

June 13, 2022

RETIREMENT SERVICES

Business Update



Forward-Looking Statements and Important Disclosures

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Information contained herein is as of March 31, 2022 unless otherwise noted, including information and data labeled “2022”, “Current”, “Today” and similar labeled content. This presentation is not complete and the information contained herein may change at any time without notice.

Apollo Safe Harbor for Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation may contain forward-looking statements that are within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). These statements include, but are not limited to, discussions related to Apollo’s expectations regarding the performance of its business, liquidity and capital resources and the other non-historical statements. These forward-looking statements are based on management’s beliefs, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. When used in this presentation, the words “believe,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “target,” “goal,” “outlook” or future or conditional verbs, such as “will,” “should,” “could,” or “may,” and variations of such words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although management believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. These statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including risks relating to the impact of COVID-19, the impact of energy market dislocation, market conditions and interest rate fluctuations generally, our ability to manage our growth, our ability to operate in highly competitive environments, the performance of the funds we manage, our ability to raise new funds, the variability of our revenues, earnings and cash flow, our dependence on certain key personnel, the accuracy of management’s assumptions and estimates, our use of leverage to finance our businesses and investments by the funds we manage, Athene’s ability to maintain or improve financial strength ratings, the impact of Athene’s reinsurers failing to meet their assumed obligations, Athene’s ability to manage its business in a highly regulated industry, changes in our regulatory environment and tax status, litigation risks and our ability to recognize the benefits expected to be derived from the merger of Apollo with Athene, among others. We believe these factors include but are not limited to those described under the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on May 10, 2022, as such factors may be updated from time to time in our periodic filings with the SEC, which are accessible on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in our filings with the SEC. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as required by applicable law.

Athene Safe Harbor for Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains, and certain oral statements made by Athene’s representatives from time to time may contain, forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results, events and developments to differ materially from those set forth in, or implied by, such statements. These statements are based on the beliefs and assumptions of Athene’s management and the management of Athene’s subsidiaries. Generally, forward-looking statements include actions, events, results, strategies and expectations and are often identifiable by use of the words “believes,” “expects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “seeks,” “estimates,” “projects,” “may,” “will,” “could,” “might,” or “continues” or similar expressions. Forward looking statements within this presentation include, but are not limited to, benefits to be derived from Athene’s capital allocation decisions; the anticipated performance of Athene’s portfolio in certain recessionary environments; the performance of Athene’s business; the magnitude of potential future growth in invested assets; general economic conditions; the failure to realize economic benefits from the merger with Apollo; expected future operating results; Athene’s liquidity and capital resources; and other non-historical statements. Although the Athene management believes that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that these expectations will prove to be correct. For a discussion of other risks and uncertainties related to Athene’s forward-looking statements, see its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 and quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed for the period ended March 31, 2022, which can be found at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. All forward-looking statements described herein are qualified by these cautionary statements and there can be no assurance that the actual results, events or developments referenced herein will occur or be realized. Athene does not undertake any obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements to reflect changed assumptions, the occurrence of unanticipated events or changes to future operating results.

The contents of any website referenced in this presentation are not incorporated by reference.

This presentation contains information regarding Apollo’s and Athene’s financial results that is calculated and presented on the basis of methodologies other than in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“non-GAAP measures”). Refer to slides at the end of this presentation for the definitions of Adjusted Segment Income (“ASI”), Adjusted Net Income (“ANI”), Fee Related Earnings (“FRE”), Spread Related Earnings (“SRE”), Principal Investing Income (“PII”), and other non-GAAP measures presented herein, and reconciliations of GAAP financial measures to the applicable non-GAAP measures.

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Forward-Looking Statements and Important Disclosures

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Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results and there can be no assurance that Apollo, Athene or any Apollo Fund or strategy will achieve comparable results, or that any investments made by Apollo in the future will be profitable. Actual realized value of currently unrealized investments will depend on, among other factors, future operating results, the value of the assets and market conditions at the time of disposition, any related transaction costs and the timing and manner of sale, all of which may differ from the assumptions and circumstances on which the current unrealized valuations are based. Accordingly, the actual realized values of unrealized investments may differ materially from the values indicated herein.

Information contained herein may include information with respect to prior investment performance of one or more Apollo funds or investments, including gross and/or net internal rates of return ("IRR"). Information with respect to prior performance, while a useful tool in evaluating investment activities, is not necessarily indicative of actual results that may be achieved for unrealized investments. The realization of such performance is dependent upon many factors, many of which are beyond the control of Apollo. Aggregated return information is not reflective of an investable product, and as such does not reflect the returns of any Apollo Fund.

Please refer to the slides at the end of this presentation for additional important information.

Retirement Services Business Update – Agenda

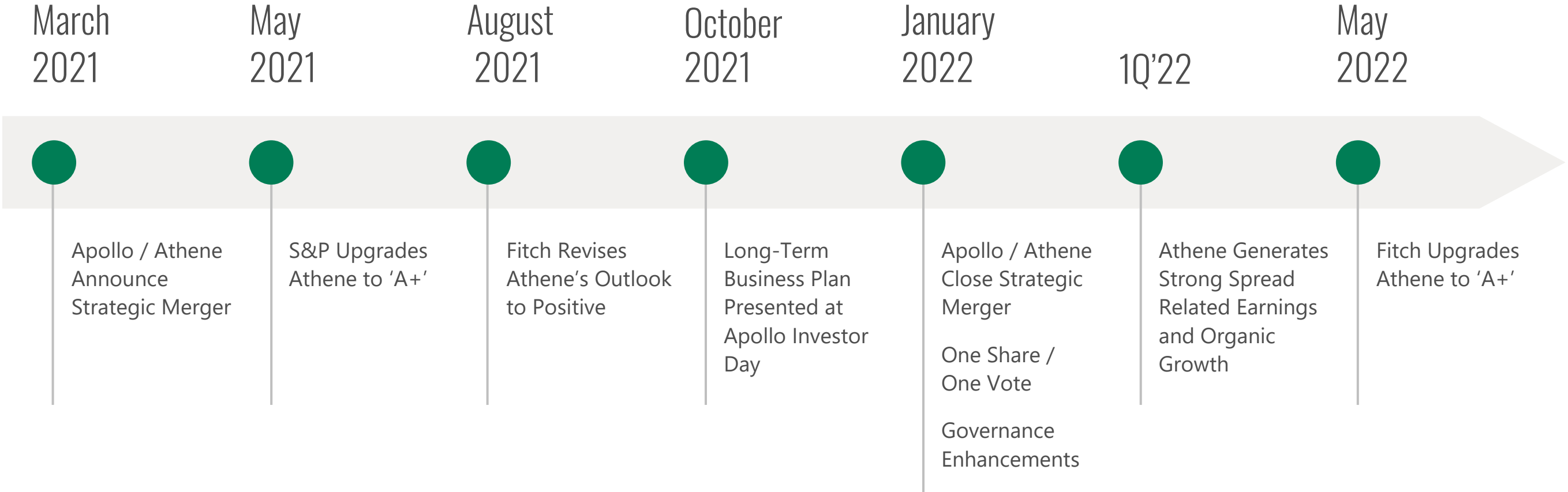
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	ROLE
9:00AM-10:25AM	Welcome Remarks	Noah Gunn	Apollo Global Head of Investor Relations
	Business Overview & Investment Philosophy	Jim Belardi	Athene Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, & Chief Investment Officer
	Growth Engine	Grant Kvalheim	Athene President & Athene USA Chief Executive Officer
	Liability Underwriting & Risk Profile	Mike Downing	Athene Chief Operating Officer & Chief Actuary
	Asset Risk Framework & Stress Results	Doug Niemann	Athene Chief Risk Officer
5 MINUTE BREAK			
10:30AM-12:15PM	Asset Class Spotlight: Structured Credit	Bret Leas	Apollo Partner, Structured Credit
	Asset Class Spotlight: Commercial Real Estate	Scott Weiner	Apollo Partner, Commercial Real Estate
	Financial Overview & Capital Management	Marty Klein	Athene Chief Financial Officer
	Apollo's Winning Model	Martin Kelly	Apollo Chief Financial Officer
	Q&A	Marc Rowan and Presenters	Apollo Chief Executive Officer and Management Team

Welcome Remarks

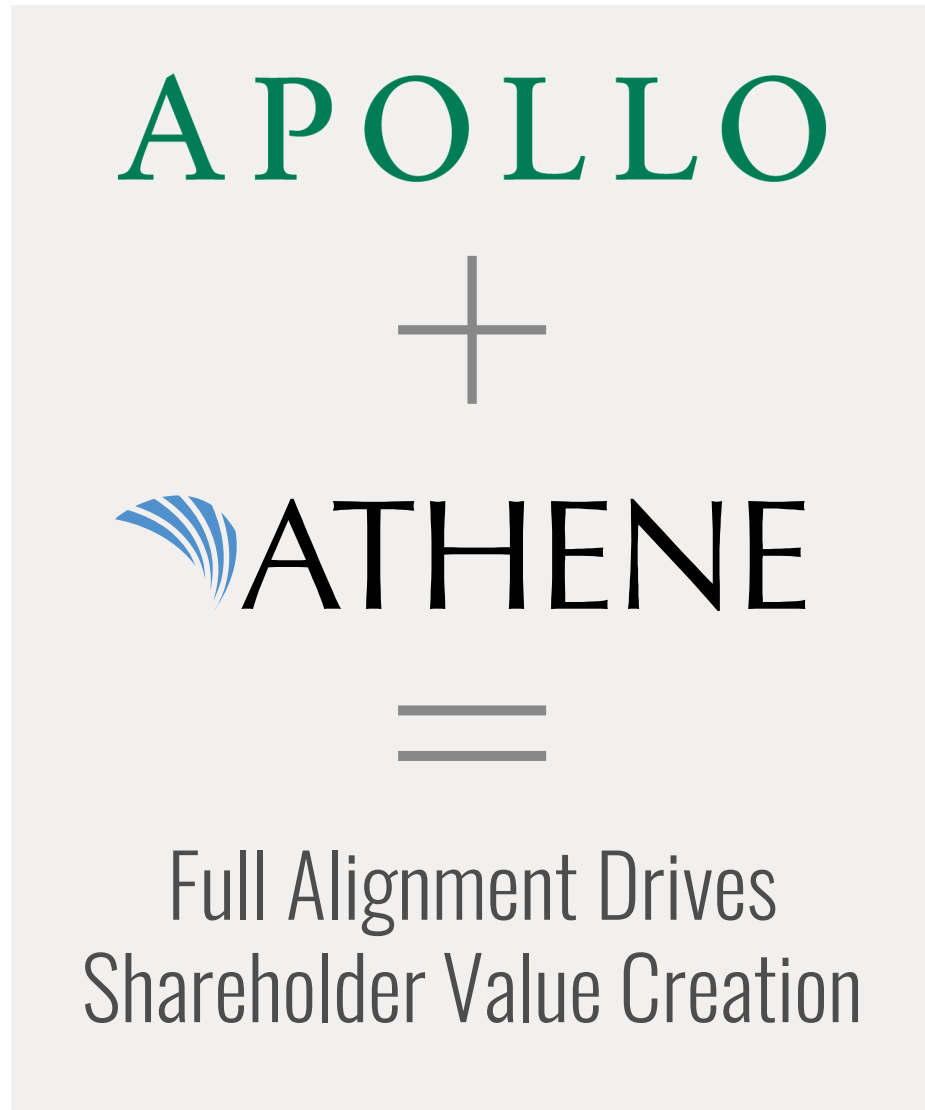
NOAH GUNN

Global Head of Investor Relations, Apollo

Athene Has Continued to Thrive Amid Merger with Apollo

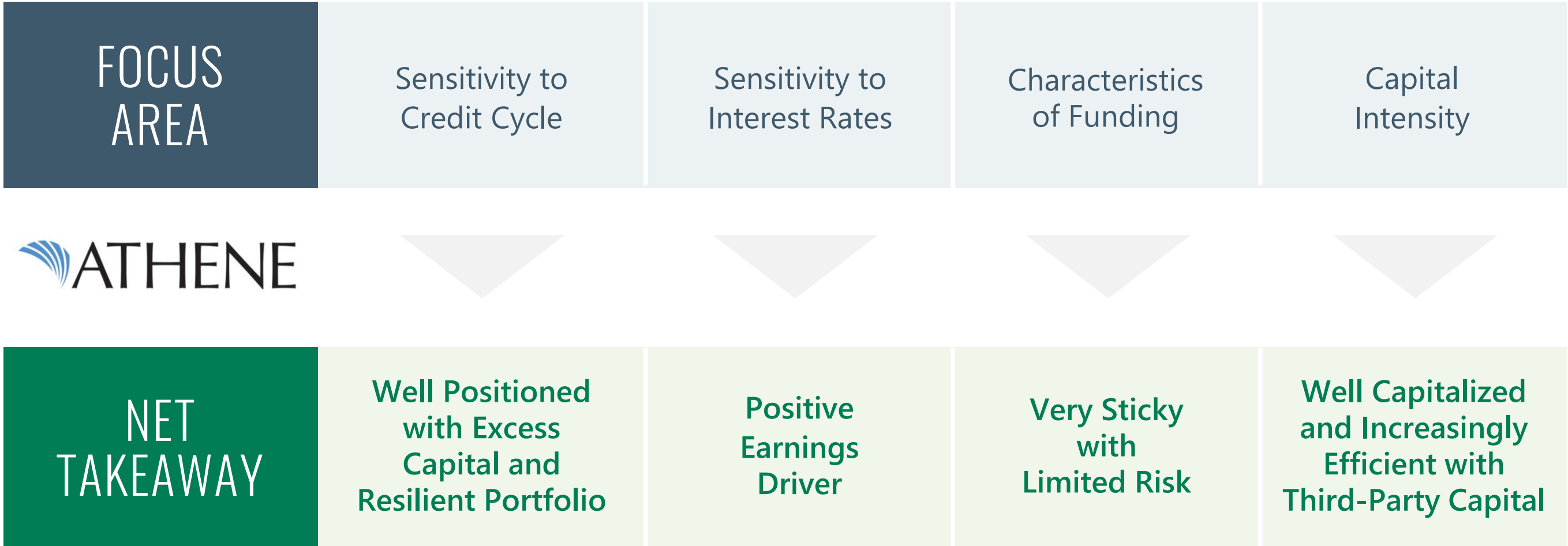


Merger Benefits Are Even Clearer and More Tangible



- ✓ Growth Accelerant
- ✓ Owning Asset Origination
- ✓ Better Client Proposition
- ✓ New Product Opportunities
- ✓ Increased Internal Collaboration
- ✓ Enhanced Capital Efficiency & Flexibility

Today's Presentation Will Illuminate a Variety of Investor Focus Areas Regarding Athene

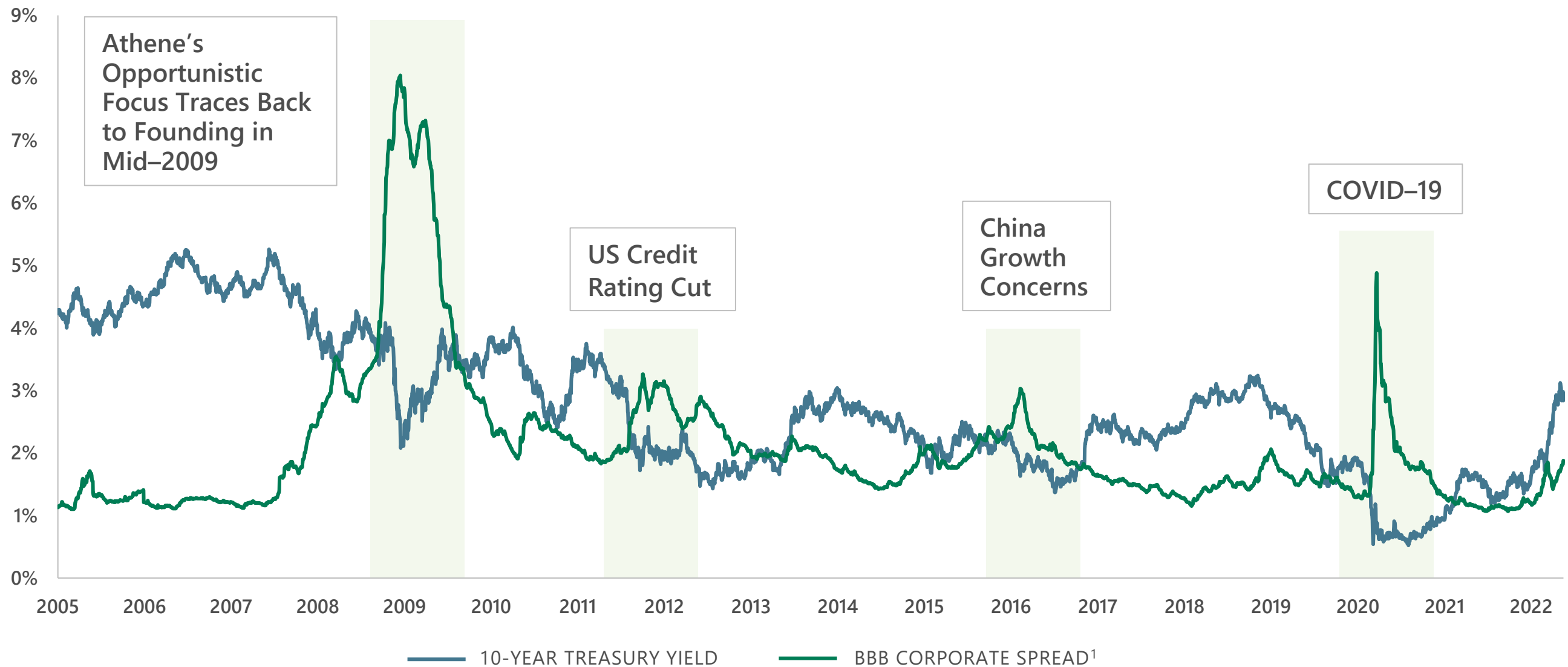


Business Overview & Investment Philosophy

JIM BELARDI

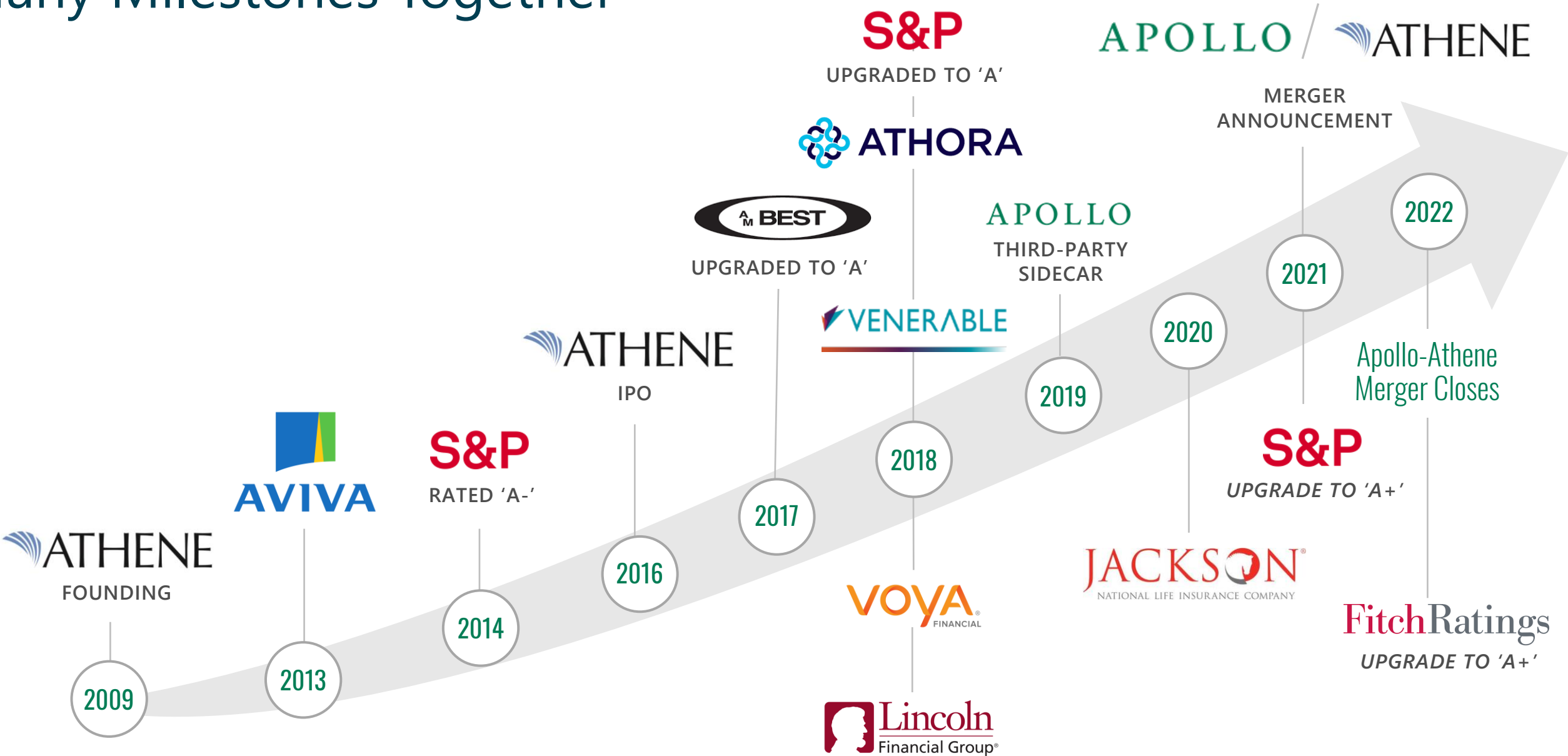
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, & Chief Investment Officer, Athene

Athene Was Established Amid Financial Dislocation and Has Navigated the Past Decade Exceptionally Well



1. Represents the ICE BoFA BBB US Corporate Index Option Adjusted Spread.

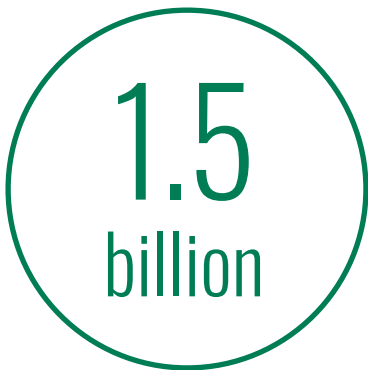
Athene and Apollo Have Achieved Many Milestones Together



Notes: Financial services companies depicted above are examples of current or former investments by Apollo or portfolio companies of investment funds managed by Apollo. Ratings represent Financial Strength Ratings for Athene's primary insurance subsidiaries.

