

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation

**Financial Statements
December 31, 2021 and 2020**

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation

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KPMG LLP
345 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10154-0102

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2021, and the related statement of income and comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Matter

The accompanying financial statements of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and for the year then ended were audited by other auditors whose report thereon dated March 10, 2021, expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of



internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

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

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

KPMG LLP

New York, New York
March 11, 2022

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation
Statements of Financial Condition

	December 31,	
	(in thousands, except for per share amounts)	
	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15	\$ 14
Short-term investments	4,380	18,235
Receivable from SRZ	33,402	15,242
Notes receivable from affiliates	989,791	990,721
Accrued interest receivable from affiliates	2,933	6,962
Deferred tax asset	724	784
Total assets	\$ 1,031,245	\$ 1,031,958
Liabilities		
Notes Payable	\$ 989,492	\$ 990,422
Accrued interest payable	6,715	6,715
Other payables	122	267
Income taxes payable	111	34
Total liabilities	\$ 996,440	\$ 997,438
Commitments and Contingencies (see note 6)		
Stockholder's equity		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share:		
1,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	0	0
Additional paid-in capital	20,000	20,000
Retained earnings	14,805	14,520
Total stockholder's equity	34,805	34,520
Total Liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 1,031,245	\$ 1,031,958

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation
Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	(in thousands)	
	2021	2020
Revenues		
Interest income on notes receivable from affiliates	\$ 33,562	\$ 35,200
Total revenue	<u>33,562</u>	<u>35,200</u>
Expenses		
Interest expense on notes payable	32,633	34,257
Service charges from parent	466	620
Other expenses	58	104
Total expenses	<u>33,157</u>	<u>34,981</u>
Other income		
Net investment income	41	235
Net realized / unrealized gains (losses)	<u>(1)</u>	<u>24</u>
Total other income	40	259
Net income before income tax provision	445	478
Income tax expense provision		
Current	100	11
Deferred	<u>60</u>	<u>98</u>
Total income tax provision	<u>160</u>	<u>109</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 369</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax and reclassifications to earnings		
Change in unrealized (gain) on available for sale securities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Total other comprehensive gain	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net comprehensive income	<u>\$ 285</u>	<u>\$ 369</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation
Statements of Changes in Stockholder's Equity

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
(in thousands)				
Balance, December 31, 2019	\$ -	\$ 20,000	\$ 14,151	\$ 34,151
Net income	_____	_____	369	369
Balance, December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,520</u>	<u>\$ 34,520</u>
Net income	_____	_____	285	285
Balance, December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,805</u>	<u>\$ 34,805</u>

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation

Statements of Cash Flows

	For the Years Ended December 31, (in thousands)	
	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	285	369
Amortization, Net	(6)	(75)
Realized unrealised loss(gain)	1	(24)
Deferred Tax Asset	60	98
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Accrued interest receivable from affiliates	4,029	57
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Other payables	(145)	191
Income taxes payable	77	(125)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>4,301</u>	<u>491</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Receivable from SRZ	(18,160)	358
Purchase of short-term investments	(8,880)	(50,735)
Sales/Maturities of short-term investments	22,740	49,377
Net cash used by investing activities	<u>(4,300)</u>	<u>(1,000)</u>
Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		
Increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>1</u>	<u>(509)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		
Beiginning of period	<u>14</u>	<u>523</u>
End of Period	<u>15</u>	<u>14</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Cash paid during the year to Parent for taxes	23	136
Cash paid for interest	33,563	34,720
Supplemental disclosure of non cash items		

The Company and its affiliate agreed to accept settlement of the affiliate EMTN USD 250 million note payable maturing January 2020 against the issuance of an affiliate EMTN USD 250 million note payable in a cashless transaction.

The Company and its affiliate agreed to accept settlement of the USD 250 million note receivable maturing January 2020 against the issuance of an affiliate USD 250 million note receivable in a cashless transaction.

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Nature of Operations and Organization of the Company

Swiss Re Treasury (US) Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on May 18, 2005 in Delaware and is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Swiss Re America Holding Corporation ("SRAH") which is ultimately owned by Swiss Re Ltd. (the "Parent"). The Company's business activities comprise the issuing of securities to investors and related parties and the lending of funds to related parties.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements are presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP").

