyholder behavior, mortality, and longevity risks within contractual, practical and economic limitations.

Limits, Testing, and Metrics

The Company carefully underwrites the impact of policyholder behavior. Consideration is also given to features or benefits in the underlying contracts that would offset or magnify existing risks or exposures. TLR does not actively have specific limits or metrics associated with the management of insurance related risks but considers the experience monitoring stress testing functional work as an appropriate way to control for this risk.

Monitoring and Reporting

The Company monitors the most important elements of policyholder behavior on a regular basis. Quarterly, the Enterprise Insurance Risk Working Group which includes senior leaders from the Actuarial, Finance and Internal Audit functions meets to determine whether experience is significantly different than best estimate assumptions – if so, there would be a special model update for assumption changes. Annually, the Company completes a comprehensive assumption study and incorporates the results into the liability models for reserves, capital, and all risk models for risk exposure calculation.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. Risk Profile

The Company monitors mortality experience periodically and completes mortality studies every few years. Furthermore, the Company closely monitors the impacts of the pandemic on insurance risks, and provides periodic updates to executive management, the board, and regulators.

6. Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is inherent in all aspects of TLR’s business and functional areas. Operational risk can result in financial loss, disruption of the Company’s business, regulatory actions or damage to the Company’s reputation. As a result of refiling the 2021 BSCR, the Company assigned a higher operational risk charge in recognition of further development necessary within the Company’s various business functions and processes as it executes on its growth strategy.

Management

Responsibility for day-to-day management of operational risk lies within each functional area. ERM is responsible for establishing, maintaining and communicating the framework, principles and guidelines of the Company’s operational risk management program. In addition, ERM as a second line of defense provides an independent enterprise view and assessment of operational risks that the Company faces. Operational risk mitigation strategies include establishing policies and monitoring risk tolerances and exceptions, conducting BRSAs, validating existing crisis management protocols, identifying and monitoring emerging operational risks, and purchasing insurance coverage.

Appetite, Tolerances and Thresholds

TLR manages operational risk by complying with legal and regulatory requirements, and for other operational risks by balancing potential losses or reputational damage with the costs of mitigation.

The nature of operational risk necessitates different approaches to measuring risk appetite. Operational risk is expressed quantitatively and qualitatively through loss events, risk and control assessments, scenario analysis, and qualitative statements as appropriate.

Monitoring and Reporting

Operational risk owners and managers systematically utilize information on both internal and external events to improve risk measurement, minimize losses and better manage risks. Internal loss data collection and analysis allows the firm to understand risk exposures and the effectiveness of internal controls by looking at historical loss experience. External loss data collection and analysis allows the Company to benchmark against the industry, identify possible weaknesses in the Company’s existing control environment and understand potential future losses which have not previously been experienced.

Key Operational Risks	Governance	Management
Cyber & Information Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established governance routines that promote an adaptive approach for assessing and managing risks ‘Defense-in-depth’ strategy that uses multiple security measures to protect the integrity of the Company’s information assets, aligned with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (“NIST”) Cyber Security Framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing risk assessments including assessments of critical third parties, external penetration testing, application security testing, incident response tabletop exercises, vulnerability scanning, social engineering testing (Phishing), and cyber war game exercises. Assessment results are then used to inform a multi-year roadmap Update security tools with available Indicators of Compromise (IOCs) and/or Indicators of Attack (IOAs) If a patch is required, we coordinate the patch with the appropriate Infrastructure or application teams.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. Risk Profile