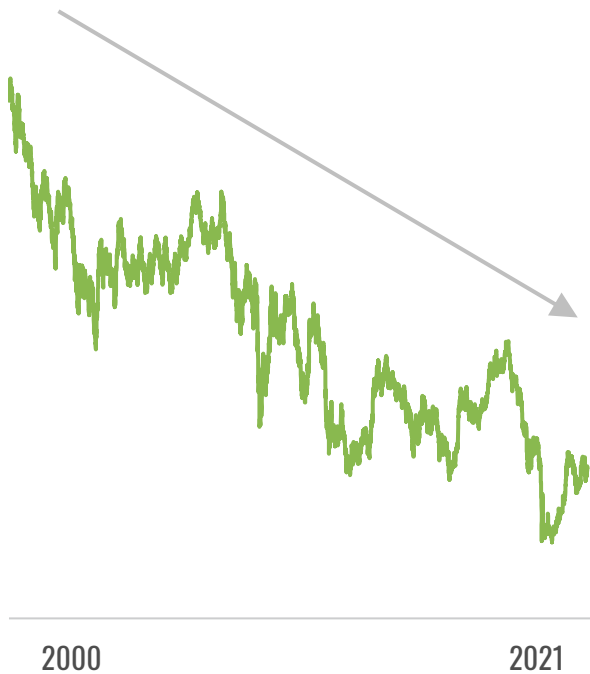
Retirement Services Benefitting From Strong Secular Tailwinds

DEMOGRAPHICS TAILWINDS



people aged 65+
in the world by 2050;
2x 2019 level¹

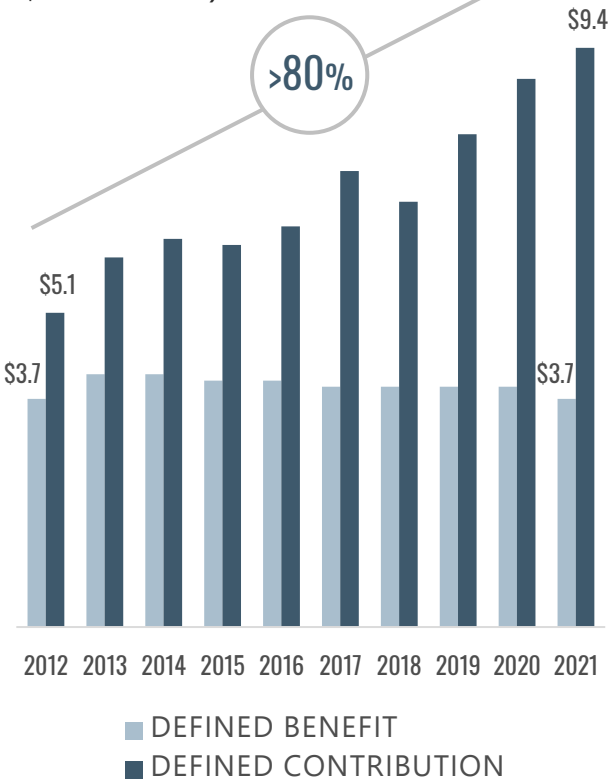
NEED FOR RETIREMENT INCOME



10-YEAR TREASURY YIELD²

SHIFT FROM DB TO DC

(ASSETS³,
\$ TRILLIONS)



INDUSTRY RESTRUCTURING



Low interest rates
driving down
profitability



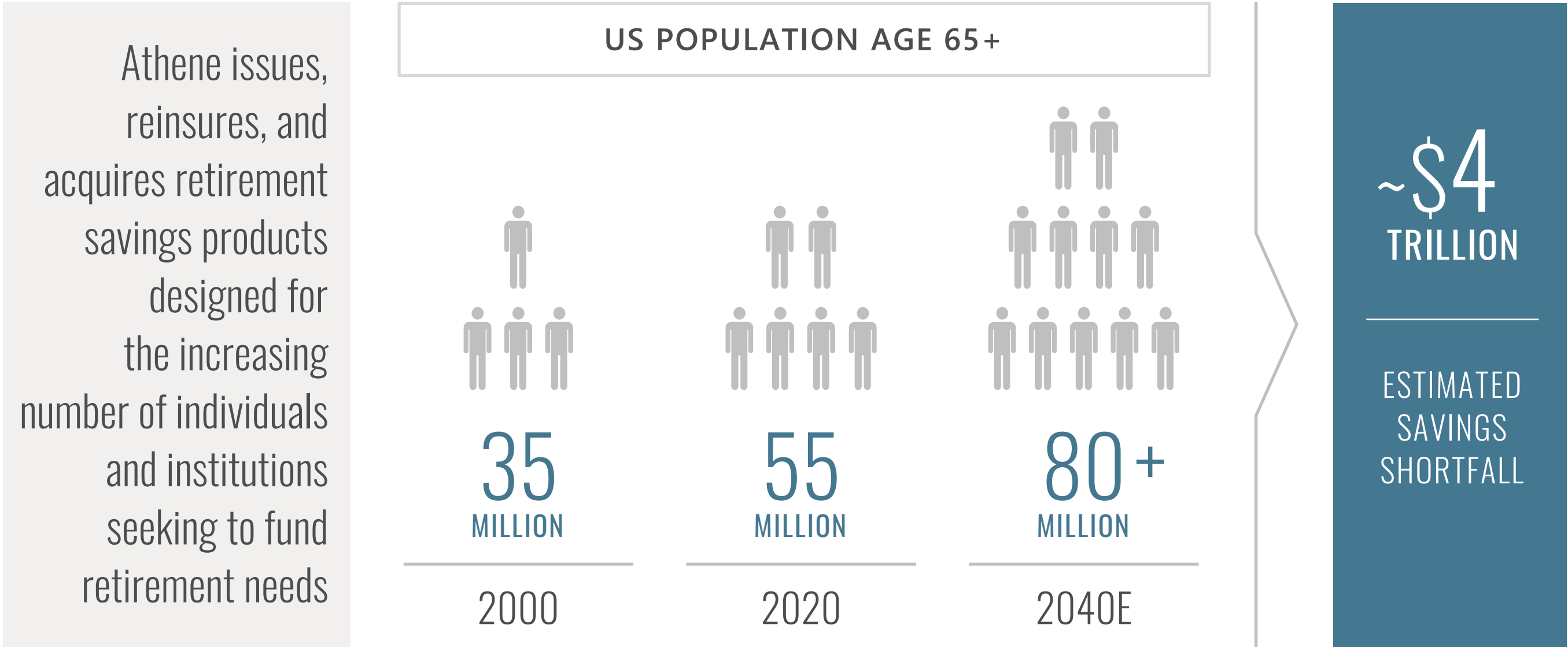
Legacy liability
issues



Increasingly
difficult to find
alpha in public
credit markets
alone

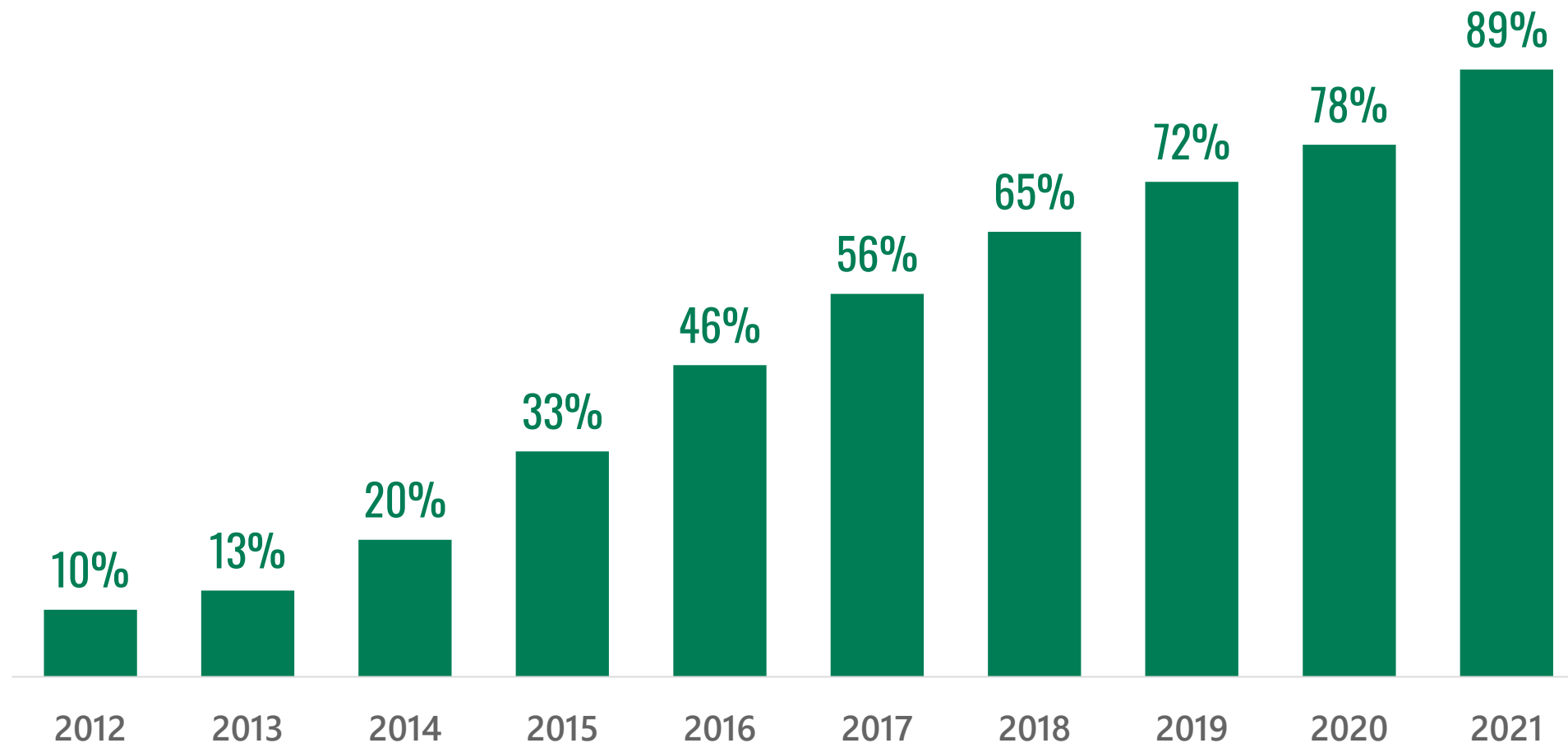
1. Survey from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 2. 10-Year Treasury yield as of December 31, 2021. 3. Congressional Research Service: "US Retirement Assets: Amounts in Pensions and IRAs."
APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

We Serve a Growing, and Increasingly Underprepared, Retirement Population



The Industry Has Returned ~90% of Market Cap to Shareholders Over the Last Decade...

CUMULATIVE CAPITAL RETURN AS % OF MARKET CAP¹

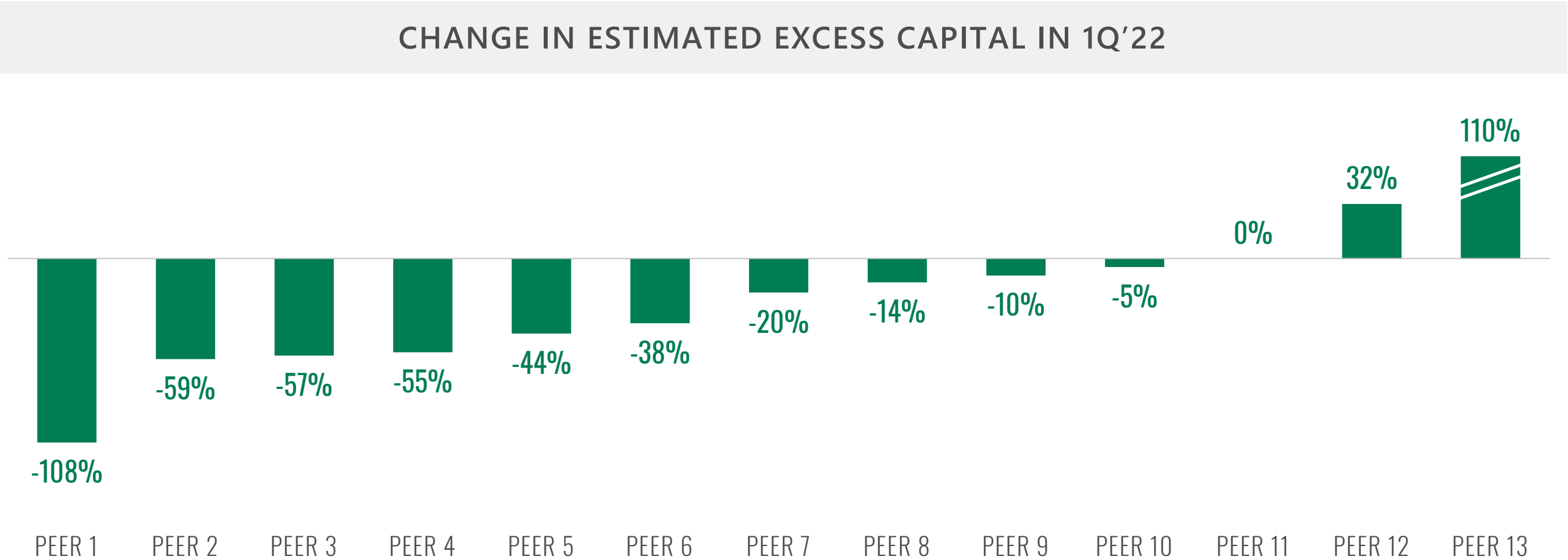


“Having a large share buyback has essentially become table stakes for U.S. life insurers, with **capital return being the primary, if not the only, factor investors care about for many companies.** However, while the financial math looks compelling, buybacks have done little to help valuations, and **lack of real growth is an issue for the sector.**”

– Autonomous Research,
October 2021

1. Source: Capital IQ. Insurers include AEL, AIG, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, and VOYA.

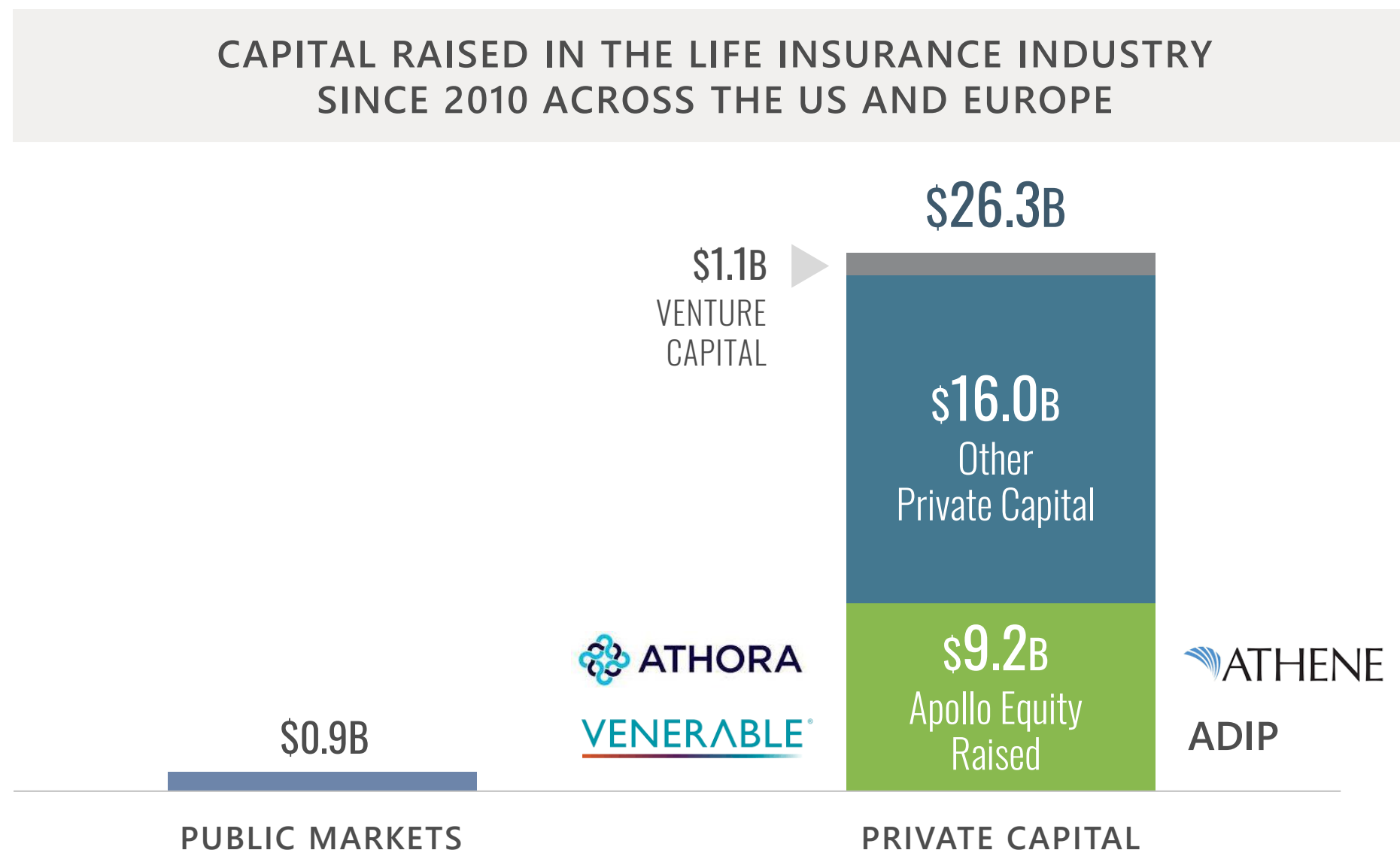
...Potentially Leaving Them Exposed in Times of Stress



Source: Autonomous Research. Note: When calculating 1Q'22 excess capital, using YE'21 TAC / CAL except when companies have explicitly disclosed 1Q'22 figures. Peer group includes CNO, LNC, BHF, RGA, VOYA, PFG, MET, UNM, GL, AMP, AFL, AEL, and PRU. For BHF, assuming holding company liquidity target maintained at ~\$800 million. For RGA, estimated using disclosed AGM liquidity above the mid-point of targeted \$700-\$800 million range. For PFG, pro-forma for \$800 million of FA/SGUL reinsurance deal proceeds and \$300 million of debt that management intends to paydown in 2022. For MET, pro-forma for \$700 million Greece/Poland disposal proceeds. For GL, pro-forma for \$100 million debt issuance. For PRU, pro-forma for \$4.2 billion of proceeds from FS Retirement and VA disposals and \$1.0 billion of callable debt that matures in September 2022.

