



Symetra Life Insurance Company

Financial Statements – Statutory Basis

December 31, 2022

With Independent Auditors' Report



**SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS**

Contents

Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheets – Statutory Basis	4
Statements of Operations – Statutory Basis	5
Statements of Changes in Capital and Surplus – Statutory Basis	6
Statements of Cash Flow – Statutory Basis	7
Notes to Financial Statements – Statutory Basis	8



KPMG LLP
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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
Symetra Life Insurance Company:

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of Symetra Life Insurance Company (the Company), which comprise the balance sheets - statutory basis as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of operations - statutory basis, changes in capital and surplus - statutory basis, and cash flow - statutory basis for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements - statutory basis.

Unmodified Opinion on Statutory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the admitted assets, liabilities, and capital and surplus of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flow for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Division, Department of Commerce of the State of Iowa described in Note 2.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles section of our report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, or the results of its operations or its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial statements are prepared by the Company using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Division, Department of Commerce of the State of Iowa, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, the financial statements are not intended to be presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the statutory accounting practices and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles are also described in Note 2.



Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company received permission from the Insurance Division, Department of Commerce of the State of Iowa to apply certain permitted practices. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, those permitted accounting practices increased statutory surplus by \$114.9 million and \$56.5 million, respectively, over what it would have been had prescribed accounting practice been followed. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Division, Department of Commerce of the State of Iowa. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.



We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

KPMG LLP

Seattle, Washington
March 23, 2023

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions, except share and per share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
ADMITTED ASSETS		
Bonds	\$ 30,964.0	\$ 29,553.8
Preferred stocks	93.1	101.3
Common stocks	636.5	466.0
Mortgage loans	7,125.4	6,809.2
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	958.6	1,064.5
Derivatives	219.7	239.2
Other invested assets	843.4	625.0
Total cash and invested assets	40,840.7	38,859.0
Accrued investment income	313.0	265.3
Deferred and uncollected premiums (net of loading of \$(6.0) and \$(11.9))	(1,063.4)	(118.9)
Deferred tax assets, net	142.6	109.5
Current federal income taxes recoverable	8.1	25.0
Other receivables	1,363.2	313.5
Separate account assets	7,524.2	7,174.1
Total admitted assets	\$ 49,128.4	\$ 46,627.5
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		
Life and annuity reserves	\$ 32,013.9	\$ 30,421.9
Accident and health reserves	241.0	241.2
Policy and contract claims	137.8	119.3
Liability for deposit-type contracts	4,250.0	3,684.1
Unearned premiums and annuity considerations	4.8	4.7
Total policy and contract liabilities	36,647.5	34,471.2
Cash collateral held	200.1	479.7
Asset valuation reserve	362.6	447.1
Interest maintenance reserve	236.2	351.0
Funds held under coinsurance agreements	1,241.3	1,159.8
Other liabilities	678.6	426.1
Separate account liabilities	7,268.5	6,961.0
Total liabilities	46,634.8	44,295.9
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Capital and surplus (deficit)		
Common stock, \$250 par value, 20,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	5.0	5.0
Gross paid-in and contributed surplus	1,089.0	964.0
Unassigned funds	1,399.6	1,362.6
Total capital and surplus	2,493.6	2,331.6
Total liabilities and capital and surplus	\$ 49,128.4	\$ 46,627.5

See accompanying notes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Premiums and other revenues:			
Premiums and annuity considerations	\$ 3,450.3	\$ 4,609.0	\$ 4,234.0
Net investment income	1,240.7	1,168.3	1,105.5
Amortization of interest maintenance reserve	44.9	50.9	40.2
Separate account fees and other	150.7	136.0	105.5
Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded, net	342.7	70.1	52.1
Reserve adjustment on reinsurance ceded	3,124.7	(119.6)	(39.8)
Other income	26.1	25.1	24.9
Total premiums and other revenues	8,380.1	5,939.8	5,522.4
Benefits:			
Death benefits	364.2	337.8	284.3
Annuity benefits	330.7	336.7	353.0
Surrender and maturity benefits	4,008.8	3,151.8	2,532.5
Accident and health and other benefits	387.6	330.4	558.5
Increase in policy reserves	1,603.5	1,094.5	1,253.3
Total benefits	6,694.8	5,251.2	4,981.6
Insurance expenses and other deductions:			
Commissions	385.6	341.9	358.6
General insurance expenses	581.4	512.8	477.5
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts	547.2	286.4	96.4
Total insurance expenses and other deductions	1,514.2	1,141.1	932.5
Gain (loss) from operations before federal income taxes and net realized capital gains (losses)	171.1	(452.5)	(391.7)
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	59.8	(133.5)	(125.8)
Gain (loss) from operations before net realized capital gains (losses)	111.3	(319.0)	(265.9)
Net realized capital gains (losses) (net of federal income taxes and transfer to interest maintenance reserve)	(26.8)	455.8	206.1
Net income (loss)	\$ 84.5	\$ 136.8	\$ (59.8)

See accompanying notes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND SURPLUS – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions)

	Common Stock	Gross Paid-In and Contributed Surplus	Unassigned Funds	Total Capital and Surplus
Balances as of January 1, 2020	\$ 5.0	\$ 664.0	\$ 1,472.6	\$ 2,141.6
Net income (loss)	—	—	(59.8)	(59.8)
Change in net unrealized capital gains (losses), including foreign exchange	—	—	28.8	28.8
Change in net deferred income taxes	—	—	7.2	7.2
Change in nonadmitted assets	—	—	(20.0)	(20.0)
Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis	—	—	(16.4)	(16.4)
Change in asset valuation reserve	—	—	(35.2)	(35.2)
Change in surplus in separate accounts	—	—	0.5	0.5
Cumulative effect on change in accounting principle	—	—	(30.6)	(30.6)
Capital contribution from Parent	—	300.0	—	300.0
Balances as of December 31, 2020	5.0	964.0	1,347.1	2,316.1
Correction of prior period errors	—	—	(16.1)	(16.1)
Balances as of January 1, 2021	5.0	964.0	1,331.0	2,300.0
Net income (loss)	—	—	136.8	136.8
Change in net unrealized capital gains (losses), including foreign exchange	—	—	(5.8)	(5.8)
Change in net deferred income taxes	—	—	(14.4)	(14.4)
Change in nonadmitted assets	—	—	1.9	1.9
Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis	—	—	(26.1)	(26.1)
Change in asset valuation reserve	—	—	(60.7)	(60.7)
Change in surplus in separate accounts	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Balances as of December 31, 2021	5.0	964.0	1,362.6	2,331.6
Correction of prior period errors	—	—	8.5	8.5
Balances as of January 1, 2022	5.0	964.0	1,371.1	2,340.1
Net income (loss)	—	—	84.5	84.5
Change in net unrealized capital gains (losses), including foreign exchange	—	—	(92.8)	(92.8)
Change in net deferred income taxes	—	—	88.1	88.1
Change in nonadmitted assets	—	—	(74.3)	(74.3)
Change in liability for unauthorized reinsurance	—	—	(70.8)	(70.8)
Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis	—	—	12.0	12.0
Change in asset valuation reserve	—	—	84.5	84.5
Change in surplus in separate accounts	—	—	(2.7)	(2.7)
Capital contribution from Parent	—	125.0	—	125.0
Balances as of December 31, 2022	<u>\$ 5.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,089.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,399.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,493.6</u>

See accompanying notes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premiums and annuity considerations collected	\$ 4,345.6	\$ 4,989.2	\$ 4,214.4
Net investment income received	1,460.6	1,474.9	1,443.3
Commissions and expense allowance on reinsurance ceded	267.6	54.7	49.7
Other income	250.2	178.0	80.8
Net transfers (to) from separate accounts	(574.5)	(336.7)	(83.0)
Benefits and loss-related payments	(1,992.0)	(4,332.0)	(3,908.9)
Commissions, other expenses, and taxes paid	(1,923.9)	(860.8)	(799.6)
Federal income taxes received (paid)	(55.7)	(15.5)	28.4
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,777.9	1,151.8	1,025.1
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from investments sold, matured, or repaid:			
Bonds	5,582.1	7,001.8	4,411.7
Mortgage loans	831.4	669.3	473.2
Other invested assets	307.1	652.6	480.5
Cost of investments acquired:			
Bonds	(7,202.0)	(8,061.7)	(5,478.8)
Mortgage loans	(1,147.7)	(1,038.4)	(675.3)
Other invested assets	(813.1)	(620.9)	(665.9)
Other, net	(5.6)	(10.3)	(12.7)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(2,447.8)	(1,407.6)	(1,467.3)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital contribution from Parent	125.0	—	300.0
Net deposits (withdrawals) on deposit-type contracts and other insurance liabilities	556.7	237.8	280.0
Net receipts from (transfers to) Parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates	(17.6)	(5.4)	25.9
Other, net	(100.1)	62.3	249.5
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	564.0	294.7	855.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(105.9)	38.9	413.2
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, beginning of year	1,064.5	1,025.6	612.4
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, end of year	\$ 958.6	\$ 1,064.5	\$ 1,025.6

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information

Non-cash transactions during the year:

Amortization of option costs under Iowa Administrative Code 191-97	\$ 225.9	\$ 211.9	\$ 231.8
Bonds and stock exchanges	116.1	162.3	2.4
Mortgage loans – refinances	53.8	84.1	74.8
Initial premium ceded on reinsurance transactions	—	314.3	—
Initial funds withheld balance	—	314.3	—

See accompanying notes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

1. Description of Business

Symetra Life Insurance Company (the Company) is a stock life insurance company domiciled in the state of Iowa, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Symetra Financial Corporation (the Parent), a Delaware Corporation. The Company has three wholly-owned subsidiaries: Symetra National Life Insurance Company, First Symetra National Life Insurance Company of New York, and Symetra Reinsurance Corporation. The Company's parent is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company, a mutual company (sougo kaisha) organized under the laws of Japan.

The Company offers products and services that serve the retirement, employment-based benefits, and life insurance markets. These products and services are marketed through financial institutions, broker-dealers, financial professionals, independent agents, and benefits consultants in 49 states and the District of Columbia. The Company's principal products include fixed deferred annuities and fixed indexed annuities (FIA), registered index-linked annuities (RILA), single premium immediate annuities (SPIA), medical stop-loss insurance, group life and disability income (DI) insurance, absence management and group voluntary benefits, term life insurance, universal life insurance, including indexed universal life insurance (IUL), and bank-owned life insurance (BOLI).

The Company also services a block of in-force income annuities that has been fully reinsured since 2018 and includes all of the Company's structured settlement annuities. Refer to Note 7 for further discussion.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Use of Estimates

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Division, Department of Commerce of the State of Iowa (the Department). Companies domiciled in the state of Iowa prepare their statutory-basis financial statements in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners' (NAIC) *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual*, subject to any deviations prescribed or permitted by the Department.

Under Iowa Bulletin 07-06, the Department allows insurance companies with approval from the commissioner to use other than market value for assets held in a separate account where general account guarantees are present. The Company, with explicit permission from the Department, is permitted to account for the separate account assets related to its BOLI and RILA business at other than market value. The assets of the BOLI and RILA separate accounts primarily include bonds and commercial mortgage loans that are accounted for in accordance with the guidance otherwise applicable to these assets. Therefore, there is no impact to net income or surplus.

Under Iowa Bulletin 06-01, the Department allows insurance companies to record the change in the fair value of derivative instruments used to economically hedge indexed products in income, consistent with how the change in indexed product reserves is recorded. The Company uses this election for its IUL and RILA products, and for its FIA products prior to 2020. This election has no net impact on surplus.

Under Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 191-97, the Department allows companies to account for eligible derivative assets using the amortized cost method if the company can demonstrate they meet the criteria for an economic hedge. Furthermore, IAC 191-97 also prescribes the use of a reserve calculation methodology for indexed annuity products that only reflects credited interest on reserves at the conclusion of the index term based on actual index performance. The Company elected to adopt IAC 191-97 effective January 1, 2020, and uses this election for its FIA products. Upon adoption, this election resulted in a net \$30.6 reduction in surplus.

Effective January 1, 2020, the Company received explicit permission from the Department to record the change in fair value of equity and equity-type investments held in a segregated portfolio through the statements of operations instead of surplus. The segregated portfolio includes investments supporting a block of structured settlement annuities in connection with the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction, previously referred to as the Modco Reinsurance Transaction. The change in the fair value of these assets is passed to the reinsurer quarterly in accordance with the reinsurance agreement. Prior to January 1, 2020, this created a mismatch between income and surplus which, in turn, resulted in volatility in income. This permitted practice was adopted prospectively and the adoption had no impact on surplus. Effective January 1, 2022, the Company received explicit permission from the Department to extend the approved permitted practice to a segregated portfolio that includes investments supporting a block of FIA and fixed deferred annuities in connection with the Deferred Annuity New Business Reinsurance Transaction.

The state of Iowa has adopted a prescribed accounting practice that differs from that found in the NAIC statutory accounting principles (SAP) related to the admission of a variable funding note as capital and surplus. Symetra Reinsurance Corporation (SRC), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is entitled to admit as an asset, the value of a variable funding note in conjunction with a reinsurance agreement with the Company. There was no impact to net income. If the Company had not used

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

this prescribed practice, the result would not have triggered a regulatory event at the Company. SRC's statutory surplus under the prescribed practice from the state of Iowa was \$42.0 and \$33.9 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. SRC's statutory deficit would have been \$30.5 and \$28.1 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 under the SAP.

The impact of the practices described above are summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Net income (loss) – Iowa basis	\$ 84.5	\$ 136.8	\$ (59.8)
State prescribed practices:			
Iowa Bulletin 06-01	50.7	(9.8)	(8.7)
IAC 191-97 – options	3.5	(9.0)	7.9
IAC 191-97 – reserves	146.4	(5.7)	6.5
State permitted practices:			
Equity-type investments	59.0	(52.7)	(29.1)
Net income (loss) – NAIC basis	<u>\$ 344.1</u>	<u>\$ 59.6</u>	<u>\$ (83.2)</u>

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Statutory surplus – Iowa basis	\$ 2,493.6	\$ 2,331.6
State prescribed practices:		
Variable funding note	(72.6)	(61.9)
IAC 191-97 – options	(2.0)	192.1
IAC 191-97 – reserves	(40.3)	(186.7)
Statutory surplus – NAIC basis	<u>\$ 2,378.7</u>	<u>\$ 2,275.1</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with SAP requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The most significant estimates include those used to determine the following: policy and contract liabilities; the identification and measurement of other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) of investments; and the admissibility of deferred tax assets (DTAs). The recorded amounts reflect management's best estimates, though actual results could differ from those estimates. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes available, which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed herein.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year financial information to conform to the current period presentation.

Statutory accounting practices are different in some respects from financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Below is a description of the Company's significant accounting policies, including the significant variances from GAAP. In 2016, the Company's Parent became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company, an event which is referred to as the Merger. The Merger was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting (purchase accounting, or PGAAP). In addition to the differences described, the Company's GAAP-basis financial results are also affected by the application of PGAAP, which results in further differences between GAAP and Statutory-basis accounting.

Accounting Pronouncements Newly Adopted

Statutory Ref No. 2021-21 Related Party Reporting

In 2022, the NAIC adopted Statutory Ref No. 2021-21 which revises Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles (SSAP) No. 25, *Affiliates and Other Related Parties*, and SSAP No. 43R, *Loan-Backed and Structured Securities*, in order to clarify related party and affiliate guidance as well as provide updated reporting disclosures for investments acquired from a related party, regardless of whether the investment is captured on an affiliate reporting line. The Company adopted the revised guidance as of December 31, 2022 and modified its processes around identifying related parties that fall under the updated reporting guidance. The adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements or the disclosures herein.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Revisions to SSAP No. 86, Derivatives

In 2022, the NAIC revised SSAP No. 86, *Derivatives*, to be consistent with what is permitted under GAAP regarding certain types of effective hedging relationships as a result of the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) issuance of Accounting

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Standard Update (ASU) 2017-12: *Derivatives and Hedging: Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities*. The revisions are classified as new SAP concepts on assessing hedge effectiveness, as well as new guidance on permitted excluded components and the appropriate measurement for those excluded items. The revisions are effective January 1, 2023, with early application permitted.