Estimates, Risks and Uncertainties

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

Investments

The Company considers highly liquid investments with a remaining maturity at the date of acquisition of one year or less, but greater than three months, to be short-term investments. Short-term investments are classified as trading and carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income.

Investment income is recognized when earned. Fixed income securities are amortized or accreted using the constant yield interest method. Premium amortization and discount accretion are charged or credited to net investment income on the Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income. Investment income earned but which is receivable in a subsequent financial year is reported in Other Assets on the Statement of Financial Condition. Realized gains and losses on sales are included in net income and are calculated using the specific identification method. Securities transactions are recorded on the trade date.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on quoted prices in active markets or observable inputs.

Service charges from affiliates

Service charges from affiliates consist of amounts paid to SRAH for services provided in accordance with the underlying terms of the service agreement.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for all interest-bearing liabilities is recognized as an expense using the effective interest method.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense or benefit is based on income or losses reported in the financial statements. In accordance with ASC No. 740, "Income Taxes", deferred tax assets or liabilities reflect temporary differences between amounts of assets and liabilities for financial and tax reporting. Such amounts are adjusted to reflect changes in tax rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences reverse. The future tax benefits of deferred tax assets are recognized when the realization of such benefits is more likely than not.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13 "Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement", an update to topic 820, "Fair Value Measurement". The amendments in this ASU add, remove and modify some disclosure requirements on fair value measurement. The Company adopted the standard retrospectively on January 1, 2020 with the exception of the amendments which require prospective adoption. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

In April 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-04, "Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments – Credit Losses, Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and Topic 825, Financial Instruments". The ASU provides selective clarification and corrections of guidance on credit losses, hedging, and recognizing and measuring financial instruments. The Company adopted the standard on January 1, 2020 with the exception of the guidance relating to ASU 2016-13 "Measurement of Credit Losses". The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements. The amendments related to credit losses will be adopted together with ASU 2016-13 as required by the standard.

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, "Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes", an update to Topic 740, "Income Taxes". The amendments in this Update simplify the accounting for income taxes by removing certain exceptions to the general principles in Topic 740 and by clarifying the amending existing guidance, with the added benefit of a reduction in the cost and complexity in accounting for Income Taxes, and an improvement in the usefulness of the information provided to the users of financial statements. The Company adopted the standard on January 1, 2021. The adoption did not have a material impact on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, "Facilitation of the effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting", an update to Topic 848, "Reference Rate Reform". In response to concerns about structural risks and interbank offered rates (IBORs) and, particularly, the risk of cessation of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), regulators in several jurisdictions around the world have undertaken reference rate reform initiatives to identify alternative reference rates. The amendments in this update provide optional expedients and exceptions for applying US GAAP

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accounting principles to contracts, hedging relationships and other transactions that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of these reference rate reform initiatives. The Company adopted ASU 2020-04 on March 12, 2020, which is the issuance date of the standard. There is a choice to apply the guidance by Topic or Industry Subtopic at any time prospectively during the effective period from March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2021, the Company did not apply the guidance to any Topic or Subtopic which would have material impact on the financial statements.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Standards

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses", an update to Topic 326, "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses". ASU 2016-13 replaces the incurred loss impairment methodology in current US GAAP with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses. The standard is applicable to all financial assets such as financial instruments that are measured at amortized cost and available-for-sale debt securities. The objective of the expected credit loss model is that a reporting entity recognizes its estimate of expected credit losses incorporating forward-looking information in a valuation allowance for financial assets in scope. As amended by ASU 2019-10 "Effective Dates", ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2022. For most affected financial assets, the ASU must be adopted using a modified retrospective approach, with a cumulative effect adjustment recorded to opening retained earnings on the adoption date. The Company expects to adopt the standard and is currently assessing the impact of the new requirements.

3. Fair Value Disclosures

Fair value, as defined by the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic, is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value measurements do not include transaction costs.