Business Resiliency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program consistent with industry best practices that provides assurance that the Company is prepared for, and can recover from, emergencies and disasters • Foundational elements: business resilience program, business continuity plans, IT disaster recovery plans, a pandemic response plan, an Emergency Response Plan, a Crisis Management Team, and a Crisis Management Plan • Centralized oversight and governance by the Business Resilience Office (“BRO”) • Focus on program strategy, oversight and governance and for providing essential leadership to the Company’s functional areas in executing response and recovery capabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established internal standards provide structure and institute necessary controls that protect employees, business operations and IT from business disruption. • Proactively monitor events at the local, regional, national, and international levels • Business Continuity Plans are updated annually and are maintained across business units in accordance with established organizational policies and standards to ensure a constant state of readiness • Crisis Management Plan provides the management structure, key responsibilities, emergency assignments, and general procedures to follow during and after a crisis event • Business Resiliency exercises will occur periodically • IT Disaster Recovery testing for infrastructure and critical applications are scheduled on an annual basis
Financial Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ When significant operational issues arise within the business, they are escalated to the Enterprise Finance and Investments, and Capital Working Group as well as the Enterprise Risk Governance Working Group through the established risk escalation and acceptance process. The EFICWG discusses market, credit, and liquidity related issues while the ERGWG discusses operational risk and control issues. If these issues are deemed significant, they are escalated to the respective entities’ Board of Directors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Talcott Financial Group has over 200 internal controls over financial reporting spanning processes within actuarial, investment management, finance, operations and information technology that support the generation of the U.S. GAAP and respective statutory financial statements for all entities within our organizational structure. ◦ This population of internal controls over financial reporting are tested annually by the Internal Audit function, which supports management’s ability to make assertions on the effectiveness of the financial reporting internal control environment to the respective legal entity Board of Directors.
Outsourcing Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outsourcing Policy provides an end-to-end control structure for outsourced vendor relationships and performance. This includes both internal and external vendors. • Vendors are assigned risk ratings at the time of engagement based on a risk rating questionnaire completed by designated risk assessors • Vendor managers are assigned and monitor and manage the day-to-day performance of a third party or vendor • Central repository for all items related to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular reporting of vendor activity and assessment status to the relevant committees, with supporting detail on our high risk vendor population • Vendors are assessed on the sufficiency of their controls based on their risk rating. These assessments focus on a vendor controls related to information security, business resiliency, disaster recovery, financial controls, compliance and general business controls

Investment in Assets in accordance with the Prudent Person Principles of the Code of Conduct

TLR manages its market risks by holding a mix of assets diversified across issuers, geographic regions, asset types and sectors among other risk factors. The investment portfolios are managed by third-party asset managers who, to a large extent, make decisions subject to a comprehensive Investment Management Agreement (“IMA”) with the Company. Investments which fall outside the guidelines of the IMA are subject to review by the Investment Management team before inclusion in the portfolios. The Company only invests in assets where the risks can be properly identified, measured, managed, monitored, controlled, and reported on. The IMA’s include the essential elements of the Investment Management Policy, Investment Guidelines, and Portfolio specific Investment Strategy Statements . The Investment Team oversee adherence to these guidelines and on a monthly basis, the ERM team performs an independent check and

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

3. Risk Profile

monitors the portfolios metrics such as aggregate quality, sector allocation, and durations against thresholds established in the IMA.

Furthermore, the Company's market risks and investment decisions are governed by the Risk Appetite and Financial Risk Management policies. Market risks are managed subject to the Company goals, risk appetite objectives, tolerances, and exposure limits stated in the policies. As stated in the Company's Financial Risk Management policy, counterparty risk is actively managed through single issuer limits by ratings.

Stress Testing and Sensitivity Analysis

TLR has established risk tolerances on key metrics such as economic surplus and BSCR ratio based on a confidence level to ensure that the enterprise will have enough surplus to meet all stakeholder obligations over time and even after a severe market stress. As part of the annual risk appetite framework review, the Company determines the set of stresses (standalone and combined) to run based on the Company's risk profile to test the risk appetite limits. For combined stresses, individual risk factors and correlations are calibrated based on history. At least quarterly, TLR conducts deterministic scenario testing for the purpose of quantifying the impact across financial risk exposures and in aggregate to identify potential vulnerabilities in the risk profile of the enterprise. The results show that TLR's main risk exposure as of this filing are to interest rates and credit markets as TLR continues to rebalance the investment portfolio towards the enterprise strategic asset allocation for its liabilities.

Additionally, capital adequacy is evaluated in business as usual and adverse economic scenarios across a series of potential economic, business and market conditions. A set of multi-year deterministic scenarios focusing on market and investment-related impacts are defined by executive management and reviewed on a quarterly basis. The projections include forecasts of surplus and required capital over a multi-year period and include items such as: operating income, investment and credit-related impacts, and other surplus changes. Planned capital management initiatives and proposed regulatory changes are integrated across capital, surplus and liquidity analyses.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

4. Solvency Valuation

The Company's solvency basis is the Bermuda Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS"), where all assets and liability values are calculated in accordance to the Bermuda EBS rules and regulations.

a. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of each Asset Class

Assets are held at fair market value, as outlined by the BMA's "Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime". Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants. Our fair value framework includes a hierarchy that gives the highest priority to the use of quoted prices in active markets, followed by the use of market observable inputs, followed by the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy levels are as follows:

Level 1 - Fair values based primarily on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets, in active markets that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Fair values primarily based on observable inputs, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, or based on prices for similar assets.