“Private” Sources Are Providing the Capital Backstop for Retirees

- We seek to provide **excess return per unit of risk** and can broaden the universe of attractive fixed income assets to support retirees
- Retirement services clients have significant, consistent demand for risk-adjusted yield assets across market cycles making them **predictable clients that are not dependent on a fundraising cycle**



Athene is Very Well Capitalized



A+

Financial Strength¹
Rating by S&P & Fitch
“A” by AM Best



\$20B

Regulatory²
Capital



\$3.3B

Excess³
Equity Capital

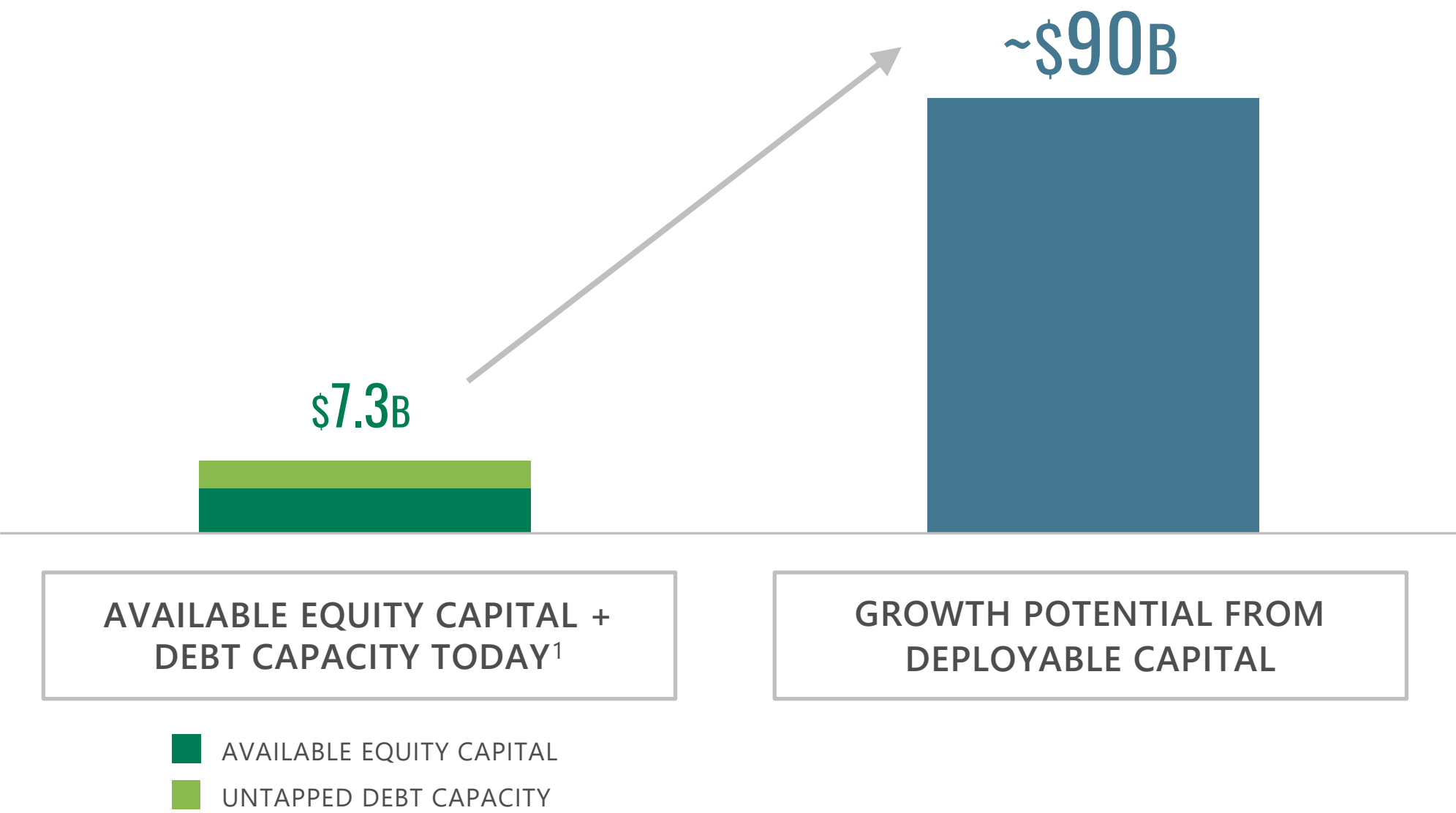


\$7.3B

Total Deployable⁴
Capital

Data is as of March 31, 2022. 1. Relates to Athene's primary insurance subsidiaries; represents ratings from AM Best "A", Fitch "A+", and S&P "A+". 2. Represents the aggregate capital of Athene's US and Bermuda insurance entities, determined with respect to each insurance entity by applying the statutory accounting principles applicable to each such entity. Adjustments are made to, among other things, assets and expenses at the Athene holding company level. 3. Computed as the capital in excess of the capital required to support our retirement services segment as determined by our internal capital model. 4. Includes excess equity capital of \$3.3 billion, untapped debt capacity of \$2.9 billion, and \$1.1 billion of available undrawn third-party ACRA/ADIP capacity. Untapped debt capacity assumes capacity of 25% debt to capitalization and is subject to general availability and favorable market conditions.

Athene's Substantial Available Capital = Embedded Growth



1. For Athene, available equity capital (inclusive of excess capital and uncommitted capital in ADIP) and debt capacity as of March 31, 2022. Untapped debt capacity assumes capacity of 25% debt to capitalization and is subject to general availability and favorable market conditions.

Athene's Business Is Simple

PREMIER SPREAD LENDER MATCHING HIGH-QUALITY ASSETS THROUGH APOLLO WITH LOW-COST & LONG-TERM FUNDING

What
does
Athene
do?

1

ATHENE
GENERATES
INFLOWS

By **providing a suite
of principal protected
investment
products** to the
retirement market

2

INVESTS
WITH
APOLLO

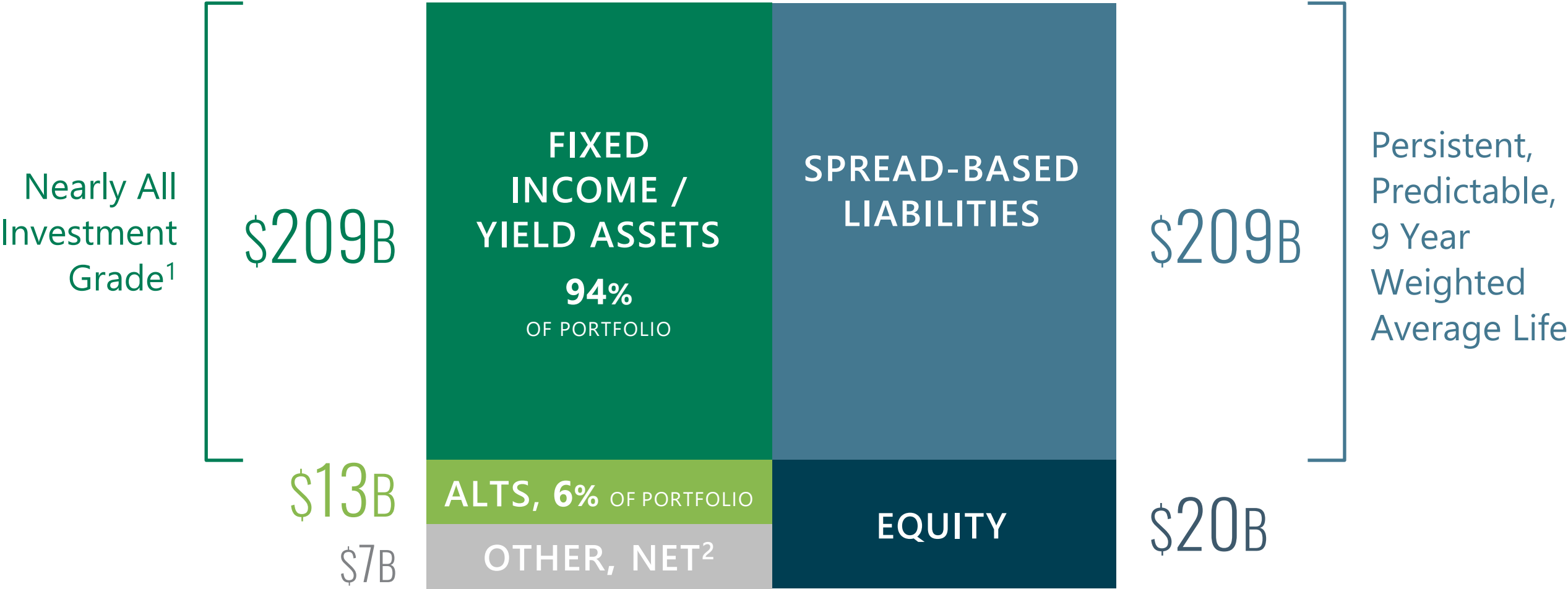
In a **high-quality
resilient portfolio**
optimized for risk-
adjusted return

3

KEEPS SPREAD
ABOVE
FUNDING COST

Resulting in
strong growth in
spread related
earnings

Athene's Balance Sheet is Straightforward



Note: Data as of March 31, 2022. Spread-based liabilities equal to gross reserve liabilities. Equity equal to adjusted AHL common shareholder's equity, ACRA non-controlling interest, and preferred equity. Gross invested assets of \$222 billion includes \$184 billion of net invested assets and \$38 billion of assets associated with ADIP.
1. 95% of AFS fixed maturity securities, including related party and ACRA non-controlling interest, designated NAIC 1 or 2. 2. Other, net includes all other assets as defined by GAAP excluding gross invested fixed income and alternative assets, less other liabilities including debt and accumulated other comprehensive income.

Athene Generates Attractive Net Spread

UNDERWRITTEN SPREAD ON
RECENT NEW BUSINESS (MAY YTD)

Asset Yield	4.3%	~30bps better vs others, net of fees ¹
Cost of Funds	3.0%	Disciplined and dynamic pricing
Operating Expenses	0.2%	~30bps more efficient OpEx vs others ²
Net Spread	1.1%	
Implied ROE	Mid-teens	~300bps better vs others ³

Note: Industry comparison noted as “others” represent a weighted average of AEL, AFG, LNC, MassMutual, MET, PRU, and PFG for the 5 years 2017 to 2021. Source: SNL Financial, Company Filings.
1. Net asset yield calculated based on average statutory investment yield on bonds and mortgages disclosed in annual U.S. life insurance statutory filings. Statutory investment yield reduced for each company’s respective investment fees and expenses approximated by taking annual GAAP investment expenses divided by average GAAP invested assets. Athene’s stat investment yield was adjusted to include assets in Bermuda entities and separate accounts backing pension group annuities, and to back out the impact of the larger Lincoln and Jackson National block trades during their respective 12 months deployment periods. 2. General and administrative expense ratios calculated as U.S. statutory general & administrative expenses divided by average U.S. statutory net total assets 3. Adjusted Operating ROE as reported by each company.

What Do You Need to Understand About This Business?

PREDICTABLE, STABLE, AND GROWING OVER THE PAST 13 YEARS

Key to
Success is
Asset Yield

With **fixed funding costs**, a spread model relies on consistent asset management

Consistency
Over
Heroism

We target only ~**30-40 basis points** of outperformance

Quality
&
Transparency

Full clarity on Athene's portfolio and stress scenarios published annually

Predictable
Liabilities

Stable liabilities with recurring spread predictable on day one

Athene's Team is One of the Industry's Strongest

Experienced Senior Leadership



JIM BELARDI
Chief Executive Officer
& Chief Investment
Officer



BILL WHEELER
Vice Chairman



GRANT KVALHEIM
President Athene,
CEO Athene USA



MARTY KLEIN
EVP,
Chief Financial Officer

In Addition To...

1,450+
TEAM MEMBERS

Deep Bench of Talented Executives Across the Business



SEAN BRENNAN
EVP,
Pension Group
Annuities &
Flow Reinsurance



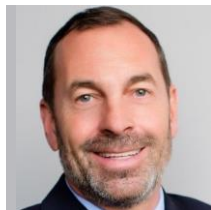
KRISTI KAYE BURMA
EVP,
Human Resources



KATIE DALY
EVP,
Corporate
Development



MIKE DOWNING
EVP,
Chief Operating
Officer & Chief
Actuary



RANDY EPRIGHT
EVP,
Chief Information
Officer



JOHN GOLDEN
EVP,
General Counsel



CHRIS GRADY
EVP,
Retail Sales



DOUG NIEMANN
EVP,
Chief Risk
Officer



REBECCA TADIKONDA
EVP,
Strategy and
Innovation



CHRIS WELP
EVP,
Insurance
Operations

Note: Headcount as of March 31, 2022.

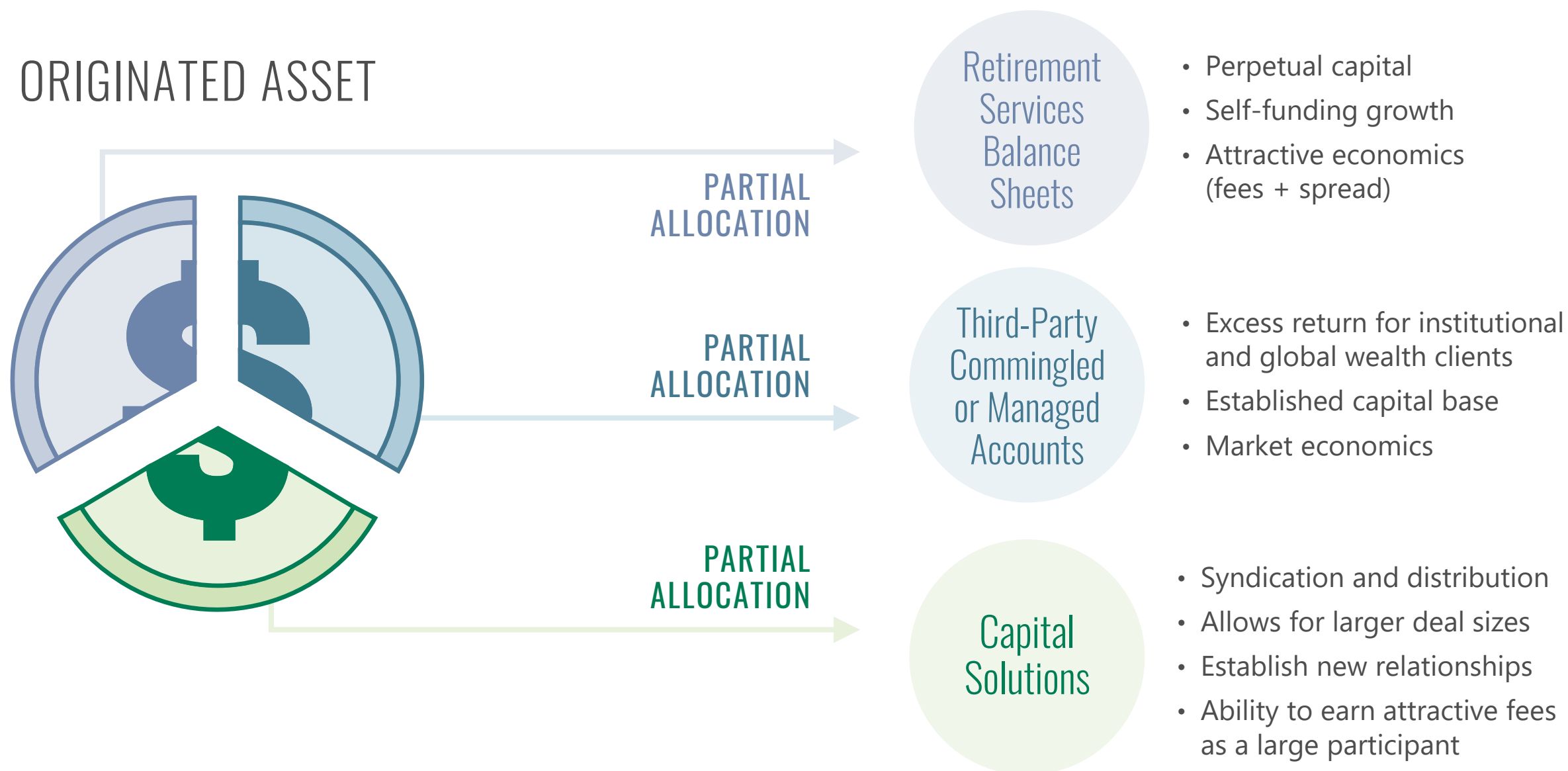
Apollo Provides Strategic Advantages to Athene

FULLY ALIGNED RELATIONSHIP ALLOWS FOR LONG-TERM OUTPERFORMANCE

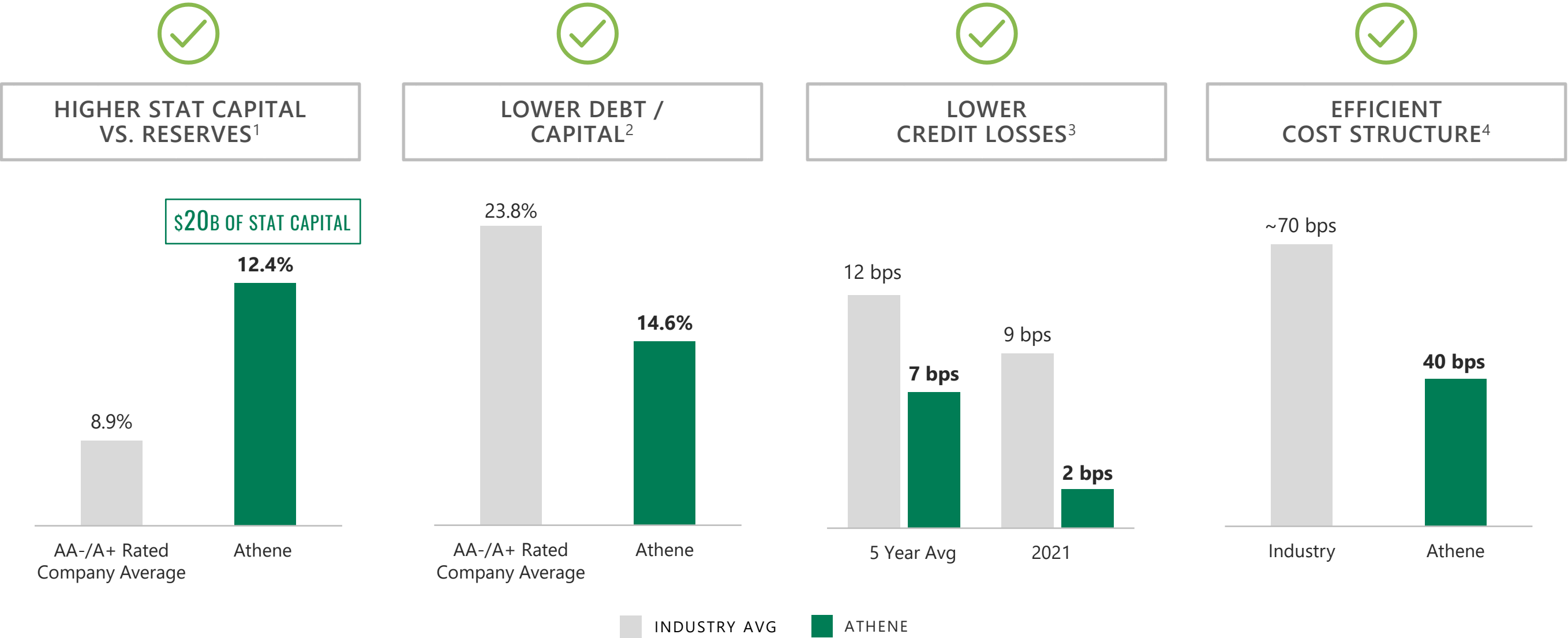


Full Alignment Amplifies Profitability Potential of Asset Origination

ORIGINATED ASSETS HAVE MULTIPLE HOMES



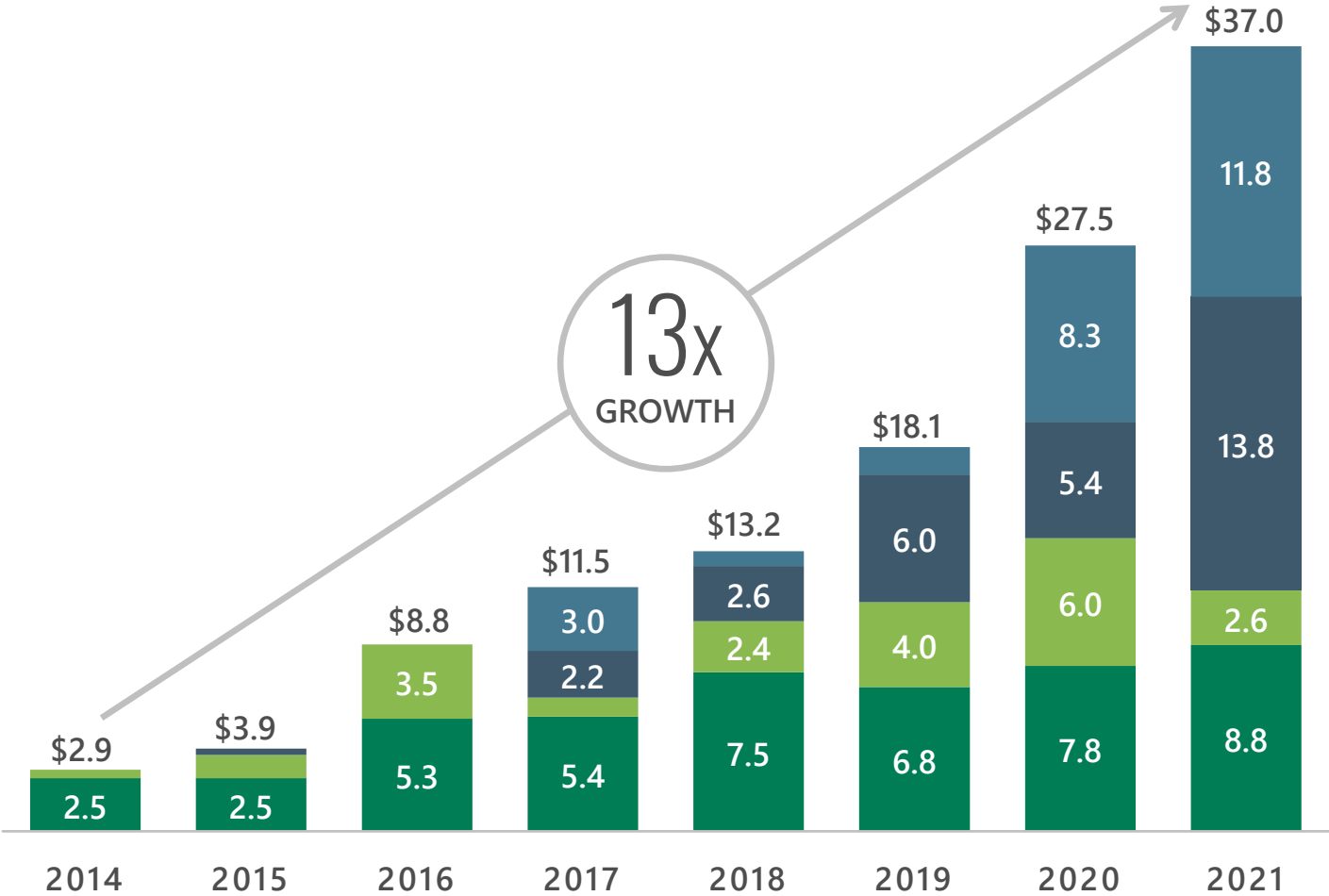
Athene Outperforms on Numerous Key Metrics



