

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
WAKE COUNTY

IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
19 CVS 008664

MIKE CAUSEY,
COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE
OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Petitioner,

v.


SOUTHLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE
CORPORATION, SOUTHLAND NATIONAL
REINSURANCE CORPORATION, BANKERS
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, COLORADO
BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
North Carolina Domiciled Insurance Companies,

Respondents.

REHABILITATOR'S
QUARTERLY REPORT

NOW COMES the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Carolina, in his capacity as Court appointed Rehabilitator of Southland National Insurance Corporation, Southland National Reinsurance Corporation, Bankers Life Insurance Company and Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company (Rehabilitator), and hereby makes this report pursuant to North Carolina General Statute § 58-30-80(b) and the Order of this Court dated June 27, 2019, which requires the Rehabilitator, until further order of this Court, to make a quarterly report to the Court including a statement of receipts and disbursements to date and a statement of financial position (balance sheet). Attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference as Exhibits A - D, are the quarterly reports of activity of the Rehabilitator as of September 30, 2022, and a balance sheet, summary of operations and schedule of Lindberg affiliated investments as of September 30, 2022, of Southland National Insurance Corporation, Southland National Reinsurance Corporation, Bankers Life Insurance Company and Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, as prepared by the Special Deputy Rehabilitator on behalf of the Rehabilitator.

This the 15th day of February, 2023.

JOSH STEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL
Attorney for Petitioner,


M. Denise Stanford
Special Deputy Attorney General

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned attorney, do certify that a copy of the foregoing pleading or paper was served as follows:

Honorable A. Graham Shirley, II
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in the following manner:

(xx) by United States mail, first class postage prepaid, as provided by Rule 5(b) of the North Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure, or

(xx) by electronic mail.

This the 15th day of February 2023.

JOSH STEIN
ATTORNEY GENERAL
Attorney for Petitioner,



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SOUTHLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE AS REHABILITATOR
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022,
A BALANCE SHEET
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
A SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
AND
A SCHEDULE OF LINDBERG AFFILIATED INVESTMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Southland National Insurance Corporation (hereinafter, “SNIC” or “Company”) was originally formed in 1950 as an Alabama mutual aid association under the name of Southland National Insurance Company. In January 1969, the Company was incorporated in Alabama under the name Southland National Insurance Company. In 1988, the Company adopted its current name Southland National Insurance Corporation. In December 2015, the Company redomesticated to North Carolina. On June 27, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court (hereinafter, the “Court”) issued an Order of Rehabilitation (hereinafter, “Order”) against the Company and appointed the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of North Carolina as Rehabilitator (hereinafter, the “Rehabilitator”). On June 27, 2019, the Court also entered an Order Granting Motion for Moratorium on Policy Surrenders and Other Relief (hereinafter “Moratorium”).

The Company is part of a group of insurance companies known as Global Bankers Insurance Group (hereinafter, “GBIG”). GBIG is part of a larger group of companies known as Global Growth (f/k/a Eli Global). Global Growth is owned by Greg Lindberg (hereinafter, “Lindberg”).

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a quarterly update to the Court, as required by the Order, on the work that the Rehabilitator and his staff have carried out since the issuance of the Order, to set out the present situation of the Company, and to provide a balance sheet and schedule of Lindberg affiliated investments as of September 30, 2022, and a summary of operations through September 30, 2022. This report also notes that the Rehabilitator determined that the Company should be placed into liquidation and filed a Petition for Liquidation with Wake County Superior Court. The hearing on the Petition for Liquidation is currently stayed. *See* Liquidation Section on page 26 for additional information.

LIMITATIONS

This report is based only on the knowledge that the Rehabilitator and his staff have gained from the work performed since the issuance of the Order. Facts may exist that the Rehabilitator is unaware of that may have a material effect on the information provided in this report. The Rehabilitator will update the information in future quarterly reports as additional facts are discovered.

SUMMARY

COMPANY PROPERTY

- In accordance with the Order, the Rehabilitator has taken possession of all known assets and property of the Company.
- The Rehabilitator is currently evaluating the Company’s in-force business and reinsurance programs.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND INTERIM AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENTS

On June 27, 2019, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) and Interim Amendment to Loan Agreements (“IALA”) with Greg E. Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc. and Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC. The Parties executed this MOU to set forth their agreements, including but not limited to, (i) the immediate partial amendment of, among other things, the interest rate and repayment terms of various affiliated loans through the IALA; (ii) the global restructuring of various affiliated companies through the formation of a new holding company; and (iii) the global restructuring and modifications of all affiliated loans, including assignment of the loans to such new holding company. The restructuring was to be completed by September 30, 2019. The restructuring was not completed by this date. The Company, along with the other insurance companies in rehabilitation, filed a Complaint against the other parties to the MOU on October 1, 2019. See the Investment Portfolio and Litigation sections for more information.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The goal of the Rehabilitator is to reduce the amount of affiliated investments and to increase long-term liquidity. The non-affiliated investments are invested primarily in publicly traded securities. The Rehabilitator is working on a plan for the Global Growth non-insurance operating companies to repay the affiliated investments.

- The Company has approximately \$158.6MM of affiliated investments as of September 30, 2022 that have been non-admitted as statutory assets.
- During the quarter, the Company received some interest payments on the affiliated investments. The amount received was not in accordance with the IALA. See the Litigation section for more information.

As set out in the notes to the financial statements, on July 26, 2019, the Governor of North Carolina signed into law, House Bill 220. This bill amends N.C. Gen. Stat. §58-19-10(b), which limits the amount of investments in affiliates and subsidiaries to the lesser of ten percent (10%) of the insurer’s admitted assets or fifty percent (50%) of the insurer’s policyholders’ surplus, provided that after those investments, the insurer’s policyholders’ surplus will be reasonable in relation to the insurers’ outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. The excess amount of affiliated investments should be non-admitted for purposes of statutory accounting. The statutory limitation on affiliated investments was enacted after the companies were placed into rehabilitation. As of September 30, 2022, the Company has non-admitted \$158.6 million of affiliated investments and \$20.3 million of affiliated interest due and accrued.

EXPENSE REDUCTIONS

The Rehabilitator is evaluating the Company’s contracts to identify those that are essential and will need to be continued through the liquidation of the Company.

On October 1, 2021, SNIC transferred the servicing of its business to a new third-party administrator at a reduced cost from the prior administrator. Costs under the current administrator were \$123,900 compared to the same quarter in 2021 of \$521,100. See Third Party Administrator section for additional information.

LITIGATION

To the Rehabilitator's knowledge, the Company is a party to or has a financial interest in the following lawsuits:

Non-Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated against the Company by non-Global Growth affiliated persons:

***Johnston, et al. v. Lindberg, et al*, Case No. 1:23-AP-01000, Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York**

This case was filed on January 4, 2023 by the Joint Provisional Liquidators ("JPLs") of four Bermudan insurance companies, PB Life and Annuity Co., Northstar Financial Services (Bermuda) Ltd., Omnia Ltd. And PB Investment Holdings, Ltd. The lawsuit names the insurance companies, Greg Lindberg, and all Global Growth-affiliated entities as defendants.

The JPLs sued CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC for, among other things, fraud, fraudulent transfer, conversion, unjust enrichment, and breach of fiduciary duty under North Carolina and Bermuda law related to execution of the IALA and MOU and distribution of interest payments. The JPLs seek a declaratory judgment that the IALA and MOU are void and unenforceable, an accounting of loans where CBL and SNIC are the agents, monetary damages, and an injunction related to the insurance companies' distribution of interest payments.

The Bankruptcy Court overseeing the litigation intends to enter a scheduling order for CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC to respond to the lawsuit. The lawsuit was filed in violation of the injunctions prohibiting lawsuits against CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC issued by this Court in the Order of Rehabilitation, entered June 27, 2019. The JPLs, to date, have not sought or received this Court's permission to file this lawsuit against the insurance companies.

***Ehmann, Schiffli and Throneberg v. Medflow, Inc., Medflow Holdings, LLC, Southland National Insurance Corporation, et al.*; Case No. 15 CVS 3098, Superior Court of North Carolina, Mecklenburg County.**

This case was filed on February 18, 2015, and amended on December 2, 2015, to add SNIC as a Defendant, alleging breach of contract, wage and hour violations, retaliatory discharge, tortious retaliation, fraudulent transfer, unfair and deceptive trade practices, alter ego liability, and civil conspiracy against SNIC related to the discharge of executives at Medflow, Inc. This case is assigned to the North Carolina Business Court.

Mediation in April 2019 was unsuccessful. A bifurcated trial of some of the issues occurred in late-April to early-May of 2019. The trial resulted in a mistrial of certain issues and did not resolve the matter.

On July 23, 2019, the Court unsevered the case, declared a mistrial on some of the issues tried, and took judicial notice of SNIC's status in Rehabilitation. The parties' post-trial motions have been resolved. On October 11, 2019, Counsel for the Rehabilitator filed a motion to vacate the order entered by the Superior Court of Wake County modifying the automatic stay provided in the

Order of Rehabilitation which allows this case to proceed. The motion to vacate was granted on December 10, 2019.

By Consent Order filed January 21, 2020, the Plaintiffs were allowed to intervene in the Wake County action for the limited purpose of seeking an order lifting the stay and injunction provided in the Order of Rehabilitation. On February 18, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Relief from Stay, which was heard on April 9, 2020. On May 13, 2020, the Wake County court entered an order lifting the stay and injunction as to SNIC, thereby allowing Plaintiffs' claims against SNIC to continue to final judgment or other final disposition; however, execution of any judgment entered against SNIC remains stayed. The Wake County court reserved the issue of whether any money owed by SNIC to Plaintiffs constitutes a "preference" prohibited by the injunction and N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-30-20.

The parties have entered into a confidential settlement agreement resolving the claims by and against Plaintiff Schiffli. On September 10, 2020, Defendants Medflow, Inc. and Medflow, LLC voluntarily dismissed with prejudice their counterclaims against Plaintiff Schiffli. On September 11, 2020, Defendants Greg E. Lindberg, Eli Global, LLC, Eli Research, LLC, Eli Equity, LLC, GBIG Capital, LLC f/k/a SNA Capital, LLC, GBIG Holdings, Inc. f/k/a Southland National Holdings, Inc., and DJRTC, LLC voluntarily dismissed with prejudice their counterclaims against Plaintiff Schiffli.

On September 14, 2020, the Court granted Plaintiff Schiffli's Consent Motion to Stay Schiffli's Claims, staying all claims filed by Plaintiff Schiffli against all Defendants pending Defendants' completion of their obligations under the parties' settlement agreement. On March 11, 2021, the stay was extended to June 15, 2021.

On December 8, 2020, SNIC filed a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' claims against it. On January 19, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their response in opposition to SNIC's motion to dismiss. SNIC filed its reply on January 29, 2021.

The parties have entered into a confidential settlement agreement resolving the claims by and against Plaintiff Ehmann. On March 12, 2021, Defendants Medflow, Inc., Medflow Holdings, LLC, Greg E. Lindberg, Eli Global, LLC, Eli Research, LLC, Eli Equity, LLC, GBIG Capital, LLC f/k/a SNA Capital, LLC, GBIG Holdings, Inc. f/k/a Southland National Holdings, Inc., and DJRTC, LLC voluntarily dismissed with prejudice their counterclaims against Plaintiff Ehmann.

On March 19, 2021, the Court granted Plaintiff Ehmann's Consent Motion to Stay Ehmann's Claims, staying all claims filed by Plaintiff Ehmann against all Defendants pending Defendants' completion of their obligations under the parties' settlement agreement.

On July 26, 2021, the Parties held a status conference with the Court to discuss the status of the case and pending motions. Also on July 26, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order requiring Plaintiffs Ehmann and Schiffli to dismiss their stayed claims against the defendants if the defendants have met their settlement obligations or report to the Court that the defendants could not meet their settlement obligations by October 6, 2021. The Parties were required to file a joint status report by October 13, 2021, identifying the outstanding discovery and dispositive motions to be decided with oral argument on those motions to be held in the first week of November 2021.

The Court also denied Plaintiffs' request to have all defendants answer the Second Amended Complaint before the Court resolved the pending motions to dismiss.

On September 16, 2021, Plaintiffs Ehmann and Schiffli voluntarily dismissed their claims against all defendants pursuant to their settlement obligations. On October 13, 2021, Plaintiff Throneburg and the Defendants filed a status report on the outstanding motions in the matter. The Court heard oral argument on the pending motions on November 9, 2021. On November 9, 2021, the Court formally lifted the stay previously imposed in this case and ordered the parties to meet and confer regarding upcoming discovery.

On August 19, 2022, the Court entered an ESI protocol to govern the parties' discovery going forward.

On September 12, 2022, the Court entered an order on the pending motions to dismiss. The Court dismissed three claims against SNIC alleging retaliatory discharge, wrongful discharge, and civil conspiracy. The Court allowed 4 claims to proceed as to SNIC for alleged Wage and Hour Act violations, fraudulent transfer, unfair and deceptive trade practices, and alter ego liability.

On October 5, 2022, the SDRs filed a Motion for Re-Issuance of Stay in Wake County asking the rehabilitation court to stay the Business Court litigation due to SNIC's financial condition. After hearing argument on the motion, the rehabilitation court granted the Motion for Re-Issuance of Stay on November 9, 2022. On November 14, 2022, SNIC notified the Business Court of the rehabilitation court's stay. The Business Court then entered an order acknowledging the re-issued stay as to SNIC and allowing the litigation to proceed against the other, remaining defendants.

Claritte Lumar nee Smith and the Succession of Byron Smith v. Lafourche Life Insurance Company and Southland National Insurance Corporation; Case No. C-73440, 40th Judicial District Court, Parish of St. John the Baptist, State of Louisiana.

This case was filed on May 8, 2019, which appealed a denied accidental death claim and petitioned for payment of insurance proceeds.

A response was filed on June 24, 2019 denying liability.

Counsel for Defendants requested that counsel for Plaintiffs dismiss or stay the case, which they have thus far declined to do. Defendants filed a motion to stay this litigation under the authority of the North Carolina Rehabilitation Order staying and granting injunctive relief. The motion to stay was granted on March 19, 2020.

Rickey Baker v. Southland National Insurance Corporation, Case No. 31-SM-2020-000038.00, Small Claims Court of Etowah County, Alabama.

This small claims action was filed on February 26, 2020, seeking payment for the surrender of a policy. On March 5, 2020, SNIC moved to stay the action on notice of the North Carolina Rehabilitation order staying and granting injunctive relief. The motion was granted on March 9, 2020, and the action was placed on the Administrative Docket.

Ramos v. Mothe Funeral Homes, LLC, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Security Industrial Insurance Company, Case No. 815-053, 24th Judicial District Court for the Parish of Jefferson, State of Louisiana.

On February 24, 2021, the Plaintiff filed a Petition for Damages against Mothe Funeral Homes, LLC, SNIC, and Security Industrial Insurance Company related to certain insurance policies. SNIC disputes that it has been properly served in the action and that the action can proceed while SNIC is in rehabilitation. On June 15, 2021, a subpoena duces tecum for deposition was issued to SNIC for certain records related to the Plaintiffs' policies. SNIC objected to the subpoena and notice of deposition.

Universal Life Insurance Company and TMI Trust Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC, et al., Case No. 22 CVS 7920, Wake County, North Carolina.

On June 27, 2022, ULICO and TMI filed a complaint in Wake County, North Carolina seeking an order declaring the Interim Amendment to Loan Agreement ("IALA") invalid and awarding monetary damages against CBL and SNIC as agents on certain loan agreements. BLIC was also named as a defendant because the suit seeks to invalidate the IALA, a contract to which it is a party, but does not seek damages against BLIC. That same day, ULICO and TMI filed a Motion for Permission to File Action in CBL, SNIC, and BLIC's rehabilitation proceeding. The Motion sought the Court's leave to file their lawsuit against the NC Insurance Companies that otherwise violated the Court's injunction prohibiting lawsuits against the NC Insurance Companies.

On July 26, 2022, ULICO and TMI filed an Amended Complaint seeking the same relief. ULICO and TMI also agreed to extend the time to file an answer after the Court ruled on ULICO and TMI's pending motion for permission to file.

On August 12, 2022, the Court heard argument on ULICO and TMI's motion for permission to file. The Court found that the lawsuit violated the injunction but permitted the portion of the Amended Complaint seeking a declaratory judgment invalidating the IALA to proceed. The remainder of the action was stayed. On September 2, 2022, the Court entered a written order of his ruling from the hearing. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint on October 3, 2022.

Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated by one or more of the North Carolina Insurance Companies in Rehabilitation against Global Growth affiliated entities:

Southland National Insurance Corporation in Rehabilitation, Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, and Southland National Reinsurance Corporation in Rehabilitation v. Greg Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc., Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC, New England Capital, LLC, and Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd., Case No. 19 CVS 013093, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 1, 2019, alleging a breach of the contract entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. An Amended Complaint was filed on October 28, 2019 and added claims for fraud and negligent misrepresentation arising from statements contained in the June 27, 2019 contract and the Defendants' conduct.

On October 1, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court entered a Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO"), which remains in place, as amended by the Court on April 1, 2020 and June 23, 2020. Essentially, the TRO prohibits the Defendants from taking any action that would negatively impact the value of Plaintiffs' investments into Defendants' companies.

The Defendants moved to dismiss the original Complaint and the Amended Complaint on various grounds. The Court denied those motions in an Order filed on January 21, 2020. Defendants filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint on February 20, 2020.

The Court entered a Case Management Order and set the matter for trial in February 2021. On July 8, 2020, Defendants filed a Motion to Modify the Case Management Order & For Continuance seeking to extend all discovery deadlines and the trial for 120 days. On August 5, 2020, the Court entered an order extending all discovery deadlines by 90 days with discovery to be completed by December 31, 2020 but kept the trial set for February 1, 2021.

The Court severed Defendant PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd. f/k/a Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd. ("PBLA") from this litigation after it filed Chapter 15 bankruptcy, *In re: PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd.*, No. 1:20-BK-12791, pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiffs' claims against PBLA are expected to be stayed during the pendency of its bankruptcy proceeding; however, Plaintiffs' claims against the other defendants are unaffected.

On January 8, 2021, the Court entered a Second Case Management Order extending the discovery deadline to February 28, 2021 and setting the trial for April 15, 2021.

On March 19, 2021, the Court entered an order extending the time to take the depositions of Defendants Greg Lindberg, AAI, and NEC to May 14, 2021. The Court also ordered that all dispositive motions be filed by June 2, 2021, responses filed by June 9, 2021, and hearing on said motions to occur the week of June 14, 2021.

On June 9, 2021, the Parties filed respective Motions for Summary Judgment and on June 14, 2021 the Parties filed their respective responses. The Court orally denied the Motions for Summary Judgment and trial commenced on June 21, 2021. Trial concluded on June 30, 2021. Post-trial briefing was filed on August 31, 2021. Defendants filed a Motion to Strike certain exhibits on September 3, 2021 and Objections to Relief Requested on October 1, 2021. The Court heard argument on the Motion to Strike and Objection on October 13, 2021.

On November 22, 2021, Defendants filed a motion to compel post-trial mediation. That motion was granted at the conclusion of a hearing on January 27, 2022. The mediation was conducted on March 9, 2022, and an impasse was declared by the mediator.

On March 11, 2022, Plaintiffs' Motion to Add Global Growth Holdings, Inc. as the successor defendant to Academy Association, Inc. was granted.

On May 18, 2022, the Court entered a Judgment and Order on the issues tried at the June 2021 trial. The Court found Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC breached the MOU and ordered specific performance of Article II of the MOU on a 90-day timeline. The Court found Plaintiffs may be entitled to an undetermined amount of contractual damages for the value of any SACs not transferred to NHC. The Court also found that Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC made fraudulent statements to induce Plaintiffs into entering into the Revolver and IALA and ordered \$467,622,097.48 in compensatory and punitive damages. The Court conditioned the award of those damages on the appellate court determining that specific performance is unavailable. The Court also ordered appointment of a special master to oversee implementation of the Order.

On May 23, 2022, Defendants filed a motion to stay the Order while on appeal.

On May 24, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order to correct clerical errors in the Order.

On May 26, 2022, the Court held a hearing on Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order. The Court denied Defendants' Motion to Stay to the extent it sought a discretionary stay and granted Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend. The Court also entered a scheduling order for post-trial motions. The Court entered written orders on the Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend.

The Court also entered an Amended Judgment and Order on May 26, 2022 (the "Amended Judgment") correcting the clerical errors.

The Plaintiffs' filed a second Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order on June 6, 2022 asking the Court to immediately award compensatory and punitive damages for Defendants' fraud. That same day, Defendants' filed a Motion for New Trial seeking to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel and to relieve all Defendants from liability of the Amended Judgment.

Defendants filed a Notice of Appeal of the Amended Judgment, among other pre-judgment orders on June 13, 2022.

On June 21, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a conditional Notice of Cross-Appeal of the Judgment and Order and Amended Judgment.

Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Show Cause Order on June 30, 2022 asking the Court to issue an order requiring Global Growth to show cause why it should not be held in contempt for failing to bind the D&O insurance as ordered in the Amended Judgment. Plaintiffs also asked the Court to appoint a third-party to bind the insurance at Global Growth's expense.

On July 1, 2022, the Court held a hearing on the pending post-trial motions. The Court denied Plaintiffs' second Motion to Amend and reserved ruling on Defendants' Motion for New Trial.

Defendants filed a Motion to Establish Security for a Stay Pending Appeal on July 7, 2022.

Pursuant to Court order, the Defendants served a response opposing Plaintiffs' Motion for Show Cause on July 22, 2022.

On August 4, 2022, the Court denied Defendants' Motion for New Trial and held that Defendants' counsel's motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel was made without basis in law or fact. The Court also denied Plaintiffs' second motion to amend the Judgment and Order.

On August 12, 2022, the Court held a hearing on the outstanding motions. The Court found it did not have jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs' Motion for Show Cause because of the pending appeal. The Court found that if Defendants deposited certain documents with the Clerk of Court that execution of the Amended Judgment would be stayed.

On August 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief at the Court of Appeals seeking an order compelling Global Growth to bind and fund the D&O policy. The Court of Appeals ordered Defendants to respond by August 22, 2022.

On August 22, 2022, Defendants filed a response in opposition to the Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief.

On August 24, 2022, the Court of Appeals denied Plaintiffs' Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief.

On September 20, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Expedite the Appeal, which was opposed by the Defendants.

On October 5, 2022, the Court of Appeals entered an order denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Expedite the Appeal without explanation.

On October 31, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel, which was improperly styled as a Motion for New Trial.

On November 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed Motion for Order Show Cause asking the Court to require Defendants Lindberg and GGHI show why they should not be held in contempt for violating the TRO. On December 21, 2022, the Court entered an Order of Show Cause on Plaintiffs' motion. That same day, Defendants moved to continue the hearing on the Order to Show Cause and sought discovery. On December 28, 2022, the Court entered an Amended Order to Show Cause and that same day Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Order and Amended Order to Show Cause. On December 29, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. On December 30, 2022, the Court denied Defendants' Motion to Continue. On January 5, 2023, Plaintiffs moved to withdraw their Motion for Order to Show Cause and refile the motion following additional analysis of Defendants' financial transactions. That motion was granted the same day.

On January 19, 2023, Plaintiffs filed their opening brief for their cross-appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order and Request for Judicial Notice. That same day, Defendants filed their opening brief of their appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order.