The Company follows ASC No. 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures", which establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under ASC No. 820 are described below:

Basis of Fair Value Measurement

Level 1	Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities;
Level 2	Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly;
Level 3	Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

A financial instrument's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

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Valuation Techniques

Short-term investments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 consist of U.S. government securities. U.S. government securities typically have quoted market prices in active markets and are categorized as level 1 instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value of the notes payable as disclosed in Note 4 is based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market. The fair value measurement basis for the notes payable is considered to be level 2. The fair value of notes receivable from affiliates approximates the fair value of notes payable as the underlying credit and terms are similar, as disclosed in Note 5.

There were no transfers between levels during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

4. Notes Payable

The following represents notes payable outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	(in thousands)	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Affiliates		
Note with a par value of USD 250.0 million at 2.05% issued January 2020, due January 2025	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Total Affiliates Note Payable	<u>250,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>
To Third Parties		
Note with a par value of USD 500.0 million at 4.25% issued December 2012, due December 2042	489,741	490,869
Note with a par value of USD 250.0 million at 2.875% issued December 2012, due December 2022	249,751	249,553
Total Third Party Note Payable	<u>739,492</u>	<u>740,422</u>
Total Carrying Value	<u>\$ 989,492</u>	<u>\$ 990,422</u>
Total Fair Value	<u>\$ 1,112,733</u>	<u>\$ 1,148,975</u>

The Company issues debt under the Swiss Reinsurance Company European Medium-Term Note ("EMTN") Program and under U.S. Rule 144A ("Rule 144A"). The EMTN Program, with a principal amount of up to \$10.0 billion, enables the Company to borrow money which shall immediately be passed to SRAH. Rule 144A enables the Company to issue debt to qualified institutional investors or non-U.S. persons as defined within Regulation S under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933. The proceeds of such issuances shall immediately be passed to SRAH. Additionally, private placement loans are made to affiliates outside of these programs that are funded by proceeds from agreements entered into with related parties.

The notes outstanding at December 31, 2021 are in USD currency with maturity dates between December 2022 and December 2042. Interest expense recorded on the affiliate EMTN note amounted to \$5.1 million for each of the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively of which \$4.7 million was unpaid and included in "Accrued interest payable" the year ended as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Interest expense recorded on the Rule 144A notes

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amounted to \$27.5 million and \$29.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, of which \$2.0 million was unpaid and included in "Accrued interest payable" for each of the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Notes payable are recorded at amortized cost. Amortization of premium or discount is recognized using the effective interest method and is reflected as an adjustment to interest expense. All notes issued to third parties are guaranteed by Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd.

5. Notes Receivable from Affiliates

The following represents notes receivable outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	(in thousands)	
	2021	2020
Affiliates		
SRAH, issued with a par value of USD 250.0 million at 2.925%, issued in December 2012, due December 2022	249,786	249,588
SRAH, issued with a par value of USD 500.0 million at 4.30%, issued in December 2012, due December 2042	490,005	491,133
SRAH issued with par value of USD 250.0 million at 2.10%, issue in January 2020, due January 2025	250,000	250,000
Total Carrying Value	\$ 989,791	\$ 990,721

The notes receivable from affiliates primarily consist of the EMTN and Rule 144A proceeds loaned to SRAH. The notes outstanding are in USD currency with maturity dates between December 2022 and December 2042. Interest income recorded on the notes receivable amounted to \$ 33.6 million and \$35.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 respectively, of which \$2.9 million and \$6.9 million was unpaid and included in "Accrued interest receivable from affiliates" as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Notes receivable from affiliates are recorded at amortized cost. Amortization of premium or discount is recognized using the effective interest method and is reflected as an adjustment to interest income.

The fair value of Notes Receivable from affiliates approximates the fair value of Notes Payable as the underlying credit and terms are similar.

6. Commitments and Guarantees

ASC No. 460; "Guarantees", requires the disclosure of representations and warranties the Company enters into which may provide general indemnification to others. In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties and which provide general indemnifications. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred, however, the Company expects the risk of loss to be remote.