1. Athene metrics are net of non-controlling interest in ACRA, as of March 31, 2022. AA-/A+ Rated Companies metrics as of March 31, 2022 or latest available per SNL Financial. AA-/A+ Rated Companies are: PFG (A+), MET (AA-) GL (AA-), and PRU (AA-). 2. Refers to adjusted debt-to-capital ratio as of March 31, 2022. AA-/A+ Rated Companies metrics as of March 31, 2022. AA-/A+ Rated Companies are: PFG (A+), PRU (AA-), MET (AA-) and GL (AA-). 3. Peer U.S. statutory impairments per SNL Financial, industry average includes AEL, AIG, AMP, BHF, EQH, FG, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, VOYA and Transamerica. For Athene, U.S. statutory data adjusted to include impairments and assets in Bermuda. 4. General and administrative expense ratios calculated as U.S. statutory general & administrative expenses divided by average U.S. statutory net total assets. "Industry" represents a weighted average of AEL, AIG, AFG, FGL, LNC, MET, PRU, and PFG for the 3 years 2019 to 2021.

Organic Growth Capability is Market Leading

ORGANIC INFLOWS BY CHANNEL (\$B)



Athene is a Market Leader
Across US Organic Inflow Channels

**RETAIL
ANNUITIES**

#1 Market Share
for Fixed Index
Annuity Issuance
in 2020 and 2021¹

**FUNDING
AGREEMENTS**

#1 Market Share
in 2021²

**PENSION GROUP
ANNUITIES**

#1 Market Share
in 2020 and 2021¹

**FLOW
REINSURANCE**

#1 Market Share
in 2020³

1. LIMRA data for full year 2021 and 2020. 2. Credit Suisse data for full year 2021. Funding agreements are comprised of funding agreements issued under our FABN and FABR programs, funding agreements issued to the FHLB and long-term repurchase agreements. Market share relates to FABN market only. 3. Based on insurance company US statutory annual statements.

Athene Prices to a Target Spread Regardless of Market Backdrop

PROFITABLE ORGANIC GROWTH IN DIFFERENT INTEREST RATE ENVIRONMENTS

	2018 "Higher Rate Environment"	2020 "Lower Rate Environment"	1Q'22 "Current Environment"	△ from 2018 to Current
Average 10-Year US Treasury Yield	2.9%	0.9%	2.0%	(90) bps
Gross Organic Inflows	\$13.2B	\$27.5B	\$11.6B	250% ³
Underwritten Net Spread on Organic Inflows¹ (ROA)	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	Stable

Memo

Normalized Spread Related Earnings ²	\$1,380M	—————→	~\$1,950M ³	+41%
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1. Represents pre-tax net spread. 2. Normalized Spread Related Earnings reflects net investment spread adjusted to exclude notable items and normalized alternative income to an 11% long-term return, net of offsets. 3. Annualized based on 1Q'22 results.

High Returns Attract Third-Party Capital to Finance Growth

IN 2019, AN INNOVATIVE SIDECAR WAS FORMED TO SUPPORT ATHENE'S CONTINUED GROWTH

APOLLO/ATHENE DEDICATED INVESTMENT PROGRAM (ADIP)

\$3.2B

CAPITAL RAISED



First sidecar of its kind
in the industry

\$2.1B

CAPITAL DEPLOYED



Direct equity capital to
support Athene's growth

Mid-Teens

TARGETED NET IRR



Greater third-party
participation & capital
efficiency for Athene

STRONG INVESTMENT
PERFORMANCE
FOR ADIP I

POSITIONED FOR A
STRONG ADIP II
FUNDRAISE

Note: As of March 31, 2022.

Athene Has a Disciplined Investment Philosophy



Target higher and sustainable risk-adjusted returns by capturing illiquidity premia to drive consistent **yield outperformance**



Focus on **downside protection** given long-dated liability profile and low cost of funding



Dynamic asset allocation to take advantage of market dislocations



Differentiation driven by **proprietary asset origination** and greater **asset expertise**

High-Quality Asset Portfolio Generates Excess Return

KEY ATTRIBUTES

94%

invested in fixed income or cash

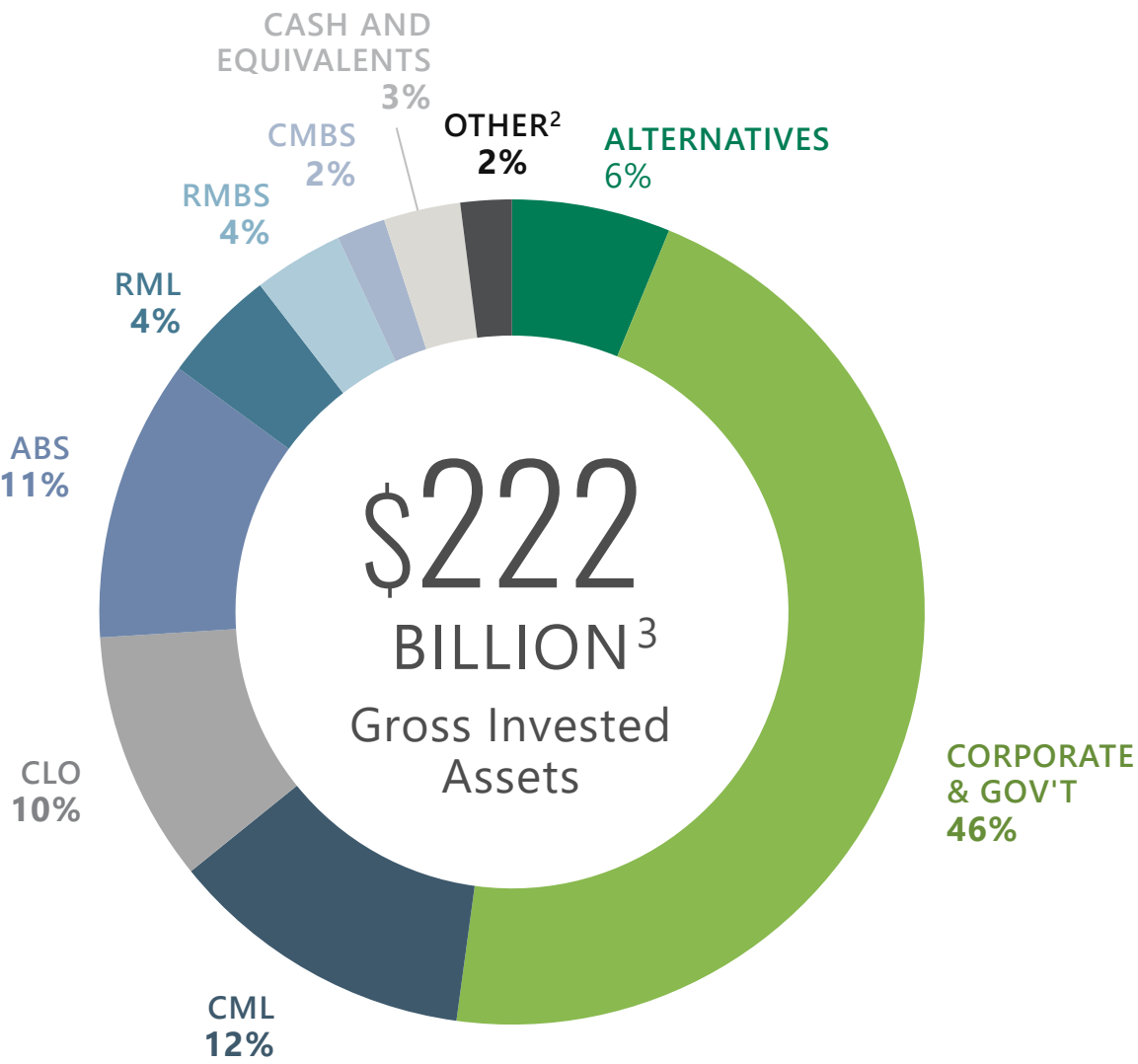
95%

AFS fixed maturity securities rated investment grade¹

6%

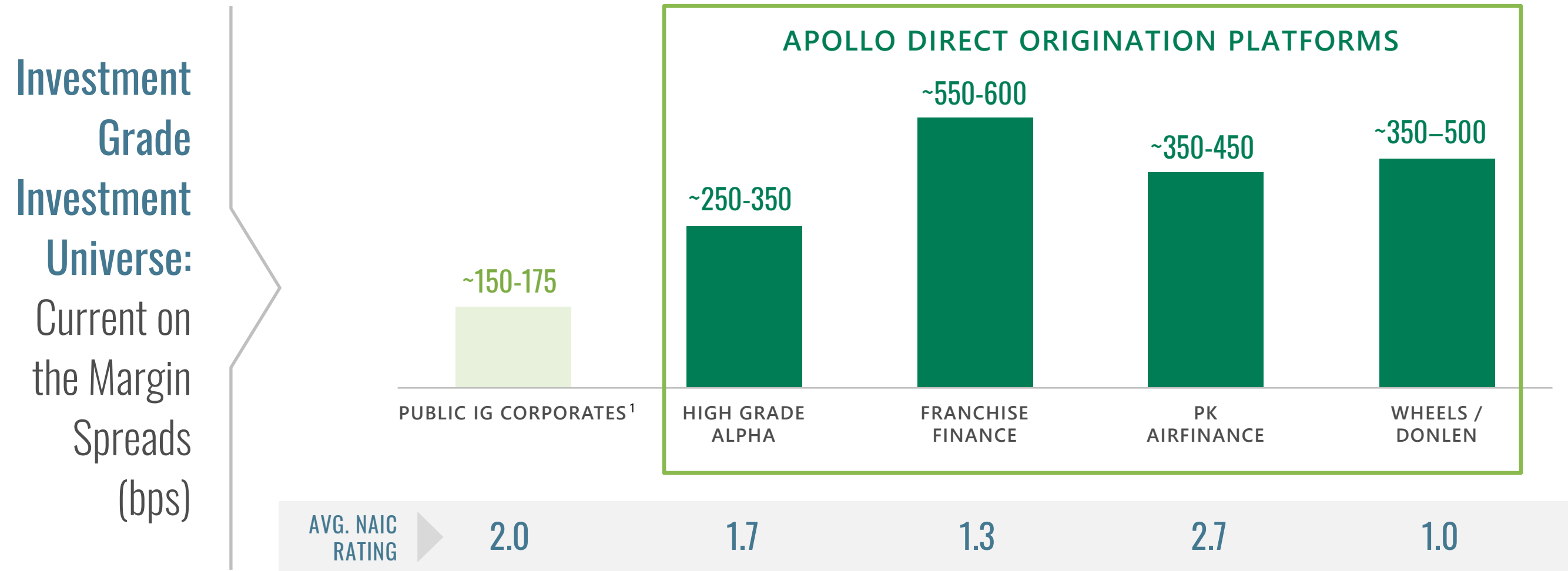
of invested assets in differentiated alternatives

- ✓ RESILIENT
- ✓ HIGH GRADE
- ✓ STRESS TESTED



1. Investment Grade is defined as designated NAIC categories 1 and 2 for AFS securities as of March 31, 2022. 2. "Other" includes accrued income, equity securities, policy loans, and short-term investments. 3. Gross invested assets of \$222 billion includes \$184 billion of net invested assets and \$38 billion of assets associated with ADIP.

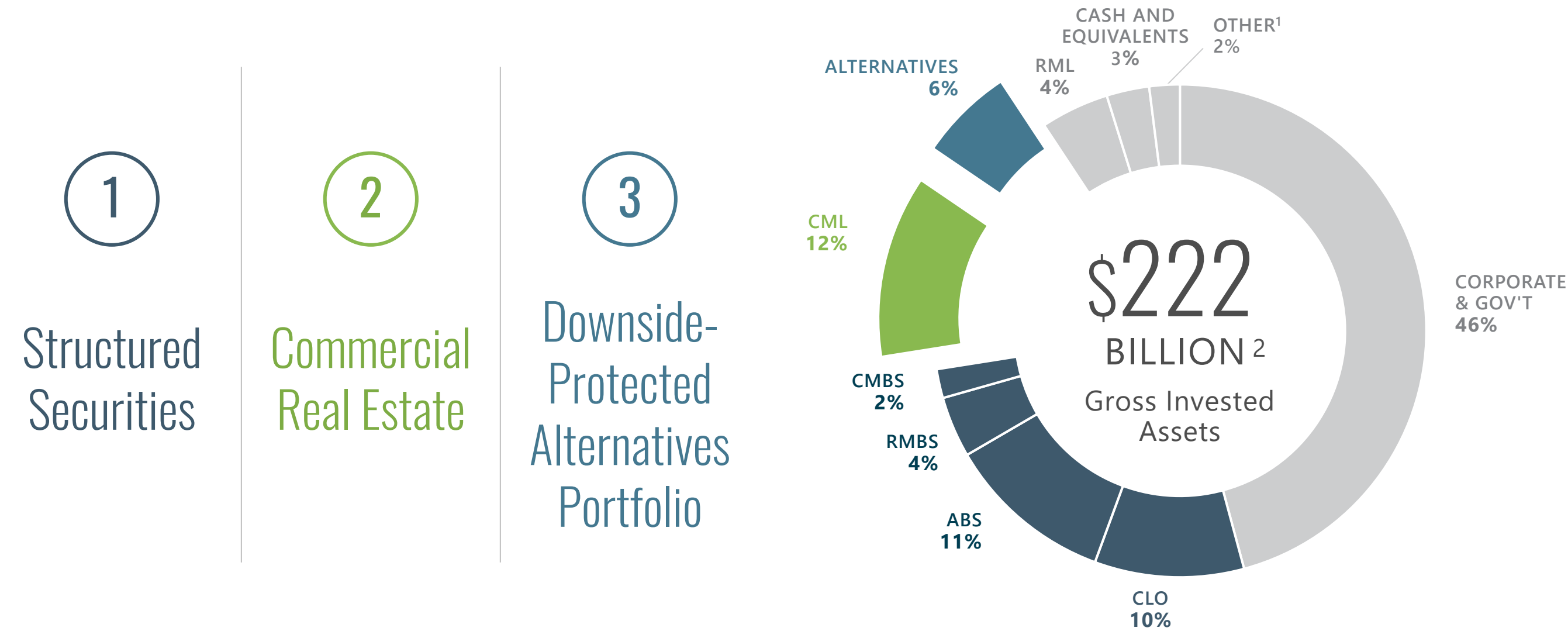
Manufacturing Asset Spread in a Low Spread World



Apollo direct origination platforms systematically originate IG assets at ~100–200bps higher spreads than broadly syndicated markets

1. Illustrative spreads based on market prices observed for BBB corporates (IG) as of March 2022.

Tactical Areas of Differentiation Within Athene's Asset Portfolio

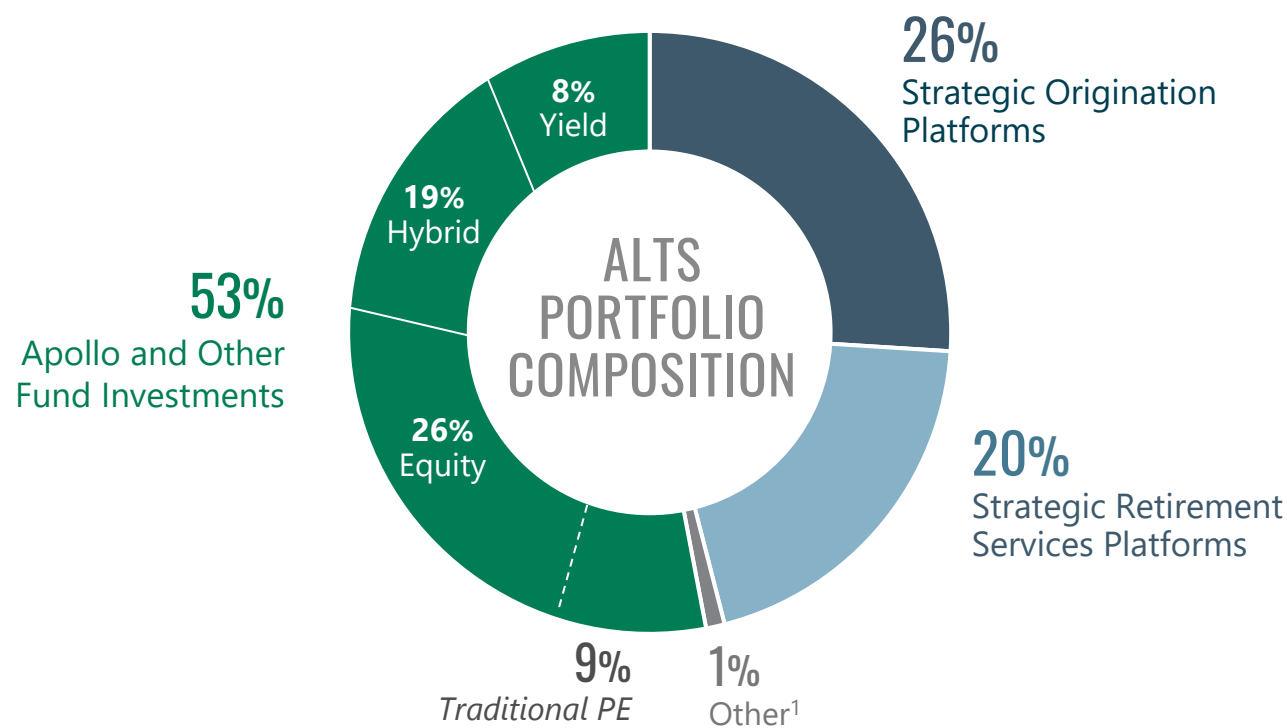


1. "Other" includes accrued income, equity securities, policy loans, and short-term investments. 2. Gross invested assets of \$222 billion includes \$184 billion of net invested assets and \$38 billion of assets associated with ADIP.

Portfolio Spotlight: Alternative Investments

HIGHLY DIVERSIFIED AND STRATEGIC

- \$11.5 billion alternatives portfolio accounts for 6% of net invested assets
- Strategic deployment to seed and co-invest in Apollo funds, continue building Apollo's front-end origination ecosystem, and invest in the retirement services marketplace



Note: Yield, Hybrid, and Equity buckets include 3rd party investments. 1. Includes CLO equities and royalties.