Southland National Insurance Corporation v. AR Purchasing Solutions, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-367-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. SNIC filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan but is not a lender on this loan. Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company (“CBL”) is the only lender of this loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys’ fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, SNIC filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit, discussed below, were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 10, 2020, and filed counterclaims against SNIC for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, SNIC moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to SNIC’s partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, SNIC filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, SNIC filed its reply to Defendant’s response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied SNIC’s motion to dismiss Defendant’s second and third counterclaims, as well as SNIC’s motion to consolidate. SNIC filed its answer to the Defendant’s counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties’ agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg’s deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, SNIC filed a Motion for Leave to

Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Forest Park Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, FPAM Holdings, I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-368-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant Forest Park Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders on this loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant Borrower removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On August 7, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against iTech Funding, LLC and FPAM Holdings I, LLC seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on August 21, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Iron City Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, ICAM Holdings, I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-375-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant Iron City Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders on the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant Borrower removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III. On August 7, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against iTech Funding, LLC and ICAM Holdings I, LLC seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on August 21, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order

setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Baldwin Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and EAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-398-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant Baldwin Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders on the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and BAM Holdings, LLC. On July 23, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Damascus Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and EAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-399-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Damascus Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and DAM Holdings, LLC. On July 23, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Ephesus Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and EAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-400-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Ephesus Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and EAM Holdings, LLC. On July 23, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. iTech Funding, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-402-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 23, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties,

transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. HPCSP Investments, LLC, HPCSP Holdings, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6480, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant HPCSP Investments, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant Borrower later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020, and after CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant Borrower filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant Borrower filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant Borrower's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot CBL's Motion for Default Judgment.

On December 3, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against HPCSP Holdings, LLC, seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on January 4, 2021, and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 27, 2021, CBL replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant Borrower's motion to dismiss the Complaint and CBL's Partial Motion to Dismiss Defendant Borrower's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV450--D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on July 17, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On August 20, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. On August 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 27, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on September 17, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. The Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund V, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6475, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020, but before CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot Plaintiffs' Motion for Default Judgment.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on December 14, 2020 and filed counterclaims against Plaintiffs for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 13, 2021, Plaintiffs replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant's motion to dismiss the Complaint and Plaintiffs' partial motion to dismiss Defendant's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund IV, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6474, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020 and after CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot Plaintiffs' Motion for Default Judgment.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on December 14, 2020 and filed counterclaims against Plaintiffs for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 13, 2021, Plaintiffs replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant's motion to dismiss the Complaint and Plaintiffs' partial motion to dismiss Defendant's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. TAC Investments, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-453-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on July 17, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On August 20, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. On August 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 27, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on September 17, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Summerville Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and SAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-432-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on August 10, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Summerville Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and SAM Holdings, LLC.

On August 10, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 11, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on September 9, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-474-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on September 3, 2020, alleging a breach of promissory notes, as modified by the IALA, entered into on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the promissory notes. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the promissory notes, as modified. The Complaint

seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the notes, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On September 3, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On September 4, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On September 30, 2020, the Defendant answered the Complaint and filed a counterclaim against Plaintiffs seeking reformation of the IALA. On October 22, 2020, Plaintiffs were granted an extension of time through November 20, 2020 to respond to Defendant's counterclaim. On November 20, 2020, Plaintiffs moved to dismiss the counterclaim. On December 11, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss. On December 23, 2020, Plaintiffs filed their reply in support of their motion to dismiss.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as Plaintiffs' motion to consolidate. Plaintiffs filed their answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Augusta Asset Management, LLC, New England Capital, LLC, AAM Holdings I, LLC, and iTech Funding, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-518-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 2, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA entered into by Defendant Augusta Asset Management, LLC (“Defendant Borrower”) on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loans. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements, as modified. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys’ fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and AAM Holdings, LLC. Finally, the Complaint alleges that Defendant New England Capital, LLC, the agent of the loan, breached the loan agreements by failing to enforce the loan agreements following Defendant Borrower’s breach.

On October 10, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On October 2, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On November 30, 2020, Defendants filed their respective motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim. On December 21, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a response in opposition to Defendants’ motions. Defendants filed replies in support of their respective motions to dismiss on January 4, 2021.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed responses in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendants’ responses.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Defendants’ motions to dismiss, as well as Plaintiffs’ motion to consolidate. Defendants filed answers to Plaintiffs’ Complaint on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

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On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

OTHER MATTERS

- Pursuant to the Moratorium Order, the Rehabilitator has imposed a moratorium on cash surrenders, annuitizations, and policy loans against the Company's policies until such time as the Court approves lifting of the moratorium.
- In accordance with the Moratorium Order, the Rehabilitator has adopted and implemented a policy to provide substitute benefits in lieu of the contractual obligations of the Company for annuity benefits and cash withdrawals for policyholders who petition for payment under claims of legitimate hardship. As of September 30, 2022, 18 hardship cases have been received. 65 were approved, 8 were denied due to insufficient information, 4 were denied due to not meeting the hardship qualifications.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS

The Company has ceased writing all new business as of the date of the Order and is only renewing business that it is obligated to renew. The Rehabilitator has determined that the Company should be placed into liquidation and has filed a Petition for Liquidation with Wake County Superior Court. See Liquidation Section on page 26 for additional information.

REINSURANCE

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company ("NC Mutual") as cedent, and SNIC as reinsurer, entered into a Reinsurance and Administration Agreement ("Agreement") on December 31, 2014. Credit for reinsurance ceded to SNIC is allowed pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. §58-7-21(b)(1).

Simultaneously with the execution and delivery of the Agreement, SNIC, NC Mutual and the Trustee entered into a Trust Agreement, pursuant to which the Trustee was to hold cash and/or investments of the type consistent with the requirements of the insurance laws of the State of North Carolina ("Eligible Assets") as security for the satisfaction of the obligations of SNIC.

Effective September 15, 2020, SNIC and NC Mutual amended the Agreement (the "Amendment"). Per the Amendment, the prior Trustee notified the Company and NC Mutual of its intent to resign as trustee. As such, SNIC and NC Mutual decided to voluntarily terminate the Trust Agreement and discharge the prior Trustee. SNIC and NC Mutual instructed the prior Trustee, immediately upon termination of the Trust Agreement, to (a) transfer all Eligible Assets in the Trust Account to NC Mutual; and (b) transfer all other assets held in the Trust Account (the "Ineligible Assets") to SNIC. NC Mutual is obligated to hold the Eligible Assets as a funds withheld liability and only use the Eligible Assets as set forth in the Agreement. SNIC is obligated to hold the Ineligible Assets as pledged or otherwise encumbered assets, to be used exclusively and only as set forth in the Agreement for the benefit of NC Mutual. On SNIC's application, Commissioner Causey approved SNIC's request to pledge, hypothecate or encumber the Ineligible Assets in favor of NC Mutual on December 21, 2020. These assets are identified on the Schedule of Lindberg Affiliated Investments as pledged to NC Mutual. The Ineligible Assets total \$81.7MM.

In November 2020, SNIC suspended payments to NC Mutual under the Agreement. On December 2, 2020, NC Mutual provided a notice of default to SNIC, and of intent to withdraw assets from the Funds Withheld Account to settle all related amounts due from SNIC.

FUNERAL AND CEMETERY SERVICES TRUSTS

SNIC was a party to four funeral and cemetery services trust agreements: (1) the “*Southland National Insurance Alabama Preneed Funeral Trust*”; (2) the “*Southland National Insurance Alabama Cemetery Merchandise Trust*”; (3) the “*Preneed Funeral Merchandise and Services Master Trust*” (Mississippi); and (4) the “*Regions Bank Preneed Trust of the Amended and Restated Southland National Funeral Trust*” (Tennessee). These trusts have been resolved, and the following steps have been completed.

SNIC obtained Alabama Department of Insurance approval for a wholly-owned subsidiary of SNIC, SNIC Service Co., LLC (“SNIC Service Co.”), a North Carolina limited liability company, to replace Regions Bank as the trustee for the two Alabama trusts. The Alabama Department of Insurance also approved new trust agreements for both the Alabama funeral trust and cemetery trust. The trust assets consisting of SNIC insurance policies were transferred by Regions Bank to SNIC Service Co. to continue to be held in trust. The trust assets consisting of cash were returned to the funeral homes/cemeteries. SNIC’s unaffiliated third-party administrator, Southland Benefit Services, LLC (“SBS”), administers the insurance policies held in trust.

SNIC obtained Mississippi Secretary of State approval for a new trust agreement for the Mississippi trust, including designation of SNIC Service Co. to replace Regions Bank as trustee. The trust assets held by Regions Bank have been transferred to SNIC Service Co. SBS administers the SNIC policies held in trust.

SNIC obtained Tennessee Department of Insurance approval to terminate the Tennessee trust. That trust has been terminated. SBS administers the SNIC policies that are no longer be held in trust.

REVIEW PANEL

On April 2, 2020, the Court amended the TRO to establish a 5-person review panel to advise the Court on proposed transactions that could implicate the TRO. Both the Plaintiffs and Defendants appointed one representative each. Each representative appointed an independent member. The two independent members appointed a third independent member. After reviewing proposed transactions, the panel makes recommendations to the Court to either approve or deny the proposed transactions. The panel did not vote on any transactions during the period.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATOR

On October 13, 2021, SNIC obtained the Court’s permission to transfer the servicing of a portion of its business to a new third-party administrator (“TPA”) at a reduced cost from the prior cost sharing agreement. United Fidelity Life Insurance Company (“UFLIC”) began servicing a portion of SNIC’s business on October 1, 2021. Policyholders and agents were notified in writing of the transition. During the quarter, SNIC paid UFLIC \$123,900 for these services.

Prior to rehabilitation, SNIC had entered into an agreement with Southland Business Solutions, LLC (“SBS”). SBS services a portion of SNIC’s business. During the quarter, SNIC paid SBS \$183,250 for these services.

DISBURSEMENTS

During the period, the following expenses related to the rehabilitation and litigation to recover the affiliated investments were incurred and allocated in a manner consistent with prior accounting practices:

- \$1,598 to Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner for legal services
- \$4,620 to Consilio for legal support services
- \$11,419 to Federal Arbitration, Inc. for services regarding the review panel
- \$22,406 to Gordian Group for investment advisory services
- \$2,717 to Johnson & Lambert for auditing services
- \$3,275 to Milliman for actuarial services
- \$98,917 to Noble Consulting Services, Inc. for rehabilitation services
- \$34,040 to J.S. Held, LLC (f/k/a Veris Consulting) for forensic accounting services
- \$118,833 to Williams Mullen for legal services

COMMUNICATION WITH POLICYHOLDERS

The Special Deputy Rehabilitators (SDRs) have focused on the importance of responsive communications to policyholder inquiries since the beginning of the rehabilitation. The SDRs set up a direct phone number and email account specifically for direct contact with policyholders and agents when the Court ordered the insurance companies into rehabilitation. The SDRs’ rehabilitation team monitors these phone and email contacts on a daily basis. The staff members of the rehabilitation team, and the SDRs, have personally responded to over 2,000 inquiries by policyholders and agents, either in writing or by telephone. The insurance companies’ third-party administrators (TPAs) also have dedicated customer service phone lines. The TPAs receive an average of 400 calls a day. Since October 1, 2021, the TPAs have received over 70,000 calls. In addition, the SDRs and rehabilitation team respond in writing to every policyholder letter. In communicating with policyholders, the SDRs have worked to provide policyholders detailed information regarding not only about their policies, but also an explanation of how the rehabilitation process works, including a description of the role that the moratorium plays in that process. Because the rehabilitation effort is inextricably intertwined with implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding, the SDRs have also worked with their team to provide the policyholders with updates regarding the pending litigation over that agreement.

SETTLED REHABILITATION MATTERS

Liquidity

One of the goals of the rehabilitation is to increase liquidity. As of June 27, 2019, SNIC held \$11.5MM of private loans. The private loans have no readily available market. The Company was able to liquidate all the private loans. The Company realized losses of \$2.5MM.

LIQUIDATION PETITION

On March 12, 2021, the Rehabilitator filed a petition in the Court seeking to place SNIC into liquidation (“Liquidation Petition”). After a thorough review, it was determined that liquidation would provide the best protection for the policyholders of SNIC. As of March 31, 2021, SNIC is statutorily insolvent by \$177MM after non-admitting affiliated investments as required by N.C. Gen. Stat. §58-19-10(b). Even if N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-19-10(b) were not applied and the affiliated investments were valued at original book value, SNIC liabilities exceed its assets by more than \$25 million. On April 14, 2021, GBIG Holdings, LLC (“GBIG Holdings”) filed an objection to the Liquidation Petition. GBIG Holdings is the parent of SNIC and is owned ultimately by Greg Lindberg. After a hearing before the Court, the Petitioner and GBIG Holdings filed a Joint Motion to Stay the Proceedings, on June 8, 2021. The Court granted the Joint Motion to Stay on July 7, 2021. GBIG Holdings has been funding SNIC’s negative cash flows on a monthly basis, beginning in May 2021. Petitioner reserves the right to ask the Court to move forward with the Liquidation Petition, in the event GBIG Holdings does not fund the negative cash flow in any given month. GBIG Holdings reimbursed SNIC for the negative cash flows for May and June, but has not reimbursed SNIC for July, August, September, October, November, and December. In January and February 2022, \$7,891,219.08 was withdrawn from the Escrow account in satisfaction of the unpaid invoices. GBIG Holdings replenished the Escrow account to the amount required. . The Liquidation Petition is currently stayed.

Liquidation is a statutory process under state law designed to protect SNIC’s policyholders in a number of critical ways. Liquidation of SNIC triggers coverage from state life and health insurance guaranty associations (“Guaranty Associations”) subject to and in accordance with their enabling acts. See N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 58-30-110(c) and 58-62-36(d). Guaranty Associations are created by state statutes in each state where SNIC was licensed and typically provide coverage for residents of their states, with the state of domicile (in this case North Carolina) providing coverage for residents of its state and residents from states where SNIC was not licensed. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-21(a). Many Guaranty Associations provide up to \$300,000 in protection for life insurance death benefits and \$100,000 for life insurance policy net cash values, though some Guaranty Associations are authorized to provide more. See N.C. Gen Stat. § 58-62-21(d). Benefits paid by SNIC prior to its being placed in liquidation do not count against the Guaranty Association's statutory coverage limits but will be applied in determining the remaining benefits available under the policy.

SNIC is unusual in that only two SNIC policies, out of almost 84,000 policies, are known to exceed Guaranty Association coverage limits. Therefore, the overwhelming majority of SNIC policyholders will be fully covered by Guaranty Associations. The two policies known to be in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits will be covered up to those limits. Those policyholders will have a pro-rata claim for the remaining policy obligations up to policy limits, against whatever assets SNIC can marshal in liquidation or recover through litigation and MOU implementation, after all expenses of administering the liquidation are paid. Liquidation guarantees that 100% of policy liabilities, and of certain other liabilities, must be paid before any general creditor claims can be paid. Liquidation also stays litigation against SNIC, which reduces costs. SNIC will still have the rights and powers in liquidation to seek recovery from persons and entities that owe SNIC money. Any such recoveries will increase potential payouts to the two policyholders with policies in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits, will help pay back

Guaranty Associations for their expenditures on behalf of SNIC policyholders, and will save state taxpayer funds.¹

When Guaranty Associations are triggered upon issuance of a final liquidation order and a finding of insolvency, they provide administration, continue coverage, pay claims, collect premiums, and are entitled to reinsurance, under certain circumstances and subject to their enabling acts. See N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 58-62-36(d), 58-62-36(l), and 58-62-36(u). This will reduce SNIC's administrative expenses.

The current court-ordered moratorium prohibiting SNIC from paying surrenders and loans would not apply to the Guaranty Associations. The Guaranty Associations have not notified the Receiver that they would seek to impose such a moratorium under their enabling act. See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-36(n).

¹ The financial burden of insurance company insolvencies falls ultimately on state general funds in most instances. To the extent the estate assets, deposits, subrogation and assignment rights, premiums and reinsurance are not sufficient to cover the shortfall, the Guaranty Associations assess solvent carriers that write the same lines of business as the insolvent company after being triggered. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-41. Those carriers receive state premium tax credits equal to the assessments over time in about 90% of states. The Rehabilitator is seeking recoveries through litigation outlined elsewhere in this report and those efforts would continue during liquidation as part of the effort to defray this financial burden on Guaranty Associations, policyholders, and taxpayers.

**INTRODUCTION TO SOUTHLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

Introduction and Basis of Presentation: The Company is a North Carolina domiciled life, accident and health insurance company that was placed in rehabilitation by the Wake County Superior Court on June 27, 2019. The Company is under the control of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Carolina, in his capacity as Court appointed Rehabilitator. It is the Rehabilitator's responsibility to take possession of the assets of the Company and to administer them under the general supervision of the Court.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements were prepared by the Rehabilitator's staff as of September 30, 2022. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, except as noted in the following paragraph.

On July 26, 2019, the Governor of North Carolina signed into law, House Bill 220. This bill amends N.C. Gen. Stat. §58-19-10(b), which limits the amount of investments in affiliates and subsidiaries to the lessor of ten percent (10%) of the insurer's admitted assets or fifty percent (50%) of the insurer's policyholders' surplus, provided that after those investments, the insurer's policyholders' surplus will be reasonable in relation to the insurers' outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. The statutory limitation on affiliated investments was enacted after the companies were placed into rehabilitation. Prior quarterly reports have shown the financial condition of SNIC based on the law as of the date of Rehabilitation and the current law regarding limitations on affiliated investments. The financial statements in this quarterly report are based solely on the current state of North Carolina law, so as to avoid any confusion in upcoming proceedings.

In accordance with Statement on Statutory Accounting Principles No. 26R, the Company is taking an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on the securities that it is unable to hold to maturity. The Company recorded an OTTI in the amount of \$421,251 for September 30, 2022. This amount was charged to surplus.

ASSETS

	Current Statement Date			
	1	2	3	4
	Assets	Nonadmitted Assets	Net Admitted Assets (Cols. 1 - 2)	December 31 Prior Year Net Admitted Assets
1 Bonds (Schedule D)	133,457,067	115,083,791	18,373,276	123,730,084
2 Stocks (Schedule D):				
2.1 Preferred stocks	11,159,636	11,159,636		51,674,615
2.2 Common stocks				
3 Mortgage loans on real estate (Schedule B):				
3.1 First liens				
3.2 Other than first liens	729,615		729,615	754,964
4 Real estate (Schedule A):				
4.1 Properties occupied by the company (less \$0 encumbrances)				
4.2 Properties held for the production of income (less \$0 encumbrances)				
4.3 Properties held for sale (less \$0 encumbrances)	68,180		68,180	68,180
5 Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	20,636,167		20,636,167	13,577,292
6 Contract loans (including \$0 premium notes)	4,097,918		4,097,918	3,858,396
7 Derivatives (Schedule DB)				
8 Other invested assets (Schedule BA)	9,000,000	9,000,000		
9 Receivables for securities				310,000
10 Securities lending reinvested collateral assets (Schedule DL)				
11 Aggregate write-ins for invested assets				
12 Subtotals, cash and invested assets (Lines 1 to 11)	179,148,584	135,243,428	43,905,156	193,973,532
13 Title plants less \$0 charged off (for Title insurers only)				
14 Investment income due and accrued	20,478,757	20,360,716	118,041	5,431,620
15 Premiums and considerations:				
15.1 Uncollected premiums and agents' balances in the course of collection	130,665		130,665	357,623
15.2 Deferred premiums, agents' balances and installments booked but deferred and not yet due (including \$0 earned but unbilled premiums)	1,319,603		1,319,603	1,262,081
15.3 Accrued retrospective premiums (\$0) and contracts subject to redetermination (\$0)				
16 Reinsurance:				
16.1 Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	117,714		117,714	(12,629)
16.2 Funds held by or deposited with reinsured companies	59,930,904		59,930,904	53,480,609
16.3 Other amounts receivable under reinsurance contracts	425,604	425,604		79,664
17 Amounts receivable relating to uninsured plans				
18.1 Current federal and foreign income tax recoverable and interest thereon				
18.2 Net deferred tax asset	13,438,067	13,438,067		
19 Guaranty funds receivable or on deposit				
20 Electronic data processing equipment and software				
21 Furniture and equipment, including health care delivery assets (\$0)				
22 Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates				
23 Receivables from parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	1,486,215	1,484,925	1,290	
24 Health care (\$0) and other amounts receivable				
25 Aggregate write-ins for other than invested assets	10,821	10,821		(1,468)
26 Total assets excluding Separate Accounts, Segregated Accounts and Protected Cell Accounts (Lines 12 to 25)	276,486,932	170,963,561	105,523,372	254,571,032
27 From Separate Accounts, Segregated Accounts and Protected Cell Accounts				
28 Total (Lines 26 and 27)	276,486,932	170,963,561	105,523,372	254,571,032
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS				
1101				
1102				
1103				
1198 Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 11 from overflow page				
1199 Totals (Lines 1101 through 1103 plus 1198) (Line 11 above)				
2501 Prepaid Expense Deposit & Returned Checks	10,821	10,821		
2502 Premiums in Transit				(1,468)
2503				
2598 Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page				
2599 Totals (Lines 2501 through 2503 plus 2598) (Line 25 above)	10,821	10,821		(1,468)

LIABILITIES, SURPLUS, AND OTHER FUNDS

		1	2
		Current	December 31
		Statement Date	Prior Year
1	Aggregate reserve for life contracts \$..... less \$0 included in Line 6.3 (including \$0 Modco reserve)		
2	Aggregate reserve for accident and health contracts (Exhibit 6, Line 17, Col. 1) (including \$0 Modco reserve)	244,839,602	252,301,910
3	Liability for deposit-type contracts (Exhibit 7, Line 14, Col. 1) (including \$0 Modco reserve)	72,735	75,670
4	Contract Claims:		
4.1	Life (Exhibit 8, Part 1, Line 4.4, Col. 1 less sum of Cpls. 9, 10 and 11)		
4.2	Accident and health (Exhibit 8, Part 1, Line 4.4, sum of Cpls. 9, 10 and 11)	3,698,746	3,668,074
5	Policyholders' dividends/refunds to members and coupons due and unpaid (Exhibit 4, Line 10)		3,364
6	Provision for policyholders' dividends, refunds to members and coupons payable in following calendar year-estimated amounts:		
6.1	Policyholders' dividends and refunds to members apportioned for payment (including \$0 Modco)	67,250	70,148
6.2	Policyholders' dividends and refunds to members not yet apportioned (including \$0 Modco)		
6.3	Coupons and similar benefits (including \$0 Modco)		
7	Amount provisionally held for deferred dividend policies not included in Line 6		
8	Premiums and annuity considerations for life and accident and health contracts received in advance less discount; including accident and health premium (Exhibit 1, Part 1, Col. 1, sum of Lines 4 and 14)	192,707	244,206
9	Contract liabilities not included elsewhere:		
9.1	Surrender values on canceled contracts		
9.2	Provision for experience rating refunds, including the liability of \$0 accident and health experience rating refunds of which \$0 is for medical loss ratio rebate per the Public Health Service Act		
9.3	Other amounts payable on reinsurance including \$..... assumed and \$..... ceded	4,215,030	2,636,267
9.4	Interest maintenance reserve (IMR, Line 6)	6,365,640	7,029,424
10	Commissions to agents due or accrued-life and annuity contracts \$..... accident and health \$..... and deposit-type contract funds \$0		
11	Commissions and expense allowances payable on reinsurance assumed	7,453,189	4,738,765
12	General expenses due or accrued (Exhibit 2, Line 12, Col. 7)	299,405	28,732
13	Transfers to Separate Accounts due or accrued (net) (including \$0 accrued expense allowances recognized in reserves net of reinsured allowances)		
14	Taxes, licenses and fees due or accrued, excluding federal income taxes (Exhibit 3, Line 9, Col. 6)		(200)
15.1	Current federal and foreign income taxes including \$0 on realized capital gains (losses)	78,563	
15.2	Net deferred tax liability		
16	Unearned investment income	14,095	16,042
17	Amounts withheld or retained by reporting entity as agent or trustee	2,248,881	565,040
18	Amounts held for agents' account, including agents' credit balances		
19	Remittances and items not allocated	15,763	25,488
20	Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates		
21	Liability for benefits for employees and agents if not included above		
22	Borrowed money and interest thereon		
23	Dividends to stockholders declared and unpaid		
24	Miscellaneous liabilities:		
24.01	Asset valuation reserve (AVR, Line 16, Col. 7)		
24.02	Reinsurance in unauthorized and certified (\$0) companies	24,086,418	20,440,797
24.03	Funds held under reinsurance treaties with unauthorized and certified (\$0) reinsurers		
24.04	Payable to parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	113,983	350,508
24.05	Drafts outstanding		
24.06	Liability for amounts held under uninsured plans		
24.07	Funds held under coinsurance		
24.08	Derivatives		
24.09	Payable for securities	100,625	8,463
24.10	Payable for securities lending		
24.11	Capital notes \$0 and interest thereon \$0		
25	Aggregate write-ins for liabilities	96,611	62,241
26	Total liabilities excluding Separate Accounts business (Lines 1 to 25)	293,959,242	292,264,939
27	From Separate Accounts statement		
28	Total liabilities (Lines 26 and 27)	293,959,242	292,264,939
29	Common capital stock	1,502,718	1,502,718
30	Preferred capital stock		
31	Aggregate write-ins for other than special surplus funds		
32	Surplus notes		
33	Gross paid in and contributed surplus (Page 3, Line 33, Col. 2 plus Page 4, Line 51.1, Col. 1)	85,713,281	68,062,460
34	Aggregate write-ins for special surplus funds		
35	Unassigned funds (surplus)	(275,651,869)	(107,259,085)
36	Less treasury stock, at cost:		
36.1	0 Shares common (value included in Line 29 \$0)		
36.2	0 Shares preferred (value included in Line 30 \$0)		
37	Surplus (Total Lines 31 + 32 + 33 + 34 + 35 - 36) (including \$0 in Separate Accounts statement)	(189,938,588)	(39,196,625)
38	Totals of Lines 29, 30 and 37 (Page 4, Line 55)	(188,435,870)	(37,693,907)
39	Totals of Lines 28 and 38 (Page 2, Line 28, Col. 3)	105,523,372	254,571,032
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS			
2501	Suspense		
2502	Stale Dated Checks		964
2503		96,611	61,276
2598	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
2599	Totals (Lines 2501 through 2503 plus 2598) (Line 25 above)	96,611	62,241
3101			
3102			
3103			
3198	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
3199	Totals (Lines 3101 through 3103 plus 3198) (Line 31 above)		
3401			
3402			
3403			
3498	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
3499	Totals (Lines 3401 through 3403 plus 3498) (Line 34 above)		