Level 3 - Fair values derived when one or more of the significant inputs are unobservable (including assumptions about risk). With little or no observable market, the determination of fair values uses considerable judgment and represents the Company's best estimate of an amount that could be realized in a market exchange for the asset. Also included are securities that are traded within illiquid markets and/or priced by independent brokers.

The following valuation methods and assumptions were used to estimate fair value:

Fixed Maturities- The Company's investments in fixed maturities are bonds. Most of these investments are classified as available-for-sale ("AFS") and are carried at fair value, net of an allowance for credit losses ("ACL").

Funds Withheld at Interest -Funds withheld at interest represent a receivable for investments, net of any payables and receivables, contractually withheld by a ceding company under a funds withheld or modified coinsurance arrangement in which we are the assuming reinsurer. Typically, assets with a U.S. statutory book value equal to U.S. statutory reserves are withheld and are legally owned by the ceding company, and any excess or shortfall is settled on a periodic basis. All of the economics of the assets inure to the benefit of the reinsurer.

We record funds withheld at interest equal to the fair value of the underlying assets. The funds withheld at interest is recorded as the total of the host contract, which we have assessed as the book value of assets, and the embedded derivative, which we have assessed as the net unrealized gain (losses) on the underlying assets.

Short-Term Investments - Short-term investments, which includes cash equivalents, are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

b. Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used to derive the value of Technical Provisions and the amount of the Best Estimate

The Company's technical provisions were derived using the BMA's Scenario Based Approach. The best estimate cash flows have been discounted reflecting the projected performance of the Company's assets under the most severe interest rate stress scenario. The risk-free interest rate scenarios were supplied by the BMA. Total best estimate liabilities are \$9,292 million for the period ended December 31, 2022. The Company holds a risk margin to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the underlying cash flows which 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. The total risk margin held is \$41 million for the period ended December 31, 2022. The technical provisions for non-participating long duration contracts are established using accepted actuarial valuation methods which require us to make certain assumptions regarding expenses, mortality, and persistency at the date of issue or acquisition. For the fixed indexed annuity business with guaranteed life withdrawal benefits and guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits, the methods we use to estimate the liabilities have assumptions about policyholder behavior, which includes lapses, withdrawals and utilization of the benefits, mortality and market conditions affecting the account balance growth. Projected policyholder lapse and withdrawal behavior assumptions are set at the product level by grouping individual policies sharing similar features and guarantees and are reviewed periodically against experience. Base lapse rates consider the level of surrender charges and are dynamically adjusted based on the level of current interest rates relative to the guaranteed rates and the amount by which any guarantees are in a net positive position. Withdrawal benefit utilization assumptions consider the number and timing of policyholders electing the benefits. Mortality assumptions are set at the product level

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

4. Solvency Valuation

and generally based on standard industry tables, adjusted for historical experience and a provision for mortality improvement. We track and update these assumptions as experience emerges.

c. Description of Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts

The Company had no reinsurance recoverables at year-end 2022.

d. The valuation bases, assumptions and methods used to derive the value of other liabilities

Liabilities are held at fair market value, as outlined by the BMA's "Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime".

e. Any other material information

As of December 31, 2022, there is no other material information regarding solvency valuation required to be disclosed for purposes of this FCR.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

5. Capital Management

a. Eligible Capital:

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

The Company has a Capital Management process to ensure an appropriate level and form of capital. The Company's capital position is benchmarked against its projected risk exposures to ensure that it is adequate to support planned business operations as well as certain stressed loss events. The form of the capital is designed to provide a balance between security, flexibility and liquidity. In addition, the Company ensures that it meets the appropriate levels/standards as defined under the Bermuda Insurance Act of 1978 (as amended) ("the Act") using the Economic Balance Sheet ("EBS") framework to derive the Company's statutory economic capital and surplus, its Enhanced Capital Requirement ("ECR") and its target capital levels as defined therein. There are appropriate levels of oversight from the Board, Risk and Compliance, Finance and Treasury to ensure appropriate capital levels are managed and maintained.