The Company prospectively adopted this standard on January 1, 2023. Upon adoption, the Company updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised standards. The adoption did not have an impact on the financial statements.

Recognition of Premiums and Annuity Considerations

Premiums for universal life policies (UL) and annuity considerations with mortality and morbidity risk are recognized as revenue when received. Premiums for traditional individual life policies are recognized annually on the policy anniversary, consistent with the statutory reserving process. Amounts received under deposit-type contracts with no life contingencies, including guaranteed interest and certain group annuity contracts, are recorded as liabilities when received.

Premiums for medical stop-loss policies, group life and DI policies, and absence management and group voluntary benefits policies are recognized when due. Certain types of these policies have retrospective rating features that require premium to be paid or refunded based on claims experience. The Company records its estimate for retrospective premiums in accordance with the terms of each contract as an adjustment to earned premium. The following table presents the amount of net premiums subject to retrospective rating features, and its percentage of total net premiums written on the Company's group health business:

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2022		2021		2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Net premiums subject to retrospective rating features	\$ 101.6	18.6 %	\$ 94.0	19.5 %	\$ 197.1	30.5 %

Approximately 41% of 2022 premiums were from fixed deferred annuities and FIA, 20% were from RILA, 16% were from UL insurance, and 11% were from group life and DI. No other products represented more than 10% of premiums. Two financial institutions accounted for approximately 44% of the Company's total fixed deferred annuity, FIA, and RILA sales for the year ended December 31, 2022. Fixed deferred annuity and FIA sales represent premiums on new policies, net of first year policy lapses and/or surrenders.

Under GAAP, amounts received for UL policies and annuity contracts are reflected as liabilities rather than revenue when received, while traditional individual life premiums are recognized as revenue and considered earned when due.

Policy Acquisition Costs

The costs of acquiring and renewing policies are expensed when incurred.

Under GAAP, the Company defers costs that are directly related to the successful acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts. These primarily include commissions, distribution costs directly related to sales, third-party underwriting costs, and the portion of salaries and benefits directly related to processing successful new and renewal contracts. The Company amortizes acquisition costs over the lives of the contracts or policies. Additionally, in conjunction with the Merger, the Company recorded an asset that represented the right to receive future gross profits from cash flows and earnings of the Company's existing business, or value of business acquired (VOBA). The Company amortizes VOBA in the same manner as policy acquisition costs.

Investments

Bonds, Preferred Stocks, and Common Stocks

The Company carries bonds at amortized cost, using the constant yield method of amortization. Loan-backed securities, including mortgage-backed securities, are stated at amortized cost, and income is recognized using a constant effective yield based on anticipated prepayments and the estimated economic life of the securities. Prepayment assumptions are based on current interest rates and the economic environment. When actual prepayments differ significantly from anticipated prepayments, the effective yield is recalculated to reflect actual payments to date and estimated future payments. The net investment in the security is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the new effective yield been applied since the acquisition of the security (i.e. the retrospective method). For commercial mortgage-backed interest-only securities, the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows. The Company includes any resulting adjustment in net investment income in the current period. Bonds are recorded on a trade date basis, except for private placement bonds, which are recorded on the funding date.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

All bonds in or near default, which have a NAIC designation of 6, are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value.

Redeemable preferred stocks which have characteristics of debt securities and are rated as medium quality or better (NAIC designations 1 to 3) are reported at cost or amortized cost. All other redeemable preferred stocks (NAIC designations 4 to 6) are reported at the lower of cost, amortized cost or fair value. Perpetual preferred stocks, which have characteristics of equity securities are reported at the lower of currently effective call price or fair value.

For those bonds and preferred stocks reported at fair value, the related change in net unrealized capital gains (losses) are recorded in unassigned funds, net of related deferred income taxes.

Unaffiliated common stocks are reported at fair value and the related net unrealized capital gains (losses) are recorded in unassigned funds, net of related deferred income taxes. Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines common stocks are reported at cost, which is presumed to be fair value.

Under GAAP, the Company classifies its investments in fixed maturities (bonds, surplus notes, and redeemable preferred stocks) as either available-for-sale or trading securities and carries them at fair value. For available-for-sale securities, unrealized gains (losses) are recorded directly to accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI), net of related deferred acquisition costs (DAC), VOBA, deferred sales inducements (DSI) adjustments, and deferred income taxes. Changes in the fair value of trading securities are reported as realized gains (losses). The Company carries marketable equity securities (common stock) at fair value with changes in fair value reported as realized gains (losses).

The Company's investments in its insurance subsidiaries are included in affiliated common stocks and are carried at their underlying statutory equity, which was \$234.2 and \$225.2 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Changes in the carrying value of subsidiaries are recorded directly to unassigned funds (surplus). The Company owns no shares, either directly or indirectly, of the Parent. Under GAAP, the accounts and operations of the subsidiaries are consolidated.

The Company reports interest and dividends earned, including prepayment fees or interest-related make whole payments, in net investment income. Interest income for bonds is recognized using the effective yield method. When the collectability of interest income for bonds is considered doubtful, any accrued but uncollectible interest is deducted from investment income in the current period. The Company then places the securities on nonaccrual status, and they are not restored to accrual status until all delinquent interest and principal is paid.

Investments are considered to be impaired when a decline in fair value below a security's amortized cost is determined to be other-than-temporary. The Company's review of investment securities for OTTI includes both quantitative and qualitative criteria, and for loan-backed and structured securities, may include identification of the portion related to credit losses. See Note 3 for additional discussion about the Company's process for identifying and recording OTTI.

Under GAAP, a fixed maturity with fair value below its amortized cost but is not intended to be sold, is evaluated to determine whether the decline in fair value has resulted from an expected credit loss or other factors (such as market interest rates). The amount of the expected credit loss equals the difference between amortized cost and recovery value of the security, and is limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. The expected credit loss is recorded as an allowance, with the initial recognition and subsequent changes recognized in earnings as a realized loss. Amounts determined uncollectible are written off as a reduction to the amortized cost and removed from the allowance. Any remaining non-credit related unrealized loss is recorded in AOCI.

Mortgage Loans

The Company carries mortgage loans on real estate at outstanding principal balances less any recognized impairment. Loans are specifically evaluated for impairment if the Company considers it probable that amounts due according to the terms of the loan agreement will not be collected, or the loan is modified in a troubled debt restructuring. For mortgage loans that the Company determines to be impaired, the Company charges the difference between the estimated fair value of the collateral and the recorded investment in the mortgage loan as a realized investment loss.

The Company accrues interest income on impaired loans to the extent that it is deemed collectible and the loan continues to perform under its original or restructured terms. Accrued interest income that is over 180 days past due and collectible is reported as a nonadmitted asset. Interest income on non-performing loans, defined generally as those in default, close to being in default, or more than 90 days past due, is recognized upon receipt. Loan origination fees are recorded in income upon receipt and origination costs are expensed when incurred.

Under GAAP, a majority of mortgage loans are carried at outstanding principal balances, adjusted for unamortized deferred fees and costs, net of an allowance for expected credit losses. Loan origination fees and costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan. Mortgage loans supporting a block of structured settlement annuities in connection with the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in earnings as realized gains (losses).

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value, and are consistent with GAAP. Short-term investments are recorded in the same manner as similar long-term investments. Cash equivalents and short-term investments consist of bonds used to facilitate liquidity needs. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, \$566.5, or 96.8%, and \$1,047.9, or 98.4%, respectively, of total cash was held at one highly rated financial institution.

Derivatives

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain portions of its exposure to equity market risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency exchange risk. Derivative financial instruments currently held consist primarily of equity market contracts, interest rate swaps, and cross currency swaps.

The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivative instruments depends on whether it qualifies and has been designated for hedge accounting. To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item. Effectiveness of the hedge is formally assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship. Derivative instruments that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting are valued in a manner consistent with the items being hedged. If a derivative instrument does not qualify or is not designated for hedge accounting, it is recognized at fair value with the changes in its fair value recorded as unrealized gains or losses in surplus. Cross currency swaps and the majority of our interest rate swaps qualify and are designated for hedge accounting and are recognized at amortized cost in the balance sheets. Periodic payments and receipts on these derivatives are recorded on an accrual basis within net investment income. Net realized capital gains (losses) are recognized upon termination or maturity of these contracts in a manner consistent with the hedged item, and when subject to the interest maintenance reserve (IMR), are transferred to the IMR, net of taxes.

Pursuant to the accounting elections discussed above, the index options for FIA products are accounted for using the amortized cost method, under which the cost is amortized through investment income on the statements of operations. Index options for IUL and RILA products are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in realized gains (losses) on the statements of operations. Other derivatives that do not qualify or are not designated for hedge accounting are recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded as net unrealized capital gains (losses) in unassigned funds on the balance sheets.

The maximum length of time over which the Company is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions is 23 years, excluding those forecasted transactions related to the payment of variable interest on existing financial instruments.

Under GAAP, derivative instruments are recorded at fair value, and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are reported through earnings unless they qualify and are designated for hedge accounting. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded as a component of AOCI and reclassified into net income in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects net income.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets consist primarily of investments in alternative investments and tax credit investments. Tax credit investments are limited partnerships that are established to fund low-income housing projects and other qualifying purposes, where the primary return on investment is in the form of income tax credits.

Alternative investments consist of hedge funds held in a segregated portfolio supporting a block of structured settlement annuities in connection with the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction, and they are reported at net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient to fair value. Pursuant to the permitted practice from the Department related to equity and equity-type investments discussed above, the changes in fair value of those alternative investments are recorded in net realized gains (losses) on the statements of operations. Prior to the election of the permitted practice, changes in the fair value were recorded in net unrealized capital gains (losses) in surplus.

Under GAAP, alternative investments are recorded at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these investments are recorded in net realized gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of income (loss). The Company elected the fair value option for these investments, regardless of ownership percentage, to standardize the related accounting and reporting.

Tax credit investments are initially recorded as the present value of future contributions, which are considered unconditional and legally binding, and primarily consist of low-income housing tax credits (LIHTC) investments. Amortization of LIHTC investments is based on the proportion of tax benefits received in the current year to total estimated tax benefits to be allocated to the Company. Write downs for these investments are recorded when the carrying value of the investment exceeds the present value of remaining benefits and it has been determined that future tax benefits will not be received as expected. Write downs are recorded in net realized capital gains (losses).

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Under GAAP, tax credit investments are accounted for under the equity method. Typically, the investment is written down over time as partnership losses are allocated to the Company or when the carrying value of the investment exceeds the total amount of remaining benefits. Activity related to these investments is recorded in net realized gains (losses).

Net Realized Capital Gains (Losses)

Net realized capital gains (losses) are determined on a specific-identification basis.

Nonadmitted Assets

Certain assets designated as “nonadmitted” and other assets not specifically identified as an admitted asset are excluded from the balance sheets and are charged directly to unassigned funds. Nonadmitted assets are composed principally of certain uncollected premiums and agents’ balances, DTAs, accounts and notes receivable, and other assets. Under GAAP, such assets are included in the balance sheets to the extent the assets are recoverable.

Reinsurance

The Company accounts for reinsurance premiums, commissions, expense reimbursements, benefits, and reserves related to reinsured business consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts. Premiums, benefits, and the reserves for policy and contract liabilities are reported net of reinsured amounts. For modified coinsurance agreements, the Company retains the assets and reserves of the underlying business on the balance sheets. Activity related to modified coinsurance agreements is recorded net on the reserve adjustment on reinsurance ceded on the statements of operations. For coinsurance with funds withheld agreements, a funds withheld liability is established initially for the amount of reserves that were ceded. The reserves are remeasured each period and changes are recorded as an adjustment to the funds withheld liability on the balance sheets.

Initial gains on reinsurance of existing in-force blocks of business are recorded as an increase to surplus, net of federal income tax. This increase to surplus is amortized into income, net of tax, as profits are recognized on the underlying business.

Under GAAP, future policy benefit reserves and policy and contract claims liabilities are reported gross of any related reinsurance recoverables, which are reported as assets. Certain reinsurance contracts meeting risk transfer requirements under SAP have been accounted for using traditional reinsurance accounting; whereas, such contracts are accounted for using deposit accounting under GAAP. For modified coinsurance agreements that do not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP, the Company establishes a deposit asset, representing ceded reserves, and funds withheld liability, representing the assets supporting ceded reserves. The Company also recognizes an embedded derivative related to the funds withheld assets.

Refer to Note 7 for further discussion.

Benefit Reserves

Aggregate reserves for payment of future life, health, and annuity benefits are based on published tables in accordance with applicable actuarial standards. The reserves are at least as great as the minimum aggregate amounts required by the Department. Liabilities related to other policyholders’ funds left on deposit are equal to the account balances. Surrender values on policies do not exceed the corresponding benefit reserves.

Additional reserves are established if the results of cash flow testing under various interest rate scenarios indicate the need for such reserves, or if the net premiums exceed the gross premiums on any insurance in-force. For substandard lives, either extra premium is charged or the gross premium for a rated age is charged; mean reserves are determined by computing the regular mean reserve for the plan at any rated age and, in addition, holding one-half of any extra premium charge for the year. The Company does not use anticipated investment income as a factor in its premium deficiency calculation.

Tabular interest, tabular reserves less actual reserves released, and tabular cost are determined by formula. Tabular interest on funds not involving life contingencies for each valuation rate of interest are calculated as the change in reserves minus premiums plus benefits.

The Company waives deduction of deferred fractional premiums upon the death of the insured and returns any premium beyond the date of death.

Reserves for deposit-type contracts that do not subject the Company to risks arising from policyholder mortality or morbidity are equal to deposits received and interest credited to the benefit of the contract holders, less surrenders or withdrawals that represent a return to the contract holders.

Aggregate reserves on group life and accident and health policies represent the estimated ultimate net cost of all reported and unreported claims at the balance sheet date. For group long term disability and group life premium waiver, the liabilities for

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

losses and loss/claim adjustment expense on reported claims are classified as Disabled Life Reserves (DLR); these reserves are calculated on a seriatim basis using tabular methods and discounted for interest, with assumptions reviewed on an annual basis. The remaining aggregate reserves on these group benefit products are for unreported claims and are classified as incurred but not reported (IBNR); these reserves are calculated using a blend of completion factors and loss ratio assumptions. Assumptions and adequacy are reviewed quarterly.

Under GAAP, policy reserves are calculated based on estimated expected experience or actual account balances. For traditional individual life policies, policy reserves are estimated as the present value of expected future policy benefits less future net premiums. For group long-term disability and group life premium waiver policies, policy reserves are calculated consistent with the method described above under SAP but with assumptions appropriate for GAAP. Liabilities for fixed deferred annuity contracts, and the fixed account portion of FIA, RILA and UL policies are equal to the account value without regard to any surrender fees. The liability for the indexed account portions of contracts with indexed or index-linked features (indexed products) represent the present value of future estimated guaranteed benefits, as well as embedded derivatives related to expected index credits on these contracts and policies. The embedded derivatives are recorded at fair value. Indexed products include FIA, RILA, and Indexed UL.

Policy and Contract Claims

Claims reserves on life, and accident and health policies represent the estimated ultimate cost of all reported and unreported claims, net of reinsurance, as of the balance sheet date. The reserves for reported but unpaid claims incurred are estimated using individual valuations and statistical analyses. The liability held for pending life insurance claims is equal to the face amount of the policy. For medical stop-loss and group life and DI policies, the reserves are for unreported claims and are classified as IBNR; these reserves are calculated using a blend of completion factors and loss ratio assumptions. Assumptions and adequacy are reviewed quarterly. Any necessary adjustments are reflected on the statements of operations.

Under GAAP, the liability for pending claims for UL policies, including BOLI and variable corporate owned life insurance (COLI) products, equals the net amount at risk, which is the face amount of the policy, less the account value. The IBNR claim liability does not include a provision for adverse deviation.