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

		1	2	3
		Current Year to Date	Prior Year to Date	Prior Year Ended December 31
1	Premiums and annuity considerations for life and accident and health contracts (Exhibit 1, Part 1, Line 20.4, Col. 1, less Col. 11)	4,542,759	4,759,368	6,275,942
2	Considerations for supplementary contracts with life contingencies			
3	Net investment income (Exhibit of Net Investment Income, Line 17)	15,126,001	7,769,450	10,096,768
4	Amortization of Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR, Line 5)	941,110	784,878	1,046,503
5	Separate Accounts net gain from operations excluding unrealized gains or losses			
6	Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 26.1, Col. 1)		28,842	28,842
7	Reserve adjustments on reinsurance ceded			
8	Miscellaneous Income:			
8.1	Income from fees associated with investment management, administration and contract guarantees from Separate Accounts			
8.2	Charges and fees for deposit-type contracts			
8.3	Aggregate write-ins for miscellaneous income	8,225	2,052	3,008
9	Totals (Lines 1 to 8.3)	20,618,096	13,344,590	17,451,063
10	Death benefits			
11	Matured endowments (excluding guaranteed annual pure endowments)	16,941,984	18,682,362	23,401,687
12	Annuity benefits (Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 6.4, Cols. 4 + 8)	20,613	17,155	49,056
13	Disability benefits and benefits under accident and health contracts		33,464	33,464
14	Coupons, guaranteed annual pure endowments and similar benefits	(2,898)	(7,145)	(7,611)
15	Surrender benefits and withdrawals for life contracts			
16	Group conversions	75,577	306,064	976,204
17	Interest and adjustments on contract or deposit-type contract funds			
18	Payments on supplementary contracts with life contingencies			
19	Increase in aggregate reserves for life and accident and health contracts	(7,465,710)	(8,309,179)	(11,950,534)
20	Totals (Lines 10 to 19)	9,569,567	10,722,721	12,502,267
21	Commissions on premiums, annuity considerations and deposit-type contract funds (direct business only) (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 31, Col. 1)		3,205	3,205
22	Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance assumed (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 26.2, Col. 1)	2,714,424	2,846,328	3,770,520
23	General insurance expenses and fraternal expenses (Exhibit 2, Line 10, Columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6)	2,418,663	3,725,278	4,384,964
24	Insurance taxes, licenses and fees, excluding federal income taxes (Exhibit 3, Line 7, Cols. 1 + 2 + 3 + 5)	122,304	218,340	238,543
25	Increase in loading on deferred and uncollected premiums	(240,861)	(129,724)	(153,285)
26	Net transfers to or (from) Separate Accounts net of reinsurance			
27	Aggregate write-ins for deductions	2,530	882	882
28	Totals (Lines 20 to 27)	14,586,626	17,387,030	20,747,097
29	Net gain from operations before dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income taxes (Line 9 minus Line 28)	6,031,470	(4,042,440)	(3,296,034)
30	Dividends to policyholders and refunds to members	53,715	57,999	69,343
31	Net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and before federal income taxes (Line 29 minus Line 30)	5,977,755	(4,100,439)	(3,365,377)
32	Federal and foreign income taxes incurred (excluding tax on capital gains)	79,132	249,723	249,723
33	Net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income tax and before realized capital gains or (losses) (Line 31 minus Line 32)	5,898,622	(4,350,162)	(3,615,100)
34	Net realized capital gains or (losses) (excluding gains (losses) transferred to the IMR) less capital gains tax of \$.... (excluding taxes of \$.... transferred to the IMR)	116,378	1,746	7,173
35	Net income (Line 33 plus Line 34)	6,015,001	(4,348,416)	(3,607,928)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT				
36	Capital and surplus, December 31, prior year (Page 3, Line 38, Col. 2)	(37,693,907)	(24,553,749)	(24,553,749)
37	Net income (Line 35)	6,015,001	(4,348,416)	(3,607,928)
38	Change in net unrealized capital gains or (losses) less capital gains tax	(32,731,251)		
39	Change in net unrealized foreign exchange capital gain (loss)			
40	Change in net deferred income tax		788,967	788,967
41	Change in nonadmitted assets	(138,032,543)	(5,822,952)	(6,813,216)
42	Change in liability for reinsurance in unauthorized and certified companies			
43	Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis, (increase) or decrease (Exhibit 5A, Line 9999999, Col. 4)	2,631		
44	Change in asset valuation reserve	(3,645,620)	(5,180,081)	(6,287,358)
45	Change in treasury stock (Page 3, Lines 36.1 and 36.2 Col. 2 minus Col. 1)			
46	Surplus (contributed to) withdrawn from Separate Accounts during period			
47	Other changes in surplus in Separate Accounts statement			
48	Change in surplus notes			
49	Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles			
50	Capital changes:			
50.1	Paid in			
50.2	Transferred from surplus (Stock Dividend)			
50.3	Transferred to surplus			
51	Surplus adjustment:			
51.1	Paid in	17,650,821	2,779,374	2,779,374
51.2	Transferred to capital (Stock Dividend)			
51.3	Transferred from capital			
51.4	Change in surplus as a result of reinsurance			
52	Dividends to stockholders			
53	Aggregate write-ins for gains and losses in surplus	(1,000)		
54	Net change in capital and surplus for the year (Lines 37 through 53)	(150,741,963)	(11,783,108)	(13,140,161)
55	Capital and surplus, December 31, current year (Lines 36 + 54) (Page 3, Line 38)	(188,435,870)	(36,336,857)	(37,693,910)
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS				
08.30	Other Income	5,562	2,052	3,008
08.302				
08.303				
08.39	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 8.3 from overflow page			
08.39	Totals (Lines 08.301 through 08.303 plus 08.39) (Line 8.3 above)	5,562	2,052	3,008
2701	Fines and Penalties		882	882
2702				
2703				
2798	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 27 from overflow page			
2799	Totals (Lines 2701 through 2703 plus 2798) (Line 27 above)		882	882
5301	American Funeral Funding	(1,000)		
5302	Reinsurance recapture			
5303				
5398	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 53 from overflow page			
5399	Totals (Lines 5301 through 5303 plus 5398) (Line 53 above)	(1,000)		

SOUTHLAND NATIONAL INSURANCE CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF AFFILIATED INVESTMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 COMPARISON

Pledged	CUSIP Identification	Description	Actual Cost	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value June 30, 2022	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value September 30, 2022	Change
SNIC-NC MUT	9941328T5	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS, LLC	4,331,696	4,331,696	4,331,696	-
N/A	9941328T5	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS, LLC	1,787,880	1,787,880	1,787,880	-
N/A	994132714	AFA FKA AFI TERM	1,237,495	1,237,495	1,237,495	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9941329T6	AFA FKA GIC SR. NOTE	1,746,322	1,746,322	1,746,322	-
N/A	9941329T6	AFA FKA GIC SR. NOTE	4,074,751	4,074,751	4,074,751	-
SNIC-NC MUT	04686@AA9	AUGUSTA ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	5,271,410	5,271,410	5,271,410	-
N/A	05777@AA6	BALDWIN ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	8,825,889	8,825,889	8,825,874	(15)
N/A	06625@126	BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	8,310,000	8,310,000	8,310,000	-
N/A	13973@AA2	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND I LLC	6,898,873	6,898,873	6,898,873	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9941317T1	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND II, LLC	5,258,038	5,258,038	5,258,038	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9941317V6	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND IV, LLC	5,236,750	5,153,976	5,153,976	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9941317U8	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND V, LLC	5,995,234	5,729,249	5,729,249	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9941318T3	CAPITAL ASSETS MANAGEMENT II, LLC	1,775,937	1,775,937	1,775,937	-
N/A	9941318T3	CAPITAL ASSETS MANAGEMENT II, LLC	1,775,937	1,775,937	1,775,937	-
N/A	19633@129	COLORADO BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	-
SNIC-NC MUT	99467UAA5	CV INVESTMENTS	6,021,241	6,021,241	6,021,241	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9944639X1	CV INVESTMENTS, LLC	2,055,028	2,055,028	2,055,028	-
SNIC-NC MUT	23570*AA0	DAMASCUS ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	5,161,248	5,161,248	5,161,248	-
N/A	23570*AA0	DAMASCUS ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	1,935,468	1,935,468	1,935,468	-
SNIC-NC MUT	29412#AA5	EPHESUS ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	3,356,472	3,356,472	3,356,471	(1)
N/A	29412#AA5	EPHESUS ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	6,359,631	6,359,631	6,359,629	(2)
SNIC-NC MUT	34610#AA5	FOREST PARK ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	4,450,080	4,450,080	4,450,080	-
N/A	34610#AA5	FOREST PARK ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	3,708,400	3,708,400	3,708,400	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9942228W1	GILFORD ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	294,695	294,695	294,695	-
SNIC-NC MUT	40905#AA6	HAMPTON ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	3,730,966	3,730,966	3,730,966	-
N/A	40905#AA6	HAMPTON ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	3,581,728	3,581,728	3,581,728	-
N/A	9941556V4	HPCSP INVESTMENTS	1,135,418	1,135,418	1,135,418	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9941557U3	HPCSP INVESTMENTS, LLC	1,266,469	1,266,469	1,266,469	-
SNIC-NC MUT	46275@AA7	IRON CITY ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	3,072,502	3,072,502	3,072,502	-
SNIC-NC MUT	46563@AA8	ITECH FUNDING LLC	3,398,113	3,398,113	3,398,113	-
N/A	46563@AA8	ITECH FUNDING LLC	4,474,743	4,474,743	4,474,743	-
SNIC-NC MUT	46662#AA6	JACKSON ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	3,146,993	3,146,993	3,146,993	-
SNIC-NC MUT	9947669V1	NIH CAPITAL, LLC	1,005,250	1,005,250	1,005,250	-
N/A	9947669V1	NIH CAPITAL, LLC	1,005,250	1,005,250	1,005,250	-
N/A	G6846#AA2	PBX BERMUDA HOLDINGS, LTD.	212,978	213,116	213,111	(5)
SNIC-NC MUT	72083RAA7	PIERRE MENDES LLC	6,294,978	5,774,734	5,774,734	-
N/A	86576#AA7	SUMMERVILLE ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	7,773,313	7,228,453	7,228,453	-
		Total	\$ 159,967,177	\$ 158,553,451	\$ 158,553,428	\$ (23)

SOUTHLAND NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE AS REHABILITATOR
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022,
A BALANCE SHEET
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022,
AND
A SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Southland National Reinsurance Corporation (hereinafter, “Company”) was created as a pure captive insurance company on December 3, 2014, in North Carolina under the Captive Insurance Act of 2013, as amended. On June 27, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court (hereinafter, the “Court”) issued an Order of Rehabilitation (hereinafter, “Order”) against the Company and appointed the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of North Carolina as Rehabilitator (hereinafter, the “Rehabilitator”). On June 27, 2019, the Court also entered an Order Granting Motion for Moratorium on Policy Surrenders and Other Relief (hereinafter “Moratorium”).

The Company is part of a group of insurance companies known as Global Bankers Insurance Group (hereinafter, “GBIG”). GBIG is part of a larger group of companies known as Global Growth (f/k/a Eli Global). Global Growth is owned by Greg Lindberg.

The Company has no active business and only reinsures business from other GBIG insurance companies.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a quarterly update to the Court, as required by the Order, on the work that the Rehabilitator and his staff have carried out since the issuance of the Order, to set out the present situation of the Company, and to provide a balance sheet and a summary of operations through September 30, 2022.

LIMITATIONS

This report is based only on the knowledge that the Rehabilitator and his staff have gained from the work performed since the issuance of the Order. Facts may exist that the Rehabilitator is unaware of that may have a material effect on the information provided in this report. The Rehabilitator will update the information in future quarterly reports as additional facts are discovered.

SUMMARY

COMPANY PROPERTY

- In accordance with the Order, the Rehabilitator has taken possession of all known assets and property of the Company.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND INTERIM AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENTS

On June 27, 2019, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) and Interim Amendment to Loan Agreements (“IALA”) with Greg E. Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc. and Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC. The Parties executed this MOU to set forth their agreements, including but not limited to, (i) the immediate partial amendment of, among other things, the interest rate and repayment terms of various affiliated loans through the IALA; (ii) the global restructuring of various affiliated companies through the formation of a new holding company; and (iii) the global restructuring and modifications of all affiliated loans, including

assignment of the loans to such new holding company. The restructuring was to be completed by September 30, 2019. The restructuring was not completed by this date. The Company, along with the other insurance companies in rehabilitation, filed a Complaint against the other parties to the MOU on October 1, 2019. The Company has no affiliated loans and, therefore, the MOU and IALA have minimal impact on the Company. See the Litigation section for more information.

LITIGATION

To the Rehabilitator's knowledge, the Company is a party to the following lawsuit:

Non-Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated against the Company by non-Global Growth affiliated persons:

New Litigation

***Johnston, et al. v. Lindberg, et al*, Case No. 1:23-AP-01000, Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York**

This case was filed on January 4, 2023 by the Joint Provisional Liquidators ("JPLs") of four Bermudan insurance companies, PB Life and Annuity Co., Northstar Financial Services (Bermuda) Ltd., Omnia Ltd. And PB Investment Holdings, Ltd. The lawsuit names the insurance companies, Greg Lindberg, and all Global Growth-affiliated entities as defendants.

The JPLs sued CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC for, among other things, fraud, fraudulent transfer, conversion, unjust enrichment, and breach of fiduciary duty under North Carolina and Bermuda law related to execution of the IALA and MOU and distribution of interest payments. The JPLs seek a declaratory judgment that the IALA and MOU are void and unenforceable, an accounting of loans where CBL and SNIC are the agents, monetary damages, and an injunction related to the insurance companies' distribution of interest payments.

The Bankruptcy Court overseeing the litigation intends to enter a scheduling order for CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC to respond to the lawsuit. The lawsuit was filed in violation of the injunctions prohibiting lawsuits against CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC issued by this Court in the Order of Rehabilitation, entered June 27, 2019. The JPLs, to date, have not sought or received this Court's permission to file this lawsuit against the insurance companies.

Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated by one or more of the North Carolina Insurance Companies in Rehabilitation against Global Growth affiliated entities:

***Southland National Insurance Corporation in Rehabilitation, Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, and Southland National Reinsurance Corporation in Rehabilitation v. Greg Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc., Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC, New England Capital, LLC, and Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd.*, Case No. 19 CVS 013093, Wake County, North Carolina.**

This case was filed on October 1, 2019, alleging a breach of the contract entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. An Amended Complaint was filed on October 28, 2019 and added claims for fraud and negligent misrepresentation arising from statements contained in the June 27, 2019 contract and the Defendants' conduct.

On October 1, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court entered a Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO"), which remains in place, as amended by the Court on April 1, 2020 and June 23, 2020. Essentially, the TRO prohibits the Defendants from taking any action that would negatively impact the value of Plaintiffs' investments into Defendants' companies.

The Defendants moved to dismiss the original Complaint and the Amended Complaint on various grounds. The Court denied those motions in an Order filed on January 21, 2020. Defendants filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint on February 20, 2020.

The Court entered a Case Management Order and set the matter for trial in February 2021. On July 8, 2020, Defendants filed a Motion to Modify the Case Management Order & For Continuance seeking to extend all discovery deadlines and the trial for 120 days. On August 5, 2020, the Court entered an order extending all discovery deadlines by 90 days with discovery to be completed by December 31, 2020 but kept the trial set for February 1, 2021.

The Court severed Defendant PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd. f/k/a Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd. ("PBLA") from this litigation after it filed Chapter 15 bankruptcy, *In re: PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd.*, No. 1:20-BK-12791, pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiffs' claims against PBLA are expected to be stayed during the pendency of its bankruptcy proceeding; however, Plaintiffs' claims against the other Defendants are unaffected.

On January 8, 2021, the Court entered a Second Case Management Order extending the discovery deadline to February 28, 2021 and setting the trial for April 15, 2021.

On March 19, 2021, the Court entered an order extending the time to take the depositions of Defendants Greg Lindberg, AAI, and NEC to May 14, 2021. The Court also ordered that all dispositive motions be filed by June 2, 2021, responses filed by June 9, 2021, and hearing on said motions to occur the week of June 14, 2021.

On June 9, 2021, the Parties filed respective Motions for Summary Judgment and on June 14, 2021, the Parties filed their respective responses. The Court orally denied the Motions for Summary Judgment and trial commenced on June 21, 2021. Trial concluded on June 30, 2021. Post-trial briefing was filed on August 31, 2021. Defendants filed a Motion to Strike certain exhibits on September 3, 2021 and Objections to Relief Requested on October 1, 2021. The Court heard argument on the Motion to Strike and Objection on October 13, 2021.

On November 22, 2021, Defendants filed a motion to compel post-trial mediation. That motion was granted at the conclusion of a hearing on January 27, 2022. The mediation was conducted on March 9, 2022 and an impasse was declared by the mediator.

On March 11, 2022, Plaintiffs' Motion to Add Global Growth Holdings, Inc. as the successor defendant to Academy Association, Inc. was granted.

On May 18, 2022, the Court entered a Judgment and Order on the issues tried at the June 2021 trial. The Court found Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC breached the MOU and ordered specific performance of Article II of the MOU on a 90-day timeline. The Court found Plaintiffs may be entitled to an undetermined amount of contractual damages for the value of any SACs not transferred to NHC. The Court also found that Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC made fraudulent statements to induce Plaintiffs into entering into the Revolver and IALA and ordered \$467,622,097.48 in compensatory and punitive damages. The Court conditioned the award of those damages on the appellate court determining that specific performance is unavailable. The Court also ordered appointment of a special master to oversee implementation of the Order.

On May 23, 2022, Defendants filed a motion to stay the Order while on appeal.

On May 24, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order to correct clerical errors in the Order.

On May 26, 2022, the Court held a hearing on Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order. The Court denied Defendants' Motion to Stay to the extent it sought a discretionary stay and granted Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend. The Court also entered a scheduling order for post-trial motions. The Court entered written orders on the Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend.

The Court also entered an Amended Judgment and Order on May 26, 2022 (the "Amended Judgment") correcting the clerical errors.

The Plaintiffs' filed a second Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order on June 6, 2022 asking the Court to immediately award compensatory and punitive damages for Defendants' fraud. That same day, Defendants' filed a Motion for New Trial seeking to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel and to relieve all Defendants from liability of the Amended Judgment.

Defendants filed a Notice of Appeal of the Amended Judgment, among other pre-judgment orders on June 13, 2022.

On June 21, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a conditional Notice of Cross-Appeal of the Judgment and Order and Amended Judgment.

Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Show Cause Order on June 30, 2022 asking the Court to issue an order requiring Global Growth to show cause why it should not be held in contempt for failing to bind

the D&O insurance as ordered in the Amended Judgment. Plaintiffs also asked the Court to appoint a third-party to bind the insurance at Global Growth's expense.

On July 1, 2022, the Court held a hearing on the pending post-trial motions. The Court denied Plaintiffs' second Motion to Amend and reserved ruling on Defendants' Motion for New Trial.

Defendants filed a Motion to Establish Security for a Stay Pending Appeal on July 7, 2022.

Pursuant to Court order, the Defendants served a response opposing Plaintiffs' Motion for Show Cause on July 22, 2022.

On August 4, 2022, the Court denied Defendants' Motion for New Trial and held that Defendants' counsel's motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel was made without basis in law or fact. The Court also denied Plaintiffs' second motion to amend the Judgment and Order.

On August 12, 2022, the Court held a hearing on the outstanding motions. The Court found it did not have jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs' Motion for Show Cause because of the pending appeal. The Court found that if Defendants deposited certain documents with the Clerk of Court that execution of the Amended Judgment would be stayed.

On August 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief at the Court of Appeals seeking an order compelling Global Growth to bind and fund the D&O policy. The Court of Appeals ordered Defendants to respond by August 22, 2022.

On August 22, 2022, Defendants filed a response in opposition to the Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief.

On August 24, 2022, the Court of Appeals denied Plaintiffs' Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief.

On September 20, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Expedite the Appeal, which was opposed by the Defendants.

On October 5, 2022, the Court of Appeals entered an order denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Expedite the Appeal without explanation.

On October 31, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel, which was improperly styled as a Motion for New Trial.

On November 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed Motion for Order Show Cause asking the Court to require Defendants Lindberg and GGHI show why they should not be held in contempt for violating the TRO. On December 21, 2022, the Court entered an Order of Show Cause on Plaintiffs' motion. That same day, Defendants moved to continue the hearing on the Order to Show Cause and sought discovery. On December 28, 2022, the Court entered an Amended Order to Show Cause and that same day Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Order and Amended Order to Show Cause. On December 29, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. On December 30, 2022, the Court denied Defendants' Motion to Continue. On January

5, 2023, Plaintiffs moved to withdraw their Motion for Order to Show Cause and refile the motion following additional analysis of Defendants' financial transactions. That motion was granted the same day.

On January 19, 2023, Plaintiffs filed their opening brief for their cross-appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order and Request for Judicial Notice. That same day, Defendants filed their opening brief of their appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company and Southland National Reinsurance Corporation v. GBIG Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:22-CV-212-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on May 26, 2022, alleging breach of the Tax Sharing Agreement, conversion, embezzlement, and unfair and deceptive trade practices. The lawsuit seeks the repayment of over \$5 million owed to Plaintiffs stemming from a 2019 consolidated federal tax return filed by GBIG Holdings, LLC.

On July 21, 2022, GBIG Holdings, LLC filed a partial motion to dismiss the conversion, embezzlement, and unfair and deceptive trade practices claims.

On September 13, 2022, Plaintiffs responded in opposition to the partial motion to dismiss. On September 27, 2022, GBIG Holdings, LLC filed its reply.