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7. Related Party Transactions

The Company enters into transactions and relationships with affiliated companies. Because of these relationships, terms of these transactions may not be the same as those that would result in transactions with unrelated parties. The Company has an agreement with SRAH, whereby certain services are performed on behalf of the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, such service charges of approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, were incurred pursuant to this agreement. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 there were outstanding payables to the extent of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, included in "other payables" on the Statement of Financial Condition. The Company also enters into transactions with Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd. ("SRZ"), as part of the securities lending program and cash pooling program, as disclosed in Note 8 and Note 9. The Company is party to loan agreements with affiliates as disclosed in Note 4 and Note 5.

8. Securities Lending

The Company participates in a securities lending program with Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd. ("SRZ"). Under the securities lending agreement, SRZ has the ability to borrow the Company's securities on an uncollateralized basis and lend them out to third parties. SRZ will pay the Company a fee equal to 80% of the net fee income derived from SRZ's subsequent lending of securities borrowed from the Company to various market participants. The Company is exposed to risk of loss to the extent loaned securities are not returned. As of December 31, 2021, and 2020, the fair value of short-term investments was \$4.4 million and \$18.2 million, respectively, of which \$4.4 million and \$14.2 million were on loan with SRZ, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company earned \$0.02 million and \$0.01 million from security lending activity, respectively.

9. Cash Pooling

The Company participated in Cash Pooling program with Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd. ("SRZ"). Under the cash pooling agreement, the Company lends surplus cash to SRZ. SRZ acts as an investment manager and invests in various overnight repurchase agreements and short term instruments. Cash is returned back to SRTUS the next day. In return for funding/lending cash into the pool, the entity gets paid an interest rate of overnight Libor rate. The interest on cash pooling is settled on a quarterly basis. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, there is a \$33.4 million and \$15.2 million receivable outstanding from SRZ, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company earned \$0.0 million and \$0.1 million from these transactions, respectively.

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Notes to Financial Statements

10. Income Taxes

The Company is a member of a group which files a consolidated tax return with SRAH and its eligible subsidiaries. The consolidated income tax provision or benefit is allocated among the members of the group in accordance with a tax allocation agreement approved by the Board of Directors. The tax allocation agreement provides that each member's tax provision or benefit is determined on a separate company basis. The taxes paid by such member, or refund payable to such member shall be the amount that each member of the group would have paid or received if it had filed on a separate return basis. In computing their income tax liability on a separate return basis, member companies have the ability to recover taxes paid in a prior period or offset future taxable income to the extent net operating losses or other tax attributes that they generated are carried back or forward in any manner permitted under the Internal Revenue Code. Intercompany tax balances are settled no less often than annually.

The components of the income tax provision are as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	(in thousands)	
	2021	2020
Current		
US Federal	15	-
State and Local	85	11
Total current provision	<u>100</u>	<u>11</u>
Deferred		
US Federal, State and Local	60	98
Total current benefit	<u>60</u>	<u>98</u>
Total income tax provision	<u>\$ 160</u>	<u>\$ 109</u>

Deferred taxes are comprised of the following items:

	As of December 31,	
	(in thousands)	
	2021	2020
Deferred tax asset		
Net operating loss carry forward	\$ 724	\$ 784
Total deferred tax asset	<u>724</u>	<u>784</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 724</u>	<u>\$ 784</u>

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The Internal Revenue Service is currently examining the 2017-2018 tax returns for the SRAH consolidated group which includes the Company. New York City ("NYC") and New York State ("NYS") are currently examining the 2012-2014 tax returns for the SRAH consolidated group which includes the Company.

As of December 31, 2021, there were no unrecognized tax benefits, including interest and penalties. The Company does not anticipate any significant changes to its total unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

Pursuant to the tax allocation agreement, the Company had recorded an income tax payable to SRAH of \$0.1 million and \$0.0 million at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

The effective tax rate of 35.9% and 22.8% at December 31, 2021 and 2020, differs from the statutory rate primarily due to the effects of state and local taxes

The net operating loss carryforward of \$0.7m and \$0.8m at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively was generated in 2019 and therefore does not expire under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act.

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act ("CARES Act") was passed by Congress with overwhelming bipartisan support and signed into law by President Trump on March 27, 2020. Consideration of tax specific provisions within the CARES Act was made by the Company. The review indicated that there were no material impacts to the Company resulting from these provisions.

11. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated whether events or transactions have occurred after December 31, 2021 that would require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements through March 11, 2022, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.