Asset Valuation Reserve

The asset valuation reserve (AVR) provides a valuation allowance for invested assets and is calculated based on a formula prescribed by the NAIC. This reserve acts to mitigate potential credit-related losses on invested assets. Changes in the AVR are reflected directly in unassigned funds. No such reserve exists under GAAP.

Interest Maintenance Reserve

The IMR defers after-tax realized capital gains (losses) resulting from the effect of changes in the general level of interest rates on the disposal or interest related impairment of bonds. These deferrals are based on a formula prescribed by the NAIC and are amortized into income over the approximate remaining life of the investment sold or impaired, using the grouped method. Under GAAP, realized investment gains (losses) from sales and impairments are reported in earnings in the period in which the assets are sold and no such reserve is recorded.

Federal Income Taxes

The Company's federal income tax return is consolidated into a group filing with its wholly-owned insurance companies. The method of allocation of current income taxes between the affiliates is subject to a written agreement approved by each respective company's board of directors. Income tax expense is allocated to those entities within the group as if each individual entity filed a separate return. Current tax credits are determined on the basis of utilization by the consolidated group. The provision for federal income taxes is based on amounts determined to be payable as a result of current year operations. Intercompany balances are settled quarterly.

Deferred federal income taxes are provided for differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. In determining admissibility, gross DTAs are subject to a statutory valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the gross DTAs will not be realized. The gross DTAs remaining after the application of a statutory valuation allowance, if any, are admitted subject to admissibility tests. Remaining DTAs after application of the admissibility tests are nonadmitted. Changes in deferred taxes are recorded directly to unassigned funds.

Under GAAP, DTAs are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not they will be realized. A valuation allowance is established when DTAs cannot be recognized. Changes in deferred taxes are reported in earnings or as a component of AOCI. Refer to Note 11 for further discussion.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Separate Accounts

Separate account assets represent segregated funds administered and invested for the exclusive benefit of policyholders. For variable separate account products, the assets of these separate accounts consist of designated underlying funds and are reported at fair value. Investment risks associated with fair value changes are borne by the policyholders. Separate account liabilities represent reserves established to meet withdrawal and future benefit payment provisions of contracts with these policyholders. The separate account assets are not subject to liabilities arising out of any other business the Company may conduct.

The Company also administers separate accounts for BOLI policyholders. The assets of these accounts include bonds and mortgage loans. Pursuant to the accounting elections discussed above, bonds are held at amortized cost and mortgage loans are held at outstanding principal loan balance less any recognized impairment. The majority of these assets are legally segregated and are not subject to claims that arise out of the Company's other business activities. The liabilities of these separate accounts represent reserves established to meet withdrawal and future benefit payment provisions of contracts with the policyholders.

The Company also administers separate accounts relating to index-linked funds for RILA policyholders. The assets of these accounts include bonds (and bond-like securitizations), mortgage loans, common stock, and derivatives. Pursuant to the accounting elections discussed above, bonds are held at amortized cost, mortgage loans are held at outstanding principal loan balance less any recognized impairment, and common stock and derivatives are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value of index options are reported as net realized capital gains (losses) and as a change in surplus for all other derivative types. Except for contracts issued in Texas, Alaska, and Washington, these assets are not legally segregated and are subject to claims that arise out of the Company's other business activities. The liabilities of these separate accounts represent reserves established to equal the policyholder cash surrender value on index-linked funds.

The operations of all separate accounts, excluding investment gains (losses) allocatable solely to the policyholders, are combined with the general account of the Company on the statements of operations under the appropriate captions. Transactions such as premium deposits, surrenders, and withdrawals are offset by a corresponding increase or decrease in net transfers to the separate accounts.

For variable universal life contracts, the Company offers a secondary guarantee that the policy remains in force even if the policy account value is below zero. For variable annuity contracts with guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB), the Company contractually guarantees death benefits that may exceed a policyholder's account balance. The Company reinsures most of the GMDB risk on its variable annuity contracts.

Under GAAP, separate account assets are reported at fair value. Separate account liabilities are set equal to separate account assets. Investment activity accrues directly to the policyholders and are not included in the Company's revenue. Assets and liabilities associated with BOLI policies and RILA contracts do not qualify for separate account treatment under GAAP, as the Company retains the investment risk.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the effects of events subsequent to December 31, 2022, and the accounting and disclosure requirements related to subsequent events are included in the financial statements. Management has assessed material subsequent events through March 23, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Reconciliation of Statutory-Basis Amounts to GAAP-Basis Amounts

The following tables present a reconciliation of net income and capital and surplus of the Company, as determined in accordance with SAP to amounts determined in accordance with GAAP:

	Net Income (Loss)		
	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Statutory-basis net income (loss), as reported	\$ 84.5	\$ 136.8	\$ (59.8)
Add (deduct) adjustments:			
Investments	321.7	(610.8)	(549.3)
Reserves	(78.6)	667.9	504.8
Policy acquisition costs and VOBA	142.6	114.8	199.7
Goodwill	(56.3)	(56.3)	(56.3)
Other intangible assets	(69.6)	(70.5)	(83.7)
Federal income taxes	(45.8)	(18.7)	(6.1)
Federal income taxes on net capital gains	(30.8)	(114.7)	(56.8)
Other	37.1	27.2	23.3
Total adjustments	220.3	(61.1)	(24.4)
GAAP-basis net income (loss)	\$ 304.8	\$ 75.7	\$ (84.2)

	Total Capital and Surplus	
	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Statutory-basis total capital and surplus, as reported	\$ 2,493.6	\$ 2,331.6
Add (deduct) adjustments:		
Investments	(2,005.0)	2,952.8
Reserves	3,325.2	1,961.8
Policy acquisition costs and VOBA	1,834.0	1,065.4
Goodwill	394.1	450.4
Other intangible assets	861.1	930.7
Federal income taxes	133.4	(291.5)
Non-admitted assets	207.6	133.4
Reinsurance liabilities	1,087.8	72.7
Funds held under coinsurance agreements	(6,105.6)	(4,406.5)
Other	48.6	(98.3)
Total adjustments	(218.8)	2,770.9
GAAP-basis shareholder's equity	\$ 2,274.8	\$ 5,102.5

Correction of Errors

The Company recorded error corrections through aggregate write-ins for gains and losses in surplus totaling \$8.5 and \$16.1 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. No error corrections were recorded for the year ended December 31, 2020.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

3. Investments

The book/adjusted carrying value and fair value of investments in bonds, preferred stocks, and common stocks are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022			
	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds:				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 623.9	\$ 0.2	\$ (8.5)	\$ 615.6
Foreign governments and agencies	83.8	—	(14.2)	69.6
States, territories, and possessions	6.0	—	(0.2)	5.8
Political subdivisions	54.2	—	(6.1)	48.1
Special revenue and assessments	592.9	0.5	(60.1)	533.3
Industrial and miscellaneous	19,069.6	73.0	(1,754.1)	17,388.5
Hybrid securities	317.5	1.4	(28.2)	290.7
Collateralized loan obligations:				
Industrial and miscellaneous	7,170.7	0.4	(320.1)	6,851.0
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities:				
U.S. government and agencies	41.7	0.2	(3.0)	38.9
Special revenue and assessments	196.6	0.8	(35.9)	161.5
Industrial and miscellaneous	2,807.1	3.3	(256.7)	2,553.7
Total bonds	30,964.0	79.8	(2,487.1)	28,556.7
Preferred stocks	93.1	—	(8.7)	84.4
Unaffiliated common stocks	419.9	3.2	(20.8)	402.3
Total	\$ 31,477.0	\$ 83.0	\$ (2,516.6)	\$ 29,043.4

	As of December 31, 2021			
	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds:				
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 120.5	\$ 1.9	\$ (0.1)	\$ 122.3
Foreign governments and agencies	101.2	8.5	(0.9)	108.8
States, territories, and possessions	7.4	0.3	—	7.7
Political subdivisions	47.0	3.2	(0.1)	50.1
Special revenue and assessments	616.5	38.5	(1.5)	653.5
Industrial and miscellaneous	20,103.4	1,562.3	(50.7)	21,615.0
Hybrid securities	182.5	15.7	(9.5)	188.7
Collateralized loan obligations:				
Industrial and miscellaneous	5,576.3	6.6	(8.8)	5,574.1
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities:				
U.S. government and agencies	68.7	5.3	(0.1)	73.9
Special revenue and assessments	225.6	6.5	(5.8)	226.3
Industrial and miscellaneous	2,504.7	75.5	(17.5)	2,562.7
Total bonds	29,553.8	1,724.3	(95.0)	31,183.1
Preferred stocks	101.3	0.1	(1.8)	99.6
Unaffiliated common stocks	232.5	10.3	(2.0)	240.8
Total	\$ 29,887.6	\$ 1,734.7	\$ (98.8)	\$ 31,523.5

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The Company maintains a diversified investment portfolio. The following table presents the composition of the Company's bonds, preferred stocks, and common stocks by sector:

	As of December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Fair Value	% of Total	Fair Value	% of Total
Financials	\$ 12,289.6	42.3 %	\$ 11,272.7	35.8 %
Industrials	2,462.6	8.5	3,318.5	10.5
Consumer staples	2,015.2	6.9	2,567.9	8.1
Utilities	2,000.9	6.9	2,510.7	8.0
Energy	1,994.9	6.9	2,876.5	9.1
Consumer discretionary	1,757.4	6.1	2,202.7	7.0
Health care	1,636.7	5.6	2,027.5	6.4
Communications	1,450.0	5.0	1,893.6	6.0
Other	3,436.1	11.8	2,853.4	9.1
Total	<u>\$ 29,043.4</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>31,523.5</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

The following table summarizes the contractual years to maturity of bonds as of December 31, 2022. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value	Fair Value
Years to maturity:		
One or less	\$ 1,314.9	\$ 1,303.7
Over one through five	8,779.9	8,403.1
Over five through ten	5,308.1	4,749.8
Over ten	5,344.9	4,495.0
Total with contractual maturity dates	<u>20,747.8</u>	<u>18,951.6</u>
Collateralized loan obligations	7,170.8	6,851.0
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	3,045.4	2,754.1
Total bonds	<u>\$ 30,964.0</u>	<u>\$ 28,556.7</u>

The following table summarizes the Company's net investment income:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Income:			
Bonds	\$ 1,176.9	\$ 1,095.2	\$ 1,065.9
Preferred and common stocks	19.7	16.2	17.1
Mortgage loans	322.3	312.4	308.2
Derivatives (1)	(215.9)	(179.5)	(212.0)
Limited partnerships	(7.4)	(20.7)	(25.2)
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	10.7	0.7	0.1
Other	3.6	5.0	10.3
Total investment income	<u>1,309.9</u>	<u>1,229.3</u>	<u>1,164.4</u>
Investment expenses	<u>(69.2)</u>	<u>(61.0)</u>	<u>(58.9)</u>
Net investment income	<u>\$ 1,240.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,168.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,105.5</u>

(1) For the years ended 2022, 2021 and 2020, the balance included \$225.9, \$211.9, and \$231.8, respectively, of amortization of option costs under IAC 191-97. Refer to Note 2 for further discussion.

For the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively, the Company sold, redeemed, or otherwise disposed of 65, 161, and 110 securities as a result of a callable feature, resulting in \$21.9, \$110.4, and \$44.4 of investment income generated from a prepayment penalty and/or acceleration fee.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following table summarizes the realized capital gains (losses) from investment sales, dispositions, and write downs:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Bonds	\$ (139.7)	\$ 79.9	\$ 130.7
Preferred and common stocks (1)	14.5	13.2	(57.0)
Derivatives and other invested assets	29.2	567.2	381.9
Realized capital gains (losses) before federal income taxes and transfer from IMR	(96.0)	660.3	455.6
Federal income tax benefit (expense)	(9.6)	(133.5)	(97.3)
Amount transferred to the IMR	78.8	(71.0)	(152.2)
Net realized capital gains (losses)	<u>\$ (26.8)</u>	<u>\$ 455.8</u>	<u>\$ 206.1</u>

(1) Includes \$0.0, \$0.0, and \$43.9 of losses related to OTTI for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

The following table presents the proceeds from sales of bonds (excluding call and maturity proceeds), and the gross gains and losses realized on those sales:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Proceeds from sales of bonds	\$ 2,743.2	\$ 2,215.7	\$ 2,010.2
Gross gains	49.7	124.1	195.5
Gross losses	(121.3)	(22.1)	(37.2)

Unrealized Losses and OTTI

The following tables summarize gross unrealized losses and fair values of the Company's bonds, preferred stocks, and unaffiliated common stocks, presented by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position:

	As of December 31, 2022					
	Less Than 12 Months			12 Months or More		
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
Bonds:						
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 405.4	\$ (8.5)	16	\$ —	\$ —	—
Foreign governments and agencies	45.9	(3.7)	4	22.4	(10.5)	3
States, territories, and possessions	5.8	(0.2)	1	—	—	—
Political subdivision	31.1	(3.4)	9	16.9	(2.7)	2
Special revenue and assessments	439.0	(48.3)	78	56.4	(11.8)	6
Industrial and miscellaneous	13,519.4	(1,068.2)	1,272	2,386.6	(685.9)	230
Hybrid securities	211.4	(17.7)	22	50.6	(10.5)	5
Collateralized loan obligation	4,250.0	(179.8)	335	2,587.0	(140.3)	277
Mortgage and asset-backed securities	1,800.7	(152.8)	565	692.1	(142.8)	366
Total bonds	<u>20,708.7</u>	<u>(1,482.6)</u>	<u>2,302</u>	<u>5,812.0</u>	<u>(1,004.5)</u>	<u>889</u>
Preferred stocks	—	—	—	36.6	(8.7)	2
Unaffiliated common stocks	225.0	(20.8)	10	—	—	2
Total	<u>\$ 20,933.7</u>	<u>\$ (1,503.4)</u>	<u>\$ 2,312</u>	<u>\$ 5,848.6</u>	<u>\$ (1,013.2)</u>	<u>893</u>

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2021					
	Less Than 12 Months			12 Months or More		
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
Bonds:						
U.S. government and agencies	\$ 3.0	\$ (0.1)	4	\$ 2.0	\$ —	3
Foreign governments and agencies	32.1	(0.9)	3	—	—	—
Political subdivision	21.3	(0.1)	2	—	—	—
Special revenue and assessments	—	—	—	17.4	(1.5)	1
Industrial and miscellaneous	2,202.7	(44.0)	452	108.6	(6.7)	27
Hybrid securities	38.2	(0.6)	4	14.0	(8.9)	2
Collateralized loan obligation	3,043.5	(7.3)	297	248.1	(1.5)	17
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	787.8	(14.2)	87	120.9	(9.2)	14
Total bonds	6,128.6	(67.2)	849	511.0	(27.8)	64
Preferred stocks	5.8	(0.1)	—	37.6	(1.7)	1
Unaffiliated common stocks	38.5	(2.0)	19	—	—	2
Total	\$ 6,172.9	\$ (69.3)	868	\$ 548.6	\$ (29.5)	67

The Company reviewed its investments with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 in accordance with its impairment policy. The Company's evaluation determined, after the recognition of OTTI, that the remaining declines in fair value were temporary and the Company did not intend to sell these securities at an amount below the carrying value prior to maturity (or recovery). For loan-backed bonds and structured securities, the Company expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis.

The Company uses both quantitative and qualitative criteria to review all securities in its holdings. Based on the Company's experience, investments with amortized cost exceeding estimated fair value by less than 20% do not typically represent a significant risk of impairment under normal market conditions. For those with amortized cost exceeding estimated fair value by over 20% and those that were downgraded by a rating agency, the Company compares the security's implied credit spread to the benchmark spread for bonds with significant credit risk. If the security's spread exceeds the defined tolerance compared to this benchmark, the Company further analyzes the decrease in fair value to determine whether it is an other-than-temporarily impaired by considering, among other factors, the following:

- Extent of downgrades of the security by a rating agency;
- Extent and duration of the decline in fair value below cost or amortized cost;
- Financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer of the security, including any specific events that may affect its operations, earnings potential, or compliance with terms and covenants of the security;
- Changes in the financial condition of the security's underlying collateral;
- Nonpayment of scheduled interest, or the reduction or elimination of dividends; and
- Other indications that a credit loss has occurred.