On January 23, 2023, the Court granted in part GBIG Holdings, LLC's Motion to Dismiss and dismissed Plaintiffs' claims for conversion, embezzlement, and unfair and deceptive trade practices. Plaintiffs' claim for breach of the Tax Sharing Agreement will proceed.

OTHER MATTERS

- Pursuant to the Moratorium Order, the Rehabilitator has imposed a moratorium on cash surrenders, annuitizations, and policy loans against the Company's policies until such time as the Court approves lifting of the moratorium.
- Since all reinsurance agreements were recaptured as of July 1, 2019, the Company no longer has any business on its books. Remaining assets and liabilities are in the process of being liquidated.

REVIEW PANEL

On April 2, 2020, the Court amended the TRO to establish a 5-person review panel to advise the Court on proposed transactions that could implicate the TRO. Both the Plaintiffs and Defendants appointed one representative each. Each representative appointed an independent member. The two independent members appointed a third independent member. After reviewing proposed transactions, the panel makes recommendations to the Court to either approve or deny the proposed transactions. The panel did not vote on any transactions during the period.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS

All business for the Company has been recaptured and the Company no longer has any operations and will be dissolved at a future date.

INTRODUCTION TO SOUTHLAND NATIONAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTMEBER 30, 2022

Introduction and Basis of Presentation: The Company is a North Carolina domiciled pure captive insurance company that was placed in rehabilitation by the Wake County Superior Court on June 27, 2019. The Company is under the control of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Carolina in his capacity as Court appointed Rehabilitator. It is the Rehabilitator's responsibility to take possession of the assets of the Company and to administer them under the general supervision of the Court.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements were prepared by the Rehabilitator's staff as of September 30, 2022. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

Southland National Reinsurance Corporation
Balance Sheet
30-Sep-22

	Sep-22	Dec-21
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Checking/Savings		
Fifth Third Bank - 5666	227,088	234,161
Total Checking/Savings	227,088	234,161
Other Current Assets		
Total Other Current Assets	-	-
Total Current Assets	227,088	234,161
Other Assets		
Deferred Tax Asset	-	-
Total Other Assets	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS	227,088	234,161
LIABILITIES & EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Other Current Liabilities		
Accrued Expenses	-	2,914
Accounts Payable	2,625	
Advance Premium- NCM	-	-
Advance Premium- SNIC	-	-
Federal Income Taxes Payable	-	-
Total Other Current Liabilities	2,625	2,914
Total Current Liabilities	2,625	2,914
Total Liabilities	2,625	2,914
Equity		
Capital Stock	100	100
Additional Paid in Capital	18,851,565	18,851,565
Retained Earnings	(18,620,417)	(19,096,756)
Net Income	(6,784)	476,339
Total Equity	224,463	231,247
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	227,088	234,161

Southland National Reinsurance Corporation
Income Statement
Nine months ended 9.30.2022

	<u>Jan - Sept 22</u>	<u>Dec 21</u>
Ordinary Income/Expense		
Income		
Total Income	-	-
Expense		
Bank Service Charges	4,159	6,518
Professional Fees		
Consulting	2,625	17,571
Professional Fees - Other	-	-
Total Professional Fees	<u>2,625</u>	<u>17,571</u>
Travel Expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expense	<u>6,784</u>	<u>24,089</u>
Net Ordinary Income	(6,784)	(24,089)
Other Income/Expense		
Other Income		
Investment Income		
Total Investment Income	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Income	-	-
Other Expense		
Federal Income Taxes- Current	-	(500,428)
Federal Income Taxes- Deferred	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Other Expense	<u>-</u>	<u>(500,428)</u>
Net Other Income	-	500,428
Net Income	<u>(6,784)</u>	<u>476,339</u>

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE AS REHABILITATOR
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022,
A BALANCE SHEET
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
A SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
AND
A SCHEDULE OF LINDBERG AFFILIATED INVESTMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Bankers Life Insurance Company (hereinafter, “BLIC” or “Company”) was originally incorporated under the laws of the State of Florida as a stock life insurance company on May 9, 1973. On December 15, 2016, the Company redomesticated to North Carolina. On June 27, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court (hereinafter, the “Court”) issued an Order of Rehabilitation (hereinafter, “Order”) against the Company and appointed the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of North Carolina as Rehabilitator (hereinafter, the “Rehabilitator”). On June 27, 2019, the Court also entered an Order Granting Motion for Moratorium on Policy Surrenders and Other Relief (hereinafter “Moratorium”).

The Company is part of a group of insurance companies known as Global Bankers Insurance Group (hereinafter, “GBIG”). GBIG is part of a larger group of companies known as Global Growth (f/k/a Eli Global). Global Growth is owned by Greg Lindberg (hereinafter, “Lindberg”).

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a quarterly update to the Court, as required by the Order, on the work that the Rehabilitator and his staff have carried out since the issuance of the Order, to set out the present situation of the Company, and to provide a balance sheet and schedule of Lindberg affiliated investments as of September 30, 2022, and a summary of operations through September 30, 2022. Subsequent to the period, on December 30, 2022, this Court entered an Order of Liquidation that will place the Company into liquidation when the Order becomes effective. Greg Lindberg’s company, GBIG Holdings, LLC, filed a Notice of Appeal of the Order of Liquidation on January 27, 2023. The appeal delays triggering the state life and health insurance guaranty associations and delays payments to policyholders. Until the Order of Liquidation becomes effective, the Company remains in rehabilitation.

LIMITATIONS

This report is based only on the knowledge that the Rehabilitator and his staff have gained from the work performed since the issuance of the Order. Facts may exist that the Rehabilitator is unaware of that may have a material effect on the information provided in this report. The Rehabilitator will update the information in future quarterly reports as additional facts are discovered.

SUMMARY

COMPANY PROPERTY

- In accordance with the Order, the Rehabilitator has taken possession of all known assets and property of the Company.
- The Rehabilitator is currently evaluating the Company’s in-force business and reinsurance programs.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND INTERIM AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENTS

On June 27, 2019, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) and Interim Amendment to Loan Agreements (“IALA”) with Greg E. Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc. and Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC. The Parties executed this MOU to set forth their agreements, including but not limited to, (i) the immediate partial amendment of, among other things, the interest rate and repayment terms of various affiliated loans through the IALA; (ii) the global restructuring of various affiliated companies through the formation of a new holding company; and (iii) the global restructuring and modifications of all affiliated loans, including assignment of the loans to such new holding company. The restructuring was to be completed by September 30, 2019. The restructuring was not completed by this date. The Company, along with the other insurance companies in rehabilitation, filed a Complaint against the other parties to the MOU on October 1, 2019. See the Investment Portfolio and Litigation sections for more information.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The goal of the Rehabilitator is to reduce the amount of affiliated investments and to increase long-term liquidity. The non-affiliated investments are invested primarily in publicly traded securities. The Rehabilitator is working on a plan for the Global Growth non-insurance operating companies to repay the affiliated investments.

- The Company has approximately \$48.2MM of affiliated investments as of September 30, 2022.
- During the quarter, the Company received some interest payments on the affiliated investments. The amount received was not in accordance with the IALA. See the Litigation section for more information.

As set out in the notes to the financial statements, on July 26, 2019, the Governor of North Carolina signed into law, House Bill 220. This bill amends N.C. Gen. Stat §58-19-10(b), which limits the amount of investments in affiliates and subsidiaries to the lesser of ten percent (10%) of the insurer’s admitted assets or fifty percent (50%) of the insurer’s policyholders’ surplus, provided that after those investments, the insurer’s policyholders’ surplus will be reasonable in relation to the insurers’ outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. The excess amount of affiliated investments should be non-admitted for purposes of statutory accounting. The statutory limitation on affiliated investments was enacted after the companies were placed into rehabilitation. As of September 30, 2022, the Company has non-admitted \$50.6 million of affiliated investments and \$8.3 million of affiliated interest due and accrued.

EXPENSE REDUCTIONS

The Rehabilitator is evaluating the Company’s contracts to identify those that are essential for liquidation.

On October 1, 2021, BLIC transferred the servicing of its business to a new third-party administrator at a reduced cost from the prior administrator. Costs under the current administrator were \$82,110 compared to the same quarter in 2021 of \$173,700. See Third Party Administrator section for additional information.

LITIGATION

To the Rehabilitator's knowledge, the Company is a party to or has a financial interest in the following lawsuits:

Non-Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated against the Company by non-Global Growth affiliated persons and/or entities:

Johnston, et al. v. Lindberg, et al, Case No. 1:23-AP-01000, Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York

This case was filed on January 4, 2023 by the Joint Provisional Liquidators ("JPLs") of four Bermudan insurance companies, PB Life and Annuity Co., Northstar Financial Services (Bermuda) Ltd., Omnia Ltd. And PB Investment Holdings, Ltd. The lawsuit names the insurance companies, Greg Lindberg, and all Global Growth-affiliated entities as defendants.

The JPLs sued CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC for, among other things, fraud, fraudulent transfer, conversion, unjust enrichment, and breach of fiduciary duty under North Carolina and Bermuda law related to execution of the IALA and MOU and distribution of interest payments. The JPLs seek a declaratory judgment that the IALA and MOU are void and unenforceable, an accounting of loans where CBL and SNIC are the agents, monetary damages, and an injunction related to the insurance companies' distribution of interest payments.

The Bankruptcy Court overseeing the litigation intends to enter a scheduling order for CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC to respond to the lawsuit. The lawsuit was filed in violation of the injunctions prohibiting lawsuits against CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC issued by this Court in the Order of Rehabilitation, entered June 27, 2019. The JPLs, to date, have not sought or received this Court's permission to file this lawsuit against the insurance companies.

Universal Life Insurance Company and TMI Trust Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC, et al., Case No. 22 CVS 7920, Wake County, North Carolina.

On June 27, 2022, ULICO and TMI filed a complaint in Wake County, North Carolina seeking an order declaring the Interim Amendment to Loan Agreement ("IALA") invalid and awarding monetary damages against CBL and SNIC as agents on certain loan agreements. BLIC was also named as a defendant because the suit seeks to invalidate the IALA, a contract to which it is a party, but does not seek damages against BLIC. That same day, ULICO and TMI filed a Motion for Permission to File Action in CBL, SNIC, and BLIC's rehabilitation proceeding. The Motion

sought the Court's leave to file their lawsuit against the NC Insurance Companies that otherwise violated the Court's injunction prohibiting lawsuits against the NC Insurance Companies.

On July 26, 2022, ULICO and TMI filed an Amended Complaint seeking the same relief. ULICO and TMI also agreed to extend the time to file an answer after the Court ruled on ULICO and TMI's pending motion for permission to file.

On August 12, 2022, the Court heard argument on ULICO and TMI's motion for permission to file. The Court found that the lawsuit violated the injunction but permitted the portion of the Amended Complaint seeking a declaratory judgment invalidating the IALA to proceed. The remainder of the action was stayed. On September 2, 2022, the Court entered a written order of his ruling from the hearing. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint on October 3, 2022.

Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated by one or more of the North Carolina Insurance Companies in Rehabilitation against Global Growth affiliated entities:

Southland National Insurance Corporation in Rehabilitation, Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, and Southland National Reinsurance Corporation in Rehabilitation v. Greg Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc., Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC, New England Capital, LLC, and Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd., Case No. 19 CVS 013093, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 1, 2019, alleging a breach of the contract entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. An Amended Complaint was filed on October 28, 2019 and added claims for fraud and negligent misrepresentation arising from statements contained in the June 27, 2019 contract and the Defendants' conduct.

On October 1, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court entered a Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO"), which remains in place, as amended by the Court on April 1, 2020 and June 23, 2020. Essentially, the TRO prohibits the Defendants from taking any action that would negatively impact the value of Plaintiffs' investments into Defendants' companies.

The Defendants moved to dismiss the original Complaint and the Amended Complaint on various grounds. The Court denied those motions in an Order filed on January 21, 2020. Defendants filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint on February 20, 2020.

The Court entered a Case Management Order and set the matter for trial in February 2021. On July 8, 2020, Defendants filed a Motion to Modify the Case Management Order & For Continuance seeking to extend all discovery deadlines and the trial for 120 days. On August 5, 2020, the Court entered an order extending all discovery deadlines by 90 days with discovery to be completed by December 31, 2020 but kept the trial set for February 1, 2021.

The Court severed Defendant PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd. f/k/a Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd. ("PBLA") from this litigation after it filed Chapter 15 bankruptcy, *In re: PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd.*, No. 1:20-BK-12791, pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiffs' claims against PBLA are expected to be stayed during the pendency of its bankruptcy proceeding; however, Plaintiffs' claims against the other defendants are unaffected.

On January 8, 2021, the Court entered a Second Case Management Order extending the discovery deadline to February 28, 2021 and setting the trial for April 15, 2021.

On March 19, 2021, the Court entered an order extending the time to take the depositions of Defendants Greg Lindberg, AAI, and NEC to May 14, 2021. The Court also ordered that all dispositive motions be filed by June 2, 2021, responses filed by June 9, 2021, and hearing on said motions to occur the week of June 14, 2021.

On June 9, 2021, the Parties filed respective Motions for Summary Judgment and on June 14, 2021, the Parties filed their respective responses. The Court orally denied the Motions for Summary Judgment and trial commenced on June 21, 2021. Trial concluded on June 30, 2021. Post-trial briefing was filed on August 31, 2021. Defendants filed a Motion to Strike certain exhibits on September 3, 2021 and Objections to Relief Requested on October 1, 2021. The Court heard argument on the Motion to Strike and Objection on October 13, 2021.

On November 22, 2021, Defendants filed a motion to compel post-trial mediation. That motion was granted at the conclusion of a hearing on January 27, 2022. The mediation was conducted on March 9, 2022, and an impasse was declared by the mediator.

On March 11, 2022, Plaintiffs' Motion to Add Global Growth Holdings, Inc. as the successor defendant to Academy Association, Inc. was granted.

On May 18, 2022, the Court entered a Judgment and Order on the issues tried at the June 2021 trial. The Court found Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC breached the MOU and ordered specific performance of Article II of the MOU on a 90-day timeline. The Court found Plaintiffs may be entitled to an undetermined amount of contractual damages for the value of any SACs not transferred to NHC. The Court also found that Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC made fraudulent statements to induce Plaintiffs into entering into the Revolver and IALA and ordered \$467,622,097.48 in compensatory and punitive damages. The Court conditioned the award of those damages on the appellate court determining that specific performance is unavailable. The Court also ordered appointment of a special master to oversee implementation of the Order.

On May 23, 2022, Defendants filed a motion to stay the Order while on appeal.

On May 24, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order to correct clerical errors in the Order.

On May 26, 2022, the Court held a hearing on Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order. The Court denied Defendants' Motion to Stay to the extent it sought a discretionary stay and granted Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend. The Court also entered a scheduling order for post-trial motions. The Court entered written orders on the Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend.

The Court also entered an Amended Judgment and Order on May 26, 2022 (the "Amended Judgment") correcting the clerical errors.

The Plaintiffs' filed a second Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order on June 6, 2022 asking the Court to immediately award compensatory and punitive damages for Defendants' fraud. That same day, Defendants' filed a Motion for New Trial seeking to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel and to relieve all Defendants from liability of the Amended Judgment.

Defendants filed a Notice of Appeal of the Amended Judgment, among other pre-judgment orders on June 13, 2022.

On June 21, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a conditional Notice of Cross-Appeal of the Judgment and Order and Amended Judgment.

Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Show Cause Order on June 30, 2022 asking the Court to issue an order requiring Global Growth to show cause why it should not be held in contempt for failing to bind the D&O insurance as ordered in the Amended Judgment. Plaintiffs also asked the Court to appoint a third-party to bind the insurance at Global Growth's expense.

On July 1, 2022, the Court held a hearing on the pending post-trial motions. The Court denied Plaintiffs' second Motion to Amend and reserved ruling on Defendants' Motion for New Trial.

Defendants filed a Motion to Establish Security for a Stay Pending Appeal on July 7, 2022.

Pursuant to Court order, the Defendants served a response opposing Plaintiffs' Motion for Show Cause on July 22, 2022.

On August 4, 2022, the Court denied Defendants' Motion for New Trial and held that Defendants' counsel's motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel was made without basis in law or fact. The Court also denied Plaintiffs' second motion to amend the Judgment and Order.

On August 12, 2022, the Court held a hearing on the outstanding motions. The Court found it did not have jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs' Motion for Show Cause because of the pending appeal. The Court found that if Defendants deposited certain documents with the Clerk of Court that execution of the Amended Judgment would be stayed.

On August 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief at the Court of Appeals seeking an order compelling Global Growth to bind and fund the D&O policy. The Court of Appeals ordered Defendants to respond by August 22, 2022.

On August 22, 2022, Defendants filed a response in opposition to the Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief.

On August 24, 2022, the Court of Appeals denied Plaintiffs' Motion for Expedited Injunctive Relief.

On September 20, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Expedite the Appeal, which was opposed by the Defendants.

On October 5, 2022, the Court of Appeals entered an order denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Expedite the Appeal without explanation.

On October 31, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel, which was improperly styled as a Motion for New Trial.

On November 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed Motion for Order Show Cause asking the Court to require Defendants Lindberg and GGHI show why they should not be held in contempt for violating the TRO. On December 21, 2022, the Court entered an Order of Show Cause on Plaintiffs' motion. That same day, Defendants moved to continue the hearing on the Order to Show Cause and sought discovery. On December 28, 2022, the Court entered an Amended Order to Show Cause and that same day Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Order and Amended Order to Show Cause. On December 29, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. On December 30, 2022, the Court denied Defendants' Motion to Continue. On January 5, 2023, Plaintiffs moved to withdraw their Motion for Order to Show Cause and refile the motion following additional analysis of Defendants' financial transactions. That motion was granted the same day.

On January 19, 2023, Plaintiffs filed their opening brief for their cross-appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order and Request for Judicial Notice. That same day, Defendants filed their opening brief of their appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Hampton Asset Management, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-369-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company ("CBL") filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and BLIC are lenders on this loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Iron City Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, ICAM Holdings, I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-375-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant Iron City Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and Southland National Insurance Corporation ("SNIC") are lenders on the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant Borrower removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On August 7, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against iTech Funding, LLC and ICAM Holdings I, LLC seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on August 21, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Jackson Asset Management, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-370-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27,

2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and BLIC are lenders on this loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Baldwin Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and EAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-398-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant Baldwin Asset Management, LLC (“Defendant Borrower”) on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders on the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys’ fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and BAM Holdings, LLC. On July 23, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL’s partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants’ response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL’s motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower’s second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL’s motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower’s counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties’ agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg’s deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. iTech Funding, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-402-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 23, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

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On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8,

2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund IV, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6474, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020 and after CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot Plaintiffs' Motion for Default Judgment.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on December 14, 2020 and filed counterclaims against Plaintiffs for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 13, 2021, Plaintiffs replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant's motion to dismiss the Complaint and Plaintiffs' partial motion to dismiss Defendant's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund V, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6475, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020, but before CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot Plaintiffs' Motion for Default Judgment.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on December 14, 2020 and filed counterclaims against Plaintiffs for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 13, 2021, Plaintiffs replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant's motion to dismiss the Complaint and Plaintiffs' partial motion to dismiss Defendant's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-450-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on July 17, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On August 20, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. On August 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 27, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on September 17, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. TAC Investments, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-453-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on July 17, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On August 20, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. On August 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 27, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on September 17, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Summerville Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and SAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-432-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on August 10, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Summerville Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and SAM Holdings, LLC.

On August 10, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 11, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on September 9, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith

and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-474-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on September 3, 2020, alleging a breach of promissory notes, as modified by the IALA, entered into on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the promissory notes. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the promissory notes, as modified. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the notes, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On September 3, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On September 4, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On September 30, 2020, the Defendant answered the Complaint and filed a counterclaim against Plaintiffs seeking reformation of the IALA. On October 22, 2020, Plaintiffs were granted an extension of time through November 20, 2020 to respond to Defendant's counterclaim. On November 20, 2020, Plaintiffs moved to dismiss the counterclaim. On December 11, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss. On December 23, 2020, Plaintiffs filed their reply in support of their motion to dismiss.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as Plaintiffs' motion to consolidate. Plaintiffs filed their answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC and New England Capital, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-517-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 2, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA entered into by Defendant Academy Financial Assets, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loans. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements, as modified. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also alleges that Defendant New England Capital, LLC, the agent of the loan, breached the loan agreements by failing to enforce the loan agreements following Defendant Borrower's breach.

On October 10, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On October 5, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III. On November 30, 2020, Defendants filed their respective motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim. On December 21, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a response in opposition to Defendants' motions. Defendants filed replies in support of their respective motions to dismiss on January 4, 2021.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed responses in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendants' responses.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Defendants' motions to dismiss, as well as Plaintiffs' motion to consolidate. Defendants filed answers to Plaintiffs' Complaint on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Augusta Asset Management, LLC, New England Capital, LLC, AAM Holdings I, LLC, and iTech Funding, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-518-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 2, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA entered into by Defendant Augusta Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loans. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements, as modified. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding,

LLC and AAM Holdings, LLC. Finally, the Complaint alleges that Defendant New England Capital, LLC, the agent of the loan, breached the loan agreements by failing to enforce the loan agreements following Defendant Borrower's breach.

On October 10, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On October 2, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On November 30, 2020, Defendants filed their respective motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim. On December 21, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a response in opposition to Defendants' motions. Defendants filed replies in support of their respective motions to dismiss on January 4, 2021.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed responses in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendants' responses.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Defendants' motions to dismiss, as well as Plaintiffs' motion to consolidate. Defendants filed answers to Plaintiffs' Complaint on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

OTHER MATTERS

- Pursuant to the Moratorium Order, the Rehabilitator has imposed a moratorium on cash surrenders, annuitizations, and policy loans against the Company's policies until such time as the Court approves lifting of the moratorium.
- In accordance with the Moratorium Order, the Rehabilitator has adopted and implemented a policy to provide substitute benefits in lieu of the contractual obligations of the Company for annuity benefits and cash withdrawals for policyholders who petition for payment under

claims of legitimate hardship. As of September 30, 2022, 388 hardship cases have been received. 196 were approved, 97 were denied due to insufficient information, 73 were denied due to not meeting the hardship qualifications and 22 are in process.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS

The Company reduced writing the majority of new business in October 2018 and ceased all new business as of the date of the Order.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM

On September 9, 2020, the Court modified the Moratorium to allow a partial withdrawal program that allowed annuity contract owners to withdraw 10% of the account value up to a maximum of \$15,000 per contract owner. In addition, annuity owners with an account value of less than \$1,000 were approved to receive the account value unless the contract owner opted out and elected to retain their annuity with the Company. Annuity contract owners received a letter explaining that they were eligible for a one-time option for a limited withdrawal of funds.

The program ended on April 30, 2021. During this program BLIC issued 1,597 checks totaling \$11.98MM.

REVIEW PANEL

On April 2, 2020, the Court amended the TRO to establish a 5-person review panel to advise the Court on proposed transactions that could implicate the TRO. Both the Plaintiffs and Defendants appointed one representative each. Each representative appointed an independent member. The two independent members appointed a third independent member. After reviewing proposed transactions, the panel makes recommendations to the Court to either approve or deny the proposed transactions. The panel did not vote on any transactions during the period.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATOR

On June 30, 2021, BLIC obtained the Court's permission to transfer the servicing of its business to a new third-party administrator ("TPA") at a reduced cost from the prior cost sharing agreement. Actuarial Management Resources ("AMR") began servicing BLIC's business on October 1, 2021. Policyholders and agents were notified in writing of the transition. During the quarter, BLIC paid AMR \$82,110 for these services.