DOWNSIDE PROTECTED

Apollo & Other Fund Investments

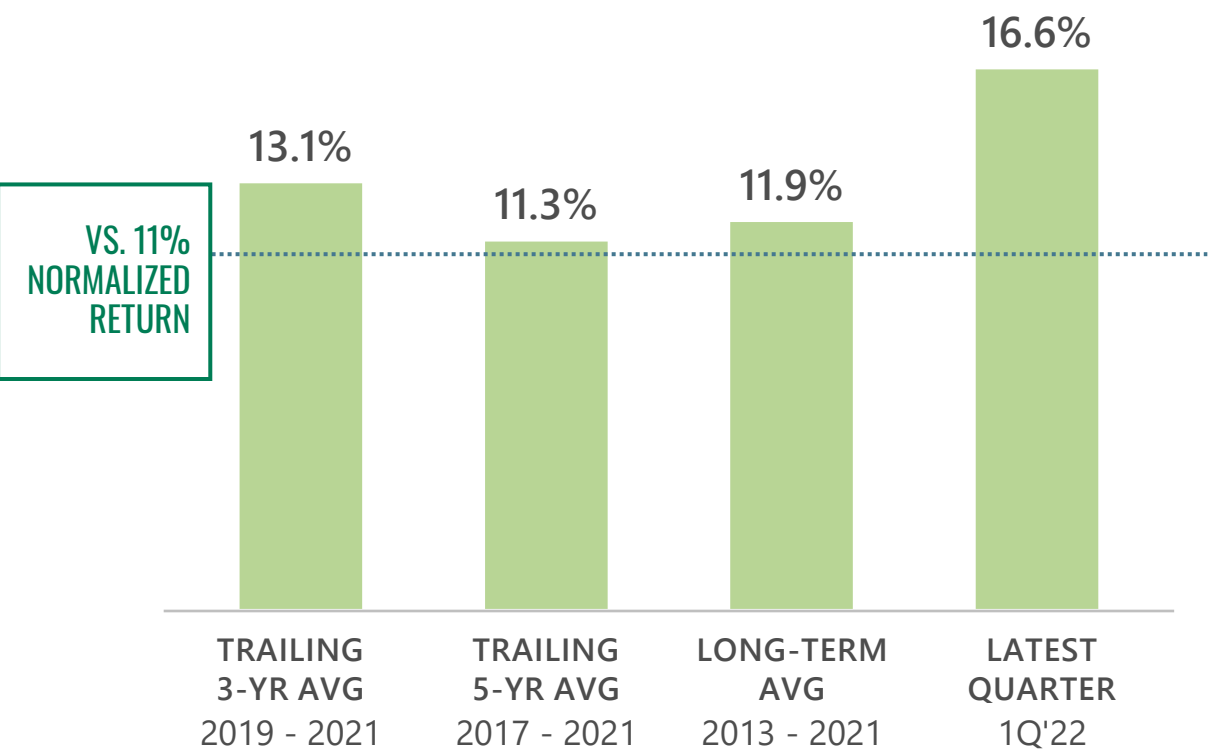
- Investing strategies spanning yield, hybrid, and equity
- Significant alignment with GP and highly diversified

Direct Investments in Origination & Other Retirement Services Businesses

- Direct, high-yielding, stable investments
- Asset Originators: MidCap, Wheels/Donlen, Foundation Home Loans, among others
- Strategic Investments: Athora, Venerable, Challenger, FWD, among others

Athene's Alts Portfolio Performance Has Been Strong and Durable

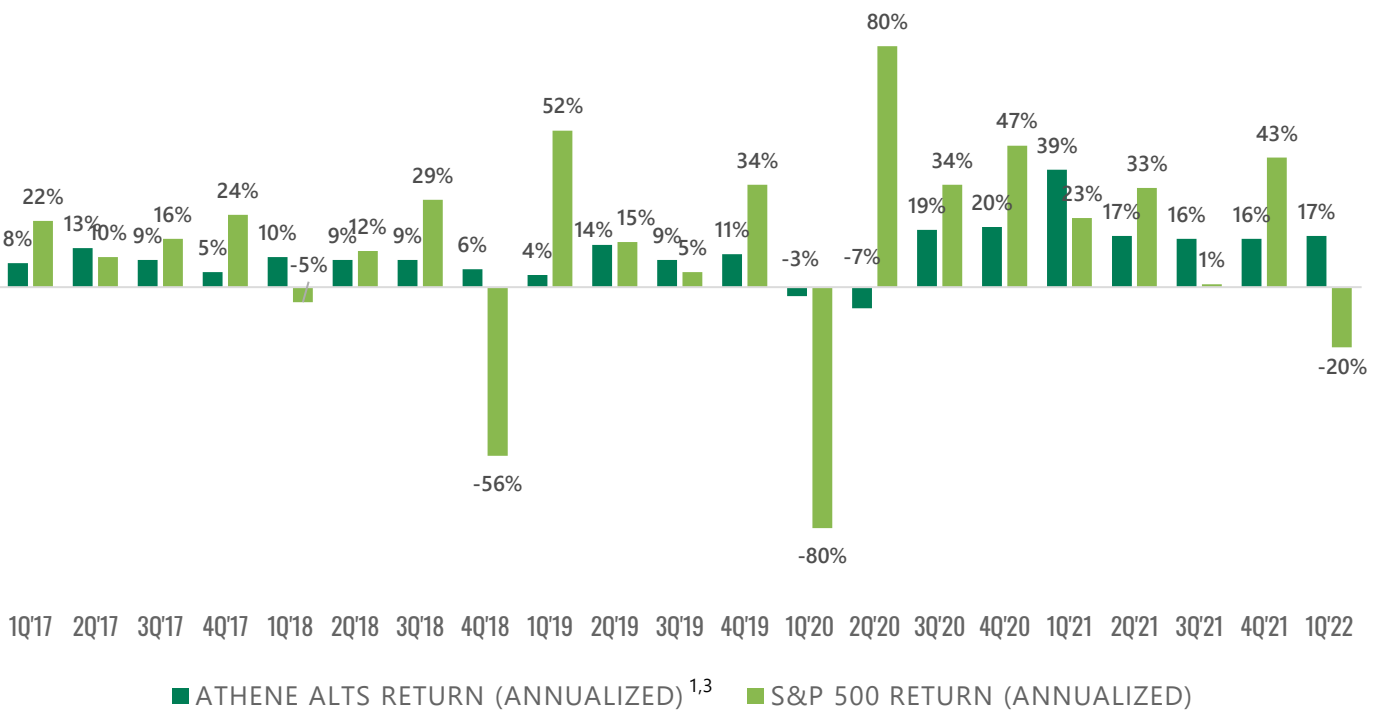
NORMALIZING ALTS TO 11% IS APPROPRIATE AND CONSERVATIVE



Historical Alt Investment Performance ¹

HISTORICAL RETURNS HAVE BEEN LESS VOLATILE THAN THE EQUITY MARKET

	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio
ATHENE ALTS	9%	1.1
S&P 500	34%	0.4
Reference: Prequin PE Index ²	17%	1.1



Key Observations of Athene's Business

1

Athene has a simple and scalable spread business model

2

Athene generates low-cost, persistent funding, with no legacy liability issues

3

Athene has leading organic growth capabilities

4

Athene is very well capitalized and has a long history of minimal credit losses

5

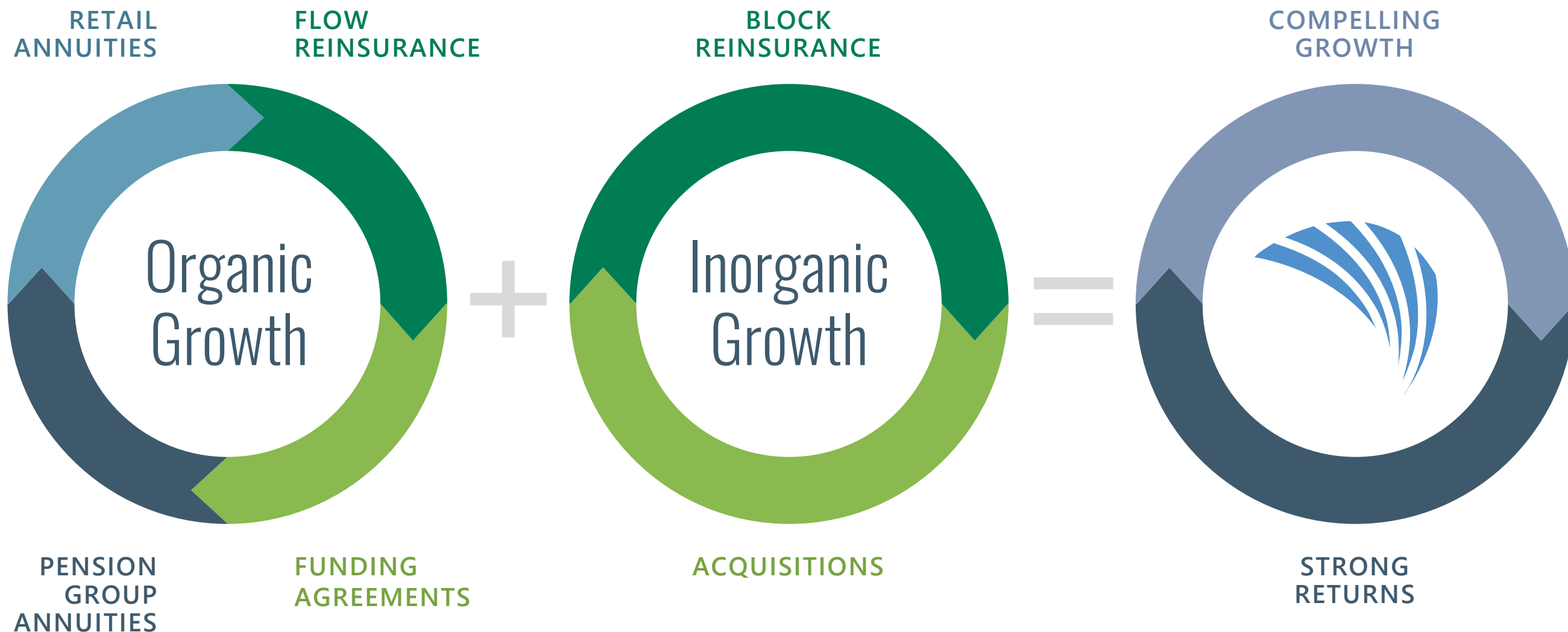
Athene is well-managed and prepared to go on offense during periods of market dislocation

Growth Engine

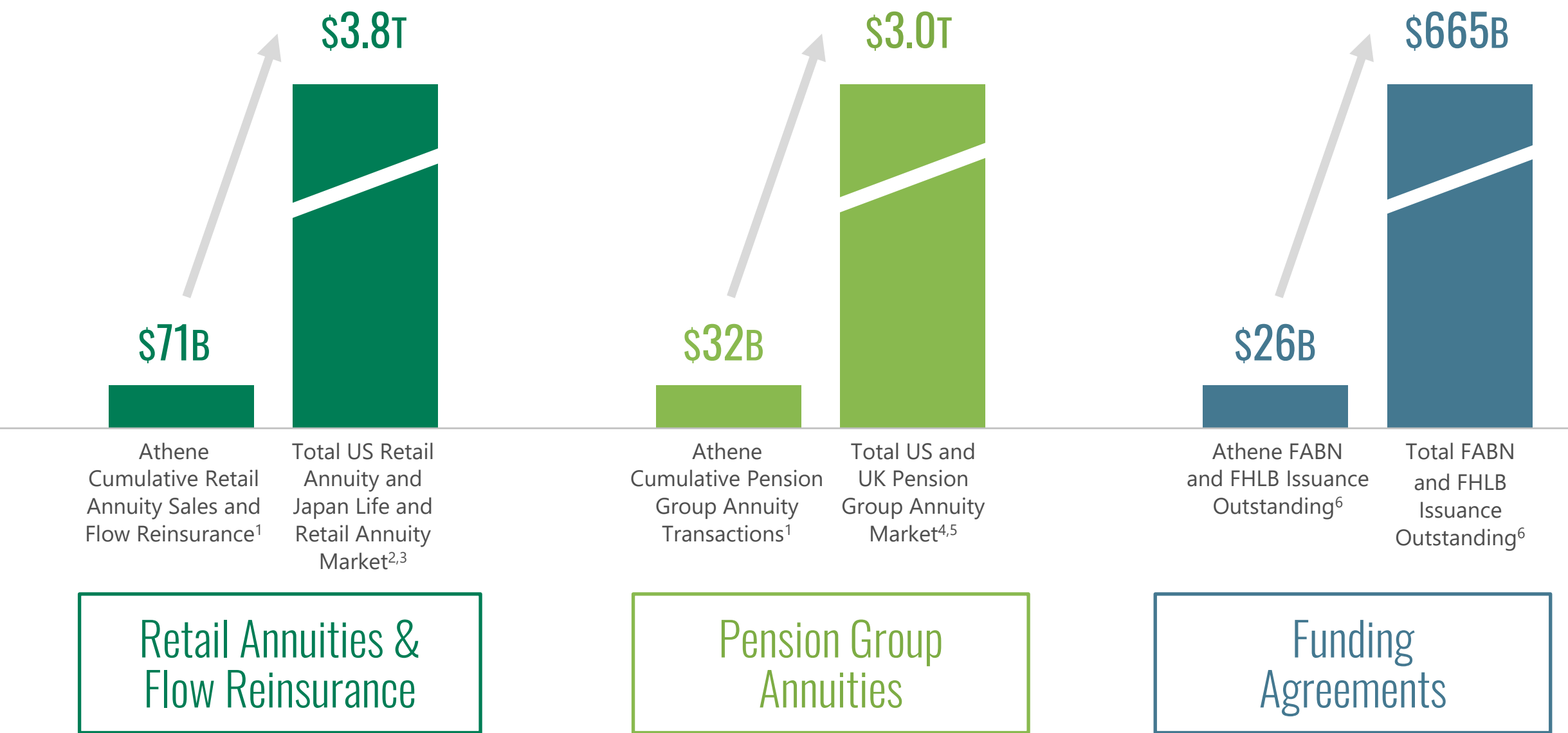
GRANT KVALHEIM

President & USA Chief Executive Officer, Athene

Athene Has Various Channels From Which to Generate Inflows



Vast Opportunity in Current Markets



Note: Not shown to scale for illustrative purposes.

1. Cumulative inflows since inception for PGA, since 2014 for Retail and for Flow Reinsurance. 2. US Fixed Annuities and Fixed Indexed Annuities combined \$1.2 trillion represents US general account annuities reported on US statutory statements as of year-end 2020 as aggregated by SNL Financial. Split between \$0.7 trillion of cumulative industry sales over assumed duration of 6 years for Fixed Annuities and \$0.5 trillion of cumulative industry sales over assumed duration of 10 years for Fixed Indexed Annuities. Source: JP Morgan Market Share Bible 2021. 3. As of March 2021. Source: Morgan Stanley. 4. 2021 year-end private-sector defined benefit liabilities per US Federal Reserve, assuming 20% of plans are active and used for employee attraction/retention, and that 50% of the remainder back current retirees and determine the market for pension group annuities. 5. As of March 2021. Source: Pension Protection Fund. 6. As of March 31, 2022. Sources: BNP Paribas, Bloomberg, EURONEXT / Irish Stock Exchange, Company Filings.

Diversity of Organic Channels Allows For The Ability to Pivot

2021 NEW BUSINESS ¹					
	VOLUMES	EST. MARKET SHARE		MARKET RANK	CLIENT
Retail	\$8.8B	Fixed Indexed Annuity (FIA): Multi-Year Guaranteed Annuity (MYGA): Registered Index-Linked Annuity (RILA):	12.1% 1.1% 1.5%	#1 #15 #9	Retail Customers <i>(via third-party agents)</i>
Flow Reinsurance	\$2.6B	22% ²		#2 ²	Other Insurers
Funding Agreements	\$11.8B	19%		#1	Capital Markets/ Fixed Income Managers
Pension Group Annuities	\$13.8B	36%		#1	Corporations
TOTAL	\$37.0B				

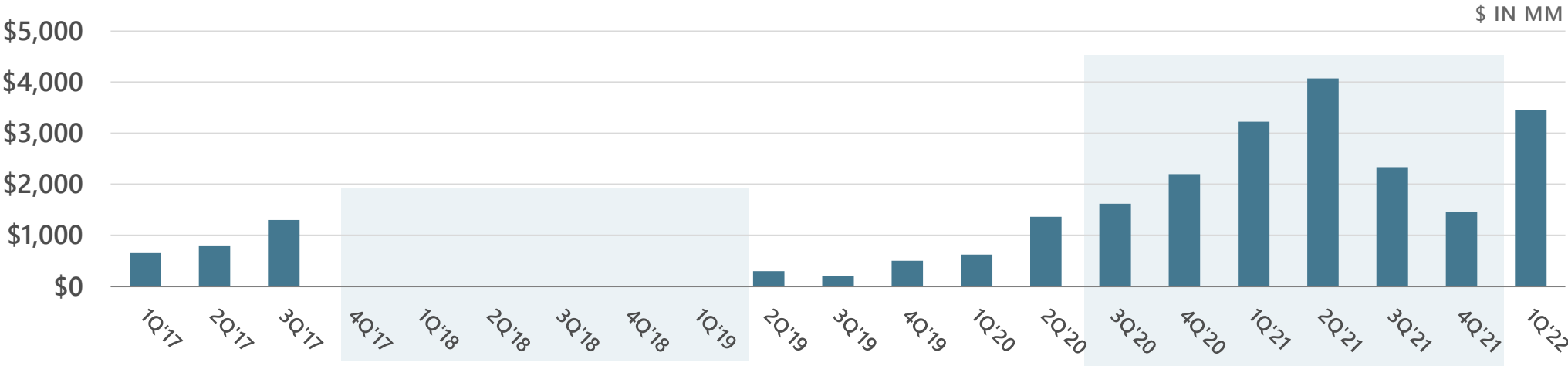
1. US Pension Group Annuity (PGA) and Retail market volumes from LIMRA. Funding Agreement volumes from Credit Suisse. 2. Based on the annual regulatory reports filed by US insurance companies for 2021, excluding payouts and PGA from the reinsurance market.