For bonds and preferred stocks, the Company concludes an OTTI has occurred if a security is underwater and there is an intent to sell the security, or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost, considering any regulatory developments, prepayment or call notifications, and the Company's liquidity needs. For OTTI on bonds other than loan-backed and structured securities, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the bond's carrying value and its fair value is recognized within the statements of operations.

Loan-backed and structured securities are considered other-than-temporarily impaired when the Company has concluded it does not have the intent and ability to retain the security for sufficient time to recover the amortized cost basis, it intends to sell the security prior to maturity at an amount below the carrying value, or it does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis even if it has the intent and ability to hold.

When an OTTI has occurred due to the Company's intent to sell the security or the Company has assessed it does not have the intent and ability to retain the security until sufficient time to recover the amortized cost basis, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the security's carrying value and its fair value is recognized within the statements of operations.

When an OTTI has occurred because the Company does not expect to recover the entire cost basis, even if the Company has the intent and ability to hold the security, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the security's carrying value and its

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

estimated recovery value is recognized within the statements of operations. The estimated recovery value is calculated as the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, discounted at the effective rate immediately prior to the recognition of the OTTI.

To determine the recovery value of a loan-backed or structured security, the Company performs an analysis related to the underlying issuer including, but not limited to, the following:

- Expected cash flows from the security;
- Creditworthiness;
- Delinquency, debt-service coverage, and loan-to-value ratios on the underlying collateral;
- Underlying collateral values, vintage year, and level of subordination;
- Geographical concentrations; and
- Susceptibility to prepayment due to changes in the interest rate environment.

The Company records OTTI charges on bonds, common stock, and preferred stock as net realized capital losses on the statements of operations. The largest write-downs were from investments in the following sectors:

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2022		2021		2020	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
U.S. government (1)	\$ 12.5	40.2 %	\$ 8.6	98.9 %	\$ 2.4	4.2 %
Consumer discretionary	8.9	28.6 %	—	—	0.8	1.4
Financials	2.7	8.7 %	—	—	0.1	0.2
Utilities	2.1	6.8 %	—	—	—	—
Industrials	1.6	5.1 %	—	—	—	—
Energy (2)	1.3	4.2 %	0.1	1.1	52.2	92.2
Communications	1.0	3.2 %	—	—	0.1	0.2
Health care	—	— %	—	—	1.0	1.8
Other	1.0	3.2 %	—	—	—	—
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	<u>\$ 31.1</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 8.7</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 56.6</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

- (1) Impairments on U.S. Federal Government securities are due to the Company's intent to sell and reflect the impact of interest rate movements.
(2) The OTTI in 2020 primarily related to impairments on non-affiliated common stocks in the energy sector.

Based on NAIC ratings as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company held below-investment-grade bonds with fair values of \$994.4 and \$1,103.2, respectively, and book/adjusted carrying values of \$1,095.6 and \$1,064.7, respectively. These holdings amounted to 3.5% of the Company's investments in bonds at fair value as of both December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Restricted Assets

The table below provides a summary of restricted assets at book/adjusted carrying value:

	As of December 31,					
	2022			2021		
	Total Pledged & Restricted Assets	% of Total Assets	% of Total Admitted Assets	Total Pledged & Restricted Assets	% of Total Assets	% of Total Admitted Assets
Restricted assets in connection with reinsurance transactions (1)	\$ 8,857.8	18.0 %	18.0 %	\$ 5,930.2	12.7 %	12.7 %
Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (FHLB DM) capital stock	127.5	0.3	0.3	99.8	0.2	0.2
State deposits	6.9	—	—	6.9	—	—
Pledged collateral to FHLB DM	5,112.1	10.4	10.4	4,205.1	9.0	9.0
Other pledged collateral	193.7	0.4	0.4	47.5	0.1	0.1
Total restricted assets	<u>\$ 14,298.0</u>	<u>29.1 %</u>	<u>29.1 %</u>	<u>\$ 10,289.5</u>	<u>22.0 %</u>	<u>22.1 %</u>

- (1) Includes bonds, stocks, mortgage loans, cash, and other assets contractually restricted to use related to the Company's reinsurance transactions.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Funding Agreements with Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines

The Company is a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (FHLB DM). Membership allows access to the FHLB DM's funding services, which provide an alternative liquidity source, including the ability to obtain loans and issue funding agreements that are collateralized by qualifying assets. The Company has issued funding agreements to the FHLB DM to support an institutional spread program, where the Company earns income primarily from the difference between investment income earned and interest paid on the funding agreements. Maximum borrowing capacity varies based on a percentage of total assets, subject to availability of eligible collateral and internal authorization limits. Eligible collateral includes CMBS, RMBS, government or agency securities, and mortgage loans.

The table below presents amounts related to FHLB DM:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Membership stock – Class B (1)	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.0
Activity stock	117.5	89.8
Total	\$ 127.5	\$ 99.8
Outstanding funding agreements (2)	\$ 2,937.8	\$ 2,245.6
Collateral held at FHLB DM, at carrying value (3)	5,112.1	4,205.1
Actual or estimated borrowing capacity as determined by the Company	3,930.3	3,730.2

- (1) Class B membership stock is eligible for redemption in 6 months to less than 1 year.
- (2) The outstanding funding agreements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 represent the total reserves established, which was recorded in liability for deposit-type contracts on the balance sheets. The outstanding funding agreements as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 also represent the maximum amount outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The Company does not have any prepayment obligations related to the outstanding funding agreements.
- (3) As of the December 31, 2022 and 2021, the fair value of the Company's collateral held at FHLB DM was \$4,648.3 and \$4,342.8, respectively. The carrying value and fair value also represent the maximum amount pledged during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

The Company held LIHTC investments of \$55.0 and \$22.3 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had up to 14 remaining years of unexpired credits related to LIHTC investments. The Company's remaining required holding period for these investments was between 2 and 14 years as of December 31, 2022.

The Company recognized LIHTC tax credits of \$8.0, \$28.0, and \$34.5 during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had remaining commitments of \$50.7 to its LIHTC investments. These properties are not currently subject to any regulatory review.

4. Mortgage Loans

The Company's mortgage loan portfolio is secured by first-mortgage liens on income-producing commercial real estate, primarily in the retail, industrial, and office building sectors. The Company's mortgage loan portfolio is considered a single portfolio segment and class of financing receivables, which is consistent with how the Company assesses and monitors the risk and performance of the portfolio. A large majority of these loans have personal guarantees and all mortgaged properties are inspected annually.

The Company's mortgage loan portfolio is diversified by geographic region, loan size, and scheduled maturity. As of December 31, 2022, the two states with the largest concentrations of the Company's mortgage loans were California and Texas, comprising 27.7% and 9.7%, respectively, of total outstanding principal. Of the loans in California, 29.9% related to properties located in the Los Angeles area.

The maximum and minimum lending rates for mortgage loans issued during 2022, were 6.8% and 2.6%, respectively. The maximum and minimum lending rates for mortgage loans issued during 2021, were 4.8% and 2.6%, respectively. The maximum and minimum lending rates for mortgage loans issued during 2020 were 4.9% and 2.6%, respectively.

Loans are underwritten based on loan-to-value (LTV) ratios and debt-service coverage ratios (DSCR), as well as detailed market, property, and borrower analyses. The LTV and DSCR are used by the Company to determine the internal credit quality of mortgage loans. The LTV ratio compares the carrying value of the loan to the fair value of the underlying collateral. The DSCR compares a property's net operating income to its debt-service payments. Generally, a lower LTV ratio and higher DSCR indicate

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

a higher quality loan. The Company updates each loan's LTV ratio every quarter based on the carrying value of the property, while property information (such as property value and income for DSCR) is updated annually, primarily during the third quarter.

The maximum LTV for any one loan was 70.0%, 70.0%, and 79.1% for loans funded during the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively. The weighted average LTV ratio for the Company's mortgage loan portfolio was 45.9% and 47.3% as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The following table sets forth the Company's mortgage loans by credit quality indicator:

LTV ratio	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	DSCR			DSCR		
	1.50x or Greater	Less Than 1.50x	Total	1.50x or Greater	Less Than 1.50x	Total
Less than 65%	\$ 6,139.9	\$ 442.9	\$ 6,582.8	\$ 5,794.6	\$ 477.0	\$ 6,271.6
Between 65% and 80%	250.7	196.8	447.5	159.3	272.6	431.9
Greater than 80%	1.7	68.4	70.1	0.7	88.7	89.4
Total commercial mortgage loans	\$ 6,392.3	\$ 708.1	7,100.4	\$ 5,954.6	\$ 838.3	\$ 6,792.9
Other mortgage loans			25.0			16.3
Total			\$ 7,125.4			\$ 6,809.2

Loans are specifically evaluated for impairment if the Company considers it probable that amounts due according to the terms of the loan agreement will not be collected, or the loan is modified in a troubled debt restructuring. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, no outstanding loans were determined to be non-performing.

5. Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain portions of its exposure to equity market risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency exchange risk. Derivative instruments may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter (OTC) market. The Company has established policies for managing its derivatives, including prohibitions on derivatives market-making and other speculative derivatives activities.

Derivative Exposures

The following tables present the notional amounts, carrying amounts, and fair values of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities:

	As of December 31, 2022				
	Notional	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	\$ 2,079.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 170.8
Cross currency swaps	688.8	53.7	0.8	82.7	0.1
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Index options	\$ 11,742.5	\$ 160.2	\$ 3.2	\$ 162.4	\$ 9.2
Interest rate caps and floors	1,172.7	3.1	33.8	3.1	33.8
Futures	13.8	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3
Other (1)	3,300.0	0.1	—	0.1	—
Total derivatives	\$ 18,997.4	\$ 219.7	\$ 38.1	\$ 250.9	\$ 214.2

(1) Includes free-standing swaptions.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2021				
	Notional	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	\$ 897.5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 11.4	\$ —
Cross currency swaps	762.3	38.4	16.8	45.5	3.5
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Index Options	\$ 10,056.9	\$ 173.5	\$ 5.0	\$ 366.4	\$ 5.3
Interest rate caps and floors	1,172.7	21.2	7.7	21.2	7.7
Free standing Interest rate swaps	1,014.3	—	11.3	—	11.3
Futures	49.3	6.1	—	6.1	—
Total derivatives	\$ 13,953.0	\$ 239.2	\$ 40.8	\$ 450.6	\$ 27.8

Interest Rate Swaps and Free-standing Interest Rate Swaps

The Company uses interest rate swaps and free-standing interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. In both interest rate swap and free-standing interest rate swaps, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between floating-rate and fixed-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount. The Company primarily uses interest rate swaps to synthetically convert variable rate bonds, including investments in collateralized loan obligations, to fixed rate bonds. These derivatives qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges. The Company uses free-standing interest rate swaps to mitigate the interest rate risk of an entire portfolio, rather than a specific underlying security. The Company does not designate these derivatives for hedge accounting.

Cross Currency Swaps

The Company uses cross currency swaps as part of its foreign currency risk management strategy to reduce foreign exchange rate risk with respect to the Company's investments denominated in foreign currencies. In a cross currency swap transaction, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, one currency for another at a specified rate of exchange. Generally, the notional amount of each currency is exchanged at the maturity of the currency swap by each party. These derivatives qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges.

Equity Market Contracts – Indexed and Index-linked Products

The Company uses index call options and futures as part of its equity market risk management strategy. The Company offers indexed and index-linked products that permit the contract holder to allocate all or a portion of their account value to an indexed component that credits interest based on the performance of an index, subject to caps or performance margins set by the Company. The contract holders may elect to rebalance index options at renewal dates, typically annually. As of each renewal date, the Company has the opportunity to re-price the indexed component by establishing revised cap rates or performance margins, subject to contractual guarantees. The Company transacts in index call options and futures according to the portfolio allocation decisions of the contract holders such that the Company is economically hedged with respect to equity returns for the current interest term. These derivatives are not designated for hedge accounting.

Interest Rate Caps and Floors

The Company uses interest rate caps and floors as part of its interest rate risk management strategy pertaining to floating-rate investments. The Company will generally take a long position using an interest rate floor to hedge against the risk of falling reference rates, and may choose to partially or fully finance such floor by taking a short position using an interest rate cap. When done in combination, the long floor and short cap combination is referred to as a collar. The collar provides protection against reference rates falling below the floor's strike price, but also results in the Company forfeiting potential gains should the reference rates rise above the cap's strike price. The Company does not designate these derivatives for hedge accounting.

Collateral Arrangements

The Company's derivative contracts are primarily non-centrally-cleared OTC instruments that are governed by an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. For each Master Agreement, the Company and the counterparty have also entered into a credit support annex (CSA) to reduce the risk of counterparty default in derivative transactions. The CSA requires either party to post cash collateral or other financial assets in accordance with the net exposure from all derivative contracts between the parties. The amount of net exposure is the difference between the derivative contract's fair value and the fair value of the collateral held for the CSA with each counterparty. Collateral amounts required to be posted or received are determined daily based on the net exposure with each counterparty under a master netting agreement.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The Company does not offset recognized collateral amounts pledged or received against the fair value amounts recognized for derivative contracts. In addition to the variation margin procedures for bilateral OTC derivatives, the Company qualifies as a phase 5 entity under the Uncleared Marginal Rules, which, under certain circumstances, necessitates two-way posting of initial margin for bilateral OTC derivatives with one or more dealers after September 1, 2021. As of December 31, 2022, the Company did not post or collect any initial margin in respect of these rules, as its exposures lie below the applicable exposure thresholds.

For certain centrally-cleared instruments, the Company is required to post initial margin, which is determined at contract inception, as well as variation margin, which is based on the fair value of the derivative contracts and generally determined on a daily basis. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company posted initial margin of \$40.4 and \$41.6, respectively, related to its centrally-cleared derivatives. These amounts are not reflected in collateral presented in the tables below.

In the balance sheets, the Company recognizes cash collateral received in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments and the obligation to return cash collateral as a liability. Non-cash collateral received is not recognized in the balance sheets. In the event of default, the counterparty relinquishes claim to the assets pledged as collateral and the Company recognizes the collateral as its own asset recorded at fair value, or, in the case of cash collateral, derecognizes its obligation to return collateral.

The following tables present the potential effect of netting arrangements on the Company's balance sheets:

	As of December 31, 2022					
Counterparty:	Fair Value	Financial Instruments (1)	Cash Collateral Received (2)	Net Amount	Securities Collateral Received (3)	Net Amount After Securities Collateral
Assets:						
A	\$ 39.8	\$ (0.5)	\$ (38.1)	\$ 1.2	\$ —	\$ 1.2
B	14.3	—	(14.3)	—	—	—
C	13.9	(0.3)	(9.5)	4.1	—	4.1
D	13.8	(1.1)	—	12.7	(10.4)	2.3
F	38.2	(5.6)	(32.6)	—	—	—
G	32.7	(9.3)	(23.3)	0.1	—	0.1
H	34.5	(35.1)	—	(0.6)	—	(0.6)
I	9.2	(0.2)	(8.0)	1.0	—	1.0
M	7.9	(1.3)	(6.5)	0.1	—	0.1
N	46.6	(18.6)	(26.2)	1.8	—	1.8
O	—	(142.2)	—	(142.2)	—	(142.2)
Total derivative assets	\$ 250.9	\$ (214.2)	\$ (158.5)	\$ (121.8)	\$ (10.4)	\$ (132.2)

- (1) Represents amount of offsetting derivative liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement that are not netted against the gross derivative assets for presentation on the balance sheet.
- (2) Amounts exclude excess of cash collateral received from the counterparty.
- (3) Securities collateral received from counterparties is not reported on the consolidated balance sheets and may or may not be sold or re-pledged unless the counter party is in default. Amounts do not include excess of collateral pledged or received.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2021			
	Fair Value	Financial Instruments (1)	Cash Collateral Received (2)	Net Amount
Counterparty:				
Assets:				
A	\$ 90.6	\$ 0.1	\$ (90.7)	\$ —
B	24.3	—	(24.3)	—
C	14.0	—	(14.0)	—
D	53.3	(1.3)	(52.0)	—
F	74.5	(2.9)	(71.5)	0.1
G	73.5	(2.9)	(70.6)	—
H	17.9	(4.7)	(13.2)	—
I	13.9	—	(13.9)	—
M	31.1	—	(31.1)	—
N	36.8	(4.7)	(32.1)	—
O	17.5	(11.4)	—	6.1
Other	3.2	—	(3.2)	—
Total derivative assets	<u>\$ 450.6</u>	<u>\$ (27.8)</u>	<u>\$ (416.6)</u>	<u>\$ 6.2</u>

- (1) Represents amount of offsetting derivative liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement that are not net against the gross derivative assets for presentation on the balance sheet.
- (2) Amounts exclude excess of cash collateral received from the counterparty.

6. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company determines the fair value of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy, which favors the use of observable inputs over the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company uses the same pricing methodology and sources as utilized for obtaining GAAP fair values.

The Company has categorized its financial instruments into the three-level hierarchy, which gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The level assigned to a fair value measurement is based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the measurement. The fair value measurements for the Company's financial instruments are categorized as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable, and market corroborated inputs. This category includes those financial instruments that are valued using industry-standard pricing methodologies or models. All significant inputs are observable or derived from observable information in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – Fair value estimates whose significant inputs are unobservable. This includes financial instruments for which fair value is estimated based on industry-standard pricing methodologies and internally developed models utilizing significant inputs not based on or corroborated by readily available market information. In limited circumstances, this may also utilize estimates based on non-binding broker quotes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following tables present financial instruments carried at fair value:

Assets at fair value:	As of December 31, 2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bonds	\$ —	\$ 0.2	\$ —	\$ 0.2
Preferred stocks	—	27.4	—	27.4
Unaffiliated common stocks	274.8	127.5	—	402.3
Derivatives	2.6	41.8	11.2	55.6
Separate account assets (1)	1,002.9	111.2	4.4	1,118.5
Total assets at fair value (2)	\$ 1,280.3	\$ 308.1	\$ 15.6	\$ 1,604.0

- (1) Does not include amounts related to invested assets that are measured using the net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$14.0 as of December 31, 2022.
- (2) Does not include amounts related to alternative investments that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$488.6 as of December 31, 2022. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.

Assets at fair value:	As of December 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Bonds	\$ —	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 0.3
Unaffiliated common stocks	140.5	100.0	0.3	240.8
Derivatives	6.1	74.0	7.9	88.0
Separate account assets (1)	1,304.6	57.0	9.6	1,371.2
Total assets at fair value (2)	\$ 1,451.2	\$ 231.3	\$ 17.8	\$ 1,700.3

- (1) Does not include amounts related to alternative investments that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$21.8 as of December 31, 2021. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.
- (2) Does not include amounts related to alternative investments that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$499.7 as of December 31, 2021. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.

The following tables present the book/adjusted carrying values and corresponding fair values of financial instruments subject to fair value disclosure requirements, categorized by the fair value hierarchy described above:

Type of Financial Instrument	As of December 31, 2022				
	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Financial assets:</i>					
Bonds	\$ 30,964.0	\$ 28,556.7	\$ —	\$ 28,129.7	\$ 427.0
Preferred stocks	93.1	84.4	—	84.4	—
Unaffiliated common stocks	402.3	402.3	274.8	127.5	—
Mortgage loans	7,125.4	6,522.2	—	—	6,522.2
Limited partnerships (1)	55.0	22.9	—	—	22.9
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	958.6	958.6	958.6	—	—
Derivatives	219.7	250.9	2.6	214.8	33.5
Separate account assets (2)	7,457.4	6,592.9	1,039.8	4,972.9	580.2
<i>Financial liabilities:</i>					
Derivatives	38.1	214.2	0.3	213.1	0.8

- (1) Does not include amounts related to alternative investments that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$488.6 as of December 31, 2022. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.
- (2) Does not include amounts related to invested assets that are measured using the NAV as a practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$14.0 as of December 31, 2022.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

As of December 31, 2021

Type of Financial Instrument	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Financial assets:</i>					
Bonds	\$ 29,553.8	\$ 31,183.1	\$ —	\$ 30,563.7	\$ 619.4
Preferred stocks	101.3	99.6	—	99.6	—
Unaffiliated common stocks	240.8	240.8	140.5	100.0	0.3
Mortgage loans	6,809.2	7,043.5	—	—	7,043.5
Limited partnerships (1)	22.3	27.7	—	—	27.7
Cash and cash equivalents	1,064.5	1,064.5	1,064.5	—	—
Derivatives	239.2	450.6	6.1	352.0	92.5
Separate account assets (2)	7,114.1	7,425.7	1,509.8	5,422.1	493.9

- (1) Does not include amounts related to alternative investments that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$477.9 as of December 31, 2021. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.
- (2) Does not include amounts related to invested assets that are measured using the NAV as a practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was \$21.8 as of December 31, 2021.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Unaffiliated Common Stocks

The Company's unaffiliated common stocks primarily include FHLB DM common stock and publicly traded common stocks. The FHLB DM common stock is based on redeemable par value and is classified as a Level 2 measurement. The publicly traded common stocks are based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and are classified as a Level 1 measurement.

Derivatives

A majority of the derivatives are index options that consist primarily of Standard & Poor's 500 Index® (S&P 500) options. The fair values of these index options were determined using option pricing models. Significant inputs include index implied volatilities, index dividend yields, index prices, a risk-free rate, option term, and strike price. As these inputs are observable, most index options are classified as a Level 2 measurement. Options without public and observable inputs are classified as a Level 3 measurement.

Separate Account Assets

Separate account assets related to the Company's variable products are primarily invested in mutual funds with published net asset values (NAVs) and are classified as a Level 1 measurement. Separate account assets related to the Company's RILA include investments in derivatives, which are valued using the same methodologies described above.

Other Financial Instruments Subject to Fair Value Disclosure Requirements

Bonds

Bonds are primarily classified as Level 2 measurements. To make this assessment, the Company determines whether the market for a security is active and if significant pricing inputs are observable. The Company predominately utilizes third-party independent pricing services that use evaluated pricing models to assist management in determining the fair value of its bonds.

As many of these bonds do not trade on a daily basis, evaluated pricing models apply available information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings, and matrix pricing to prepare valuations. The significant inputs for these bond valuations include benchmark U.S. Treasury or other yields, spread off the U.S. Treasury yield curve for identical securities, reported trades, broker-dealer quotes, comparable securities that are actively traded, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and other reference data, including market research publications. In addition, for mortgage- and asset-backed securities, the pricing services use models and processes to develop prepayment and interest rate scenarios. The pricing services monitor market indicators, industry and economic events, and their models take into account market convention.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Preferred Stocks

The fair values of preferred stocks are valued by pricing services utilizing evaluated pricing models. These valuations are created based on benchmark curves using industry standard inputs and exchange prices of underlying securities of the same issuer. As these inputs are considered observable, preferred stocks are classified as a Level 2 measurement.

Mortgage Loans

The fair values of the Company's mortgage loans are determined by discounting the projected future cash flows using a discount rate equal to the risk-free rate plus a valuation spread. The valuation spread is an unobservable input that includes management's assumptions of the impact of credit risks. Significant increases or decreases in this spread results in significant changes in fair value; therefore, mortgage loans are classified as a Level 3 measurement.

Limited Partnerships

The fair value of the Company's investment in limited partnerships involved in tax credit investments is estimated based on the discounted future economic benefits over the remaining life of each investment, using a market rate of return based on similar investments observed by brokers. The future economic benefits are based on assumptions about the partnerships' future performance and related tax benefits passed through to the Company, net of the Company's obligations to make future investment contributions. Because these estimates utilize significant unobservable inputs, investments in limited partnerships are classified as a Level 3 measurement.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments consist of demand bank deposits and short-term high liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. Because cash equivalents and short-term investments are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, carrying value generally approximates fair value. The Company classified cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments as Level 1.

Derivatives

Cross currency swaps are valued using an income approach. These swaps are priced using a discounted cash flow model. The significant inputs include the projected cash flows, currency spot rates, swap yield curve, and cross currency basis curve. As these inputs are observable, the cross currency swaps valuation is classified as a Level 2 measurement.

Separate Account Assets

Separate account assets related to the Company's fixed BOLI and RILA products primarily consist of bonds, commercial mortgage loans, and cash that are valued using the same methodologies described above.

Rollforward of Assets and Liabilities Measured and Reported as Level 3

The following table presents additional information about derivatives measured and reported at fair value and for which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were utilized to determine fair value:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 7.9	\$ 3.7
Total gains (losses) included in net income	(3.8)	2.9
Total gains (losses) included in surplus	(15.1)	2.0
Purchases	13.7	5.0
Sales	(0.1)	—
Settlements	8.6	(5.7)
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 11.2</u>	<u>\$ 7.9</u>

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

7. Reinsurance

The Company uses reinsurance across its businesses to spread risk and limit losses. The Company remains liable to its policyholders to the extent that counterparties to reinsurance contracts do not meet their obligations. The following summarizes the Company's reinsurance coverage by product type:

- *Medical Stop-Loss.* Starting in 2022, the Company reinsures the excess of \$3.25 per individual claim; previously, the Company reinsured \$3.0 per individual claim.

The Company has a coinsurance with funds withheld arrangement to manage its risk-based capital position on a majority of its stop-loss policies. This agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP.

- *Group Life & DI.* Starting in 2019, the Company primarily reinsures group life mortality risk in excess of \$0.35 per individual and line of coverage; previously, the Company primarily reinsured in excess of \$0.25 per individual and line of coverage. The Company reinsures morbidity risk in excess of \$8.0 thousand of gross monthly benefit per life. The Company also has catastrophic coverage for group life policies.
- *Deferred Annuities.* The Company has a reinsurance agreement to manage its statutory capital position related to fixed deferred and fixed indexed annuities that have a guaranteed return of premium feature and were issued beginning in 2017. This agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP.

The Company has a coinsurance with funds withheld arrangement to manage its statutory capital position on a block of FIA policies with guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefits issued beyond 2021. The amount of reinsurance credit taken under this agreement for policies in-force was \$138.3 and \$49.3 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. This agreement does not qualify for GAAP reinsurance accounting.

The Company has a reinsurance agreement for an 80% quota share of certain fixed indexed annuities and fixed deferred annuities issued beginning January 1, 2022. This agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP. See Deferred Annuity New Business Reinsurance Transaction discussion below.

- *Income Annuities.* The Company has a reinsurance agreement to transfer financial responsibility for its in-force block of income annuity contracts, which consists of all of the Company's structured settlements and a smaller block of SPIAs. This agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP. See Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction discussion below.
- *Individual Life.* The Company's reinsurance coverage varies by product, policy issue year, and issue age of the insured. For fully underwritten policies issued subsequent to April 2017, the Company retains up to a maximum of \$5.0 per life. For fully underwritten policies issued between March 2013 and April 2017, the Company retains up to a maximum of \$3.0 per life.

The Company has a coinsurance with funds withheld reinsurance arrangement to manage its statutory capital position on a block of term life insurance policies subject to principle-based reserving method issued subsequent to January 1, 2020 and a block of term life insurance policies subject to Regulation XXX issued prior to 2020. The amount of reinsurance credit taken under this agreement for policies in-force was \$275.0 and \$238.0 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. This agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP.

The Company has a coinsurance with funds withheld and a yearly renewable term reinsurance arrangement to manage its statutory capital position on a block of UL policies with secondary guarantees largely issued between January 2015 and December 2019. This agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP.

The Company has a coinsurance with funds withheld arrangement with a third party reinsurer, as well as an excess loss reinsurance agreement with its subsidiary, Symetra National Life Insurance Company, to manage its statutory capital position on its survivorship guaranteed universal life policies. This agreement does not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP.

In addition, the Company has a funds withheld reinsurance agreement with its wholly-owned subsidiary, Symetra Reinsurance Corporation. The Company ceded all net policy liabilities related to a block of universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees issued on or before December 31, 2014. The related reinsurance reserve credit taken was \$285.8 and \$266.2 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The balance of funds withheld was \$213.2 and \$204.2 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Reserve credit taken for all ceded reinsurance was \$1,856.5 and \$1,646.5 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers to monitor its exposure to losses from reinsurers' insolvencies. The Company analyzes reinsurance recoverables, net of assets held in trust and funds withheld required by the related reinsurance agreements, according to the credit ratings and financial health of its reinsurers and is not aware of any of its major reinsurers currently experiencing financial difficulties. Excluding the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction and Deferred Annuity New Business Reinsurance Transaction discussed below, as of December 31, 2022, \$690.8 of net reinsurance

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

recoverables was related to four reinsurers, representing 88.0% of the total amount due from reinsurers. As of December 31, 2021, \$518.6 of net reinsurance recoverables was related to four reinsurers, representing 81.0% of the total amount due from reinsurers. Of the total amounts due from reinsurers, 98.2% and 97.3%, respectively was with reinsurers rated A- or higher by A.M. Best as of December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company had no write-offs or reserves for uncollectible reinsurance in 2022 or 2021.

Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction

The Company has a 100% modified coinsurance agreement (Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction), which was effective as of July 1, 2018, for the Company's in-force block of income annuities, which included all of the Company's structured settlement annuities, and a smaller amount of retail SPIA. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the related reserves were \$4.9 billion and \$5.2 billion, respectively. The Company continues to service the reinsured business and hold the associated invested assets and policyholder liabilities on its balance sheets. The reinsurer is responsible for the management of invested assets, subject to investment management guidelines.

Associated with the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction, a portion of the ceding commission was recorded as an adjustment to liability for deposit-type contracts on the Company's balance sheets and is amortized over the life of the contracts into benefits expense. The withheld assets supporting the net statutory reserves of the reinsured business are reported as investments on the balance sheets and are legally owned by the Company.

The Company remains liable to its policyholders to the extent that the reinsurer does not meet its contractual obligations. In the event of the reinsurer's insolvency, the Company would reclaim the withheld assets supporting the reserve liabilities. The Company has the ability to offset amounts due to the reinsurer with amounts owed from the reinsurer, as well as access to amounts held in trust, which reduces the risk of loss.

Deferred Annuity New Business Reinsurance Transaction

In 2022, the Company entered into a modified coinsurance agreement (Deferred Annuity New Business Reinsurance Transaction) with Symetra Bermuda Re, Ltd., an affiliated Bermuda reinsurer wholly-owned by the Parent, to reinsure an 80% quota share of certain fixed indexed annuities and fixed deferred annuities issued beginning January 1, 2022. As of December 31, 2022, the related reserves were \$3.1 billion. The Company continues to write new business and service the reinsured annuities. Additionally, the associated invested assets and policyholder liabilities are held on the Company's balance sheets. Symetra Investment Management Company (SIM), an affiliated registered investment advisor wholly-owned by the Parent, is responsible for the management of invested assets, subject to investment management guidelines, as part of the Company's Investment Management Agreement (IMA). Refer to Note 13 for further discussion on the IMA with SIM.

Associated with the Deferred Annuity New Business Reinsurance Transaction, the Company paid an initial settlement amount of \$2.1 billion to the reinsurer and received \$2.2 billion in invested assets at the transaction date. On a quarterly basis, the Company pays premiums, net of surrenders and a ceding and expense allowance, to the reinsurer. The ceded premiums are recorded to premiums and annuity considerations and the ceding and expense allowance received is recorded to commission and expense allowance on reinsurance ceded on the statements of operations. The ceding allowance received changes each quarter as part of the quarterly pricing process. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the premiums paid and ceding and expense allowance received were \$953.9 and \$66.4, respectively. Surrender benefits ceded are recorded to surrender and maturity benefits on the statements of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the surrender benefits ceded were \$23.2. The remaining difference between the assets withheld and reserves ceded is settled with the reinsurer and recorded in reserve adjustment on reinsurance ceded on the statements of operations. The withheld assets supporting the net statutory reserves of the reinsured business are reported as investments on the balance sheets and are legally owned by the Company.