DISBURSEMENTS

During the period, the following expenses related to the rehabilitation and litigation to recover the affiliated investments were incurred and allocated in a manner consistent with prior accounting practices:

- \$533 to Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner for legal services
- \$1,290 to Consilio for legal support services
- \$3,806 to Federal Arbitration, Inc. for services regarding the review panel
- \$7,469 to Gordian Group for investment advisory services
- \$1,092 to Johnson & Lambert for auditing services
- \$1,250 to Kroll Restructuring Administration for policyholder services
- \$906 to Milliman for actuarial services

- \$32,972 to Noble Consulting Services, Inc. for rehabilitation services
- \$11,347 to J.S. Held, LLC (f/k/a Veris Consulting) for forensic accounting services
- \$39,502 to Williams Mullen for legal services

COMMUNICATION WITH POLICYHOLDERS

The Special Deputy Rehabilitators (SDRs) have focused on the importance of responsive communications to policyholder inquiries since the beginning of the rehabilitation. The SDRs set up a direct phone number and email account specifically for direct contact with policyholders and agents, when the Court ordered the insurance companies into rehabilitation. The SDRs' rehabilitation team monitors these phone and email contacts on a daily basis. The staff members of the rehabilitation team, and the SDRs, have personally responded to over 2,000 inquiries by policyholders and agents, either in writing or by telephone. The insurance companies' third party administrators (TPAs) also have dedicated customer service phone lines. The TPAs receive an average of 400 calls a day. Since October 1, 2021, the TPAs have received over 90,000 calls. In addition, the SDRs and rehabilitation team respond in writing to every policyholder letter. In communicating with policyholders, the SDRs have worked to provide policyholders detailed information regarding not only about their policies, but also an explanation of how the rehabilitation process works, including a description of the role that the moratorium plays in that process. Because the rehabilitation effort is inextricably intertwined with implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding, the SDRs have also worked with their team to provide the policyholders with updates regarding the pending litigation over that agreement.

SETTLED REHABILITATION MATTERS

Liquidity

One of the goals of the rehabilitation is to increase liquidity. As of June 27, 2019, BLIC held \$87MM of private loans. The private loans have no readily available market. The Company was able to liquidate \$60MM of the private loans. The Company realized losses of \$29.7MM.

LIQUIDATION PETITION AND ORDER

On November 1, 2022, the Commissioner as Rehabilitator filed a petition seeking to have the Court place BLIC into liquidation ("Liquidation Petition"). On November 15, 2022, GBIG Holdings, LLC ("GBIG Holdings") filed an objection to the Liquidation Petition and moved to continue the hearing to allow time for discovery related to BLIC's insolvency. On November 16, 2022, the Rehabilitator and BLIC jointly opposed GBIG Holdings' objection and motion to continue the hearing on the basis that GBIG Holding lacked standing to object to the Liquidation Petition and was not entitled to discovery. The Court held an evidentiary hearing on November 21, 2022 to determine if BLIC is insolvent. The Court permitted GBIG Holdings, LLC to intervene for the purpose of informing the Court and presenting evidence and argument at the hearing.

On December 30, 2022, the Court entered an order holding that GBIG Holdings lacked standing to object to the Liquidation Petition and was not entitled to discovery. Also on December 30, 2022, the Court entered an Order of Liquidation as to BLIC. GBIG Holdings filed a Notice of Appeal of the Order of Liquidation on January 27, 2023. The Liquidation Order will become effective 90 days after the conclusion of the appeal.

Liquidation is a statutory process under state law designed to protect BLIC policyholders in a number of critical ways. Liquidation of BLIC triggers coverage from state life and health insurance guaranty associations (“Guaranty Associations”) subject to and in accordance with their enabling acts. See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-30-110(c) and § 58-62-36(d). Guaranty Associations are created by state statutes in each state where BLIC was licensed and typically provide coverage for residents of their states, with the state of domicile (in this case North Carolina) providing coverage for residents of its state and residents from states where BLIC was not licensed. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-21(a). Many Guaranty Associations provide up to \$300,000 in protection for life insurance death benefits and \$100,000 for life insurance policy net cash values, though some Guaranty Associations are authorized to provide more. See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-21(d). Benefits paid by BLIC prior to its being placed in liquidation do not count against the Guaranty Association's statutory coverage limits but will be applied in determining the remaining benefits available under the policy.

Policies in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits will be covered up to those limits. Those policyholders who are owed obligations in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits will have a pro-rata claim for the remaining policy obligations up to policy limits, against whatever assets BLIC can marshal in liquidation or recover through litigation and MOU implementation, after all expenses of administering the liquidation are paid. Liquidation guarantees that 100% of policy liabilities, and of certain other liabilities, must be paid before any general creditor claims can be paid. Liquidation also stays litigation against BLIC, which reduces costs. BLIC will still have the rights and powers in liquidation to seek recovery from persons and entities that owe BLIC money. Any such recoveries will increase potential payouts to the policyholders with policies in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits, will help pay back Guaranty Associations for their expenditures on behalf of BLIC policyholders, and will save state taxpayer funds.¹

When Guaranty Associations are triggered upon issuance of a final liquidation order and a finding of insolvency, they provide administration, continue coverage, pay claims, collect premiums, and are entitled to reinsurance, under certain circumstances and subject to their enabling acts. See N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 58-62-36(d), 58-62-36(l), and 58-62-36(u). This will reduce BLIC's administrative expenses.

The current court-ordered moratorium prohibiting BLIC from paying surrenders and loans would not apply to the Guaranty Associations. The Guaranty Associations have not notified the Receiver that they would seek to impose such a moratorium under their enabling act. See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-36(n).

¹ The financial burden of insurance company insolvencies falls ultimately on state general funds in most instances. To the extent the estate assets, deposits, subrogation and assignment rights, premiums and reinsurance are not sufficient to cover the shortfall, the Guaranty Associations assess solvent carriers that write the same lines of business as the insolvent company after being triggered. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-41. Those carriers receive state premium tax credits equal to the assessments over time in about 90% of states. The Rehabilitator is seeking recoveries through litigation outlined elsewhere in this report and those efforts would continue during liquidation as part of the effort to defray this financial burden on Guaranty Associations, policyholders, and taxpayers.

**INTRODUCTION TO BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

Introduction and Basis of Presentation: The Company is a North Carolina domiciled life, accident and health insurance company that was placed in rehabilitation by the Wake County Superior Court on June 27, 2019. The Company is under the control of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Carolina, in his capacity as Court appointed Rehabilitator. It is the Rehabilitator's responsibility to take possession of the assets of the Company and to administer them under the general supervision of the Court.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements were prepared by the Rehabilitator's staff as of September 30, 2022. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

On July 26, 2019, the Governor of North Carolina signed into law, House Bill 220. This bill amends N.C. Gen. Stat §58-19-10(b), which limits the amount of investments in affiliates and subsidiaries to the lessor of ten percent (10%) of the insurer's admitted assets or fifty percent (50%) of the insurer's policyholders' surplus, provided that after those investments, the insurer's policyholders' surplus will be reasonable in relation to the insurers' outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. The statutory limitation on affiliated investments was enacted after the companies were placed into rehabilitation. Prior quarterly reports have shown the financial condition of BLIC based on the law as of the date of Rehabilitation and the current law regarding limitations on affiliated investments. The financial statements in this quarterly report are based solely on the current state of North Carolina law, so as to avoid any confusion in the upcoming liquidation proceedings.

In accordance with Statement on Statutory Accounting Principles No. 26R, the Company is taking an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on the securities that it is unable to hold to maturity. The Company recorded an OTTI in the amount of \$8,134,492 for September 30, 2022. This amount was charged to surplus.

ASSETS

	1	2	3	4
	Current Statement Date			December 31 Prior Year Net Admitted Assets
	Assets	Nonadmitted Assets	Net Admitted Assets (Cols. 1 - 2)	
1 Bonds (Schedule D)	247,014,262	50,911,984	196,102,277	275,882,378
2 Stocks (Schedule D):				
2.1 Preferred stocks	5,243,409	5,243,409		9,875,662
2.2 Common stocks	1,144,841	976,541	168,300	1,356,937
3 Mortgage loans on real estate (Schedule B):				
3.1 First liens				
3.2 Other than first liens				
4 Real estate (Schedule A):				
4.1 Properties occupied by the company (less \$0 encumbrances)				
4.2 Properties held for the production of income (less \$0 encumbrances)				
4.3 Properties held for sale (less \$0 encumbrances)				
5 Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	40,439,243		40,439,243	27,994,706
6 Contract loans (including \$0 premium notes)				8,042
7 Derivatives (Schedule DB)				
8 Other invested assets (Schedule BA)				
9 Receivables for securities	739,558		739,558	320,000
10 Securities lending reinvested collateral assets (Schedule DL)				
11 Aggregate write-ins for invested assets				
12 Subtotals, cash and invested assets (Lines 1 to 11)	294,581,312	57,131,934	237,449,378	315,437,725
13 Title plants less \$0 charged off (for Title insurers only)				
14 Investment income due and accrued	9,706,395	8,519,868	1,186,528	3,791,231
15 Premiums and considerations:				
15.1 Uncollected premiums and agents' balances in the course of collection				
15.2 Deferred premiums, agents' balances and installments booked but deferred and not yet due (including \$0 earned but unbilled premiums)				
15.3 Accrued retrospective premiums (\$0) and contracts subject to redetermination (\$0)				
16 Reinsurance:				
16.1 Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	3,799,279		3,799,279	7,565,883
16.2 Funds held by or deposited with reinsured companies				
16.3 Other amounts receivable under reinsurance contracts				
17 Amounts receivable relating to uninsured plans				
18.1 Current federal and foreign income tax recoverable and interest thereon				
18.2 Net deferred tax asset	15,273,004	15,273,004		
19 Guaranty funds receivable or on deposit				
20 Electronic data processing equipment and software				
21 Furniture and equipment, including health care delivery assets (\$0)				
22 Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates				
23 Receivables from parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	308		308	5,864,451
24 Health care (\$0) and other amounts receivable				
25 Aggregate write-ins for other than invested assets	14,969,680	14,969,680	0	
26 Total assets excluding Separate Accounts, Segregated Accounts and Protected Cell Accounts (Lines 12 to 25)	338,329,979	95,894,486	242,435,493	332,659,291
27 From Separate Accounts, Segregated Accounts and Protected Cell Accounts				
28 Total (Lines 26 and 27)	338,329,979	95,894,486	242,435,493	332,659,291
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS				
1101				
1102				
1103				
1198 Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 11 from overflow page				
1199 Totals (Lines 1101 through 1103 plus 1198) (Line 11 above)				
2501 Prepaid Expenses	3,274	3,274		
2502 Negative IMR	14,966,406	14,966,406		
2503				
2598 Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page				
2599 Totals (Lines 2501 through 2503 plus 2598) (Line 25 above)	14,969,680	14,969,680		

LIABILITIES, SURPLUS, AND OTHER FUNDS

		1	2
		Current Statement Date	December 31 Prior Year
1	Aggregate reserve for life contracts (Exhibit 5, Line 9999999) included in Line 6.3 (including \$0 Modco reserve)		
2	Aggregate reserve for accident and health contracts (Exhibit 6, Line 17, Col. 1) (including \$0 Modco reserve)	341,722,610	342,114,403
3	Liability for deposit-type contracts (Exhibit 7, Line 14, Col. 1) (including \$0 Modco reserve)		
4	Contract Claims:	2,808,652	3,537,081
4.1	Life (Exhibit 8, Part 1, Line 4.4, Col. 1 less sum of Cpls. 9, 10 and 11)		
4.2	Accident and health (Exhibit 8, Part 1, Line 4.4, sum of Cpls. 9, 10 and 11)	1,070,526	1,308,889
5	Policyholders' dividends/refunds to members and coupons due and unpaid (Exhibit 4, Line 10)		
6	Provision for policyholders' dividends, refunds to members and coupons payable in following calendar year-estimated amounts:		
6.1	Policyholders' dividends and refunds to members apportioned for payment (including \$0 Modco)		
6.2	Policyholders' dividends and refunds to members not yet apportioned (including \$0 Modco)		
6.3	Coupons and similar benefits (including \$0 Modco)		
7	Amount provisionally held for deferred dividend policies not included in Line 6		
8	Premiums and annuity considerations for life and accident and health contracts received in advance including accident and health premium (Exhibit 1, Part 1, Col. 1, sum of Lines 4 and 14)		
9	Contract liabilities not included elsewhere:		
9.1	Surrender values on canceled contracts		
9.2	Provision for experience rating refunds, including the liability of accident and health experience rating refunds of which is for medical loss ratio rebate per the Public Health Service Act		
9.3	Other amounts payable on reinsurance including \$..... assumed and \$..... ceded	117,714	3,492
9.4	Interest maintenance reserve (IMR, Line 6)		
10	Commissions to agents due or accrued-life and annuity contracts, accident and health and deposit-type contract funds		
11	Commissions and expense allowances payable on reinsurance assumed		
12	General expenses due or accrued (Exhibit 2, Line 12, Col. 7)	89,639	17,949
13	Transfers to Separate Accounts due or accrued (net) (including accrued expense allowances recognized in reserves net of reinsured allowances)		
14	Taxes, licenses and fees due or accrued, excluding federal income taxes (Exhibit 3, Line 9, Col. 6)		(200)
15.1	Current federal and foreign income taxes including realized capital gains (losses)	530,052	322,336
15.2	Net deferred tax liability		
16	Unearned investment income		
17	Amounts withheld or retained by reporting entity as agent or trustee	(1,487,234)	537,703
18	Amounts held for agents' account, including agents' credit balances		
19	Remittances and items not allocated		62,315
20	Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates		
21	Liability for benefits for employees and agents if not included above		
22	Borrowed money and interest thereon		
23	Dividends to stockholders declared and unpaid		
24	Miscellaneous liabilities:		
24.01	Asset valuation reserve (AVR, Line 16, Col. 7)		
24.02	Reinsurance in unauthorized and certified (\$0) companies	3,009,004	2,315,369
24.03	Funds held under reinsurance treaties with unauthorized and certified (\$0) reinsurers		
24.04	Payable to parent, subsidiaries and affiliates		
24.05	Drafts outstanding	53,512	154,961
24.06	Liability for amounts held under uninsured plans		
24.07	Funds held under coinsurance		
24.08	Derivatives		
24.09	Payable for securities		
24.10	Payable for securities lending	1,058,340	184
24.11	Capital notes \$0 and interest thereon \$0		
25	Aggregate write-ins for liabilities	527,572	615,667
26	Total liabilities excluding Separate Accounts business (Lines 1 to 25)	349,500,387	350,990,150
27	From Separate Accounts statement		
28	Total liabilities (Lines 26 and 27)	349,500,387	350,990,150
29	Common capital stock	2,176,504	2,176,504
30	Preferred capital stock	823,496	823,496
31	Aggregate write-ins for other than special surplus funds		
32	Surplus notes		
33	Gross paid in and contributed surplus (Page 3, Line 33, Col. 2 plus Page 4, Line 51.1, Col. 1)	3,000,000	3,000,000
34	Aggregate write-ins for special surplus funds	41,623,795	41,623,795
35	Unassigned funds (surplus)		
36	Less treasury stock, at cost:	(154,688,689)	(65,954,654)
36.1	0 Shares common (value included in Line 29 \$0)		
36.2	0 Shares preferred (value included in Line 30 \$0)		
37	Surplus (Total Lines 31 + 32 + 33 + 34 + 35 - 36) (including \$0 in Separate Accounts statement)	(110,064,894)	(21,330,859)
38	Totals of Lines 29, 30 and 37 (Page 4, Line 55)	(107,064,894)	(18,330,859)
39	Totals of Lines 28 and 38 (Page 2, Line 28, Col. 3)	242,435,493	332,659,291
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS			
2501	Unclaimed Property		
2502	Unearned Investment Income - Policy Loan		(91)
2503	Stale Dated Checks	356,189	202,942
2504	Premium Suspense	(12,991)	217,679
2505	Claim Suspense	184,374	437,139
2506	GBIG Intercompany Suspense		(242,002)
2598	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
2599	Totals (Lines 2501 through 2503 plus 2598) (Line 25 above)	527,572	615,667
3101	Prior Period Adjustment - Investment Income		
3102	Surplus Notes		
3103			
3198	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
3199	Totals (Lines 3101 through 3103 plus 3198) (Line 31 above)		
3401			
3402			
3403			
3498	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
3499	Totals (Lines 3401 through 3403 plus 3498) (Line 34 above)		

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

		1	2	3
		Current Year to Date	Prior Year to Date	Prior Year Ended December 31
1	Premiums and annuity considerations for life and accident and health contracts (Exhibit 1, Part 1, Line 20.4, Col. 1, less Col. 11)	180	104,162	207,152
2	Considerations for supplementary contracts with life contingencies	125,713		
3	Net investment income (Exhibit of Net Investment Income, Line 17)	12,071,588	7,908,909	9,831,070
4	Amortization of Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR, Line 5)	(1,616,292)	(17,408)	(32,269)
5	Separate Accounts net gain from operations excluding unrealized gains or losses			
6	Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 26.1, Col. 1)	41,755	44,884	59,371
7	Reserve adjustments on reinsurance ceded			
8	Miscellaneous Income:			
	8.1 Income from fees associated with investment management, administration and contract guarantees from Separate Accounts			
	8.2 Charges and fees for deposit-type contracts			
	8.3 Aggregate write-ins for miscellaneous income	2,111	24	25
9	Totals (Lines 1 to 8.3)	10,625,054	8,040,571	10,065,349
10	Death benefits	4,914,327	108,353	2,326,135
11	Matured endowments (excluding guaranteed annual pure endowments)			
12	Annuity benefits (Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 6.4, Cols. 4 + 8)	386,109	32,967	(194,361)
13	Disability benefits and benefits under accident and health contracts			
14	Coupons, guaranteed annual pure endowments and similar benefits			
15	Surrender benefits and withdrawals for life contracts	2,787,534	11,038,514	13,008,516
16	Group conversions			
17	Interest and adjustments on contract or deposit-type contract funds	(728,428)	178,340	(300,242)
18	Payments on supplementary contracts with life contingencies	696,212	135,924	892,407
19	Increase in aggregate reserves for life and accident and health contracts	(391,793)	(2,401,811)	(3,635,478)
20	Totals (Lines 10 to 19)	7,663,960	9,092,287	12,096,977
21	Commissions on premiums, annuity considerations and deposit-type contract funds (direct business only) (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 31, Col. 1)			
22	Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance assumed (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 26.2, Col. 1)			
23	General insurance expenses and fraternal expenses (Exhibit 2, Line 10, Columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6)	906,183	1,950,250	2,135,218
24	Insurance taxes, licenses and fees, excluding federal income taxes (Exhibit 3, Line 7, Cols. 1 + 2 + 3 + 5)	17,912	87,574	76,138
25	Increase in loading on deferred and uncollected premiums			
26	Net transfers to or (from) Separate Accounts net of reinsurance			
27	Aggregate write-ins for deductions	1,828	22,881	28,273
28	Totals (Lines 20 to 27)	8,589,884	11,152,992	14,336,607
29	Net gain from operations before dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income taxes (Line 9 minus Line 28)	2,035,171	(3,112,421)	(4,271,257)
30	Dividends to policyholders and refunds to members			
31	Net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and before federal income taxes (Line 29 minus Line 30)	2,035,171	(3,112,421)	(4,271,257)
32	Federal and foreign income taxes incurred (excluding tax on capital gains)	209,480		
33	Net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income tax and before realized capital gains or (losses) (Line 31 minus Line 32)	1,825,691	(3,112,421)	(4,271,257)
34	Net realized capital gains or (losses) (excluding gains (losses) transferred to the IMR) less capital gains tax of (excluding taxes transferred to the IMR)	(2,195,646)	13,714	(2,755,950)
35	Net income (Line 33 plus Line 34)	(369,956)	(3,098,707)	(7,027,207)
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT				
36	Capital and surplus, December 31, prior year (Page 3, Line 38, Col. 2)	(18,330,859)	(7,351,847)	(7,351,847)
37	Net income (Line 35)	(369,956)	(3,098,707)	(7,027,207)
38	Change in net unrealized capital gains or (losses) less capital gains tax	(8,464,582)	(2,718,566)	(129,000)
39	Change in net unrealized foreign exchange capital gain (loss)	(1,696,883)	(473,664)	(432,656)
40	Change in net deferred income tax		663,341	663,341
41	Change in nonadmitted assets	(77,508,979)	(1,807,980)	(1,780,688)
42	Change in liability for reinsurance in unauthorized and certified companies			
43	Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis, (increase) or decrease (Exhibit 5A, Line 9999999, Col. 4)			
44	Change in asset valuation reserve	(693,636)	(1,542,706)	(2,272,800)
45	Change in treasury stock (Page 3, Lines 36.1 and 36.2 Col. 2 minus Col. 1)			
46	Surplus (contributed to) withdrawn from Separate Accounts during period			
47	Other changes in surplus in Separate Accounts statement			
48	Change in surplus notes			
49	Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles			
50	Capital changes:			
	50.1 Paid in			
	50.2 Transferred from surplus (Stock Dividend)			
	50.3 Transferred to surplus			
51	Surplus adjustment:			
	51.1 Paid in			
	51.2 Transferred to capital (Stock Dividend)			
	51.3 Transferred from capital			
	51.4 Change in surplus as a result of reinsurance			
52	Dividends to stockholders			
53	Aggregate write-ins for gains and losses in surplus			
54	Net change in capital and surplus for the year (Lines 37 through 53)	(88,734,035)	(8,978,282)	(10,979,010)
55	Capital and surplus, December 31, current year (Lines 36 + 54) (Page 3, Line 38)	(107,064,894)	(16,330,129)	(18,330,857)
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS				
08.301	Administrative and Service Fee Income			
08.302	Other Income	2,111	24	25
08.303				
08.398	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 8.3 from overflow page			
08.399	Totals (Lines 08.301 through 08.303 plus 08.398) (Line 8.3 above)	2,111	24	25
2701	Miscellaneous Expenses			
2702	Fines & Penalties	1,828	22,881	5,390
2703				22,883
2798	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 27 from overflow page			
2799	Totals (Lines 2701 through 2703 plus 2798) (Line 27 above)	1,828	22,881	28,273
5301	Prior Period Adjustment - Investment Income			
5302				
5303				
5398	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 53 from overflow page			
5399	Totals (Lines 5301 through 5303 plus 5398) (Line 53 above)			

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SCHEDULE OF AFFILIATED INVESTMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 COMPARISON

CUSIP Identification	Description	Actual Cost	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value June 30, 2022	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value September 30, 2022	Change
37940*AA3	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS, LLC	\$ 3,296,783	\$ 3,296,783	\$ 3,296,783	\$ -
9941328T5	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS, LLC	3,058,698	3,058,698	3,058,698	-
9941327T4	AFA FKA AFI TERM	618,664	618,664	618,664	-
9941329T6	AFA FKA GIC SR. NOTE	2,330,956	2,330,956	2,330,956	-
04686@AA9	AUGUSTA ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	4,392,842	4,392,842	4,392,842	-
05777@AA6	BALDWIN ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	1,083,727	1,083,727	1,083,727	-
13973@AA2	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND I LLC	3,449,436	3,449,436	3,449,436	-
9941317T1	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND II, LLC	2,627,968	2,627,968	2,627,968	-
9941317V6	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND IV, LLC	3,491,012	3,432,192	3,432,192	-
9941317U8	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND V, LLC	3,996,776	3,812,485	3,812,485	-
9941318T3	CAPITAL ASSETS MANAGEMENT II, LLC	1,365,633	1,365,633	1,365,633	-
99467UAA5	CV INVESTMENTS	3,010,621	3,010,621	3,010,621	-
9944639X1	CV INVESTMENTS, LLC	1,102,461	1,102,461	1,102,461	-
37562#AA6	GILFORD ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	4,662,737	4,662,737	4,662,737	-
9942228W1	GILFORD ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	147,347	147,347	147,347	-
40905#AA6	HAMPTON ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	895,432	895,432	895,432	-
9941557U3	HPCSP INVESTMENTS, LLC	633,234	633,234	633,234	-
46275@AA7	IRON CITY ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	768,088	768,088	768,088	-
46563@AA8	ITECH FUNDING LLC	1,076,630	1,076,630	1,076,630	-
46662#AA6	JACKSON ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	786,748	786,748	786,748	-
9947669V1	NIH CAPITAL, LLC	804,200	804,200	804,200	-
72083RAA7	PIERRE MENDES LLC	4,196,652	3,818,364	3,818,364	-
86576#AA7	SUMMERVILLE ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	1,061,006	983,897	983,897	-
	Total	\$ 48,857,652	\$ 48,159,143	\$ 48,159,143	\$ -

COLORADO BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE AS REHABILITATOR
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022,
A BALANCE SHEET
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
A SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
AND
A SCHEDULE OF LINDBERG AFFILIATED INVESTMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company (hereinafter, “CBL” or “Company”) was originally incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado as a stock life insurance company on May 28, 1974. On December 14, 2015, the Company redomesticated to North Carolina. On June 27, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court (hereinafter, the “Court”) issued an Order of Rehabilitation (hereinafter, “Order”) against the Company and appointed the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of North Carolina as Rehabilitator (hereinafter, the “Rehabilitator”). On June 27, 2019, the Court also entered an Order Granting Motion for Moratorium on Policy Surrenders and Other Relief (hereinafter “Moratorium”).