Athene Prioritizes Pricing Discipline Across Channels

NEW BUSINESS DECISIONS ARE BASED ON TARGET RETURN CHARACTERISTICS, NOT VOLUME

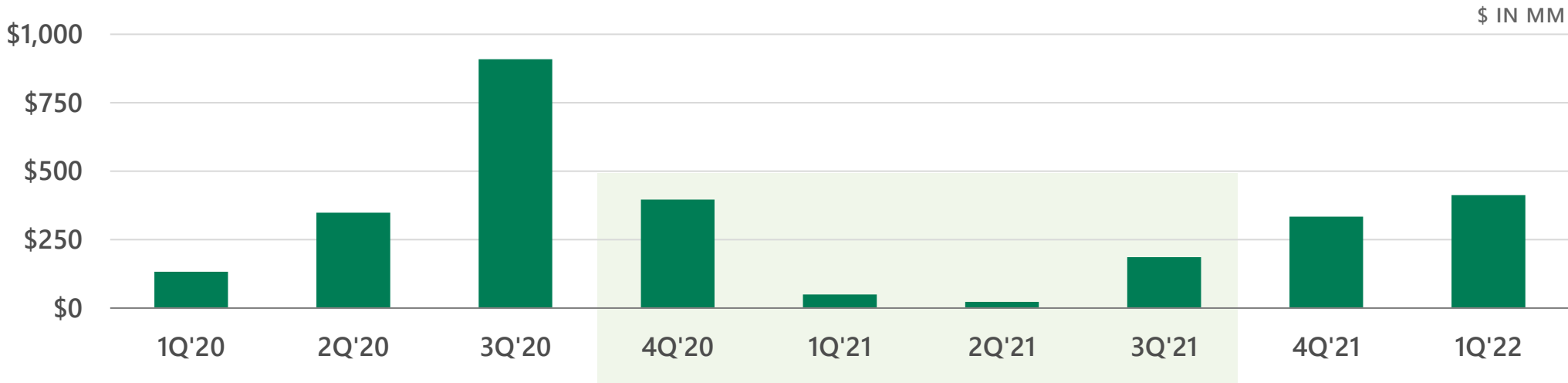
2018

Pulled back from FABN market when terms were not favorable, then re-entered



2021

Pivoted away from MYGA issuance when pricing became irrational



Retail Annuities

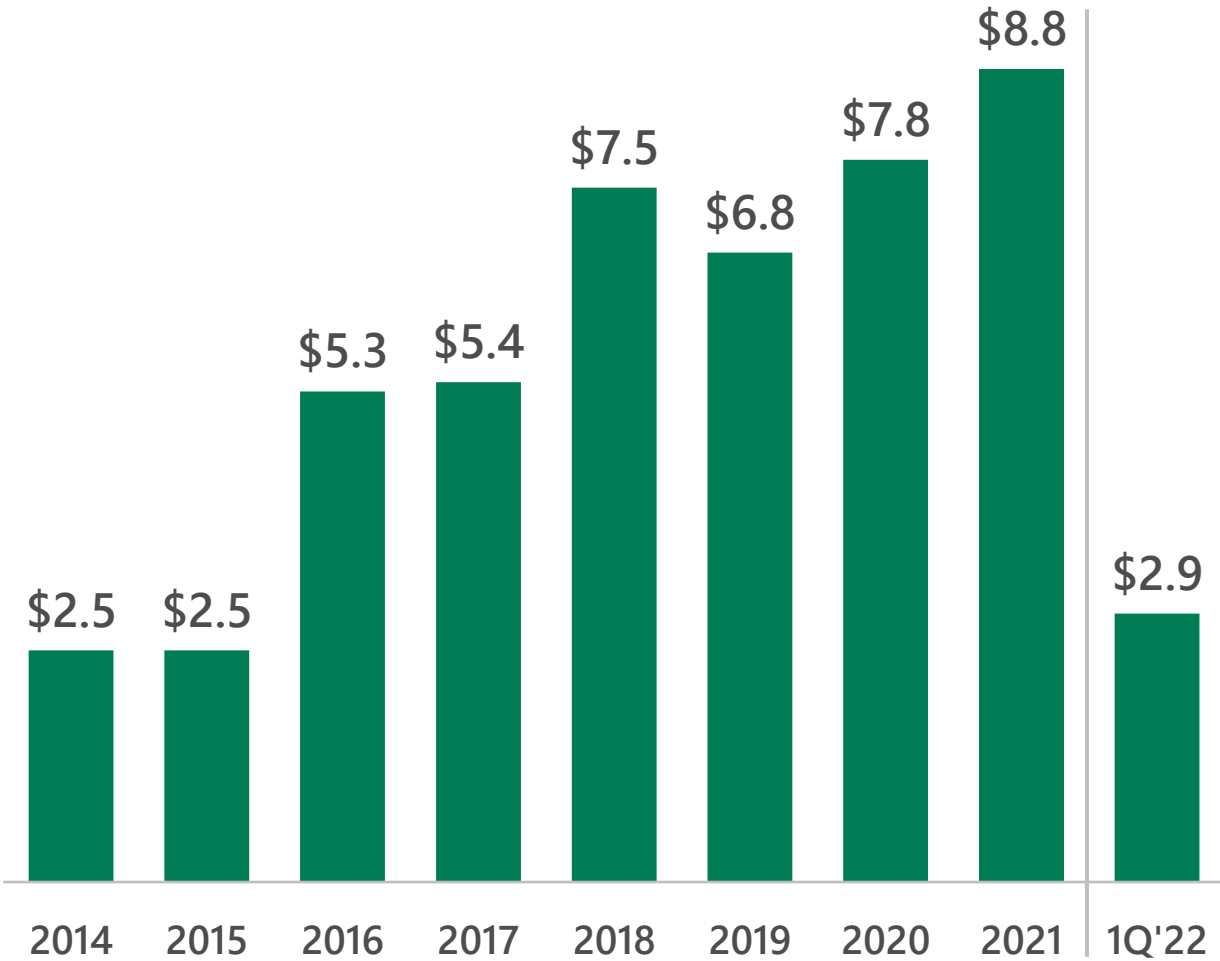
BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

- Athene is the leading fixed indexed annuity issuer
- Broad range of products developed for needs of distribution channels and retirement strategies, with focus on fixed indexed annuities
- Product differentiation through custom index construction
- Structured Products Intelligence (SPi) Awards:
 - Best Carrier – 2021
 - FIA of the Year – 2021
 - Index of the Year – 2021

VALUE PROPOSITION

- Tailored annuity offerings capitalize on secular demand for yield and income protection for retirees
- Continued focus on consumer value and product diversification by offering non-commoditized products

RETAIL ANNUITY INFLOWS (\$B)



Athene’s Retail Products Offer Downside Protected Returns in a Tax-Efficient Format

PRODUCT	% OF RETAIL INFLOWS ¹	DURATION	ILLUSTRATIVE RETURN PROFILE	KEY CHARACTERISTICS
Traditional Fixed Annuity (MYGA)	7%	3–7 years	Like a Fixed Rate Bond or Bank CD	Stable retirement savings vehicle that offers principal protection Guaranteed rate of return No downside risk to the policy holder
Fixed Indexed Annuity (FIA)	87%	5–15 years	 BUY AN AT THE MONEY CALL OPTION SELL A CALL OPTION WITH A HIGHER STRIKE "CALL SPREAD" WITH DOWNSIDE PROTECTION	Upside is based on a percentage of market index performance, provided to policy holders synthetically by purchasing call spreads Assets are invested in a fixed income portfolio, not the underlying index No downside risk to the policy holder Index or market risk is fully hedged by Athene
Registered Index-Linked Annuity (RILA)	6%	6–8 years	 BUY A BELOW THE MONEY CALL OPTION SELL A CALL OPTION WITH A HIGHER STRIKE "CALL SPREAD" WITH LIMITED DOWNSIDE RISK	Increased upside, based on a percentage of market index performance, provided to policy holders synthetically by purchasing call spreads Assets are invested in a fixed income portfolio, not the underlying index Downside risk to the policy holder is limited Index or market risk is fully hedged by Athene

1. Percentage of Athene Retail Inflows for the year ended December 31, 2021.
 APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

Increasing Diversity of Retail Distribution is a Strategic Advantage

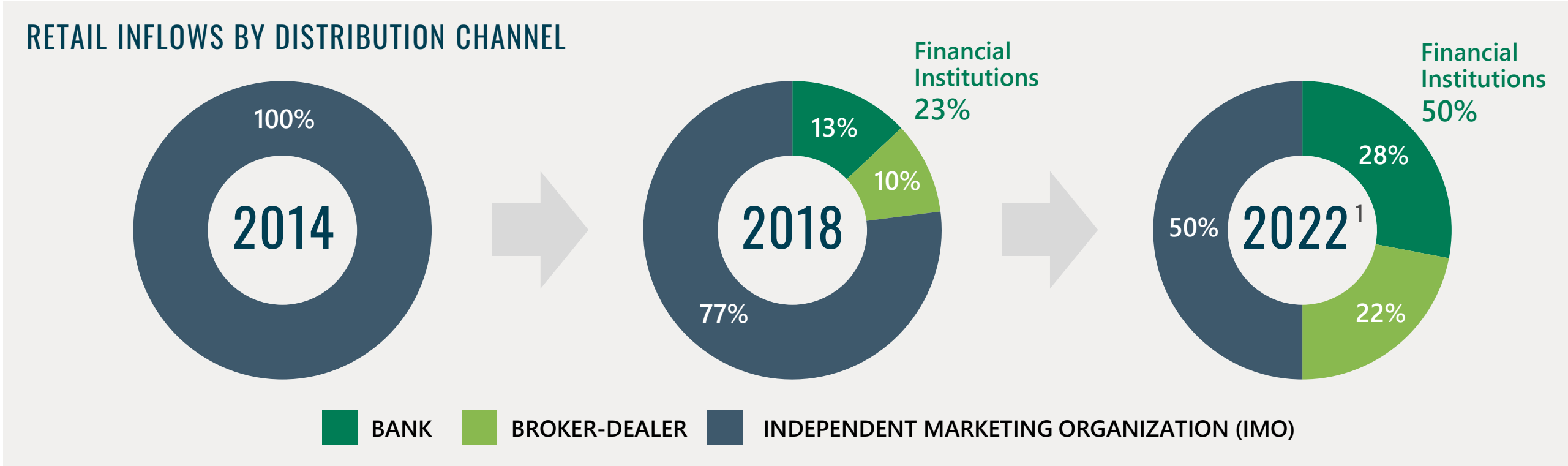


Industry leader in the Independent Marketing Organization (IMO) channel with 13% market share in 2021



Multi-year distribution expansion effort within Financial Institutions is paying dividends and strengthening Athene's market positioning

- Since 2020, Athene has onboarded more than 30 new Broker-Dealers and 5 new Bank relationships such as LPL, Truist, and Wells Fargo



1. As of March 31, 2022.

Pension Group Annuities

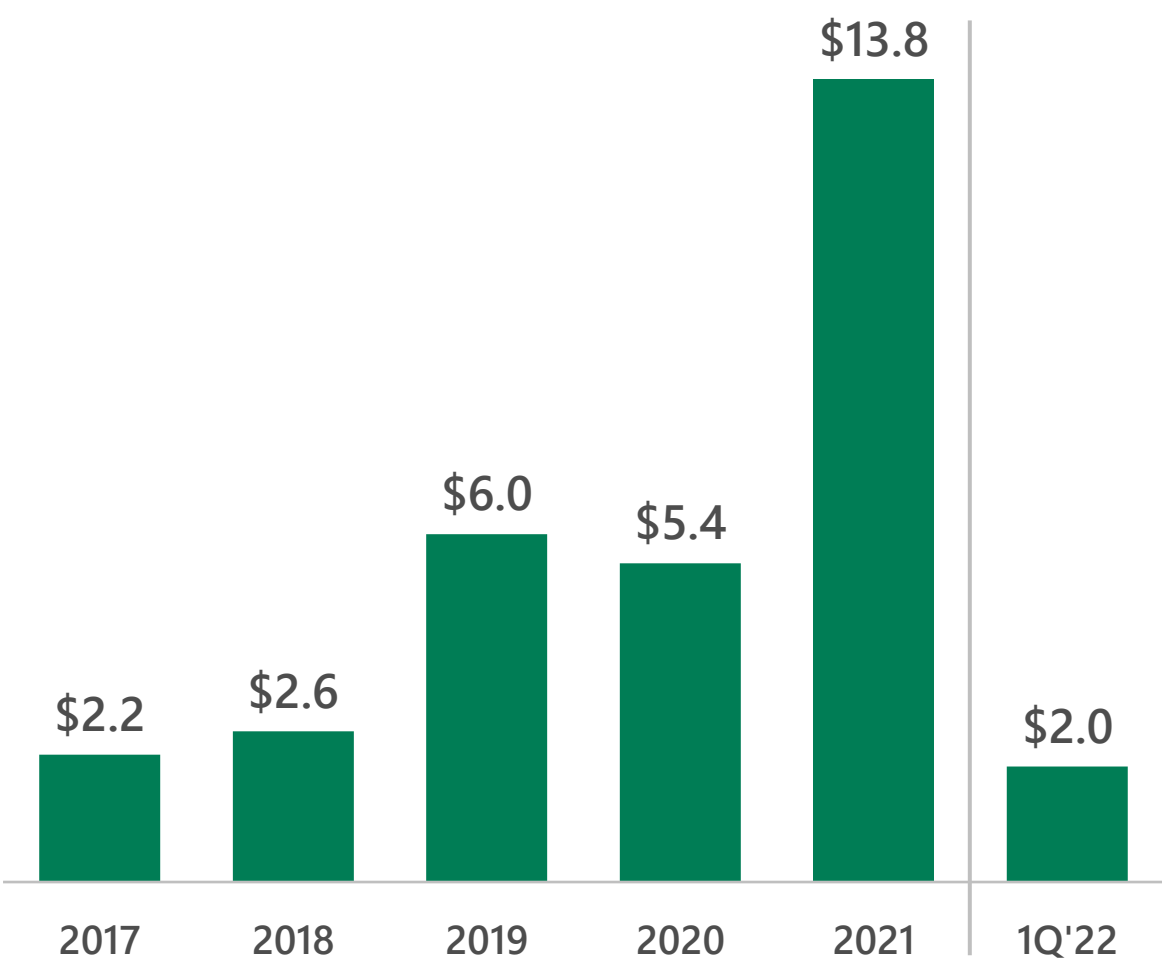
BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS & KEY DRIVERS

- Grew to be the market leader in 2020 and 2021
- Through several signature transactions, Athene has become a partner of choice for blue-chip corporate pension plan sponsors
- Driven by long-term secular shift by corporations away from managing pension assets internally
- Provides simplicity and consistent income to retirees while offering increased efficiency to corporations and plan sponsors

WHAT IS A PENSION GROUP ANNUITY?

- 1 Occurs when a defined benefit pension plan sponsor transfers some or all of the plan’s liabilities to a highly rated insurer
- 2 That company issues a group (“bulk”) annuity which provides benefit continuity for all the pensioners within the plan

PENSION GROUP ANNUITY INFLOWS (\$B)



Athene Has An Established Track Record in Pension Group Annuities



2020 & 2021
US Industry Ranking
by Volume¹



>\$30B
Cumulative PGA
Volume since 2017²



35
Transactions
Completed²



440,000+
Pension
Annuitants Covered²

SELECT TRANSACTIONS



\$900 MILLION
2017



\$2.6 BILLION
2019



\$700 MILLION
2019



\$1.7 BILLION
2020



\$2.8 BILLION
2021

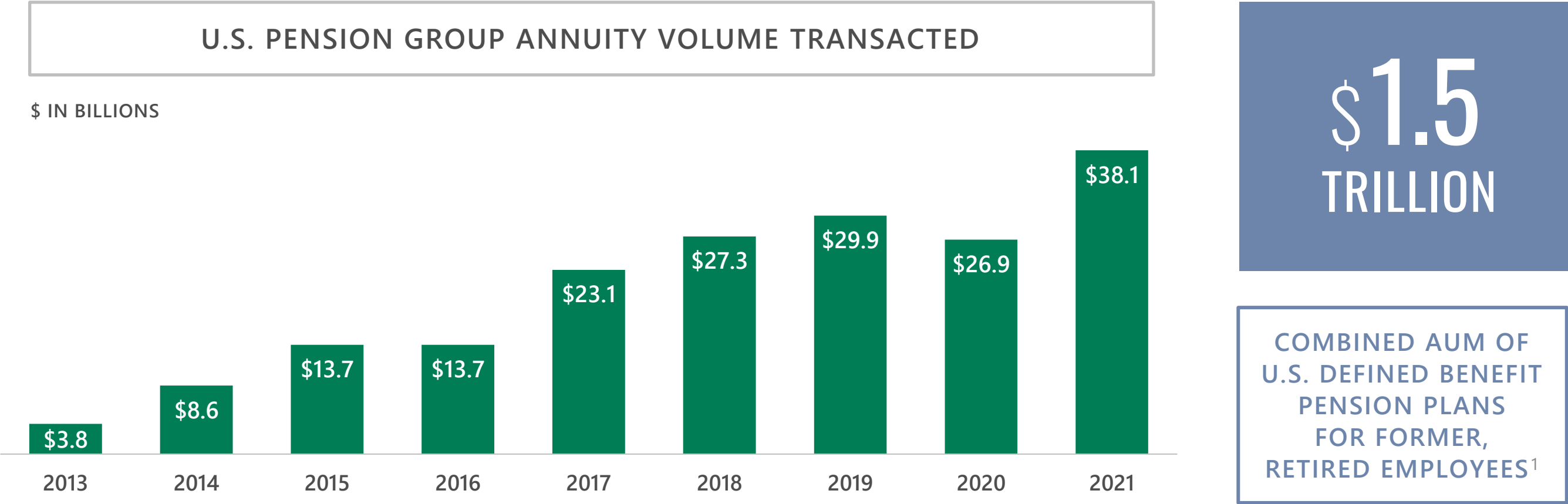


\$4.9 BILLION
2021

1. Source: LIMRA 2020 and 2021 US Pension Group Annuities report 2. As of March 31, 2022; includes \$800M UK funded reinsurance transaction.

U.S. Pension Group Annuity Market is Only Just Reaching Scale

- 2021 was a record year for U.S. pension group annuities, with 8 individual transactions of more than \$1 billion coming to market
- Large and growing opportunity given annual market volume transacted represents only 3% of estimated addressable market
- In addition, the U.K. pension group annuity market is larger than the U.S. market and presents incremental future opportunity



1. 2021 year-end private-sector defined benefit liabilities per US Federal Reserve, assuming 20% of plans are active and used for employee attraction/retention, and that 50% of the remainder back current retirees and determine the market for pension group annuities.

Industry Pensions Fully Funded for First Time Since 2008

FUNDED STATUS OF THE 100 LARGEST DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS SPONSORED BY U.S. PUBLIC COMPANIES¹



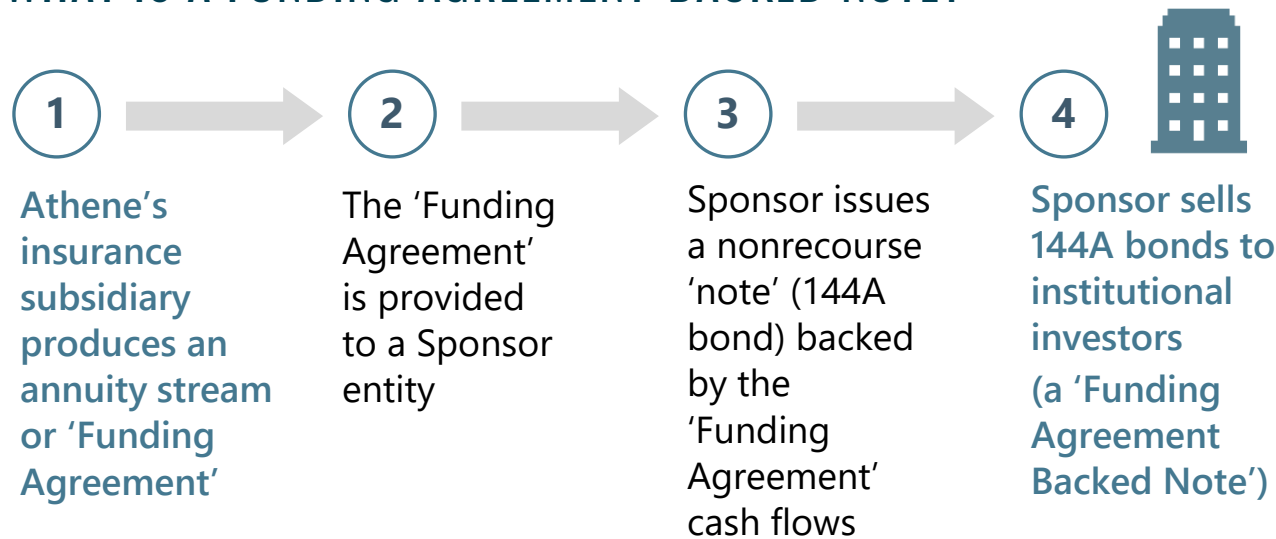
1. Milliman 100 Pension Funding Index (PFI), as of May 2022.

Funding Agreements

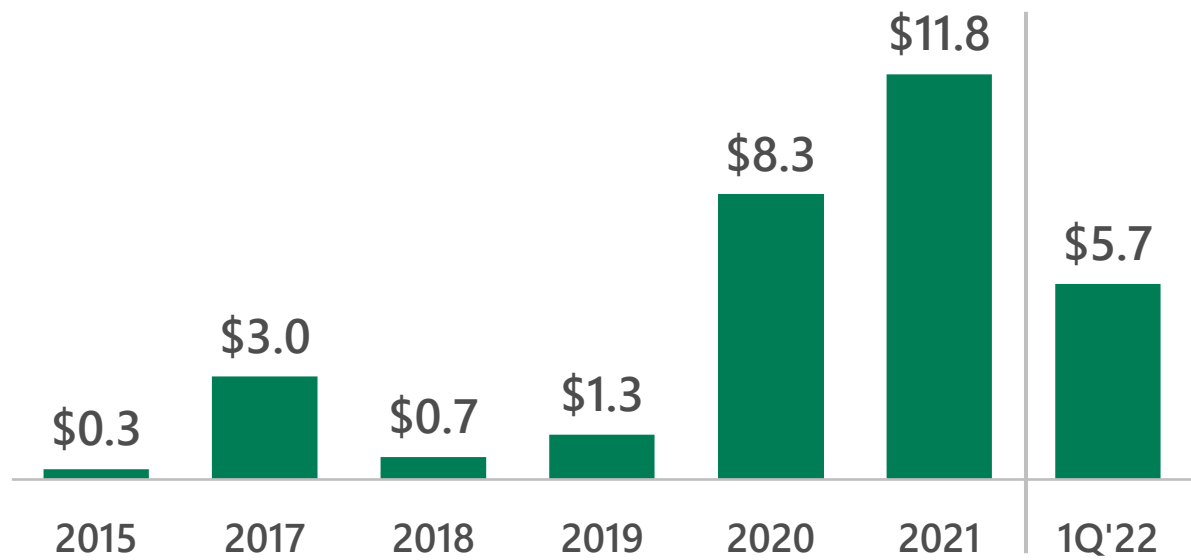
BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

- While at SunAmerica in the 1990s, Jim Belardi pioneered the development of the Funding Agreement-Backed Note (FABN)
- Athene maintains issuing capabilities in six currencies across the North American and European markets²

WHAT IS A FUNDING AGREEMENT-BACKED NOTE?