The Company remains liable to its policyholders to the extent that the reinsurer does not meet its contractual obligations. In the event of the reinsurer's insolvency, the Company would reclaim the withheld assets supporting the reserve liabilities. The Company has the ability to offset amounts due to the reinsurer with amounts owed from the reinsurer.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Premiums and Annuity Considerations

The following table sets forth the effect of reinsurance on premiums and annuity considerations. It is disaggregated by accident and health, and life insurance and annuity products, which are short- and long-duration contracts, respectively.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Premiums and annuity considerations			
Direct life insurance in-force	\$ 152,116.2	\$ 141,934.1	\$ 130,187.8
Direct:			
Accident and health	1,139.1	933.1	929.5
Life insurance	920.6	858.2	846.9
Annuity	5,287.8	3,632.6	2,866.7
Total direct premiums	7,347.5	5,423.9	4,643.1
Assumed:			
Accident and health	—	0.1	0.9
Annuity	—	0.1	—
Total assumed premiums	—	0.2	0.9
Ceded:			
Accident and health	(593.8)	(451.4)	(283.9)
Life insurance	(158.8)	(360.1)	(123.7)
Annuity	(3,144.6)	(3.6)	(2.4)
Total ceded premiums	(3,897.2)	(815.1)	(410.0)
Net premiums and annuity considerations	\$ 3,450.3	\$ 4,609.0	\$ 4,234.0
Percentage of amount assumed to net	— %	— %	0.02 %

Ceded reinsurance reduced the Company's claims reported on the statements of operations by \$599.8, \$493.4, and \$374.8 for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021, and 2020, respectively.

8. Life and Annuity Reserves

The following tables present the Company's annuity reserves and deposit fund liabilities by withdrawal characteristics, including those held in separate account liabilities:

	As of December 31, 2022			
	General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Individual Annuities				
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	\$ 7,262.4	\$ —	\$ 7,262.4	24.4 %
At book value less surrender charge of 5% or more (1)	9,687.9	1,292.6	10,980.5	36.8
At fair value	—	267.7	267.7	0.9
Total with adjustment or at fair value	16,950.3	1,560.3	18,510.6	62.1
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	6,993.9	—	6,993.9	23.4
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	4,322.4	—	4,322.4	14.5
Total gross individual annuity actuarial reserves	28,266.6	1,560.3	29,826.9	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	147.4	—	147.4	
Total net individual annuity actuarial reserves	\$ 28,119.2	\$ 1,560.3	\$ 29,679.5	

(1) Includes \$2,377.7 that will have less than 5% surrender charge and thus be reported with the amounts at book value with minimal or no charge or adjustment for the first time within the year subsequent to December 31, 2022.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2022			
	General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Group Annuities				
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	\$ 61.4	\$ —	\$ 61.4	9.5 %
At fair value	—	132.7	132.7	20.5
Total with adjustment or at fair value	61.4	132.7	194.1	30.0
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	452.7	—	452.7	69.9
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	0.7	—	0.7	0.1
Total group annuity actuarial reserves	<u>\$ 514.8</u>	<u>\$ 132.7</u>	<u>\$ 647.5</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

	As of December 31, 2022			
	General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Deposit-type Contracts				
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	\$ 66.0	\$ —	\$ 66.0	1.5 %
At fair value	—	0.6	0.6	—
Total with adjustment or at fair value	66.0	0.6	66.6	1.5
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	32.1	—	32.1	0.7
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	4,205.1	—	4,205.1	97.8
Total gross deposit-fund liabilities	4,303.2	0.6	4,303.8	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	53.2	—	53.2	
Total net deposit-fund liabilities	<u>\$ 4,250.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.6</u>	<u>\$ 4,250.6</u>	

	As of December 31, 2021			
	General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Individual Annuities				
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	\$ 6,480.1	\$ —	\$ 6,480.1	23.0 %
At book value less surrender charge of 5% or more (1)	9,614.8	768.9	10,383.7	36.9
At fair value	—	385.9	385.9	1.4
Total with adjustment or at fair value	16,094.9	1,154.8	17,249.7	61.3
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	6,627.0	—	6,627.0	23.6
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	4,245.6	—	4,245.6	15.1
Total gross individual annuity actuarial reserves	26,967.5	1,154.8	28,122.3	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	79.0	—	79.0	
Total net individual annuity actuarial reserves	<u>\$ 26,888.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,154.8</u>	<u>\$ 28,043.3</u>	

(1) Includes \$1,870.1 that will have less than 5% surrender charge and thus be reported with the amounts at book value with minimal or no charge or adjustment for the first time within the year subsequent to December 31, 2021.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2021			
	General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Group Annuities				
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	\$ 71.1	\$ —	\$ 71.1	9.8 %
At fair value	—	183.4	183.4	25.2
Total with adjustment or at fair value	71.1	183.4	254.5	35.0
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	471.1	—	471.1	64.9
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	0.8	—	0.8	0.1
Total group annuity actuarial reserves	543.0	183.4	726.4	100.0 %

	As of December 31, 2021			
	General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Deposit-type Contracts				
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	\$ 70.0	\$ —	\$ 70.0	1.9 %
At fair value	—	0.8	0.8	—
Total with adjustment or at fair value	70.0	0.8	70.8	1.9
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	47.8	—	47.8	1.3
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	3,628.7	—	3,628.7	96.8
Total gross deposit-fund liabilities	3,746.5	0.8	3,747.3	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	62.4	—	62.4	
Total net deposit-fund liabilities	\$ 3,684.1	\$ 0.8	\$ 3,684.9	

Total annuity actuarial reserves and deposit fund liabilities were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Annuity reserves	\$ 28,634.0	\$ 27,431.5
Liability for deposit-type contracts	4,250.0	3,684.1
Separate account – annuity reserves and liability for deposit-type contracts	1,693.0	1,339.0
Other	0.6	—
Total net annuity actuarial reserves and liability for deposit-type contracts	\$ 34,577.6	\$ 32,454.6

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following tables present the Company's life reserves by withdrawal characteristics, including those held in separate account liabilities:

	As of December 31, 2022		
	General Account		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:			
Term policies with cash value	\$ —	\$ 2.5	\$ 8.9
Universal life	1,110.8	1,111.9	1,230.7
Universal life with secondary guarantees	1,132.2	800.3	2,177.2
Indexed universal life with secondary guarantees	1,068.2	782.3	837.3
Other permanent cash value life insurance	—	51.4	54.0
Variable universal life	55.9	55.9	70.4
Miscellaneous reserves	—	3.0	3.0
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal or no cash value:			
Term policies without cash value	XXX	XXX	402.7
Accidental death benefits	XXX	XXX	0.2
Disability – active lives	XXX	XXX	0.8
Disability – disabled lives	XXX	XXX	43.3
Miscellaneous reserves	XXX	XXX	230.6
Total life insurance reserves	3,367.1	2,807.3	5,059.1
Less: reinsurance ceded	—	—	1,679.7
Total net life insurance reserves	<u>\$ 3,367.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,807.3</u>	<u>\$ 3,379.4</u>

	As of December 31, 2022					
	Separate Account with Guarantees			Separate Account Nonguaranteed		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:						
Universal life	\$ 4,867.3	\$ 4,867.3	\$ 4,867.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Variable universal life	—	—	—	601.4	591.1	591.1
Total life insurance reserves	<u>\$ 4,867.3</u>	<u>\$ 4,867.3</u>	<u>\$ 4,867.3</u>	<u>\$ 601.4</u>	<u>\$ 591.1</u>	<u>\$ 591.1</u>

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2021		
	General Account		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:			
Term policies with cash value	\$ —	\$ 2.0	\$ 8.6
Universal life	1,121.1	1,122.0	1,238.8
Universal life with secondary guarantees	1,088.6	717.7	1,879.3
Indexed universal life with secondary guarantees	781.3	536.9	594.0
Other permanent cash value life insurance	—	53.9	56.6
Variable universal life	45.2	45.2	48.0
Miscellaneous reserves	—	3.0	3.0
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal or no cash value:			
Term policies without cash value	XXX	XXX	390.7
Accidental death benefits	XXX	XXX	0.2
Disability – active lives	XXX	XXX	0.8
Disability – disabled lives	XXX	XXX	36.8
Miscellaneous reserves	XXX	XXX	269.4
Total life insurance reserves	3,036.2	2,480.7	4,526.2
Less: reinsurance ceded	—	—	1,536.1
Total net life insurance reserves	<u>\$ 3,036.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,480.7</u>	<u>\$ 2,990.1</u>

	As of December 31, 2021					
	Separate Account with Guarantees			Separate Account Nonguaranteed		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:						
Universal life	\$ 4,829.4	\$ 4,829.4	\$ 4,829.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Variable universal life	—	—	—	744.0	734.2	734.2
Total life insurance reserves	<u>\$ 4,829.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,829.4</u>	<u>\$ 4,829.4</u>	<u>\$ 744.0</u>	<u>\$ 734.2</u>	<u>\$ 734.2</u>

Total life insurance reserves were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Life insurance reserves	\$ 3,232.2	\$ 2,830.2
Accidental death benefits reserves	0.2	0.2
Disability – active lives reserves	0.8	0.8
Disability – disabled lives reserves	40.7	34.1
Miscellaneous reserves	105.5	124.8
Separate account life insurance reserves	5,458.4	5,563.6
Total net life insurance reserves	<u>\$ 8,837.8</u>	<u>\$ 8,553.7</u>

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had \$8,202.0 and \$8,529.8, respectively, of insurance in-force for which the gross premiums were less than the net premiums according to the standard valuation established by the Department. Related reserves of \$225.2 and \$237.8 as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, were included in life and annuity reserves.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

9. Liability for Unpaid Claims

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability balances for unpaid claims, net of reinsurance recoverables:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of the year	\$ 599.5	\$ 549.4	\$ 483.4
Less: reinsurance recoverables	205.3	133.2	124.6
Net balance, beginning of the year	394.2	416.2	358.8
Add provision for claims, net of reinsurance, occurring in:			
Current year	630.3	647.1	765.3
Prior years	(18.7)	(44.3)	(18.8)
Net incurred losses during the year	611.6	602.8	746.5
Deduct payments for claims, net of reinsurance, occurring in:			
Current year	408.9	435.3	499.0
Prior years	178.3	189.5	190.1
Net claim payments during the current year	587.2	624.8	689.1
Valuation basis change and corrections	—	—	—
Net balance, end of year	418.6	394.2	416.2
Add: reinsurance recoverables	214.6	205.3	133.2
Balance, end of year	\$ 633.2	\$ 599.5	\$ 549.4

Liabilities for unpaid claims are recorded in policy and contract claims, life and annuity reserves, and accident and health reserves on the balance sheets. The Company uses estimates in determining its liability for unpaid claims. These estimates are primarily based on historical claim payment patterns and expected loss ratios to provide for the inherent variability in claim patterns and severity. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the change in incurred claims related to prior years was primarily due to favorable claims experience on the Company's medical stop-loss policies.

10. Capital and Surplus

The NAIC establishes certain risk-based capital (RBC) requirements for life and health insurance companies. Under those requirements, the amount of capital and surplus to be maintained by a life and health insurance company is determined based on various risk factors. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company exceeded the minimum capital and surplus and RBC requirements.

Under Iowa law, the Company may pay dividends only from the earned surplus arising from its business and must receive the prior approval of the Department to pay stockholder dividends or make any other distribution if such distributions would exceed certain statutory limitations. Iowa law gives the Department discretion to disapprove requests for distributions in excess of these limits. Extraordinary dividends include those made within the preceding twelve months that exceed the greater of (i) 10% of statutory policyholder surplus as of the previous year-end or (ii) the statutory net gain from operations from the previous calendar year. Based on December 31, 2022 statutory results, the maximum dividend that may be paid without prior approval in 2023 is \$249.4.

During 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Company did not pay dividends to its Parent.

The following table presents the cumulative increase (reduction) of unassigned funds related to the following items:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Net unrealized gains (losses)	\$ (51.5)	\$ 54.8
Nonadmitted assets	(207.6)	(133.4)
Separate accounts	255.7	213.1
Asset valuation reserve	(362.6)	(447.1)

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

11. Income Taxes

The components of DTAs and deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Gross DTAs	\$ 353.5	\$ 20.2	\$ 373.7	\$ 280.2	\$ 9.7	\$ 289.9	\$ 73.3	\$ 10.5	\$ 83.8
DTAs nonadmitted	(131.8)	(9.4)	(141.2)	(73.8)	—	(73.8)	(58.0)	(9.4)	(67.4)
Subtotal admitted DTAs	221.7	10.8	232.5	206.4	9.7	216.1	15.3	1.1	16.4
Less: DTLs	87.7	2.2	89.9	81.2	25.4	106.6	6.5	(23.2)	(16.7)
Net admitted DTAs	\$ 134.0	\$ 8.6	\$ 142.6	\$ 125.2	\$ (15.7)	\$ 109.5	\$ 8.8	\$ 24.3	\$ 33.1

The admission calculation components are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Federal income taxes paid in prior years recoverable through loss carrybacks	\$ —	\$ 10.5	\$ 10.5	\$ —	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ —	\$ 9.7	\$ 9.7
(1) Adjusted gross DTAs expected to be realized following the balance sheet date	135.1	—	135.1	110.0	—	110.0	25.1	—	25.1
(2) Adjusted gross DTAs allowed per limitation threshold	XXX	XXX	409.1	XXX	XXX	401.8	XXX	XXX	7.3
Adjusted gross DTAs expected to be realized after application of the limitation threshold (lesser of (1) and (2))	135.1	—	135.1	110.0	—	110.0	25.1	—	25.1
Adjusted gross DTAs offset by gross DTLs	86.6	0.3	86.9	96.4	8.9	105.3	(9.8)	(8.6)	(18.4)
DTAs admitted	\$ 221.7	\$ 10.8	\$ 232.5	\$ 206.4	\$ 9.7	\$ 216.1	\$ 15.3	\$ 1.1	\$ 16.4

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the ratio percentage used to determine the recovery period and limitation threshold amount was 729% and 755%. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, the amount of adjusted capital and surplus used to determine the recovery period and limitation threshold amounts were \$2,727.4 and \$2,678.9. The results of this calculation component enable the Company to admit DTAs expected to reverse within three years, if not previously admitted as a carryback.

The admission calculations for 2022 and 2021 were not impacted by tax-planning strategies. The Company had no unrecognized DTLs as of December 31, 2022 or 2021.

The components of current income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Federal income tax expense (benefit) (1)	\$ 59.8	\$ (133.5)	\$ (125.8)
Federal income tax expense (benefit) on net capital gains (losses)	9.6	133.5	97.3
Federal income tax expense (benefit) incurred	\$ 69.4	\$ —	\$ (28.5)

- (1) In 2022 this includes \$26.7 of federal income tax benefit on realized gains and losses arising in the separate accounts which would previously have been presented in net capital gains (losses).