The Company is part of a group of insurance companies known as Global Bankers Insurance Group (hereinafter, “GBIG”). GBIG is part of a larger group of companies known as Global Growth (f/k/a Eli Global). Global Growth is owned by Greg Lindberg (hereinafter, “Lindberg”).

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a quarterly update to the Court, as required by the Order, on the work that the Rehabilitator and his staff have carried out since the issuance of the Order, to set out the present situation of the Company, and to provide a balance sheet and schedule of Lindberg affiliated investments as of September 30, 2022, and a summary of operations through September 30, 2022. Subsequent to the period, on December 30, 2022, this Court entered an Order of Liquidation that will place the Company into liquidation when the Order becomes effective. Greg Lindberg’s company, GBIG Holdings, LLC, filed a Notice of Appeal of the Order of Liquidation on January 27, 2023. The appeal delays triggering the state life and health insurance guaranty associations and delays payments to policyholders. Until the Order of Liquidation becomes effective, the Company remains in rehabilitation.

LIMITATIONS

This report is based only on the knowledge that the Rehabilitator and his staff have gained from the work performed since the issuance of the Order. Facts may exist that the Rehabilitator is unaware of that may have a material effect on the information provided in this report. The Rehabilitator will update the information in future quarterly reports as additional facts are discovered.

SUMMARY

COMPANY PROPERTY

- In accordance with the Order, the Rehabilitator has taken possession of all known assets and property of the Company.
- The Rehabilitator is currently evaluating the Company’s in-force business and reinsurance programs.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING AND INTERIM AMENDMENT TO LOAN AGREEMENTS

On June 27, 2019, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) and Interim Amendment to Loan Agreements (“IALA”) with Greg E. Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc. and Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC. The Parties executed this MOU to set forth their agreements, including but not limited to, (i) the immediate partial amendment of, among other things, the interest rate and repayment terms of various affiliated loans through the IALA; (ii) the global restructuring of various affiliated companies through the formation of a new holding company; and (iii) the global restructuring and modifications of all affiliated loans, including assignment of the loans to such new holding company. The restructuring was to be completed by September 30, 2019. The restructuring was not completed by this date. The Company, along with the other insurance companies in rehabilitation, filed a Complaint against the other parties to the MOU on October 1, 2019. See the Investment Portfolio and Litigation sections for more information.

INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

The goal of the Rehabilitator is to reduce the amount of affiliated investments and to increase long-term liquidity. The non-affiliated investments are invested primarily in publicly traded securities. The Rehabilitator is working on a plan for the Global Growth non-insurance operating companies to repay the affiliated investments.

- The Company has approximately \$897MM of affiliated investments as of September 30, 2022.
- In June 2019, the Company extended a \$40MM line of credit (“LOC”) to Academy Financial Assets, LLC, an affiliate, for liquidity purposes. As of September 30, 2021, \$39.75MM had been advanced and \$.155MM of unpaid interest was allocated to the principal (capitalization of interest), which totals \$39.9MM. The LOC requires monthly interest payments and matured on June 27, 2020. The principal payment was not received on the LOC and, therefore, it is in default. Monthly interest at the non-default rate is being received. This LOC has been reclassified from affiliated investments to an affiliated receivable. See the Litigation section for more information.
- During the quarter, the Company received some interest payments on the affiliated investments. The amount received was not in accordance with the IALA. See the Litigation section for more information.

As set out in the notes to the financial statements, on July 26, 2019, the Governor of North Carolina signed into law, House Bill 220. This bill amends N.C. Gen. Stat §58-19-10(b), which limits the amount of investments in affiliates and subsidiaries to the lesser of ten percent (10%) of the insurer’s admitted assets or fifty percent (50%) of the insurer’s policyholders’ surplus, provided that after those investments, the insurer’s policyholders’ surplus will be reasonable in relation to the insurers’ outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. The excess amount of affiliated investments should be non-admitted for purposes of statutory accounting. The statutory limitation on affiliated investments was enacted after the companies were placed into rehabilitation. As of September 30, 2022, the Company has non-admitted \$897 million of affiliated investments and \$148.9 million of affiliated interest due and accrued.

REINSURANCE

The Company entered into a reinsurance agreement with Nederlandsche Algemeene Maatschappij Van Levensversicherung Conservatrix N.V. (“Conservatrix”). The agreement was originally effective June 30, 2017 and provided for CBL to reinsure Conservatrix on an aggregate excess of loss basis with treaty. The Rehabilitator disavowed the reinsurance agreement on December 22, 2019. See the Litigation section for additional information.

EXPENSE REDUCTIONS

The Rehabilitator is evaluating the Company’s contracts to identify those that are essential for liquidation.

On October 1, 2021, CBL transferred the servicing of its business to a new third-party administrator at a reduced cost from the prior administrator. Costs under the current administrator were \$606,474 compared to the same quarter in 2021 of \$5,095,200. See Third Party Administrator section for additional information.

LITIGATION

To the Rehabilitator’s knowledge, the Company is a party to or has a financial interest in the following lawsuits:

Non-Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated against the Company by non-Global Growth affiliated persons and/or entities:

***Johnston, et al. v. Lindberg, et al*, Case No. 1:23-AP-01000, Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York**

This case was filed on January 4, 2023 by the Joint Provisional Liquidators (“JPLs”) of four Bermudan insurance companies, PB Life and Annuity Co., Northstar Financial Services (Bermuda) Ltd., Omnia Ltd. And PB Investment Holdings, Ltd. The lawsuit names the insurance companies, Greg Lindberg, and all Global Growth-affiliated entities as defendants.

The JPLs sued CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC for, among other things, fraud, fraudulent transfer, conversion, unjust enrichment, and breach of fiduciary duty under North Carolina and Bermuda law related to execution of the IALA and MOU and distribution of interest payments. The JPLs seek a declaratory judgment that the IALA and MOU are void and unenforceable, an accounting of loans where CBL and SNIC are the agents, monetary damages, and an injunction related to the insurance companies’ distribution of interest payments.

The Bankruptcy Court overseeing the litigation intends to enter a scheduling order for CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC to respond to the lawsuit. The lawsuit was filed in violation of the injunctions prohibiting lawsuits against CBL, BLIC, SNIC, and SNRC issued by this Court in the Order of Rehabilitation, entered June 27, 2019. The JPLs, to date, have not sought or received this Court’s permission to file this lawsuit against the insurance companies.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Avalon by the Sea AC, LLC, et al., Case No. 18-SM-cv-00144, Superior Court of California, Los Angeles County.

This case was filed on October 17, 2018. CBL sued Avalon by the Sea AC, LLC (“Avalon”), alleging default on credit facility for mental health and drug/alcohol rehabilitation facilities in Southern California and seeking appointment of a Receiver. Alpine Capital is the agent/servicer.

The appointed Receiver is attempting to maximize value and ultimately sell assets of Avalon. Following reports of the Receiver, and at the request of CBL, the court extended the Receivership through April 20, 2020. On February 20, 2020, the Receiver applied for an Order approving the execution of a lease to expand the facility and approving a Receiver’s Certificate of Indebtedness in favor of the new landlord in an amount of up to \$500,000. The Court approved the Receiver’s requests. The Court also approved the Receiver executing an amended lease agreement which extends the operative lease term of a facility through March 31, 2025. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and Court closures, the Court held its status conference on June 22, 2020, and extended the receivership through September 22, 2020. On September 22, 2020, the Court extended the receivership through December 16, 2020. On December 16, 2020, the Court extended the receivership through March 18, 2021. On March 18, 2021, the Court extended the receivership through June 11, 2021. On June 11, 2021, the Court extended the receivership through September 9, 2021. On September 9, 2021 the Court extended the receivership through December 9, 2021. On November 16, 2021, the Receiver filed a motion to terminate one of the leases of the facility premises. The motion was granted on January 5, 2022. On January 5, 2022, the Court extended the receivership through April 5, 2022. On April 5, 2022, the Court extended the receivership through July 5, 2022.

On April 18, 2022, the Receiver filed a motion to approve the extension of the lease for the facility. The Court granted the motion on May 17, 2022. On July 5, 2022, the Court extended the receivership through October 7, 2022.

On October 7, 2022, the Court extended the receivership through January 5, 2023. On January 5, 2023, the Court extended the receivership through July 12, 2023.

In re Marriage of Alice C. Lager v. Howard E. Lager and Global Bankers Insurance Group (potential joinder of Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company), Case No. 18WHFL00213, Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles.

This case was filed on May 22, 2019. This is a divorce proceeding in which Petitioner alleges an interest in CBL’s policies of Respondent.

Joinder was filed adding GBIG, LLC as a Defendant in the divorce proceeding on May 22, 2019. Defendant/Husband is a policyholder of CBL. Counsel for Petitioner has been advised she joined the wrong party.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Jamie Marie Hunt, Amariah Smith, John S. Isola, and Diane M. Isola and Christine N. Isola as the Personal Representatives of the Estate of Eva J. Forney, Case No. 21 CVS 13309, Wake County, North Carolina.

CBL filed this interpleader action on September 30, 2021 in the Superior Court of Wake County, against Jamie Marie Hunt, Amariah Smith, John S. Isola, and Diane M. Isola and Christine N. Isola in their capacities as personal representatives of the Estate of Eva J. Forney, related to a disputed portion of a death benefit payable under an Annuity Policy that CBL issued to Eva J. Forney. On October 14, 2021, CBL filed a Motion for Determination of Interpleader, Motion to Deposit Funds with Court, and Motion for Discharge, asking the Court for an order determining the matter is a proper action and proceeding for interpleader, granting leave for CBL to deposit the disputed portion of the death benefit with the Clerk of Wake County Superior Court, and discharging CBL from the case and any liability under the benefit at issue. CBL requested a hearing on the pending motion. To date, none of the defendants have responded to the interpleader complaint. The Court heard CBL's Motion for Determination of Interpleader, Motion to Deposit Funds with Court, and Motion for Discharge on December 6, 2021. The Court entered an order on December 22, 2021 allowing the motions. The Court further ordered that immediately upon depositing the interpleaded funds and filing a receipt that evidenced that the funds were deposited with the Clerk of Court, CBL would be dismissed from the action with prejudice and discharged from any and all liability to any and all defendants and in any way relating to the portion of the benefit at issue. CBL deposited the funds, totaling \$37,128.20, with the Clerk of Court on January 5, 2022, and filed and served the Certified Civil Receipting Form evidencing the payment that same day. Immediately upon depositing the funds and filing the receipting form, CBL was dismissed from the action with prejudice and discharged from any and all liability to any and all defendants and in any way relating to the portion of the benefit at issue.

Universal Life Insurance Company and TMI Trust Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC, et al., Case No. 22 CVS 7920, Wake County, North Carolina.

On June 27, 2022, ULICO and TMI filed a complaint in Wake County, North Carolina seeking an order declaring the Interim Amendment to Loan Agreement ("IALA") invalid and awarding monetary damages against CBL and SNIC as agents on certain loan agreements. BLIC was also named as a defendant because the suit seeks to invalidate the IALA, a contract to which it is a party, but does not seek damages against BLIC. That same day, ULICO and TMI filed a Motion for Permission to File Action in CBL, SNIC, and BLIC's rehabilitation proceeding. The Motion sought the Court's leave to file their lawsuit against the NC Insurance Companies that otherwise violated the Court's injunction prohibiting lawsuits against the NC Insurance Companies.

On July 26, 2022, ULICO and TMI filed an Amended Complaint seeking the same relief. ULICO and TMI also agreed to extend the time to file an answer after the Court ruled on ULICO and TMI's pending motion for permission to file.

On August 12, 2022, the Court heard argument on ULICO and TMI's motion for permission to file. The Court found that the lawsuit violated the injunction but permitted the portion of the Amended Complaint seeking a declaratory judgment invalidating the IALA to proceed. The remainder of the action was stayed. On September 2, 2022, the Court entered a written order of

his ruling from the hearing. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC moved to dismiss the Amended Complaint on October 3, 2022.

Affiliated

The following litigation was initiated by one or more of the North Carolina Insurance Companies in Rehabilitation against Global Growth affiliated entities:

Southland National Insurance Corporation in Rehabilitation, Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company in Rehabilitation, and Southland National Reinsurance Corporation in Rehabilitation v. Greg Lindberg, Academy Association, Inc., Edwards Mill Asset Management, LLC, New England Capital, LLC, and Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd., Case No. 19 CVS 013093, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 1, 2019, alleging a breach of the contract entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. An Amended Complaint was filed on October 28, 2019 and added claims for fraud and negligent misrepresentation arising from statements contained in the June 27, 2019 contract and the Defendants' conduct.

On October 1, 2019, the Wake County Superior Court entered a Temporary Restraining Order ("TRO"), which remains in place, as amended by the Court on April 1, 2020 and June 23, 2020. Essentially, the TRO prohibits the Defendants from taking any action that would negatively impact the value of Plaintiffs' investments into Defendants' companies.

The Defendants moved to dismiss the original Complaint and the Amended Complaint on various grounds. The Court denied those motions in an Order filed on January 21, 2020. Defendants filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint on February 20, 2020.

The Court entered a Case Management Order and set the matter for trial in February 2021. On July 8, 2020, Defendants filed a Motion to Modify the Case Management Order & For Continuance seeking to extend all discovery deadlines and the trial for 120 days. On August 5, 2020, the Court entered an order extending all discovery deadlines by 90 days with discovery to be completed by December 31, 2020 but kept the trial set for February 1, 2021.

The Court severed Defendant PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd. f/k/a Private Bankers Life and Annuity Co., Ltd. ("PBLA") from this litigation after it filed Chapter 15 bankruptcy, *In re: PB Life and Annuity Co. Ltd.*, No. 1:20-BK-12791, pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York. Plaintiffs' claims against PBLA are expected to be stayed during the pendency of its bankruptcy proceeding; however, Plaintiffs' claims against the other defendants are unaffected.

On January 8, 2021, the Court entered a Second Case Management Order extending the discovery deadline to February 28, 2021 and setting the trial for April 15, 2021.

On March 19, 2021, the Court entered an order extending the time to take the depositions of Defendants Greg Lindberg, AAI, and NEC to May 14, 2021. The Court also ordered that all

dispositive motions be filed by June 2, 2021, responses filed by June 9, 2021, and hearing on said motions to occur the week of June 14, 2021.

On June 9, 2021, the Parties filed respective Motions for Summary Judgment and on June 14, 2021, the Parties filed their respective responses. The Court orally denied the Motions for Summary Judgment and trial commenced on June 21, 2021. Trial concluded on June 30, 2021. Post-trial briefing was filed on August 31, 2021. Defendants filed a Motion to Strike certain exhibits on September 3, 2021 and Objections to Relief Requested on October 1, 2021. The Court heard argument on the Motion to Strike and Objection on October 13, 2021.

On November 22, 2021, Defendants filed a motion to compel post-trial mediation. That motion was granted at the conclusion of a hearing on January 27, 2022. The mediation was conducted on March 9, 2022 and an impasse was declared by the mediator.

On March 11, 2022, Plaintiffs' Motion to Add Global Growth Holdings, Inc. as the successor defendant to Academy Association, Inc. was granted.

On May 18, 2022, the Court entered a Judgment and Order on the issues tried at the June 2021 trial. The Court found Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC breached the MOU and ordered specific performance of Article II of the MOU on a 90-day timeline. The Court found Plaintiffs may be entitled to an undetermined amount of contractual damages for the value of any SACs not transferred to NHC. The Court also found that Defendants Lindberg, Global Growth, and NEC made fraudulent statements to induce Plaintiffs into entering into the Revolver and IALA and ordered \$467,622,097.48 in compensatory and punitive damages. The Court conditioned the award of those damages on the appellate court determining that specific performance is unavailable. The Court also ordered appointment of a special master to oversee implementation of the Order.

On May 23, 2022, Defendants filed a motion to stay the Order while on appeal.

On May 24, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order to correct clerical errors in the Order.

On May 26, 2022, the Court held a hearing on Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order. The Court denied Defendants' Motion to Stay to the extent it sought a discretionary stay and granted Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend. The Court also entered a scheduling order for post-trial motions. The Court entered written orders on the Defendants' Motion to Stay and Plaintiffs' Motion to Amend.

The Court also entered an Amended Judgment and Order on May 26, 2022 (the "Amended Judgment") correcting the clerical errors.

The Plaintiffs' filed a second Motion to Amend the Judgment and Order on June 6, 2022 asking the Court to immediately award compensatory and punitive damages for Defendants' fraud. That same day, Defendants' filed a Motion for New Trial seeking to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel and to relieve all Defendants from liability of the Amended Judgment.

Defendants filed a Notice of Appeal of the Amended Judgment, among other pre-judgment orders on June 13, 2022.

On June 21, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a conditional Notice of Cross-Appeal of the Judgment and Order and Amended Judgment.

Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Show Cause Order on June 30, 2022 asking the Court to issue an order requiring Global Growth to show cause why it should not be held in contempt for failing to bind the D&O insurance as ordered in the Amended Judgment. Plaintiffs also asked the Court to appoint a third-party to bind the insurance at Global Growth's expense.

On July 1, 2022, the Court held a hearing on the pending post-trial motions. The Court denied Plaintiffs' second Motion to Amend and reserved ruling on Defendants' Motion for New Trial.

Defendants filed a Motion to Establish Security for a Stay Pending Appeal on July 7, 2022.

Pursuant to Court order, the Defendants served a response opposing Plaintiffs' Motion for Show Cause on July 22, 2022.

On August 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Injunctive Relief and Expedited Ruling, asking the Court of Appeals to require Defendant Global Growth Holdings, Inc. to bind directors and officers insurance for NHC. Defendants opposed the Motion.

On August 24, 2022, the Court of Appeals dismissed Plaintiffs Motion.

On September 20, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion to Expedite the Appeal, which was opposed by the Defendants.

On October 5, 2022, the Court of Appeals entered an order denying Plaintiffs' Motion to Expedite the Appeal without explanation.

On October 31, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel, which was improperly styled as a Motion for New Trial.

On November 18, 2022, Plaintiffs filed Motion for Order Show Cause asking the Court to require Defendants Lindberg and GGHI show why they should not be held in contempt for violating the TRO. On December 21, 2022, the Court entered an Order of Show Cause on Plaintiffs' motion. That same day, Defendants moved to continue the hearing on the Order to Show Cause and sought discovery. On December 28, 2022, the Court entered an Amended Order to Show Cause and that same day Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Order and Amended Order to Show Cause. On December 29, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Sanctions related to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. On December 30, 2022, the Court denied Defendants' Motion to Continue. On January 5, 2023, Plaintiffs moved to withdraw their Motion for Order to Show Cause and refile the motion following additional analysis of Defendants' financial transactions. That motion was granted the same day.

On January 19, 2023, Plaintiffs filed their opening brief for their cross-appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order and Request for Judicial Notice. That same day, Defendants filed their opening brief of their appeal of the Amended Judgment and Order.

***Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC*, Case No. 5:20-CV-185-D, Eastern District of North Carolina (“Credit Agreement lawsuit”).**

This case was filed on April 1, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a Revolving Credit Agreement, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. The Complaint seeks repayment of an approximately \$40MM credit facility extended to Defendant where a defined event of default occurred, namely the restructuring plan set forth in the MOU was not effective as of March 31, 2020. On May 4, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. The Defendant filed an Answer to the Complaint on June 1, 2020, generally denying liability and asserting affirmative defenses.

On July 15, 2020, the Parties entered a Joint Rule 26(f) Planning Meeting Report agreeing to a scheduling order with discovery set to conclude by January 31, 2021, dispositive motions to be filed by February 26, 2021, and for a trial to be scheduled thereafter at the Court’s discretion.

On July 23, 2020, CBL filed an Amended Complaint to add as an event of default the Defendant’s failure to pay the outstanding loan on the June 30, 2020 maturity date. The Defendant filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint on August 6, 2020, generally denying liability and asserting affirmative defenses.

On October 19, 2020, the Court entered a Scheduling Order setting February 5, 2021 as the deadline to complete discovery, and March 5, 2021 as the deadline to file dispositive motions, among other discovery deadlines. On November 19, 2020, the Court entered the parties’ Protective Order governing the handling of confidential information.

On December 30, 2020, the parties filed a Motion for Entry of Consent Order related to the production of certain discovery documents. This motion remains pending with the Court.

On January 19, 2021, the parties sought an extension of the deadline to complete discovery from February 5, 2021, to February 28, 2021. This motion was granted on January 26, 2021. On February 8, 2021, AFA filed a Motion for Protective Order and Extension of Deadlines in Scheduling Order seeking additional time to take AFA’s deposition pursuant to Rule 30(b)(6). On March 9, 2021, after hearing, the Court denied AFA’s motion for protective order and granted its extension of time to complete AFA’s Rule 30(b)(6) deposition to and including April 9, 2021. The order also extended the deadline to file dispositive motions to May 10, 2021.

On May 10, 2021, CBL filed its Motion for Summary Judgment on both claims asserted in its Amended Verified Complaint. On June 22, 2021, Defendant filed its opposition to CBL’s motion, and on July 6, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant’s response. On December 22, 2021, the Court granted CBL’s motion for summary judgment finding that AFA had breached the Revolving Credit Agreement and awarding damages. On January 4, 2022, CBL submitted its statement of damages. On January 4, 2022, the Court entered judgment against AFA in the amount of \$39,905,524.37 in damages, plus \$4,937,840.98 in pre-judgment interest accrued as of January 4, 2022 (after applying credits against accrued interest), plus attorneys’ fees in the amount of

\$6,007,148.04, plus post-judgment interest under 28 U.S.C. § 1961 until the judgment is paid in full.

Defendants have filed a notice of appeal with the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. AFA's opening brief was filed on April 13, 2022. CBL filed a response brief on May 13, 2022 and AFA filed its reply on June 10, 2022. The appeal briefing is closed.