FUNDING AGREEMENT INFLOWS (\$B)¹



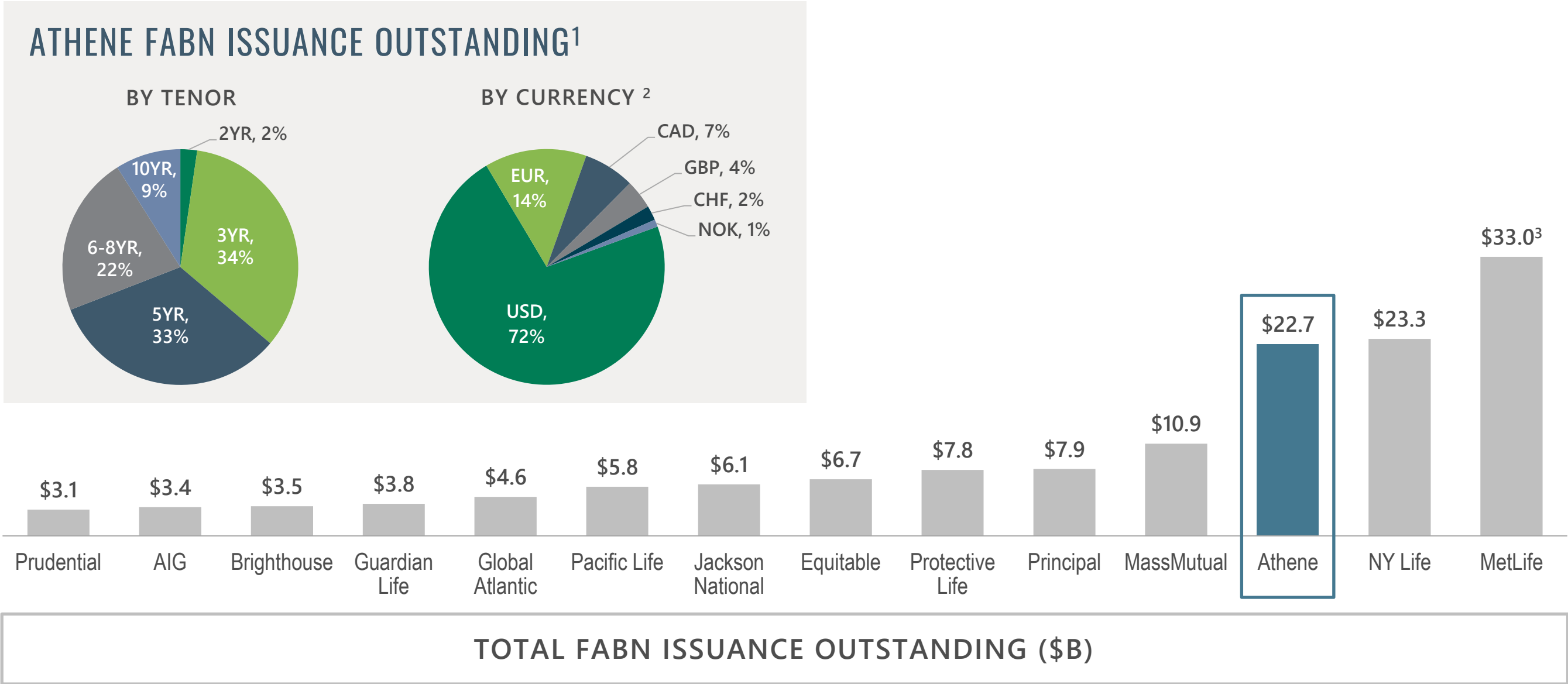
KEY DRIVERS

- Institutional demand given the relatively higher yield profile of funding agreements vs. similarly-rated corporate debt
- Strong demand and improved funding costs for Athene funding agreements driven by continued credit rating improvements

1. Funding agreements are comprised of funding agreements issued under our FABN and FABR programs, funding agreements issued to the federal home loan bank (FHLB) and long-term repurchase agreements.

2. As of March 31, 2022. All foreign currency denominated funding agreements are hedged back to USD. Athene does not take on currency-related risks.

Athene is Among the Largest FABN Issuers in the Market



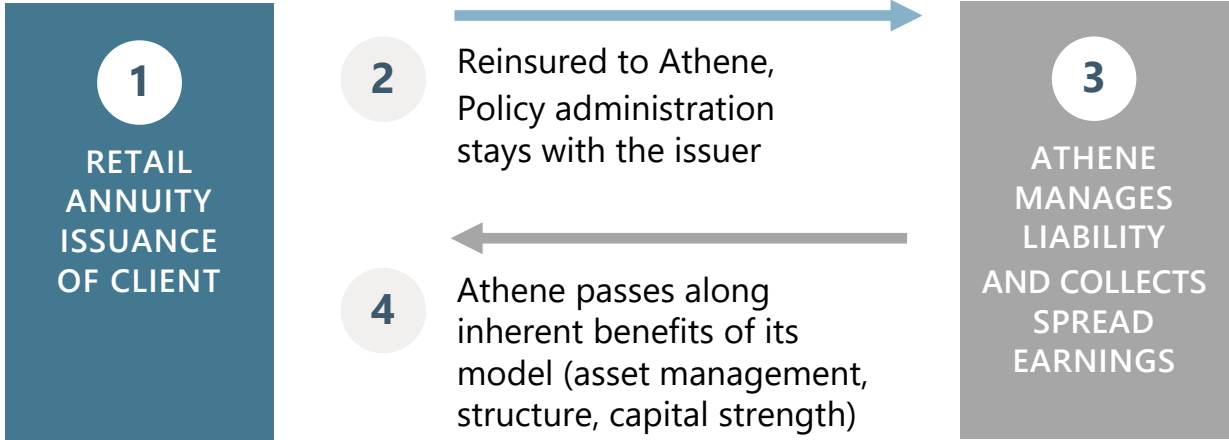
Source: BNP Paribas, Bloomberg, EURONEXT / Irish Stock Exchange, and Company Filings, as of March 31, 2022.
1. Cumulative issuance outstanding as of March 31, 2022. 2. All foreign currency denominated funding agreements are hedged back to USD. Athene does not take on currency-related risks. 3. Includes Metropolitan Life Global Funding I and Met Tower Global Funding.

Flow Reinsurance

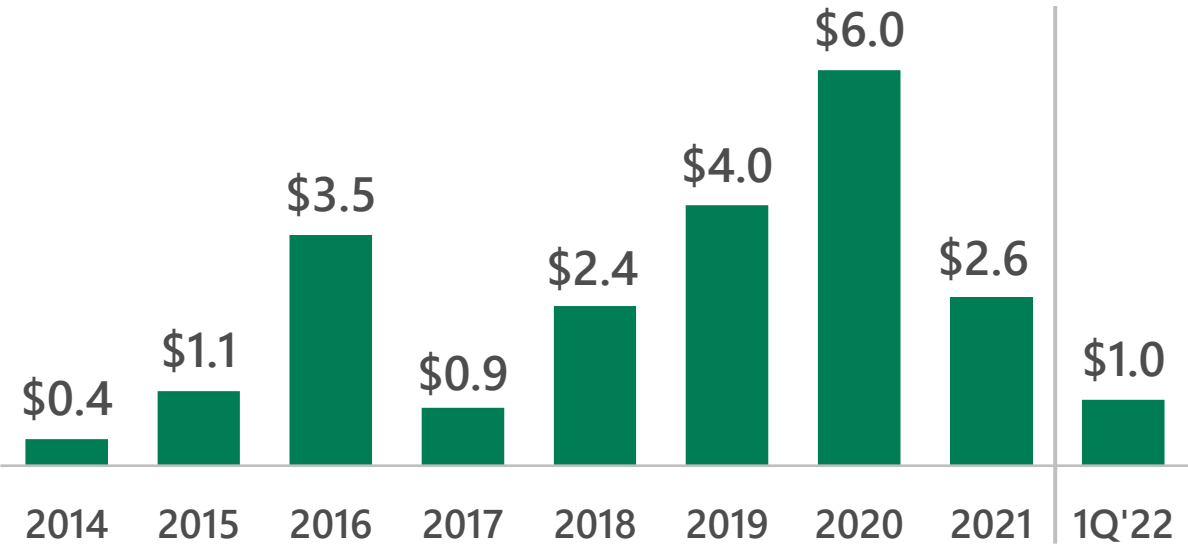
BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing priority to diversify counterparty relationships across geographies and product areas
- During 2020, built a reputation of strength in the market as a partner of choice, supporting counterparties when others chose to conserve capital
- Recent expansion into Japanese market with two key partnerships

HOW DOES FLOW REINSURANCE WORK?



FLOW REINSURANCE INFLOWS (\$B)



KEY DRIVERS

- Demand for capital efficiency / risk management from other annuity issuers
- Changes in market pricing conditions and counterparty behavior can cause fluctuations

Merger Can Strengthen Athene's Distribution / Product Capabilities

POST-MERGER, ATHENE AND APOLLO HAVE HAD DEEPER DIALOGUE
AROUND EXPANSION OF DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

Retail Distribution

Apollo is recognized as one of the largest fee payers on Wall Street, which has helped accelerate business development discussions with top Banks and Broker-Dealers

Pension Group Annuities

Dialogue with Apollo has led to more interactions and discussions with large corporate plan sponsors

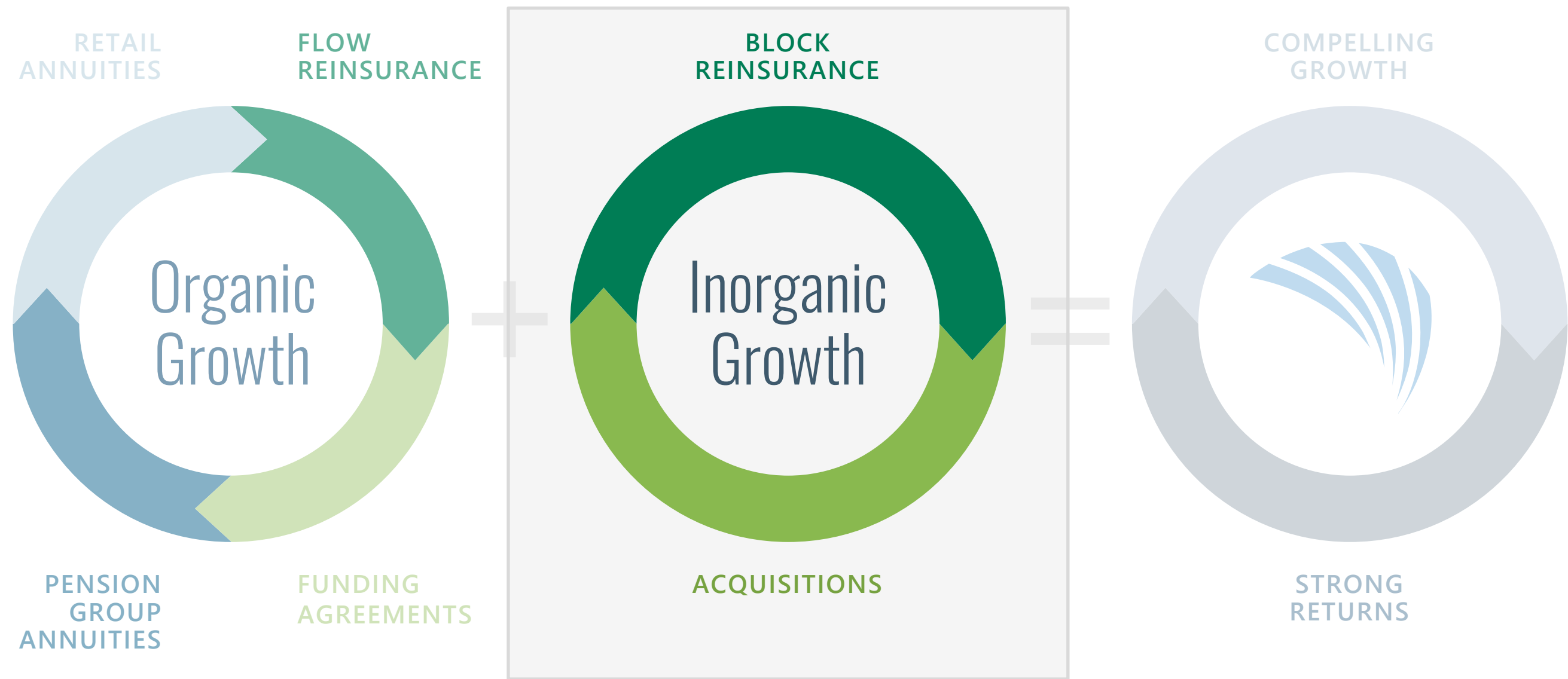
Reinsurance / Asia Expansion

Apollo and Athene are partnering to bring asset origination and Retirement Services expertise to consumers in Asia, and are leveraging existing partnerships with Challenger and FWD

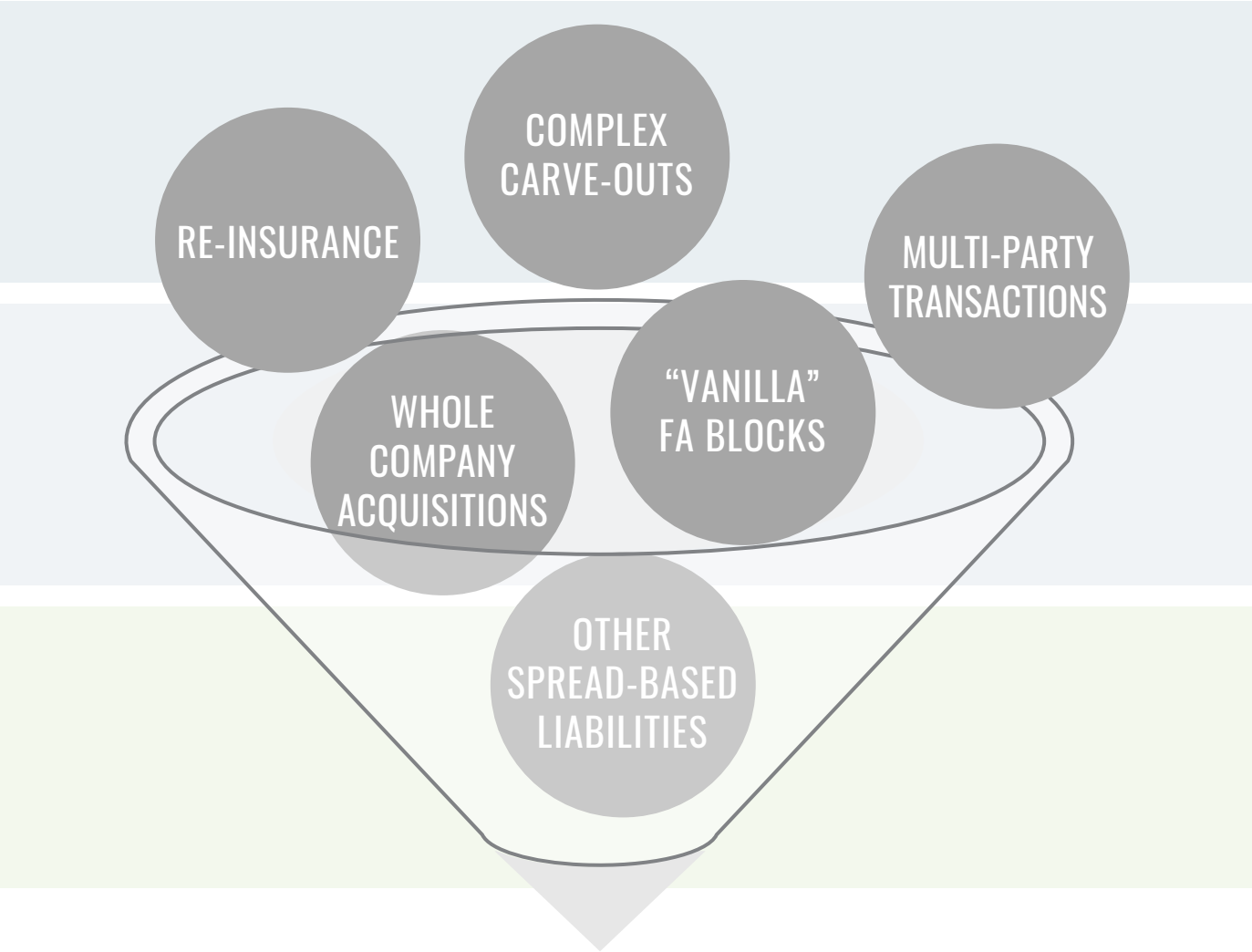
New Product Creation

Athene and Apollo have begun development of an insurance-wrapped alternative investment product

Athene is a Solutions Provider to the Industry



Disciplined Approach to Inorganic Growth Enables Us to Identify Best Opportunities



1

FITS STRATEGY

Ability to scale assets / liabilities
Leverage existing strengths

2

RISK PROFILE

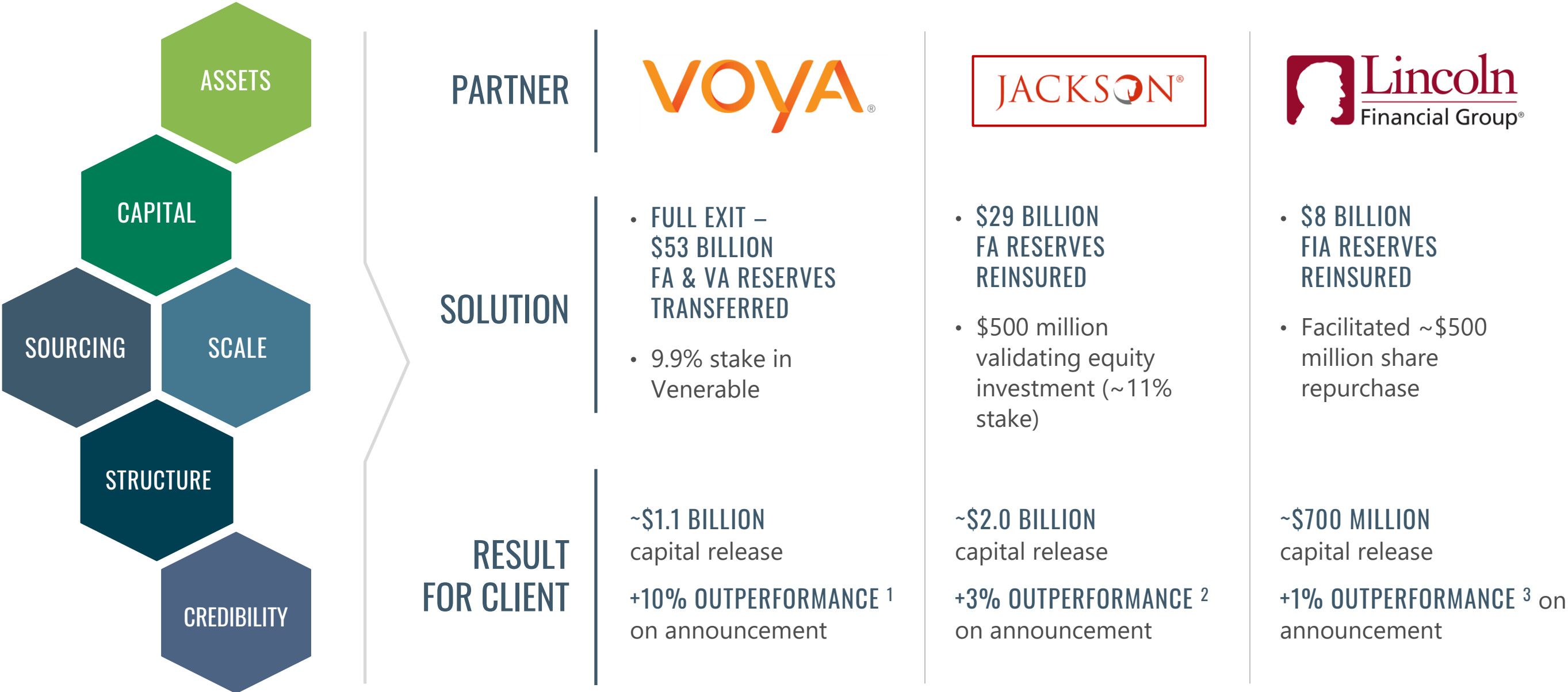
Liabilities must be predictable

3

PRICING

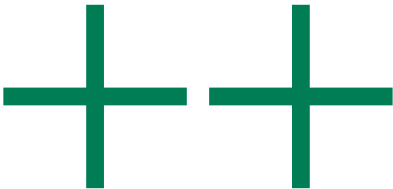
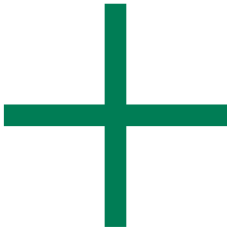
Target desired returns

Numerous Advantages Allow Us to Structure “Win-Win” Solutions



Note: The transactions presented are for illustrative purposes only. There is no guarantee that similar transactions will be available in the future or, if available, achieve similar results.
1. Based on Voya, Financial (NYSE: VOYA) share price change pre- vs. post-announcement. 2. Based on Prudential Plc. (LON: PRU) share price change pre- vs. post-announcement. 3. Based on Lincoln National Corp. (NYSE: LNC) share price change pre- vs. post-announcement.