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The main components of deferred tax amounts are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2022	2021	Change
DTAs			
Ordinary:			
Policyholder reserves	\$ 147.3	\$ 109.1	\$ 38.2
Investments	48.6	38.3	10.3
Deferred acquisition costs	125.1	107.3	17.8
Receivables - nonadmitted	14.0	12.5	1.5
Other	18.5	13.0	5.5
Total ordinary DTAs	353.5	280.2	73.3
Total ordinary DTAs – nonadmitted	(131.8)	(73.8)	(58.0)
Net admitted ordinary DTAs	221.7	206.4	15.3
Capital:			
Investments	20.2	9.7	10.5
Nonadmitted	(9.4)	—	(9.4)
Net admitted capital DTAs	10.8	9.7	1.1
Net admitted DTAs	<u>\$ 232.5</u>	<u>\$ 216.1</u>	<u>\$ 16.4</u>
DTLs			
Ordinary:			
Policyholder reserves	\$ 59.0	\$ 50.8	\$ 8.2
Investments	16.7	19.2	(2.5)
Other	12.0	11.2	0.8
Total ordinary DTLs	87.7	81.2	6.5
Capital:			
Investments	2.2	25.4	(23.2)
Total capital DTLs	2.2	25.4	(23.2)
Total DTLs	89.9	106.6	(16.7)
Net DTAs/DTLs	<u>\$ 142.6</u>	<u>\$ 109.5</u>	<u>\$ 33.1</u>
Net change in DTA/DTL			\$ 100.5
Surplus adjustments:			
Tax effect of change in unrealized capital gains (losses)			(13.8)
Tax effect on FIA guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefit reserve adjustment			1.4
Adjusted change in net deferred income taxes			<u>\$ 88.1</u>

The Company expects it will fully realize the DTAs and no statutory valuation allowance has been recorded as of December 31, 2022 or 2021.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Differences between the federal income tax provision and the change in deferred taxes computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% to the net gain (loss) from operations before federal income taxes and the realized capital losses and the actual tax provision are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Ordinary income (loss) tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	\$ 35.9	\$ (95.0)	\$ (82.3)
Capital income (loss) tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	(20.2)	138.6	95.7
Total expected income tax expense (benefit)	15.7	43.6	13.4
Significant statutory to tax adjustments on taxes:			
Tax credits	(8.0)	(18.6)	(26.2)
Change in valuation basis – statutory reserves	2.5	(5.5)	(3.4)
2018 net operating loss carryback – 2020 CARES Act	—	(3.3)	(13.9)
Change in liability for unauthorized reinsurance	(14.9)	—	—
Other	(14.0)	(1.8)	(5.6)
Total federal income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (18.7)</u>	<u>\$ 14.4</u>	<u>\$ (35.7)</u>
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 69.4	\$ —	\$ (28.5)
Adjusted change in net deferred income taxes	(88.1)	14.4	(7.2)
Total statutory income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (18.7)</u>	<u>\$ 14.4</u>	<u>\$ (35.7)</u>

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) was enacted in 2020, and allows companies to carryback net operating losses (NOLs) originated in 2018, 2019, or 2020 for five years. The Company elected to carryback NOLs originated in 2018 to tax years with a corporate tax rate of 35%, instead of carrying forward to tax years with a corporate tax rate of 21%. There was no impact on the provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2022 and an increase in benefit for income taxes of \$3.3 and \$13.9 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

As of December 31, 2022, the Company had no tax credit carryforward and no operating loss or capital loss carryforwards to offset against future taxable income.

The amount of federal income taxes incurred that are available for recovery in the event of the carryback of future net capital losses is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Capital gains	\$ —	\$ 10.5	\$ 4.2

The Company does not have any deposits admitted under Section 6603 of the *Internal Revenue Code*. The Company has no tax loss contingencies for which it is reasonably possible that the total liability will significantly increase within twelve months of December 31, 2022.

The Company will file a consolidated income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction that consolidates the life group and non-life group beginning with the 2022 tax year. Prior to 2022, the Company filed an income tax return for its consolidated life group in the U.S. federal jurisdiction. With few exceptions, the Company's filing groups in various state jurisdictions remain unchanged. The Company's consolidated life group federal and state income tax returns are open for examination for tax years 2018 through the present. Due to the implementation of the CARES Act, net operating losses in the consolidated life group federal return were carried back to the 2013 tax year, which extends the federal statute of limitations on that year up to the amount of the carryback claim.

The Inflation Reduction Act (Act) was enacted on August 16, 2022. The Act includes a new corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT), which is effective for tax years beginning after 2022 and applies to corporations with average adjusted financial statement income in excess of certain thresholds as defined in the Act. The controlled group of corporations of which the Company is a member has determined that it does not expect to be an applicable corporation that is subject to the CAMT in 2023.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

12. Separate Accounts

Separate account assets are attributed to the following products:

	As of December 31, 2022			As of December 31, 2021		
	Legally Insulated	Not Legally Insulated	Total	Legally Insulated	Not Legally Insulated	Total
BOLI (1).....	\$ 4,867.3	\$ 202.5	\$ 5,069.8	\$ 4,829.4	\$ 177.2	\$ 5,006.6
RILA.....	130.7	1,321.3	1,452.0	66.4	786.9	853.3
Variable annuities.....	401.0	—	401.0	570.3	—	570.3
Variable COLI.....	452.0	—	452.0	544.5	—	544.5
Variable life and UL.....	149.4	—	149.4	199.4	—	199.4
Total.....	<u>\$ 6,000.4</u>	<u>\$ 1,523.8</u>	<u>\$ 7,524.2</u>	<u>\$ 6,210.0</u>	<u>\$ 964.1</u>	<u>\$ 7,174.1</u>

(1) The Company allows interest income above the required policy account values within the BOLI separate account. The amount accumulated over and above the required policy account values is not considered to be legally insulated.

The fair value of BOLI and RILA invested assets not reported at fair value and related net unrealized gains (losses) are as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2022		2021	
	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
BOLI.....	\$ 4,280.2	\$ (753.7)	\$ 5,283.0	\$ 310.6
RILA.....	1,198.0	(107.7)	773.6	2.8

In accordance with contract provisions relating to the Company's separate account products, some separate account liabilities are guaranteed by the general account. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the separate accounts did not owe the Company for accrued fees or expenses.

The following table provides premium and reserve information for the separate accounts of the Company:

	Nonindexed Guaranteed Less Than/ Equal to 4%	Nonindexed Guaranteed More Than 4%	Nonguaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums, considerations, or deposits for the year ended December 31, 2022.....	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 725.3</u>	<u>\$ 725.3</u>
Reserves as of December 31, 2022:				
For accounts with assets at:				
Fair value.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,030.8	\$ 1,030.8
Amortized cost.....	2,271.2	2,596.1	1,253.9	6,121.2
Total reserves.....	<u>\$ 2,271.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,596.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,284.7</u>	<u>\$ 7,152.0</u>
By withdrawal characteristics:				
At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge of 5% or more.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,253.9	\$ 1,253.9
At fair value.....	—	—	1,030.8	1,030.8
At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge less than 5%.....	2,271.2	2,596.1	—	4,867.3
Total reserves.....	<u>\$ 2,271.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,596.1</u>	<u>\$ 2,284.7</u>	<u>\$ 7,152.0</u>

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	Nonindexed Guaranteed Less Than/ Equal to 4%	Nonindexed Guaranteed More Than 4%	Nonguaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums, considerations or deposits for the year ended December 31, 2021	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 519.3	\$ 519.3

Reserves as of December 31, 2021:

For accounts with assets at:				
Fair value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,350.7	\$ 1,350.7
Amortized cost	2,267.7	2,561.7	722.5	5,551.9
Total reserves	\$ 2,267.7	\$ 2,561.7	\$ 2,073.2	\$ 6,902.6

By withdrawal characteristics:

At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge of 5% or more	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 722.5	\$ 722.5
At fair value	—	—	1,350.7	1,350.7
At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge less than 5%	2,267.7	2,561.7	—	4,829.4
Total reserves	\$ 2,267.7	\$ 2,561.7	\$ 2,073.2	\$ 6,902.6

	Nonindexed Guaranteed Less Than/ Equal to 4%	Nonindexed Guaranteed More Than 4%	Nonguaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums, considerations or deposits for the year ended December 31, 2020	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 261.2	\$ 261.2

The following table provides a reconciliation of amounts transferred to and from the separate accounts as reported on the statements of operations:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Transfers to separate accounts	\$ 1,015.2	\$ 811.5	\$ 571.6
Transfers from separate accounts	(467.1)	(525.8)	(474.8)
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts	548.1	285.7	96.8
Deposits in free look period and other timing differences	(0.9)	0.7	(0.4)
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts as reported on statements of operations	\$ 547.2	\$ 286.4	\$ 96.4

13. Related Parties

The following discussion relates to transactions entered into by the Company with related parties and affiliates. Refer to Note 7 for further discussion on reinsurance agreements with related parties.

It is the Company's policy to settle amounts due with affiliated companies within 30 days, except for certain long-term compensation liabilities that are settled when the awards are paid. Transactions with related parties recorded in the Company's financial statements were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Balances with Parent and affiliates:		
Receivables	\$ 7.7	\$ 6.9
Payables	(10.2)	(27.1)

The Company's affiliate, Symetra Assigned Benefits Service Company (SABSCO), purchased future payment streams of structured settlement annuity contracts issued by the Company from third-party payees. These contracts were assigned to and owned by SABSCO. The Company issued commutation endorsements to pay SABSCO lump sum amounts in lieu of receiving the future payment streams in the structured settlement annuity contracts and released its reserves related to the contracts.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The Company has entered into various agreements with the Parent and its affiliates for services necessary to conduct its activities. These agreements specify that the parties will provide to and receive from each other certain general services related to sharing common management, personnel, and facilities, and that the related expenses will be shared. These expenses include rent, corporate overhead, payroll, benefits, data processing systems, finance, information technologies, and other charges, and are included in general insurance expenses on the statement of operations. General service expenses are allocated among legal entities using methodologies that management believes to be reasonable to estimate service utilization, including headcount, time studies, or relevant activity levels.

The Company has an IMA with SIM. The agreement provided for investment advisory services related to the Company's invested assets, including the Company's mortgage loan portfolio. During 2021, the IMA was amended to exclude the Company's mortgage loan portfolio, and the Company entered into a Master Support Services Agreement (MSSA) with SIM to provide for investment management services related to the Company's mortgage loan portfolio. During 2022, the MSSA was amended to assign the Company's mortgage loan portfolio management to Symetra Investment Management Real Estate Investors (SIMREI), a subsidiary of SIM.

The Company also paid concessions, general agent fees, administrative, and underwriting fees for services provided by its affiliates, primarily to Symetra Securities, Inc.

During 2022 and 2020, the Company received a cash capital contribution of \$125.0 and \$300.0, respectively, from its Parent. During 2021, the Company did not receive cash capital contributions from its Parent.

During 2022, the Company loaned its Parent \$175.0 under a short-term intercompany borrowing agreement, which was subsequently settled prior to December 31, 2022 using proceeds from a senior unsecured loan agreement entered into by the Parent.

During 2022 and 2021, the Company contributed \$50.0 and \$30.0, respectively, of cash capital to its subsidiary, First Symetra National Life Insurance Company of New York.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2022	2021	2020
Transactions with Parent and affiliates:			
Payments for investment management and support services	\$ 51.9	\$ 46.7	\$ 45.2
Payments related to commutation endorsements (1)	1.2	1.9	2.9
Shared services expenses (allocated) payments, net (2)	(16.4)	(15.1)	(16.3)
Payments for concessions, general agent fees, administrative, and underwriting fees (3)	34.6	26.3	16.2

- (1) Commutation endorsements paid to SABSCO reduce the reserves reported in life and annuity reserves on the balance sheets and surrender and maturity benefits on the statements of operations, net of related payments.
- (2) Reported primarily in general insurance expenses on the statements of operations.
- (3) Reported primarily in commissions on the statements of operations.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

Because of the nature of its business, the Company is subject to legal actions filed or threatened in the ordinary course of its business operations. The Company establishes liabilities for litigation and regulatory actions when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. For matters where a loss is believed to be reasonably possible, but not probable, no liability is established. For such matters, the Company may provide an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. The Company reviews relevant information with respect to litigation and regulatory matters on a quarterly basis and updates its established liabilities, disclosures, and estimates of reasonably possible losses or range of loss based on such reviews.

Although the Company cannot predict the outcome of any litigation or regulatory action, the Company does not believe that any such matters will have an impact on its financial condition or results of operations that differs materially from the Company's established liabilities. However, given the inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of such matters, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain such matters could be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations for any particular reporting period.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS
(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Other Commitments

The Company has committed to provide future capital contributions to alternative investments in limited partnerships. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the amount of these unfunded commitments was \$126.5 and \$191.2, respectively.

The Company has mortgage loans that have been approved but not yet been funded. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, unfunded mortgage loan commitments were \$77.0 and \$77.5, respectively.

The Company has purchased investments of private placement securities that have not yet been funded. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, unfunded private placement securities commitments were \$68.1 and \$139.9, respectively.

The Company had no other material commitments or contingencies as of December 31, 2022 or 2021.

Supplementary Information



KPMG LLP
Suite 2800
401 Union Street
Seattle, WA 98101

Independent Auditors' Report on Supplementary Information

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
Symetra Life Insurance Company:

We have audited the financial statements of Symetra Life Insurance Company (the Company) prepared in accordance with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Insurance Division, Department of Commerce of the State of Iowa as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, and have issued our report thereon dated March 23, 2023 which contained an adverse opinion on the basis of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and an unmodified opinion on the statutory basis of accounting described in note 2 to those financial statements. Our audits were performed for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. The supplementary information included in the Selected Financial Data – Statutory Basis, Investment Risks Interrogatories – Statutory Basis, Reinsurance Risks Interrogatories – Statutory Basis, and Summary Investment Schedule – Statutory Basis is presented for the purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Insurance Division, Department of Commerce of the State of Iowa. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

KPMG LLP

Seattle, Washington
March 23, 2023

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Selected Financial Data – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Investment income earned:

U.S. government bonds	\$	6.5
Bonds exempt from U.S. tax		—
Other bonds (unaffiliated)		1,170.1
Bonds of affiliates		0.3
Preferred stocks (unaffiliated)		4.6
Preferred stocks of affiliates		—
Common stocks (unaffiliated)		15.1
Common stocks of affiliates		—
Mortgage loans		322.3
Real estate		—
Contract loans		2.8
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments		10.7
Derivative instruments		(215.9)
Other invested assets		(6.6)
Aggregate write-ins for investment income		—
Gross investment income	\$	<u>1,309.9</u>
Real estate owned – book value, less encumbrances	\$	—
Mortgage loans – book value:		
Farm mortgages	\$	—
Residential mortgages		25.0
Commercial mortgages		7,100.4
Total mortgage loans	\$	<u>7,125.4</u>
Mortgage loans by standing – book value:		
Good standing	\$	7,125.4
Good standing with restructured terms		—
Interest overdue more than 90 days, not in foreclosure		—
Foreclosure in process		—
Other long-term invested assets – statement value	\$	561.2
Collateral loans	\$	—
Bonds and stocks of Parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates – book value:		
Bonds	\$	11.2
Preferred stocks		—
Common stocks		234.2

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Selected Financial Data – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Bonds and short-term investments by NAIC designation and maturity:	
Bonds by maturity – statement value:	
Due within one year or less	\$ 2,394.1
Over 1 year through 5 years	13,871.5
Over 5 years through 10 years	9,487.2
Over 10 years through 20 years	2,389.4
Over 20 years	3,195.0
Total by maturity	<u>\$ 31,337.2</u>
Bonds by NAIC designation – statement value:	
NAIC 1	\$ 17,405.0
NAIC 2	12,832.0
NAIC 3	802.8
NAIC 4	201.6
NAIC 5	95.4
NAIC 6	0.4
Total by NAIC designation	<u>\$ 31,337.2</u>
Total bonds publicly traded	\$ 14,936.1
Total bonds privately placed	16,027.9
Preferred stocks – statement value	\$ 93.1
Common stocks – market value	636.5
Short-term investments – book value	183.8
Options, caps, and floors owned – statement value	\$ 163.4
Options, caps, and floors written and in-force – statement value	(37.0)
Collar, swap, and forward agreements open – statement value	52.9
Futures contracts open – current value	2.3
Cash on deposit	\$ 585.4
Life insurance in-force:	
Industrial	\$ —
Ordinary	26,669.5
Credit life	—
Group life	71,076.0
Amount of accidental death insurance in-force under ordinary policies	\$ 89.0
Life insurance policies with disability provisions in force:	
Industrial	\$ —
Ordinary	0.7
Credit life	—
Group life	59,631.7