On December 7, 2022, the Parties presented oral argument to a panel of judges of United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. The appeal remains pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. AR Purchasing Solutions 2, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-366-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan and is the only lender of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021 filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Southland National Insurance Corporation v. AR Purchasing Solutions, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-367-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. Southland National Insurance Company ("SNIC") filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan but is not a lender on this loan. CBL is the only lender on this loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, SNIC filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit, discussed below, were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 10, 2020 and filed counterclaims against SNIC for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, SNIC moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to SNIC's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, SNIC filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, SNIC filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied SNIC's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as SNIC's motion to consolidate. SNIC filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order

setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, SNIC filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Forest Park Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, FPAM Holdings, I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-368-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant Forest Part Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders on this loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant Borrower removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On August 7, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against iTech Funding, LLC and FPAM Holdings I, LLC seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on August 21, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

***Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Hampton Asset Management, LLC*, Case No. 5:20-CV-369-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.**

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and Bankers Life Insurance Company ("BLIC") are lenders on this loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in

opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

***Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Jackson Asset Management, LLC*, Case No. 5:20-CV-370-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.**

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and BLIC are lenders on this loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Kite Asset Management, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-371-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is also the only lender of this loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Marshall Asset Management, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-372-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is also the only lender of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Paradise Asset Management, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-373-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is also the only lender of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties,

transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Rockdale Asset Management, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-374-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is the also the only lender of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 26, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Iron City Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, ICAM Holdings, I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-375-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant Iron City Asset Management, LLC (“Defendant Borrower”) on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders on the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys’ fees. On July 13, 2020, the Defendant Borrower removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On July 22, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On August 7, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against iTech Funding, LLC and ICAM Holdings I, LLC seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on August 21, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL’s partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants’ response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL’s motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower’s second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL’s motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower’s counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties’ agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8,

2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Baldwin Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and EAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-398-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Baldwin Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders on the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and BAM Holdings, LLC. On July 23, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Damascus Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and EAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-399-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Damascus Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and DAM Holdings, LLC. On July 23, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Ephesus Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and EAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-400-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Ephesus Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and EAM Holdings, LLC. On July 23, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Intralan Investments Limited, Case No. 5:20-CV-401-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is also a lender of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 23, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in

opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. iTech Funding, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-402-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 15, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 23, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 20, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Lilly Asset Management, LLC, 5:20-CV-405-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is the only lender of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. On July 24, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina.

On July 30, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 3, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on August 21, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund IV, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6474, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020 and after CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot Plaintiffs' Motion for Default Judgment.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on December 14, 2020 and filed counterclaims against Plaintiffs for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 13, 2021, Plaintiffs replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant's motion to dismiss the Complaint and Plaintiffs' partial motion to dismiss Defendant's counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund V, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6475, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020, but before CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot Plaintiffs' Motion for Default Judgment.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on December 14, 2020 and filed counterclaims against Plaintiffs for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 13, 2021, Plaintiffs replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant's motion to dismiss the Complaint and Plaintiffs' partial motion to dismiss Defendant's counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Management III, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6476, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is the only lender of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when

required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020 but before CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Default Judgment

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot CBL's Motion for Default Judgment.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on December 14, 2020, and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 13, 2021, CBL replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant's motion to dismiss the Complaint and CBL's Partial Motion to Dismiss Defendant's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. ComplySmart, LLC, ComplySmart Holdings, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6477, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant ComplySmart, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is the only lender of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant Borrower later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020 and after CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant Borrower filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant Borrower filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant Borrower's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot CBL's Motion for Default Judgment.

On December 3, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against ComplySmart Holdings, LLC seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on January 4, 2021 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good

faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 27, 2021, CBL replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant Borrower's motion to dismiss the Complaint and CBL's Partial Motion to Dismiss Defendant Borrower's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. HPCSP Investments, LLC, HPCSP Holdings, LLC, Case No. 20 CVS 6480, Wake County, North Carolina.

This case was filed on June 5, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and Defendant HPCSP Investments, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On July 16, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Entry of Default and default was entered against the Defendant Borrower later that day. Also, on July 16, 2020 and after CBL's entry of default was entered, Defendant Borrower filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint for alleged lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, insufficiency of service of process, and failure to state a claim. On July 22, 2020, Defendant Borrower filed a Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default. On August 17, 2020, CBL filed a Motion for Default Judgment.

On November 13, 2020, the Court granted Defendant Borrower's Motion to Set Aside the Entry of Default and denied as moot CBL's Motion for Default Judgment.

On December 3, 2020, an Amended Complaint was filed to add causes of action against HPCSP Holdings, LLC, seeking an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property.

The Defendants answered the Amended Complaint on January 4, 2021 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On January 27, 2021, CBL replied to the counterclaims and moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims.

Defendant Borrower's motion to dismiss the Complaint and CBL's Partial Motion to Dismiss Defendant Borrower's Counterclaims remain pending.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Summerville Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and SAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-432-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on August 10, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Summerville Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys'

fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and SAM Holdings, LLC.

On August 10, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 11, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on September 9, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Capital Assets Fund I, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-450-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on July 17, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC

are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On August 20, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. On August 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 27, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on September 17, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Chatsworth Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and CAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-451-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on July 17, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Ephesus Asset Management, LLC (“Defendant Borrower”) on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is also a lender of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys’ fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and CAM Holdings, LLC.

On August 21, 2020, the Defendants removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. On August 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 27, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on September 17, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL’s partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed their response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants’ response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL’s motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower’s second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL’s motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant Borrower’s counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties’ agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg’s deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. TAC Investments, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV- 453-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on July 17, 2020, in the Superior Court of Wake County, North Carolina alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by the parties on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL, BLIC, and SNIC are lenders of the loan. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On August 20, 2020, the Defendant removed the action to the Eastern District of North Carolina. On August 24, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On August 27, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendant answered the Complaint on September 17, 2020 and filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On October 12, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 2, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, CBL filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8,

2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-474-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on September 3, 2020, alleging a breach of promissory notes, as modified by the IALA, entered into on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the promissory notes. The Defendant defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the promissory notes, as modified. The Complaint seeks repayment all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the notes, default interest, and attorneys' fees.

On September 3, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On September 4, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On September 30, 2020, the Defendant answered the Complaint and filed a counterclaim against Plaintiffs seeking reformation of the IALA. On October 22, 2020, Plaintiffs were granted an extension of time through November 20, 2020 to respond to Defendant's counterclaim. On November 20, 2020, Plaintiffs moved to dismiss the counterclaim. On December 11, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss. On December 23, 2020, Plaintiffs filed their reply in support of their motion to dismiss.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendant filed its response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendant's response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion to dismiss Defendant's second and third counterclaims, as well as Plaintiffs' motion to consolidate. Plaintiffs filed their answer to the Defendant's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Academy Financial Assets, LLC and New England Capital, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-517-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 2, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA entered into by Defendant Academy Financial Assets, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loans. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements, as modified. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also alleges that Defendant New England Capital, LLC, the agent of the loan, breached the loan agreements by failing to enforce the loan agreements following Defendant Borrower's breach.

On October 10, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On October 5, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III. On November 30, 2020, Defendants filed their respective motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim. On December 21, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a response in opposition to Defendants' motions. Defendants filed replies in support of their respective motions to dismiss on January 4, 2021.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed responses in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendants' responses.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Defendants' motions to dismiss, as well as Plaintiffs' motion to consolidate. Defendants filed answers to Plaintiffs' Complaint on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Southland National Insurance Corporation, and Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Augusta Asset Management, LLC, New England Capital, LLC, AAM Holdings I, LLC, and iTech Funding, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-518-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 2, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA entered into by Defendant Augusta Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL, SNIC, and BLIC filed this action in their capacities as lenders of the loans. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements, as modified. The Complaint seeks all amounts owed to Plaintiffs under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and AAM Holdings, LLC. Finally, the Complaint alleges that Defendant New England Capital, LLC, the agent of the loan, breached the loan agreements by failing to enforce the loan agreements following Defendant Borrower's breach.

On October 10, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On October 2, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

On November 30, 2020, Defendants filed their respective motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim. On December 21, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a response in opposition to Defendants' motions. Defendants filed replies in support of their respective motions to dismiss on January 4, 2021.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiffs filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed responses in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their reply to Defendants' responses.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied Defendants' motions to dismiss, as well as Plaintiffs' motion to consolidate. Defendants filed answers to Plaintiffs' Complaint on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order

setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 14, 2022, Plaintiffs filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Tybee Island Asset Management, LLC, iTech Funding, LLC, and TIAM Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:20-CV-520-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on October 2, 2020, alleging a breach of a loan agreement, as modified by the IALA, entered into by CBL and the Defendant Tybee Island Asset Management, LLC ("Defendant Borrower") on June 27, 2019. CBL filed this action in its capacity as agent of the loan. CBL is a lender of the loan. The Defendant Borrower defaulted on its payment obligations by failing to make interest payments when required under the loan agreements. The Complaint seeks repayment of all amounts owed under the loan, default interest, and attorneys' fees. The Complaint also seeks an order allowing foreclosure of the pledged property of Defendants iTech Funding, LLC and TIAM Holdings, LLC.

On October 2, 2020, CBL filed a Notice of Related Cases informing the Court that the IALA lawsuits and the Credit Agreement lawsuit were related, and involved many of the same parties, transactions, and events. On October 7, 2020, this action was assigned to be heard before the Honorable James C. Dever III.

The Defendants answered the Complaint on October 30, 2020 and Defendant Borrower filed counterclaims against CBL for alleged breach of contract, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and breach of fiduciary duty. On November 19, 2020, CBL moved to dismiss the second and third counterclaims. Defendant Borrower filed its response in opposition to CBL's partial motion to dismiss on December 10, 2020.

On December 8, 2020, Plaintiff filed a motion to consolidate the 26 federal IALA cases to promote efficiency and judicial economy. On December 29, 2020, Defendants filed a response in opposition to the motion to consolidate. On January 12, 2021, CBL filed its reply to Defendants' response.

On July 20, 2021, the Court denied CBL's motion to dismiss Defendant Borrower's second and third counterclaims, as well as CBL's motion to consolidate. CBL filed its answer to the Defendant Borrower's counterclaims on August 3, 2021.

On September 3, 2021, the parties held their Rule 26(f) discovery planning meeting, and on September 17, 2021, filed a Rule 26(f) report with the Court which included a proposed discovery plan and other proposed case deadlines. On October 1, 2021, the Court entered a scheduling order setting various case deadlines with all discovery to be completed by September 22, 2022, and dispositive motions to be filed September 30, 2022.

On October 22, 2021, the Court appointed the parties' agreed upon mediator. On February 7, 2022 and April 5, 2022, the Court entered protective orders governing the discovery in the matter.

On August 31, 2022, the parties filed a Joint Motion for Extension of Time to take the deposition of Greg Lindberg and to file dispositive motions. The Court granted the motion on September 8, 2022 extending the time to take Greg Lindberg's deposition to September 23, 2022 and to file dispositive motions to October 31, 2022.

On October 18, 2022, the Parties filed a Consent Motion to Stay Dispositive Deadlines, which the Court granted on October 19, 2022. On December 15, 2022, CBL filed a Motion for Leave to Amend the Complaint to add an additional breach of the underlying loan agreement that was discovered during Mr. Lindberg's deposition.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Nederlandsche Algemeene Maatschappij Van Levensverzekering Conservatrix N.V., et al., Case No. 19 CVS 17191, Wake County, North Carolina

On December 22, 2019, the Rehabilitator advised Nederlandsche Algemeene Maatschappij Van Levensverzekering Conservatrix N.V. ("Conservatrix") that he was disavowing a 2017 reinsurance agreement and related trust agreement between Conservatrix and CBL. Later that same day, Conservatrix presented its arbitration demand to the Rehabilitator, and the following day - on December 23, 2019 - the Rehabilitator applied for and obtained a Temporary Restraining Order ("Conservatrix TRO") from the Wake County Superior Court ("Court"), restraining Conservatrix and the trustee for the trust account - Fifth Third Bank - from removing, disturbing, or otherwise interfering with any of the assets in the trust account and restraining Conservatrix from proceeding or acting upon its arbitration demand. The return date for the Conservatrix TRO, and the hearing date were extended by agreement of the parties several times - first until March 2, 2020, and again until April 6, 2020. In mid-March, because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chief Justice entered an order requiring all court proceedings to be rescheduled. The hearing was initially moved to May 4, 2020. In mid-April, the Chief Justice entered another order requiring that all court proceedings be rescheduled until after June 1, 2020. During this time, the Rehabilitator and Conservatrix continued to discuss a satisfactory resolution that encompassed the Rehabilitator's disavowal of the reinsurance agreement and related trust agreement, and terminated the arbitration proceeding and the Conservatrix TRO. On July 5, 2020, the Rehabilitator and Conservatrix entered into an agreement that resolved the issues related to the reinsurance agreement and the related trust agreement. Pursuant to the agreement, the Rehabilitator dismissed the Conservatrix TRO proceeding with prejudice and Conservatrix dismissed the arbitration proceeding.

Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company and Southland National Reinsurance Corporation v. GBIG Holdings, LLC, Case No. 5:22-CV-212-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

This case was filed on May 26, 2022, alleging breach of the Tax Sharing Agreement, conversion, embezzlement, and unfair and deceptive trade practices. The lawsuit seeks the repayment of over \$5 million owed to Plaintiffs stemming from a 2019 consolidated federal tax return filed by GBIG Holdings, LLC.

On July 21, 2022, GBIG Holdings, LLC filed a partial motion to dismiss the conversion, embezzlement, and unfair and deceptive trade practices claims.

On September 13, 2022, Plaintiffs responded in opposition to the partial motion to dismiss. On September 27, 2022, GBIG Holdings, LLC filed its reply.

On January 23, 2023, the Court granted in part GBIG Holdings, LLC's Motion to Dismiss and dismissed Plaintiffs' claims for conversion, embezzlement, and unfair and deceptive trade practices. Plaintiffs' claim for breach of the Tax Sharing Agreement will proceed.

OTHER MATTERS

- Pursuant to the Moratorium Order, the Rehabilitator has imposed a moratorium on cash surrenders, annuitizations, and policy loans against the Company's policies until such time as the Court approves lifting of the moratorium.
- In accordance with the Moratorium Order, the Rehabilitator has adopted and implemented a policy to provide substitute benefits in lieu of the contractual obligations of the Company for annuity benefits and cash withdrawals for policyholders who petition for payment under claims of legitimate hardship. As of September 30, 2022, 1,768 hardship cases have been received. 1,045 were approved, 515 were denied due to insufficient information, 178 were denied due to not meeting the hardship qualifications and 30 are in process.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS

The Company reduced writing the majority of new business in October 2018 and ceased all new business as of the date of the Order.

PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL PROGRAM

On September 9, 2020, the Court modified the Moratorium to allow a partial withdrawal program that allowed annuity contract owners to withdraw 10% of the account value up to a maximum of \$15,000 per contract owner. In addition, annuity owners with an account value of less than \$1,000 were approved to receive the account value unless the contract owner opted out and elected to retain their annuity with the Company. Annuity contract owners received a letter explaining that they were eligible for a one-time option for a limited withdrawal of funds.

The program ended on April 30, 2021. During this program, CBL issued 40,697 checks totaling \$32.5MM.

REVIEW PANEL

On April 2, 2020, the Court amended the TRO to establish a 5-person review panel to advise the Court on proposed transactions that could implicate the TRO. Both the Plaintiffs and Defendants appointed one representative each. Each representative appointed an independent member. The two independent members appointed a third independent member. After reviewing proposed transactions, the panel makes recommendations to the Court to either approve or deny the proposed transactions. The panel did not vote on any transactions during the period.

THIRD PARTY ADMINISTRATOR

On June 30, 2021, CBL obtained the Court's permission to transfer the servicing of its business to a new third party administrator ("TPA") at a reduced cost from the CSA. Actuarial Management Resources ("AMR") began servicing CBL's business on October 1, 2021. Policyholders and agents were notified in writing of the transition. During the quarter, CBL paid AMR \$606,474 for these services.

DISBURSEMENTS

During the period, the following expenses related to the rehabilitation and litigation to recover the affiliated investments were incurred and allocated in a manner consistent with prior accounting practices:

- \$15,623 to Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner for legal services
- \$50,742 to Consilio for legal support services
- \$111,654 to Federal Arbitration, Inc. for services regarding the review panel
- \$219,080 to Gordian Group for investment advisory services
- \$32,023 to Johnson & Lambert for auditing services
- \$23,750 to Kroll Restructuring Administration for policyholder services
- \$26,571 to Milliman for actuarial services
- \$967,184 to Noble Consulting Services, Inc. for rehabilitation services
- \$332,834 to J.S. Held, LLC (f/k/a Veris Consulting) for forensic accounting services
- \$1,251,373 to Williams Mullen for legal services

COMMUNICATION WITH POLICYHOLDERS

The Special Deputy Rehabilitators (SDRs) have focused on the importance of responsive communications to policyholder inquiries since the beginning of the rehabilitation. The SDRs set up a direct phone number and email account specifically for direct contact with policyholders and agents, when the Court ordered the insurance companies into rehabilitation. The SDRs' rehabilitation team monitors these phone and email contacts on a daily basis. The staff members of the rehabilitation team, and the SDRs, have personally responded to over 2,000 inquiries by policyholders and agents, either in writing or by telephone. The insurance companies' third party administrators (TPAs) also have dedicated customer service phone lines. The TPAs receive an average of 400 calls a day. Since October 1, 2021, the TPAs have received over 90,000 calls. In addition, the SDRs and rehabilitation team respond in writing to every policyholder letter. In communicating with policyholders, the SDRs have worked to provide policyholders detailed information regarding not only about their policies, but also an explanation of how the rehabilitation process works, including a description of the role that the moratorium plays in that process. Because the rehabilitation effort is inextricably intertwined with implementation of the

Memorandum of Understanding, the SDRs have also worked with their team to provide the policyholders with updates regarding the pending litigation over that agreement.

SETTLED REHABILITATION MATTERS

Litigation

During rehabilitation, the following cases have been settled.

- *Nathan Safford v. Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Benefits for America, William Maxwell McMullen, et al.*, Case No. CV-17-900014, Circuit Court for Bullock County, State of Alabama.
- *Harry Smith v. Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company, Benefits for America, William Maxwell McMullen, et al.*, Case No. CV-17-000485, Circuit Court for Montgomery County, State of Alabama.
- *Estate of Douglas S. Long v. Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Co., et al.*, Case No. VCU 281258, Tulare County, State of California.
- *Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. AT Denmark Investments, ApS*, Case No. 5:20-CV-409-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.
- *Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company v. Lares, LLC, Lares Holding, LLC*, Case No. 5:20-CV-403-D, Eastern District of North Carolina.

Liquidity

One of the goals of the rehabilitation is to increase liquidity. As of June 27, 2019, CBL held \$248MM of private loans. The private loans have no readily available market. The Company was able to liquidate \$165MM of the private loans. The Company realized losses of \$17MM.

LIQUIDATION PETITION AND ORDER

On November 1, 2022, the Commissioner as Rehabilitator filed a petition seeking to have the Court place CBL into liquidation (“Liquidation Petition”). On November 15, 2022, GBIG Holdings, LLC (“GBIG Holdings”) filed an objection to the Liquidation Petition and moved to continue the hearing to allow time for discovery related to CBL’s insolvency. On November 16, 2022, the Rehabilitator and CBL jointly opposed GBIG Holdings’ objection and motion to continue the hearing on the basis that GBIG Holding lacked standing to object to the Liquidation Petition and was not entitled to discovery. The Court held an evidentiary hearing on November 21, 2022 to determine if CBL is insolvent. The Court permitted GBIG Holdings, LLC to intervene for the purpose of informing the Court and presenting evidence and argument at the hearing.

On December 30, 2022, the Court entered an order holding that GBIG Holdings lacked standing to object to the Liquidation Petition and was not entitled to discovery. Also on December 30, 2022, the Court entered an Order of Liquidation as to CBL. GBIG Holdings filed a Notice of Appeal of the Order of Liquidation on January 27, 2023. The Liquidation Order will become effective 90 days after the conclusion of the appeal.

Liquidation is a statutory process under state law designed to protect CBL policyholders in a number of critical ways. Liquidation of CBL triggers coverage from state life and health insurance guaranty associations (“Guaranty Associations”) subject to and in accordance with their enabling acts. See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-30-110(c) and § 58-62-36(d). Guaranty Associations are created by state statutes in each state where CBL was licensed and typically provide coverage for residents of their states, with the state of domicile (in this case North Carolina) providing coverage for residents of its state and residents from states where CBL was not licensed. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-21(a). Many Guaranty Associations provide up to \$300,000 in protection for life insurance death benefits and \$100,000 for life insurance policy net cash values, though some Guaranty Associations are authorized to provide more. See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-21(d). Benefits paid by CBL prior to its being placed in liquidation do not count against the Guaranty Association's statutory coverage limits but will be applied in determining the remaining benefits available under the policy.

Policies in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits will be covered up to those limits. Those policyholders who are owed obligations in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits will have a pro-rata claim for the remaining policy obligations up to policy limits, against whatever assets CBL can marshal in liquidation or recover through litigation and MOU implementation, after all expenses of administering the liquidation are paid. Liquidation guarantees that 100% of policy liabilities, and of certain other liabilities, must be paid before any general creditor claims can be paid. Liquidation also stays litigation against CBL, which reduces costs. CBL will still have the rights and powers in liquidation to seek recovery from persons and entities that owe CBL money. Any such recoveries will increase potential payouts to the policyholders with policies in excess of Guaranty Association coverage limits, will help pay back Guaranty Associations for their expenditures on behalf of CBL policyholders, and will save state taxpayer funds.¹

When Guaranty Associations are triggered upon issuance of a final liquidation order and a finding of insolvency, they provide administration, continue coverage, pay claims, collect premiums, and are entitled to reinsurance, under certain circumstances and subject to their enabling acts. See N.C. Gen. Stat. §§ 58-62-36(d), 58-62-36(l), and 58-62-36(u). This will reduce CBL’s administrative expenses.

The current court-ordered moratorium prohibiting CBL from paying surrenders and loans would not apply to the Guaranty Associations. The Guaranty Associations have not notified the Receiver that they would seek to impose such a moratorium under their enabling act. See N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-36(n).

¹ The financial burden of insurance company insolvencies falls ultimately on state general funds in most instances. To the extent the estate assets, deposits, subrogation and assignment rights, premiums and reinsurance are not sufficient to cover the shortfall, the Guaranty Associations assess solvent carriers that write the same lines of business as the insolvent company after being triggered. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 58-62-41. Those carriers receive state premium tax credits equal to the assessments over time in about 90% of states. The Rehabilitator is seeking recoveries through litigation outlined elsewhere in this report and those efforts would continue during liquidation as part of the effort to defray this financial burden on Guaranty Associations, policyholders, and taxpayers.

**INTRODUCTION TO COLORADO BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

Introduction and Basis of Presentation: The Company is a North Carolina domiciled life, accident and health insurance company that was placed in rehabilitation by the Wake County Superior Court on June 27, 2019. The Company is under the control of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of North Carolina, in his capacity as Court appointed Rehabilitator. It is the Rehabilitator's responsibility to take possession of the assets of the Company and to administer them under the general supervision of the Court.

The accompanying unaudited financial statements were prepared by the Rehabilitator's staff as of September 30, 2022. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Statutory Accounting Principles promulgated by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners.

On July 26, 2019, the Governor of North Carolina signed into law, House Bill 220. This bill amends N.C. Gen. Stat §58-19-10(b), which limits the amount of investments in affiliates and subsidiaries to the lessor of ten percent (10%) of the insurer's admitted assets or fifty percent (50%) of the insurer's policyholders' surplus, provided that after those investments, the insurer's policyholders' surplus will be reasonable in relation to the insurers' outstanding liabilities and adequate to its financial needs. The statutory limitation on affiliated investments was enacted after the companies were placed into rehabilitation. Prior quarterly reports have shown the financial condition of CBL based on the law as of the date of Rehabilitation and the current law regarding limitations on affiliated investments. The financial statements in this quarterly report are based solely on the current state of North Carolina law, so as to avoid any confusion in the upcoming liquidation proceedings.

In accordance with Statement on Statutory Accounting Principles No. 26R, the Company is taking an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") on the securities that it is unable to hold to maturity. The Company recorded an OTTI in the amount of \$51,288,452 for September 30, 2022. This amount was charged to surplus.