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

Under the Bermuda Insurance Act, a Class E insurer is required to maintain statutory capital and surplus at least equal to the minimum margin of solvency ("MMS"), which is equal to the greater of \$8 million or the sum of 2% of the first \$500 million of statutory assets plus 1.5% of statutory assets in excess of \$500 million, or 25% of the ECR. The ECR is a risk-based capital calculation used to measure the risk associated with assets and liabilities and premiums of the insurer.

To enable the BMA to better assess the quality of the insurer's capital resources, a Class E insurer is required to disclose the makeup of its capital in accordance with a 3-tiered capital system. Highest quality capital is classified as Tier 1 Capital, lesser quality capital is classified as either Tier 2 or Tier 3 Capital. The capital supporting the Company's ECR must be at least 50% Tier 1 capital. Additionally, no more than 50% of the Company's ECR can be made up for Tier 2 capital and no more than 17.65% of the aggregate amount of the Company's Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital can be classified as Tier 3 provided that the Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital do not exceed the amount of Tier 1 capital.

While not specifically referred to in the Bermuda Insurance Act, Target Capital Level ("TCL") is also an important threshold for statutory capital and surplus. TCL is equal to 120% of ECR as calculated pursuant to the BSCR formula. TCL serves as an early warning tool for the BMA. If TLR fails to maintain statutory economic capital and surplus at least equal to the TCL, such failure will likely result in increased regulatory oversight by the BMA

iii. Eligible Capital Categorized by Tiers in Accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules used to meet the Enhanced Capital Requirement (ECR) and the Minimum Margin of Solvency (MMS) Requirements of the Insurance Act

As of December 31, 2022 all of the Company's eligible capital used to meet the MMS and ECR was Tier 1 Capital.

iv. Confirmation of Eligible Capital that is subject to Transitional Arrangements

N/A

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

N/A

vi. Identification of Ancillary Capital Instruments that have been Approved by the Authority

N/A

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

For the year ended December 31, 2022, TLR received permission from the BMA to modify the SFS to record investments at amortized cost instead of fair value as the basis for certain investments. The following represents the effect of the permitted practice to the statutory financial statements 2022,:

<i>(in millions)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	
Change to capital and surplus due to permitted practice	\$	1,600

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

5. Capital Management

b. Regulatory Capital Requirements:

i. Identification of the amount of the ECR and MMS at the end of the reporting period

<i>(In millions)</i>	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
	GAAP	SFS	EBS
Actual capital and surplus	\$ (491)	\$ 1,108	\$ 595
Required capital and surplus [1]	N/A	\$ 195	\$ 266
BSCR ratio	N/A	N/A	224%

[1] Represents the MMS for SFS and the ECR for EBS.

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

The Company was in compliance with the MMS and ECR requirements at the end of the reporting period.

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

N/A

iv. Where the Non-Compliance is Not Resolved, A Description of The Amount of The Non-Compliance

N/A

c. Approved Internal Capital Model used to derive the ECR

N/A

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

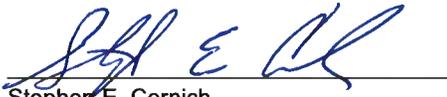
6. Subsequent Events

As described in Section 1, on December 30, 2021, TLR entered into a reinsurance arrangement with Resolution Re and Allianz whereby Allianz ceded to Resolution Re and Resolution Re retroceded to TLR approximately \$12 billion of FIA liabilities on a modified coinsurance basis. In the first quarter of 2023, TLR, Resolution Re and Allianz entered into a novation transaction effective January 1, 2023 whereby the retrocession arrangement was terminated and Allianz ceded the same liabilities directly to TLR on a modified coinsurance basis, upon substantially the same terms and conditions as the prior reinsurance to Resolution Re and retrocession to TLR. In connection with the novation, TLR made a one-time payment of \$60 million to Resolution Re pursuant to the terms of the retrocession agreement which was previously accrued for and would have otherwise been payable over the next four years.

TALCOTT LIFE RE, LTD
FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT DECEMBER 31, 2022

7. Declarations

We certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial condition report fairly represents the financial condition of Talcott Life Re, Ltd. in all material respects for the period ended December 31, 2022.



Stephen E. Cernich
Director, Chief Executive Officer
and Interim Chief Actuary



Adam Laing
Chief Financial Officer and Principal Representative