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Selected Financial Data – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Supplementary contracts in-force:	
Ordinary – not involving life contingencies:	
Amount on deposit	\$ 14.5
Income payable	—
Ordinary – involving life contingencies:	
Income payable	\$ —
Group – not involving life contingencies:	
Amount of deposit	\$ —
Income payable	—
Group – involving life contingencies:	
Income payable	\$ —
Annuities:	
Ordinary:	
Immediate – amount of income payable	\$ 544.7
Deferred – fully paid – account balance	25,559.5
Deferred – not fully paid – account balance	898.0
Group:	
Amount of income payable	\$ 7.4
Fully paid – account balance	29.3
Not fully paid – account balance	617.5
Accident and health insurance – premiums in-force:	
Ordinary	\$ 0.2
Group	1,167.2
Credit	—
Deposit funds and dividend accumulations:	
Deposit funds – account balance	\$ 68.9
Dividend accumulations – account balance	0.3
Claim payments 2021:	
Group accident and health:	
2022	\$ 136.0
2021	67.8
2020	12.0
2019 and prior	22.7
Other accident and health:	
2022	\$ —
2021	—
2020	—
2019 and prior	0.1
Other coverages that use developmental methods to calculate claims reserves:	
2022	\$ —
2021	—
2020	—
2019 and prior	—

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Investment Risks Interrogatories – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

1. The Company's total admitted assets, excluding separate accounts business, as reported on page 3 of its Annual Statement are \$41,604.2.
2. Following are the 10 largest exposures to a single issuer/borrower/investment, by investment category, excluding: (i) U.S. government, U.S. government agency securities, and those U.S. government money market funds listed in the Appendix to the SVO *Practices and Procedures Manual* as exempt, (ii) property occupied by the Company, (iii) policy loans, and (iv) all SEC and foreign funds (open-end, close-end, UIT and ETFs) and common trust funds that are diversified within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940 [Section 5(b) (1)]:

Issuer	Description of Exposure	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
a. KKR	LLP / Bonds	\$ 504.5	1.2%
b. GOCAP 54 A	Bonds	415.5	1.0
c. MCMML 13 B	Bonds	401.0	1.0
d. ARES XXVII DR2	Bonds	324.3	0.8
e. DRSLF 50 C	Bonds	298.7	0.7
f. ANTR 192 A1A	Bonds	287.5	0.7
g. MDPK XVII CR2	Bonds	237.0	0.6
h. SNDPT IV B	Bonds	213.9	0.5
i. PNTPK 5 A1	Bonds	200.0	0.5
j. CIFIC 134RR CRR	Bonds	190.1	0.5

3. The Company's total admitted assets held in bonds including short-term investments, and preferred stocks, by NAIC rating, are:

Bonds/Short-term Investments			Preferred Stocks		
NAIC Rating	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets	NAIC Rating	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
NAIC-1	\$ 17,405.0	41.8 %	P/RP-1	\$ 17.2	— %
NAIC-2	12,832.0	30.8	P/RP-2	58.4	0.1
NAIC-3	802.8	1.9	P/RP-3	14.3	—
NAIC-4	201.6	0.5	P/RP-4	3.3	—
NAIC-5	95.4	0.2	P/RP-5	—	—
NAIC-6	0.4	—	P/RP-6	—	—

4. The Company's total admitted assets held in foreign investments (regardless of whether there is any foreign currency exposure) and unhedged foreign currency exposure was \$3,754.9, or 9.0% of total admitted assets as of December 31, 2022, which (i) included foreign currency-denominated investments of \$0.0 supporting insurance liabilities denominated in that same foreign currency of \$0.0; and (ii) excluded Canadian investments of \$1,140.9.
5. Aggregate foreign investment exposure categorized by NAIC sovereign rating:

	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
i. Countries rated NAIC-1	\$ 3,394.3	8.1 %
ii. Countries rated NAIC-2	314.5	0.8
iii. Countries rated NAIC-3 or below	46.1	0.1

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Investment Risks Interrogatories – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

6. The two countries in which the Company has its largest aggregate foreign investment exposures (regardless of currency exposures), categorized by the country's NAIC sovereign rating:

	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
i. Countries rated NAIC-1:		
Country: Great Britain	\$ 896.7	2.2 %
Country: Netherlands	678.7	1.6
ii. Countries rated NAIC-2:		
Country: Mexico	\$ 258.3	0.6 %
Country: Italy	31.2	0.1
iii. Countries rated NAIC-3 or below:		
Barbados	\$ 18.7	— %
Bahamas	\$ 15.0	— %

7. - 9. The Company had \$0.0 aggregate unhedged foreign currency exposure as of December 31, 2022.

10. The 10 largest nonsovereign (i.e., nongovernmental) foreign issuers:

	Issuer	NAIC Rating	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
a.	SIEMENS FINANCIERINGSMAATSCHAPPIJ NV	1.E FE	\$ 174.1	0.4 %
b.	ASTRAZENECA PLC	1.G FE	128.7	0.3
c.	RECKITT BENCKISER TREASURY SERVICES PLC	1.G FE	103.8	0.2
d.	DEUTSCHE TELEKOM INTERNATIONAL FINANCE BV	2.B FE	88.5	0.2
e.	AIRBUS SE	1.F FE	87.2	0.2
f.	UBS GROUP AG	1.G FE	77.4	0.2
g.	SHELL INTERNATIONAL FINANCE BV	1.D FE	71.6	0.2
h.	GRUPO BIMBO SAB DE CV	2.B FE	71.2	0.2
i.	CSL FINANCE PLC	1.G FE	69.8	0.2
j.	TOTALENERGIES CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL SA	1.E FE	66.2	0.2

11. The Company's total admitted assets held in Canadian investments and unhedged Canadian currency exposure are:

	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
a. Canadian investments	\$ 1,140.9	2.7 %
b. Canadian currency-denominated investments	—	—
c. Canadian-denominated insurance liabilities	—	—
d. Unhedged Canadian currency exposure	—	—

12. The Company held no investments with contractual sales restrictions.

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Investment Risks Interrogatories – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

13. The Company's admitted assets held in the largest 10 equity interests (including investments in the shares of mutual funds, preferred stocks, publicly traded equity securities, and other equity securities that includes partnerships and limited liability companies and any other investments reported in Schedule BA), and excluding money market and bond mutual funds listed in the Appendix to the *SVO Practices and Procedures Manual* as exempt or NAIC 1 are:

	Description	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Other Invested Assets	Total	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
a.	KKR	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 461.8	\$ 461.8	1.1 %
b.	FIRST SYMETRA NATIONAL LIFE INS CO OF NY	—	181.2	—	181.2	0.4
c.	VANGUARD TSM IDX ETF	—	175.6	—	175.6	0.4
d.	FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK OF DES MOINES	—	127.5	—	127.5	0.3
e.	TORTOISE N AMER PIPELINE	—	50.2	—	50.2	0.1
f.	US BANCORP	46.8	—	—	46.8	0.1
g.	SYMETRA REINSURANCE COMPANY	—	42.0	—	42.0	0.1
h.	AMP CAPITAL GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND II A LP	—	—	26.1	26.1	0.1
i.	DNP SELECT INCOME FUND INC.	12.2	—	—	12.2	—
j.	PUBLIC STORAGE	11.5	—	—	11.5	—

14. The Company had less than 2.5% of admitted assets held in unaffiliated, privately placed equities (included in other equity securities) and excluding securities eligible for sale under: (i) Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 144a, or (ii) SEC Rule 144 without volume restrictions.

- a. The largest fund managers are:

	Fund Manager	Total Invested	Diversified	Nondiversified
a.	The Vanguard Group	\$ 175.6	\$ 175.6	\$ —
b.	Tortoise North American Pipeline Fund	50.2	50.2	—
c.	Amundi Pioneer Asset Management	0.2	0.2	—

15. The Company held no general partnership interests.

16. With respect to mortgage loans reported in Schedule B of the Annual Statement:

- a. The Company held \$7,125.4 in mortgage loans, which represent 17.1% of total admitted assets.
- b. The 10 largest aggregate mortgage interests are (the aggregate mortgage interest represents the combined value of all mortgages secured by the same property or same group of properties):

	Type	Property	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
a.	Commercial	Monomoy	\$ 124.8	0.3 %
b.	Commercial	Namdar	101.9	0.2
c.	Commercial	Oehl	49.5	0.1
d.	Commercial	ULM II Holding Corp	43.7	0.1
e.	Commercial	Alco Invest. Co	42.8	0.1
f.	Commercial	Benenson	40.6	0.1
g.	Commercial	Wick	40.5	0.1
h.	Commercial	Krausz Puente LLC	39.3	0.1
i.	Commercial	Pikus	38.3	0.1
j.	Commercial	Cherng	38.0	0.1

- c. Amount and percentage of the Company's total admitted assets held in the following categories of mortgage loans:

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Investment Risks Interrogatories – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
a. Construction loans	\$ —	— %
b. Mortgage loans over 90 days past due	—	—
c. Mortgage loans in the process of foreclosure	—	—
d. Mortgage loans foreclosed	—	—
e. Restructured mortgage loans	—	—

17. Aggregate commercial mortgage loans having the following loan-to-value ratios, as determined from the most current appraisal as of the annual statement date:

Loan-to-Value	Amount	Percentage of Total Admitted Assets
a above 95%	\$ 24.3	0.1 %
b 91% to 95%	14.5	—
c. 81% to 90%	31.3	0.1
d 71% to 80%	143.5	0.3
e below 70%	6,886.8	16.6
	<u>\$ 7,100.4</u>	<u>17.1 %</u>

- a. The Company had less than 2.5% of admitted assets held in residential mortgage loans and held no investments in agricultural mortgage loans.
18. The Company had no investments in real estate.
19. The Company had no investments held in mezzanine real estate loans.
20. The Company had no admitted asset subject to securities lending, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar repurchase agreements, or dollar reverse repurchase agreements.
21. The Company had \$163.4 of options and caps and floors owned, \$37.0 in options and caps and floors written, and \$0.0 in warrants not attached to other financial instruments. Each type represent 0.4%, 0.1%, and 0.0% of total admitted assets, respectively.
22. The Company had potential exposure (defined as the amount determined in accordance with the NAIC *Annual Statement Instructions*) for collars, swaps, and forwards of \$30.4 as of the end of the first quarter, \$32.6 as of the end of the second quarter, \$29.7 as of the end of the third quarter, and \$29.7, or 0.1% of total admitted assets as of the end of the fourth quarter during the fiscal year ended.
23. The Company had potential exposure (defined as the amount determined in accordance with the NAIC *Annual Statement Instructions*) to futures contracts of \$1.1 as of the end of the first quarter, \$0.6 as of the end of the second quarter, \$0.4 as of the end of the third quarter, and \$0.7, or 0.0% of total admitted assets as of the end of the fourth quarter during the fiscal year ended.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Reinsurance Risks Interrogatories – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following information regarding reinsurance contracts is presented to satisfy the disclosure requirements in SSAP No. 61R, *Life, Deposit-Type and Accident and Health Reinsurance*, which apply to reinsurance contracts entered into, renewed or amended on or after January 1, 1996.

1. The Company does not reinsure any risk with any other entity under a reinsurance contract (or multiple contracts with the same reinsurer or its affiliates) that is subject to Appendix A-791, *Life and Health Reinsurance Agreements*, and includes a provision that limits the reinsurer's assumption of significant risk identified in Appendix A-791.
2. The Company does not reinsure any risk with any other entity under a reinsurance contract (or multiple contracts with the same reinsurer or its affiliates) that is not subject to Appendix A-791, for which reinsurance accounting was applied and includes a provision that limits the reinsurer's assumption of risk.
3. The Company does not have any reinsurance contracts (other than reinsurance contracts with a federal or state facility) that contain one or more of the following features which may result in delay payment in form or in fact:
 - a. Provisions that permit the reporting of losses to be made less frequently than quarterly;
 - b. Provisions that permit settlements to be made less frequently than quarterly;
 - c. Provisions that permit payments due from the reinsurer to not be made in cash within ninety (90) days of the settlement date (unless there is no activity during the period); or
 - d. The existence of payment schedules, accumulating retentions from multiple years, or any features inherently designed to delay timing of the reimbursement to the ceding entity.
4. The Company has not recognized any reinsurance accounting credit for any contracts below that are not subject to Appendix A-791 and not yearly renewable term reinsurance, which meet the risk transfer requirements of SSAP No. 61R.
 - a. Assumption reinsurance – new for the reporting period.
5. The Company has not ceded any risk that is not subject to Appendix A-791 and not yearly renewable term reinsurance, under any reinsurance contract (or multiple contracts with the same reinsurer or its affiliates) during the period covered by the financial statements, and has not:
 - a. Accounted for that contract as reinsurance under statutory accounting principle (SAP) and as a deposit under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP); or
 - b. accounted for that contract as reinsurance under GAAP and as a deposit under SAP.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Summary Investment Schedule – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Investment Categories	Gross Investment Holdings*		Admitted Assets as Reported in the Annual Statement	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Invested Assets	Amount	Percentage of Total Invested Assets
Long-term bonds:				
U.S. governments	\$ 665.6	1.6 %	\$ 665.6	1.6 %
All other governments	83.8	0.2	83.8	0.2
U.S. states, territories and possessions, etc. guaranteed	6.0	—	6.0	—
U.S. political subdivisions of states, territories, and possessions, guaranteed	54.2	0.1	54.2	0.1
U.S. special revenue and special assessment obligations, etc. non-guaranteed	789.5	1.9	789.5	1.9
Industrial and miscellaneous	28,959.4	71.0	28,959.4	71.0
Hybrid securities	317.4	0.8	317.4	0.8
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	11.2	—	11.2	—
SVO identified funds	—	—	—	—
Unaffiliated bank loans	76.9	0.2	76.9	0.2
Total long-term bonds	30,964.0	75.8	30,964.0	75.8
Preferred stocks:				
Industrial and miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)	93.1	0.2	93.1	0.2
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	—	—	—	—
Total preferred stocks	93.1	0.2	93.1	0.2
Common stocks:				
Industrial and miscellaneous Publicly traded (Unaffiliated)	48.8	0.1	48.8	0.1
Industrial and miscellaneous Other (Unaffiliated)	127.5	0.3	127.5	0.3
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates Publicly traded	—	—	—	—
Parent, subsidiaries and affiliates Other	234.2	0.6	234.2	0.6
Mutual funds	0.2	—	0.2	—
Unit investment trusts	—	—	—	—
Closed-end funds	—	—	—	—
Exchange traded funds	225.8	0.6	225.8	0.6
Total common stocks	636.5	1.6	636.5	1.6
Mortgage loans:				
Farm mortgages	—	—	—	—
Residential mortgages	25.0	0.1	25.0	0.1
Commercial mortgages	7,100.4	17.4	7,100.4	17.4
Mezzanine real estate loans	—	—	—	—
Total mortgage loans	7,125.4	17.5	7,125.4	17.5
Real estate:				
Properties occupied by company	—	—	—	—
Properties held for production of income	—	—	—	—
Properties held for sale	—	—	—	—
Total real estate	—	—	—	—

*See note on next page.

Symetra Life Insurance Company
Summary Investment Schedule – Statutory Basis
December 31, 2022
(All amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Investment Categories	Gross Investment Holdings*		Admitted Assets as Reported in the Annual Statement	
	Amount	Percentage of Total Invested Assets	Amount	Percentage of Total Invested Assets
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments:				
Cash	585.4	1.4	585.4	1.4
Cash equivalents	189.4	0.5	189.4	0.5
Short-term investments	183.8	0.4	183.8	0.4
Total cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	958.6	2.3	958.6	2.3
Contract loans	78.7	0.2	78.7	0.2
Derivatives	219.7	0.5	219.7	0.5
Other invested assets	561.2	1.4	561.2	1.4
Receivables for securities	205.3	0.5	203.5	0.5
Securities lending	—	—	—	—
Total invested assets	<u>\$ 40,842.5</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>	<u>\$ 40,840.7</u>	<u>100.0 %</u>

*Gross investment holdings as valued in compliance with the NAIC Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual.

See accompanying independent auditors' report.