ASSETS

	1	2	3	4
	Current Statement Date			December 31 Prior Year Net Admitted Assets
	Assets	Nonadmitted Assets	Net Admitted Assets (Cols. 1 - 2)	
1 Bonds (Schedule D)	2,022,987,650	829,393,715	1,193,593,934	2,077,661,844
2 Stocks (Schedule D):				
2.1 Preferred stocks	67,412,249	67,412,249		121,429,384
2.2 Common stocks	1,215,100		1,215,100	1,241,386
3 Mortgage loans on real estate (Schedule B):				
3.1 First liens				
3.2 Other than first liens				
4 Real estate (Schedule A):				
4.1 Properties occupied by the company (less \$0 encumbrances)				5,581,600
4.2 Properties held for the production of income (less \$0 encumbrances)				
4.3 Properties held for sale (less \$0 encumbrances)				
5 Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	107,838,203		107,838,203	157,090,817
6 Contract loans (including \$0 premium notes)	7,343,304		7,343,304	8,864,796
7 Derivatives (Schedule DB)				
8 Other invested assets (Schedule BA)				
9 Receivables for securities	2,465,194		2,465,194	610,000
10 Securities lending reinvested collateral assets (Schedule DL)				
11 Aggregate write-ins for invested assets				
12 Subtotals, cash and invested assets (Lines 1 to 11)	2,209,261,700	896,805,965	1,312,455,735	2,372,479,828
13 Title plants less \$0 charged off (for Title insurers only)				
14 Investment income due and accrued	158,875,359	150,389,253	8,486,106	44,059,624
15 Premiums and considerations:				
15.1 Uncollected premiums and agents' balances in the course of collection	7,494,479	11,870,995	(4,376,516)	(869,676)
15.2 Deferred premiums, agents' balances and installments booked but deferred and not yet due (including \$0 earned but unbilled premiums)	6,484,011		6,484,011	7,236,814
15.3 Accrued retrospective premiums (\$0) and contracts subject to redetermination (\$0)				
16 Reinsurance:				
16.1 Amounts recoverable from reinsurers	119,130		119,130	53,757
16.2 Funds held by or deposited with reinsured companies				
16.3 Other amounts receivable under reinsurance contracts				59,780
17 Amounts receivable relating to uninsured plans				
18.1 Current federal and foreign income tax recoverable and interest thereon				
18.2 Net deferred tax asset	57,286,821	57,286,821		
19 Guaranty funds receivable or on deposit				
20 Electronic data processing equipment and software				
21 Furniture and equipment, including health care delivery assets (\$0)				
22 Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates				
23 Receivables from parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	5,904,667	5,737,481	167,187	572,136
24 Health care (\$0) and other amounts receivable				
25 Aggregate write-ins for other than invested assets	99,130,900	99,130,900		159,529
26 Total assets excluding Separate Accounts, Segregated Accounts and Protected Cell Accounts (Lines 12 to 25)	2,544,557,067	1,221,221,414	1,323,335,653	2,423,751,793
27 From Separate Accounts, Segregated Accounts and Protected Cell Accounts				
28 Total (Lines 26 and 27)	2,544,557,067	1,221,221,414	1,323,335,653	2,423,751,793
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS				
1101				
1102				
1103				
1198 Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 11 from overflow page				
1199 Totals (Lines 1101 through 1103 plus 1198) (Line 11 above)				
2501 Misc Receivables	142,975	142,975		159,529
2502 Negative IMR	98,987,924	98,987,924		
2503				
2598 Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page				
2599 Totals (Lines 2501 through 2503 plus 2598) (Line 25 above)	99,130,900	99,130,900		159,529

LIABILITIES, SURPLUS, AND OTHER FUNDS

		1	2
		Current Statement Date	December 31 Prior Year
1	Aggregate reserve for life contracts (Exhibit 5, Line 9999999) less \$0 included in Line 6.3 (including \$0 Modco reserve)	2,280,140,826	2,300,987,072
2	Aggregate reserve for accident and health contracts (Exhibit 6, Line 17, Col. 1) (including \$0 Modco reserve)	1,944,408	1,188,833
3	Liability for deposit-type contracts (Exhibit 7, Line 14, Col. 1) (including \$0 Modco reserve)	8,694,929	10,197,676
4	Contract Claims:		
4.1	Life (Exhibit 8, Part 1, Line 4.4, Col. 1 less sum of Cpls. 9, 10 and 11)	12,026,944	19,156,574
4.2	Accident and health (Exhibit 8, Part 1, Line 4.4, sum of Cpls. 9, 10 and 11)	177,949	198,879
5	Policyholders' dividends/refunds to members and coupons due and unpaid (Exhibit 4, Line 10)		
6	Provision for policyholders' dividends, refunds to members and coupons payable in following calendar year-estimated amounts:		
6.1	Policyholders' dividends and refunds to members apportioned for payment (including \$0 Modco)		
6.2	Policyholders' dividends and refunds to members not yet apportioned (including \$0 Modco)		
6.3	Coupons and similar benefits (including \$0 Modco)		
7	Amount provisionally held for deferred dividend policies not included in Line 6		
8	Premiums and annuity considerations for life and accident and health contracts received in advance less discount; including accident and health premium (Exhibit 1, Part 1, Col. 1, sum of Lines 4 and 14)	346,222	347,436
9	Contract liabilities not included elsewhere:		
9.1	Surrender values on canceled contracts		
9.2	Provision for experience rating refunds, including the liability of \$0 accident and health experience rating refunds of which \$0 is for medical loss ratio rebate per the Public Health Service Act		
9.3	Other amounts payable on reinsurance including \$..... assumed and \$..... ceded	4,113,443	7,525,896
9.4	Interest maintenance reserve (IMR, Line 6)		
10	Commissions to agents due or accrued-life and annuity contracts \$..... accident and health \$..... and deposit-type contract funds \$.....		28,964
11	Commissions and expense allowances payable on reinsurance assumed		
12	General expenses due or accrued (Exhibit 2, Line 12, Col. 7)	1,754,356	1,048,012
13	Transfers to Separate Accounts due or accrued (net) (including \$0 accrued expense allowances recognized in reserves net of reinsured allowances)		
14	Taxes, licenses and fees due or accrued, excluding federal income taxes (Exhibit 3, Line 9, Col. 6)		(200)
15.1	Current federal and foreign income taxes including \$0 on realized capital gains (losses)	1,366,350	
15.2	Net deferred tax liability		
16	Unearned investment income		
17	Amounts withheld or retained by reporting entity as agent or trustee	24,737,354	14,733,395
18	Amounts held for agents' account, including \$..... agents' credit balances		
19	Remittances and items not allocated		6,081,057
20	Net adjustment in assets and liabilities due to foreign exchange rates		
21	Liability for benefits for employees and agents if not included above		
22	Borrowed money \$..... and interest thereon \$.....		
23	Dividends to stockholders declared and unpaid		
24	Miscellaneous liabilities:		
24.01	Asset valuation reserve (AVR, Line 16, Col. 7)	136,348,294	117,541,801
24.02	Reinsurance in unauthorized and certified (\$0) companies		
24.03	Funds held under reinsurance treaties with unauthorized and certified (\$0) reinsurers		
24.04	Payable to parent, subsidiaries and affiliates	20,403,602	17,685,638
24.05	Drafts outstanding		
24.06	Liability for amounts held under uninsured plans		
24.07	Funds held under coinsurance		
24.08	Derivatives		
24.09	Payable for securities	6,249,321	47
24.10	Payable for securities lending		
24.11	Capital notes \$0 and interest thereon \$0		
25	Aggregate write-ins for liabilities	16,523,500	2,663,373
26	Total liabilities excluding Separate Accounts business (Lines 1 to 25)	2,514,827,498	2,499,384,455
27	From Separate Accounts statement		
28	Total liabilities (Lines 26 and 27)	2,514,827,498	2,499,384,455
29	Common capital stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
30	Preferred capital stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
31	Aggregate write-ins for other than special surplus funds		
32	Surplus notes	9,000,000	9,000,000
33	Gross paid in and contributed surplus (Page 3, Line 33, Col. 2 plus Page 4, Line 51.1, Col. 1)	204,976,020	204,976,020
34	Aggregate write-ins for special surplus funds		
35	Unassigned funds (surplus)	(1,407,967,866)	(292,108,683)
36	Less treasury stock, at cost:		
36.1	0 Shares common (value included in Line 29 \$0)		
36.2	0 Shares preferred (value included in Line 30 \$0)		
37	Surplus (Total Lines 31 + 32 + 33 + 34 + 35 - 36) (including \$0 in Separate Accounts statement)	(1,193,991,845)	(78,132,662)
38	Totals of Lines 29, 30 and 37 (Page 4, Line 55)	(1,191,491,845)	(75,632,662)
39	Totals of Lines 28 and 38 (Page 2, Line 28, Col. 3)	1,323,335,653	2,423,751,793
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS			
2501	State Dated Checks	4,110,978	2,946,099
2502	Suspense	6,834,062	(282,727)
2503	Frozen Funds	5,578,459	
2504			
2598	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
2599	Totals (Lines 2501 through 2503 plus 2598) (Line 25 above)	16,523,500	2,663,373
3101	Deferred Gain on Reinsurance		
3102	Prior Period Adjustment - Investment Income		
3103			
3198	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
3199	Totals (Lines 3101 through 3103 plus 3198) (Line 31 above)		
3401			
3402			
3403			
3498	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 25 from overflow page		
3499	Totals (Lines 3401 through 3403 plus 3498) (Line 34 above)		

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

		1	2	3
		Current Year to Date	Prior Year to Date	Prior Year Ended December 31
1	Premiums and annuity considerations for life and accident and health contracts (Exhibit 1, Part 1, Line 20.4, Col. 1, less Col. 11)	17,163,859	27,511,545	38,071,187
2	Considerations for supplementary contracts with life contingencies	335,984	409,547	409,547
3	Net investment income (Exhibit of Net Investment Income, Line 17)	113,668,686	77,539,607	104,739,492
4	Amortization of Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR, Line 5)	(6,070,197)	985,912	1,233,755
5	Separate Accounts net gain from operations excluding unrealized gains or losses			
6	Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 26.1, Col. 1)	112,007	147,108	192,931
7	Reserve adjustments on reinsurance ceded			
8	Miscellaneous Income:			
8.1	Income from fees associated with investment management, administration and contract guarantees from Separate Accounts			
8.2	Charges and fees for deposit-type contracts			
8.3	Aggregate write-ins for miscellaneous income	9,376	210,996	211,045
9	Totals (Lines 1 to 8.3)	125,219,715	106,804,715	144,857,957
10	Death benefits	57,279,079	6,300,821	25,928,104
11	Matured endowments (excluding guaranteed annual pure endowments)			
12	Annuity benefits (Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 6.4, Cols. 4 + 8)	785,579	655,724	883,052
13	Disability benefits and benefits under accident and health contracts	2,173,009	2,347,052	2,792,607
14	Coupons, guaranteed annual pure endowments and similar benefits			
15	Surrender benefits and withdrawals for life contracts	24,426,692	70,197,665	79,375,143
16	Group conversions			
17	Interest and adjustments on contract or deposit-type contract funds	(1,251,221)	308,773	1,010,381
18	Payments on supplementary contracts with life contingencies	181,715		72,243
19	Increase in aggregate reserves for life and accident and health contracts	(20,434,359)	(9,415,500)	(18,151,153)
20	Totals (Lines 10 to 19)	63,160,495	70,394,535	91,910,377
21	Commissions on premiums, annuity considerations and deposit-type contract funds (direct business only) (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 31, Col. 1)	2,728,376	3,363,459	4,463,459
22	Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance assumed (Exhibit 1, Part 2, Line 26.2, Col. 1)	(4,028)	371,349	371,349
23	General insurance expenses and fraternal expenses (Exhibit 2, Line 10, Columns 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6)	11,303,251	26,642,935	31,821,094
24	Insurance taxes, licenses and fees, excluding federal income taxes (Exhibit 3, Line 7, Cols. 1 + 2 + 3 + 5)	482,611	1,068,421	896,637
25	Increase in loading on deferred and uncollected premiums	1,082,826	(189,020)	1,231,491
26	Net transfers to or (from) Separate Accounts net of reinsurance			
27	Aggregate write-ins for deductions	41,275	(75,593)	(74,596)
28	Totals (Lines 20 to 27)	78,794,806	101,576,086	130,619,811
29	Net gain from operations before dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income taxes (Line 9 minus Line 28)	46,424,910	5,228,629	14,238,146
30	Dividends to policyholders and refunds to members			
31	Net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and before federal income taxes (Line 29 minus Line 30)	46,424,910	5,228,629	14,238,146
32	Federal and foreign income taxes incurred (excluding tax on capital gains)	1,366,350	46,472	46,472
33	Net gain from operations after dividends to policyholders, refunds to members and federal income tax and before realized capital gains or (losses) (Line 31 minus Line 32)	45,058,560	5,182,157	14,191,674
34	Net realized capital gains or (losses) (excluding gains (losses) transferred to the IMR) less capital gains tax of \$..... (excluding taxes of \$..... transferred to the IMR)	(7,032,419)	(194,986)	(6,648,252)
35	Net income (Line 33 plus Line 34)	38,026,141	4,987,171	7,543,422
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS ACCOUNT				
36	Capital and surplus, December 31, prior year (Page 3, Line 38, Col. 2)	(75,632,662)	15,185,568	15,185,568
37	Net income (Line 35)	38,026,141	4,987,171	7,543,422
38	Change in net unrealized capital gains or (losses) less capital gains tax	(54,590,984)	(6,966,863)	(1,355,417)
39	Change in net unrealized foreign exchange capital gain (loss)		(1,745,739)	(1,745,739)
40	Change in net deferred income tax		2,125,551	2,125,551
41	Change in nonadmitted assets	(1,080,487,847)	(36,431,343)	(51,240,419)
42	Change in liability for reinsurance in unauthorized and certified companies			
43	Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis, (increase) or decrease (Exhibit 5A, Line 9999999, Col. 4)			
44	Change in asset valuation reserve	(18,806,493)	(35,315,098)	(46,145,628)
45	Change in treasury stock (Page 3, Lines 36.1 and 36.2 Col. 2 minus Col. 1)			
46	Surplus (contributed to) withdrawn from Separate Accounts during period			
47	Other changes in surplus in Separate Accounts statement			
48	Change in surplus notes			
49	Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles			
50	Capital changes:			
50.1	Paid in			
50.2	Transferred from surplus (Stock Dividend)			
50.3	Transferred to surplus			
51	Surplus adjustment:			
51.1	Paid in			
51.2	Transferred to capital (Stock Dividend)			
51.3	Transferred from capital			
51.4	Change in surplus as a result of reinsurance			
52	Dividends to stockholders			
53	Aggregate write-ins for gains and losses in surplus			
54	Net change in capital and surplus for the year (Lines 37 through 53)	(1,115,859,183)	(73,346,321)	(90,818,229)
55	Capital and surplus, December 31, current year (Lines 36 + 54) (Page 3, Line 38)	(1,191,491,845)	(58,160,753)	(75,632,661)
DETAILS OF WRITE-INS				
08.30	Commissions, Service & Issue Fees and Other	5,718	210,996	211,045
08.302				
08.303	Admin Fees	3,658		
08.398	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 8.3 from overflow page			
08.398	Totals (Lines 08.301 through 08.303 plus 08.398) (Line 8.3 above)	9,376	210,996	211,045
2701	Modified Coinsurance Expense	38,665	(87,530)	(87,530)
2702	Reinsurance funds withheld Investment Income			
2703	Fines and penalties	2,610	11,937	11,934
2704	Other Miscellaneous Expenses			1,000
2798	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 27 from overflow page			
2799	Totals (Lines 2701 through 2703 plus 2798) (Line 27 above)	41,275	(75,593)	(74,596)
5301	Deferred Gain on Reinsurance			
5302	Prior Period Adjustment - Investment income			
5303				
5398	Summary of remaining write-ins for Line 53 from overflow page			
5399	Totals (Lines 5301 through 5303 plus 5398) (Line 53 above)			

COLORADO BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
SCHEDULE OF AFFILIATED INVESTMENTS
JUNE 30, 2022 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 COMPARISON

CUSIP Identification	Description	Actual Cost	Book/Adjusted Carrying Value June 30, 2022	Book/Adjusted Carrying Value September 30, 2022	Change
00405@AA7	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS	\$ 19,698,000	\$ 20,411,338	\$ 20,411,338	\$ -
37940*AA3	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS	8,462,891	8,843,691	8,843,691	-
9941326T3	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS - REVOLVER **	33,905,524	39,905,524	39,905,524	-
9941328T5	ACADEMY FINANCIAL ASSETS FKA AFI PROMISSORY NOTE	24,196,820	34,615,398	34,615,398	-
9941327T4	AFA FKA AFI TERM	5,674,149	5,930,115	5,930,115	-
9941329T6	AFA FKA GIC SR. NOTE	21,700,000	23,245,663	23,245,663	-
00856#AD3	AGERA ENERGY LLC	35,000,000	1	1	-
9941268Z6	ALPHARETTA	2,097,465	1,977,726	1,977,726	-
00224#AA4	AR PURCHASING SOLUTIONS 2, LLC	2,841,811	3,121,473	3,121,473	-
00223@AA7	AR PURCHASING SOLUTIONS, LLC	2,140,418	2,630,856	2,635,681	4,825
04686@AA9	AUGUSTA ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC	4,271,474	4,392,842	4,392,842	-
05777@AA6	BALDWIN ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC	21,225,457	21,588,272	21,588,272	-
13972#AA1	CAPITAL ASSET MANAGEMENT III, LLC	29,625,000	29,460,269	29,460,269	-
13973@AA2	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND I, LLC	60,007,146	64,932,570	64,932,566	(4)
9941317T1	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND II, LLC	33,555,104	31,703,735	31,703,735	-
9941317V6	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND IV, LLC	42,910,111	34,349,953	34,349,953	-
9941317U8	CAPITAL ASSETS FUND V, LLC	41,443,522	36,741,577	36,741,577	-
9941318T3	CAPITAL ASSETS MANAGEMENT II, LLC	21,346,767	21,346,767	21,346,767	-
16230#AA2	CHATWORTH ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	22,384,145	23,069,903	23,069,903	-
20465#AA0	COMPLYSMART, LLC	3,002,000	3,166,666	3,166,666	-
99467UAA5	CV INVESTMENTS	37,372,872	37,463,048	37,452,119	(10,928)
9944639X1	CV INVESTMENTS, LLC	12,590,691	12,590,627	12,590,627	-
23570*AA0	DAMASCUS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	18,791,160	19,317,088	19,317,088	-
29412#AA5	EPHESUS ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	21,139,806	21,639,902	21,639,902	-
34610#AA5	FOREST PARK ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	17,246,459	17,800,319	17,800,319	-
9942228W1	GILFORD ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	1,771,121	1,771,121	1,771,121	-
40905#AA6	HAMPTON ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC	22,097,474	22,715,015	22,715,014	(1)
9941557U3	HPCSP INVESTMENTS PROMISORY NOTE	4,051,293	4,392,707	4,392,707	-
9941556V4	HPCSP INVESTMENTS SENIOR NOTE	7,016,140	7,346,260	7,346,260	-
G4919@AA1	INTRALAN INVESTMENTS LIMITED	4,152,310	4,352,443	4,352,443	-
46275@AA7	IRON CITY ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	25,275,943	22,685,091	22,685,091	-
46563@AA8	ITECH FUNDING LLC	19,281,368	20,345,616	20,345,616	-
46662#AA6	JACKSON ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	20,725,423	21,393,473	21,393,471	(1)
49803@AA2	KITE ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	34,622,923	36,077,767	36,073,374	(4,393)
51703#AA7	LARES, LLC	4,489,111	4,667,256	4,667,256	-
53250#AA0	LILY ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	33,084,925	34,072,077	34,072,077	-
57187#AA9	MARSHALLA ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC	31,082,941	32,207,679	32,207,679	-
9947669V1	NIH CAPITAL, LLC	11,407,477	12,083,106	12,083,106	-
69902#AA8	PARADISE ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	39,700,000	28,294,668	28,294,668	-
72083RAA7	PIERRE MENDES LLC	59,999,993	38,529,692	38,529,692	-
77294@AA9	ROCKDALE ASSET MANAGEMENT INC	39,700,000	30,531,298	30,531,298	-
X7552#AC1	STANDARD FINANCIAL LIMITED	3,819,822	4,078,559	4,078,559	-
86576#AA7	SUMMERVILLE ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	23,752,824	21,579,431	21,579,431	-
90225@AA6	TYBEE ISLAND ASSET MANAGEMENT, INC.	28,743,436	29,449,943	29,447,888	(2,056)
	Total Affiliated Investments	\$ 957,403,317	\$ 896,818,523	\$ 896,805,965	\$ (12,559)

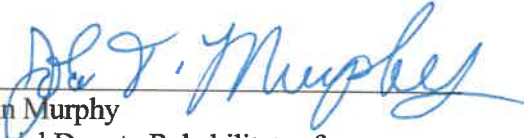
INDIANA

MARION COUNTY

VERIFICATION

JOHN MURPHY, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is appointed as Special Deputy Rehabilitator for Southland National Insurance Corporation, Southland National Reinsurance Corporation, Bankers Life Insurance Company and Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company by the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of North Carolina and in his capacity as Rehabilitator; that he participated in the preparation of and has read the foregoing quarterly report of the activity of the Rehabilitator as of September 30, 2022 and that the contents of the foregoing quarterly report are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, based on the books and records of the Companies. I did not review or participate in the creation of the Financial Statements of the Companies contained in the quarterly report. The accuracy of the Financial Statements will be separately verified by Barry Armstrong.

This the 10th day of February 2023.

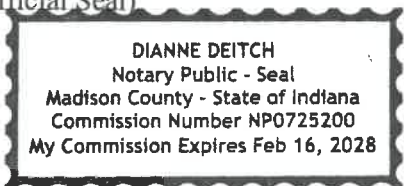

John Murphy
Special Deputy Rehabilitator for
Southland National Insurance Corporation
Southland National Reinsurance Corporation
Bankers Life Insurance Company
Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company


INDIANA

MARION COUNTY

Sworn to and subscribed before me:

The 10th day of February 2023.
(Official Seal)




Notary Public

My Commission Expires: February 16, 2028

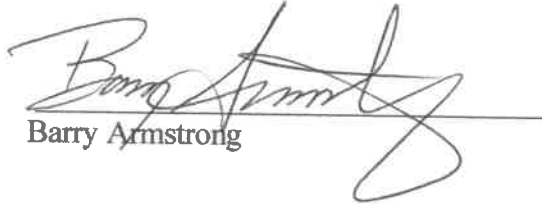
SOUTH CAROLINA

HORRY COUNTY

VERIFICATION

BARRY ARMSTRONG, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a Director at Noble Consulting Services, Inc. and works for and with the appointed Special Deputy Rehabilitators for Southland National Insurance Corporation, Southland National Reinsurance Corporation, Bankers Life Insurance Company and Colorado Bankers Life Insurance Company; that in that capacity he reviewed the financial condition of the Companies; that he participated in the preparation of and has read the Financial Statements, consisting of the balance sheet, summary of operations, and schedule of affiliated investments in the foregoing quarterly report of activity of the Rehabilitator as of September 30, 2022 of the Companies; and that the contents of same are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, based on the books and records of the Companies.

This the 8th day of February 2023.

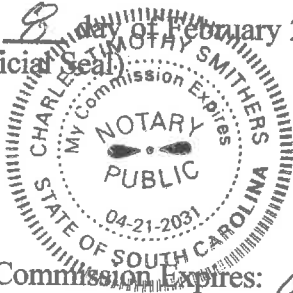

Barry Armstrong

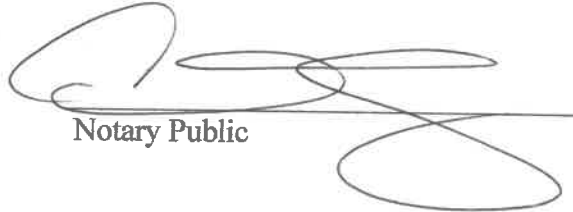
SOUTH CAROLINA

HORRY COUNTY

Sworn to and subscribed before me:

The 8 day of February 2023.
(Official Seal)




Notary Public

My Commission Expires: 04-21-2031