FAQ: How Does the Current Macro Backdrop Impact Athene's Growth Outlook?

Impact of Rising Interest Rates and Declining Equity Markets	ORGANIC CHANNELS				INORGANIC CHANNEL
	Retail Annuities	Flow Reinsurance	Pension Group Annuities	Funding Agreements	M&A / Block Reinsurance
					
	• Offers better pricing to consumers • Provides principal protection / safe-haven • Price increases lag rate increases, increasing net spread	• Partners may elect to increase volumes to conserve their capital	• Pension plans are likely to experience increased funding status in rising rate environments	• FABN spreads widen more than corporates in times of market volatility, reducing achievable net spread on new issuance	• Higher rates allow companies to transact liabilities with less potential write down upon execution

The Market Opportunity for Retirement Services is Global



Apollo’s ~\$270B AUM today represents less than 2% of the \$20T+ total addressable market

1. Comprised of: \$1.2 trillion US general account annuities reported on US statutory statements as of year-end 2020 as aggregated by SNL Financial. \$1.4 trillion in US Pension Group Annuities, based on 2020 year-end private-sector defined benefit liabilities per US Federal Reserve, assuming 20% of plans are active and used for employee attraction/retention, and that 50% of the remainder back current retirees and define the market for pension risk transfer. \$1.1 trillion in US Defined Contribution plan annuities applying assumed 15% allocation to the \$7.2 trillion US record keeper market.
2. Comprised of: \$5.5 trillion European Life and Annuities market as of June 30, 2021, per ECB Data Warehouse. \$0.9 trillion UK Pension Risk Transfer Market based on assets backing retirees of closed pension plans as of March 2020 per Pension Protection Fund. \$0.6 trillion EU Pension Risk Transfer Market based on pension assets excluding Switzerland per OECD as of 2019, assuming a 90% of assets sit in defined benefit plans and 20% of those assets back current retirees.
3. Comprised of: \$2.4 trillion China Life and Annuities market per China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, \$1.0 trillion Taiwan Life and Annuities market per Taiwan Insurance Institute, \$0.8 trillion Korea Life and Annuities market per Korean Life Insurance Association, and \$0.3 trillion Hong Kong Life and Annuities market per HKIA as of Q4 2019.
4. Japan Life and Annuities market as of March 2020 per Life Insurance Association of Japan 5. \$3.0 trillion AUD (\$2.2 trillion USD) in SuperFunds per APRA as of June 30, 2021, multiplied by a 20% recommend allocation to lifetime annuities in Australian Treasury’s Retirement Income Covenant Position Paper (2018).
5. Total superannuation assets in Australia as of June 30, 2021, converted to USD using a 0.75x exchange rate.

Liability Underwriting & Risk Profile

MIKE DOWNING

Chief Operating Officer & Chief Actuary, Athene

What is Retirement Services?

WHAT RETIREMENT SERVICES **IS**

Spread business generating investment income for retirees

- ✓ Simple
- ✓ Stable
- ✓ Predictable
- ✓ Growing

SPREAD RELATED EARNINGS (SRE)

WHAT RETIREMENT SERVICES **IS NOT**

Greater uncertainty and tail risk

- ✗ Variable Annuities With Riders
- ✗ Long-Term Care
- ✗ Structured Settlements
- ✗ Property & Casualty
- ✗ Traditional Life Insurance

Athene Originates Low-Cost, Long-Dated Funding

SIMPLE RETIREMENT SAVINGS PRODUCTS WITH STRUCTURAL FEATURES THAT INCREASE STICKINESS

~9 Year¹

Weighted
Average Life
of Funding

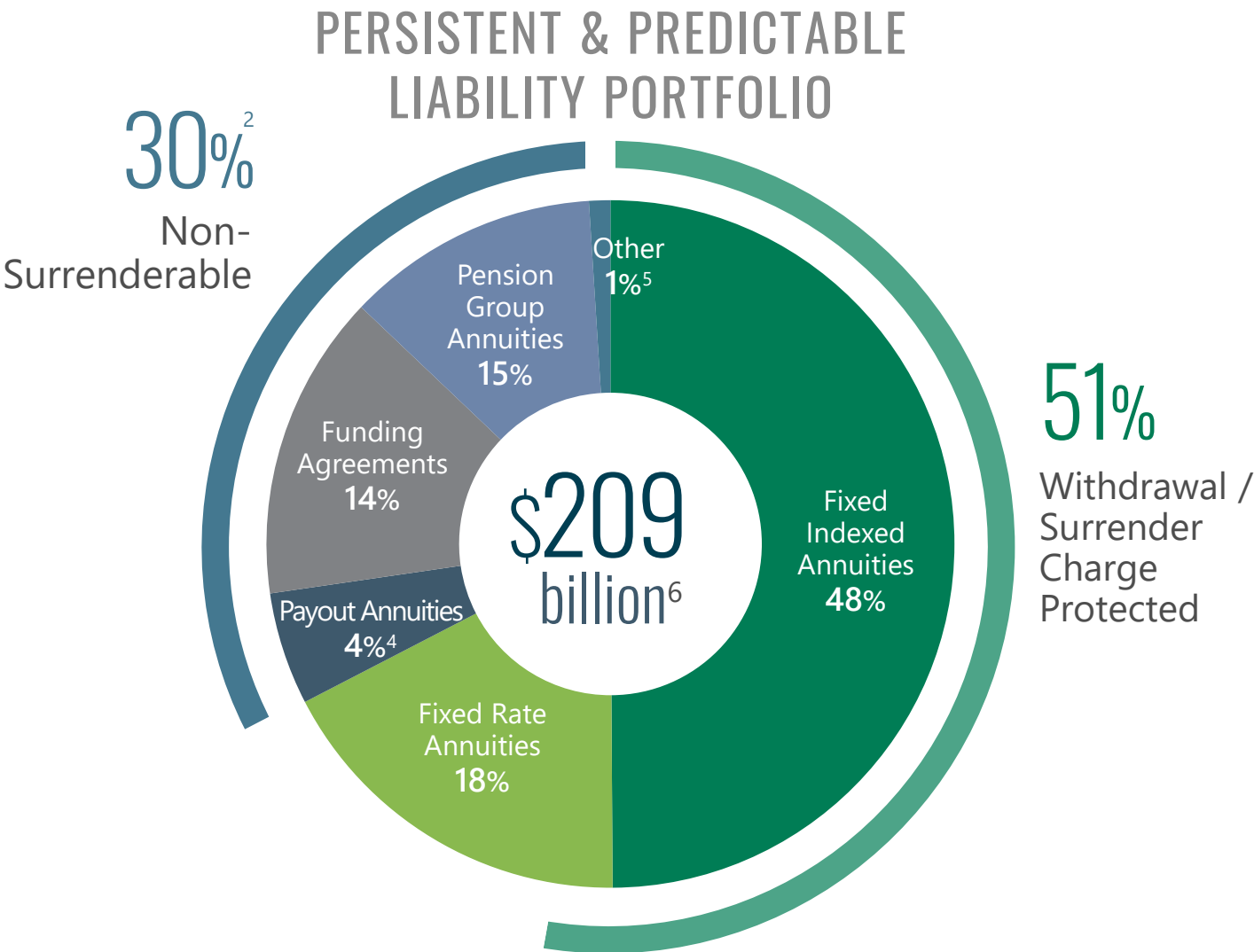
81%

Of Funding Carries a
Withdrawal Penalty or
Cannot be Withdrawn

1.82%³

Cost of Funds
on In-Force

- ✓ Spread-Based
- ✓ Conservatively Underwritten
- ✓ Very Limited Tail Risk



1. Calculation based on gross reserve liabilities as of March 31, 2022. 2. \$2.4bn of Buy-in PGA deals are surrenderable 3. For the three months ended March 31, 2022. 4. Includes Single Premium Immediate Annuities, Supplemental Contracts and Structured Settlements. 5. Other primarily consists of the AmerUs Closed Block liabilities and other life reserves. 6. Gross reserve liabilities includes reserves associated with the ACRA noncontrolling interest as of March 31, 2022. The liability portfolio allocation is based on gross reserve liabilities.

APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

Liability Risk Profile is Limited Due to Focus on Simple, Spread-Based Products

	KEY LIABILITY RISKS		POLICYHOLDER/ CLIENT	DURATION ¹ (YEARS)
	LAPSE	LONGEVITY		
Retail Annuities	+	+	Retail Customers <i>(via third-party agents)</i>	5-15 3-7 6-8
Flow Reinsurance	+	N/A	Other Insurers	3-10
Funding Agreements	N/A	N/A	Capital Markets / Fixed Income Managers	3-7
Pension Group Annuities	N/A	+	Corporations	10-15

1. Estimated weighted average life pricing for each line of business.
 APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

Key to Success is Appropriately Pricing Risk

Key Risk
Considerations
When
Originating
New Funding

Higher Risk Requires Higher Profit Targets

LONGER	DURATION	SHORTER
STICKY	PERSISTENCY	LIQUID
NARROW	VOLATILITY OF OUTCOMES	WIDE
LOW	INTEGRATION RISK	HIGH

ATHENE UTILIZES A RISK-RETURN CONTINUUM TO EVALUATE
LEVELS OF ORIGATION ACROSS EACH OF ITS CHANNELS

FAQ: Will a Significant Amount of Consumers Surrender Their Policies in a Rising Interest Rate Environment?

Considerations for Impact of Rising Interest Rates on Annuity Surrenders

1

Structural Protections

- Surrender charges (which are typically 5-10% of contract value) provide structural protection from withdrawal in the early years of an annuity policy
- Many policies are also covered by a Market Value Adjustment (MVA) provision while in their surrender charge period, which means that if interest rates are higher at the time of withdrawal versus when the contract was purchased, a negative MVA will apply

2

Fee-Averse Consumers & Suitability

- Consumers are historically very averse to paying surrender charges
- In addition, advisors and agents who recommend annuities to consumers must provide detailed suitability documentation, which would discourage advising a policyholder to absorb surrender charges and then obtain a new contract or product

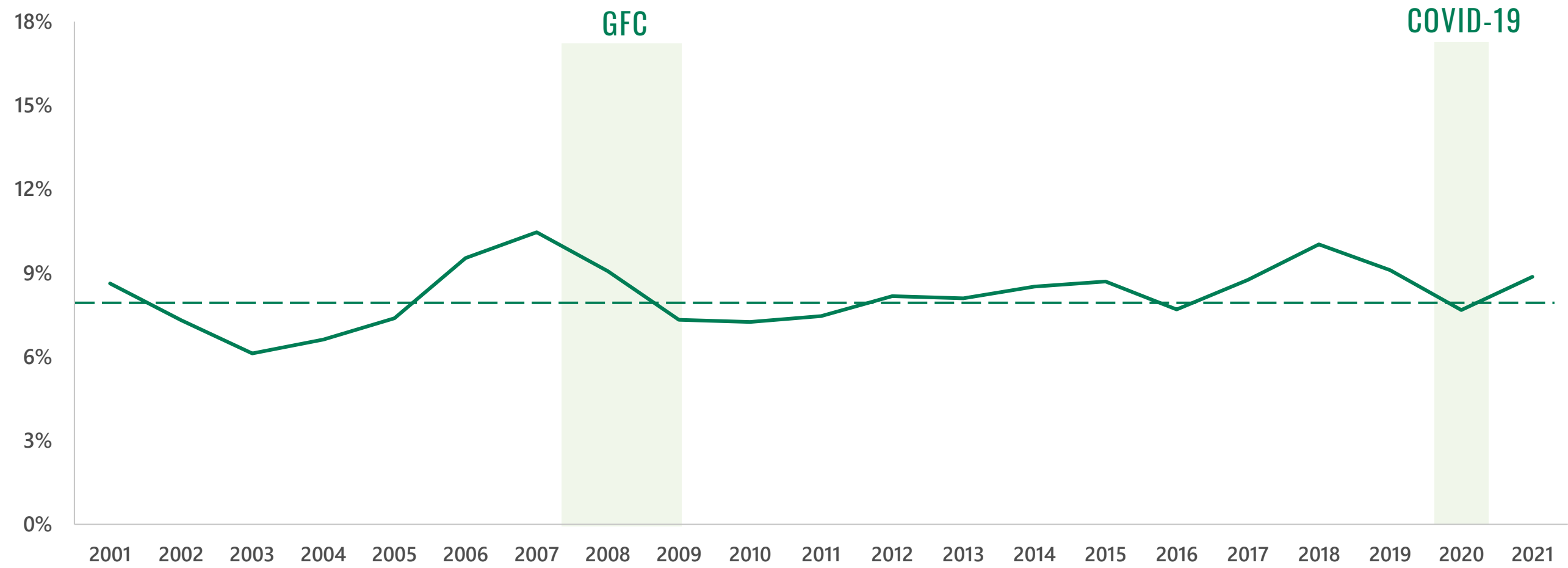
3

High Predictability

- Athene's historical annual withdrawal rate has averaged ~9% historically, with a very low standard deviation of ~1%
- Industry data points to a similar ~9% average surrender rate for annuity products over time, dating back nearly twenty years

Industry Annuity Surrender Activity Highly Stable and Predictable

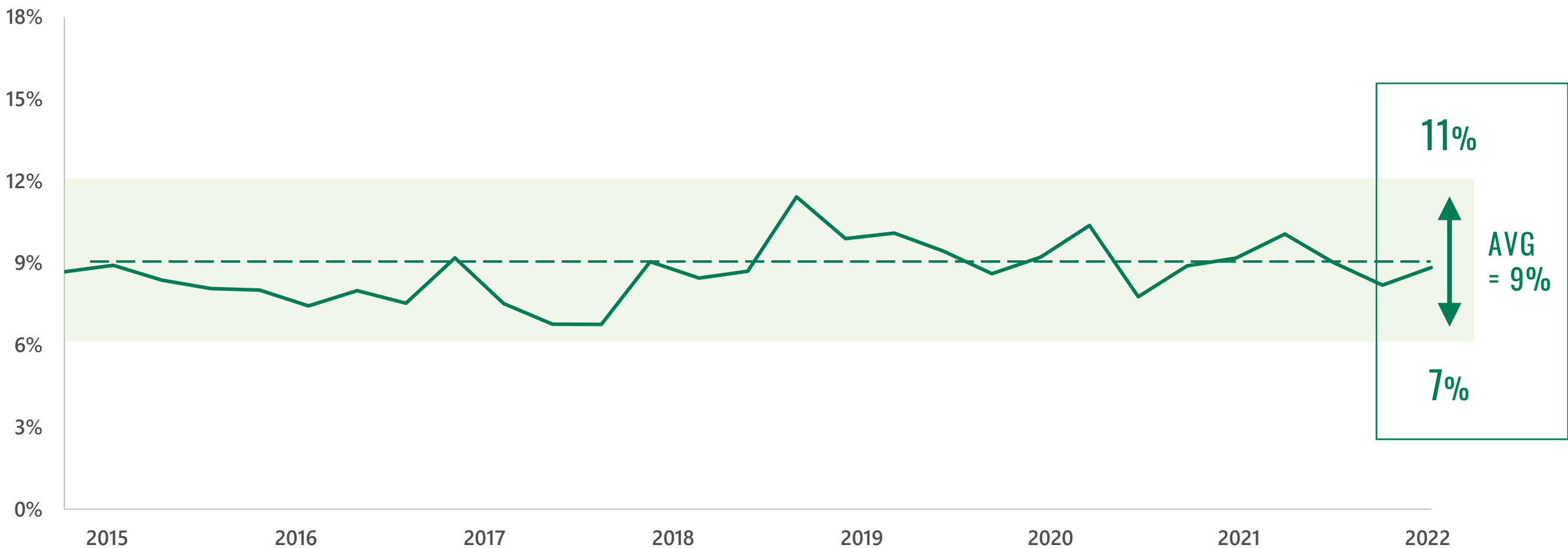
SELECT U.S. ANNUITY PRODUCT SURRENDER RATES OVER TIME



Source: SNL select US life insurers include AEL, AIG (L&R), AMP, BHF, CNO, F&G, GA, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, RGA, VOYA.

Athene's Activity Has Been Predictable, Within a Narrow Range

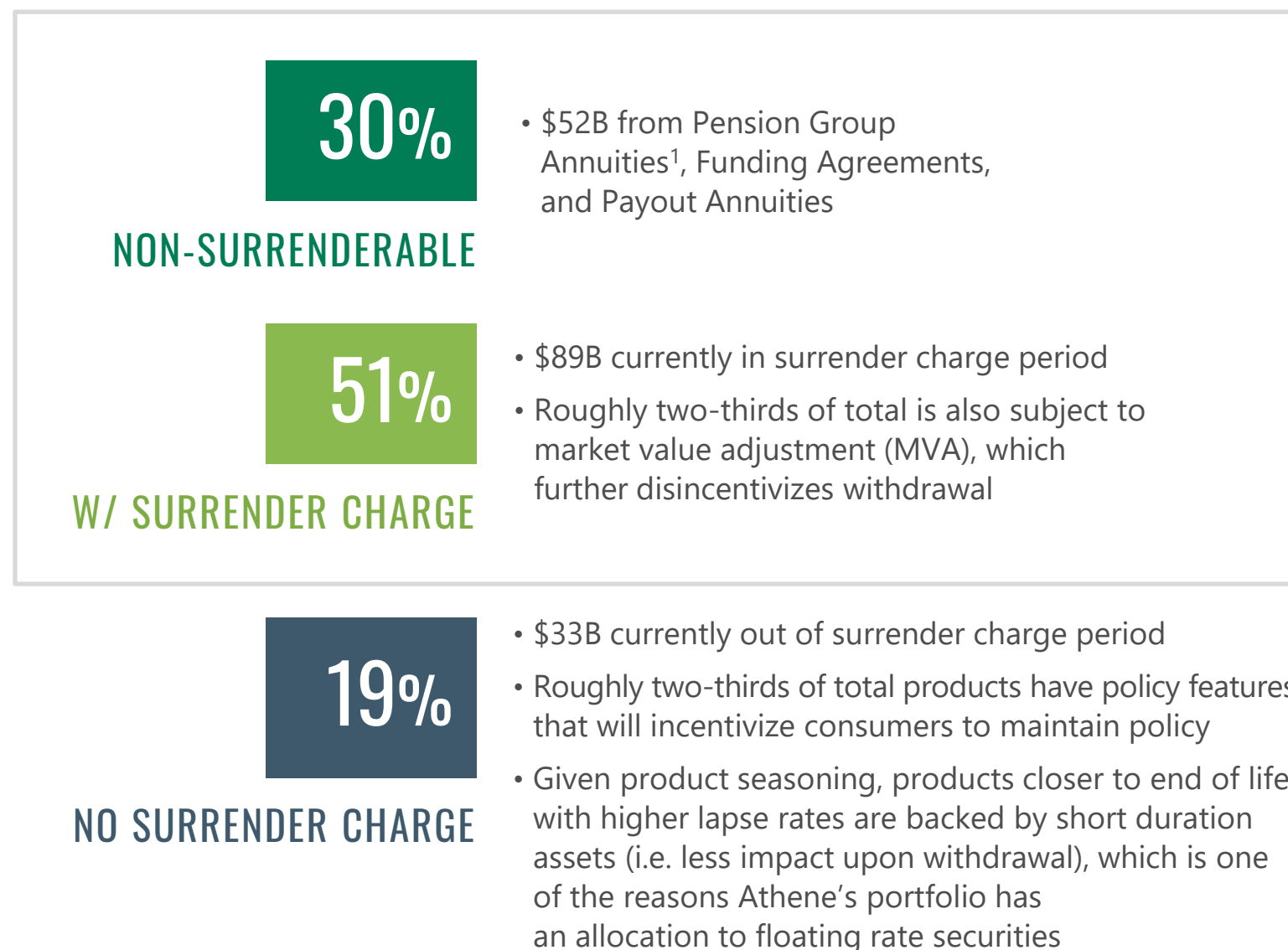
ATHENE HISTORICAL OUTFLOWS (annualized) ^{1,2}



1. Outflows consist of full and partial policyholder withdrawals on deferred annuities, death benefits, benefit payments on pension group annuities and payout annuities, and funding agreement maturities.
2. Annualized outflow rates are calculated as outflows divided by average net invested assets.

Lapse is Only Bad for a Small Subset of the Portfolio

\$174B
of net reserve
liabilities
driving spread
related
earnings



81%
of funding
carries a
withdrawal
penalty or
cannot be
withdrawn

1. \$2.4bn of Buy-in PGA deals are surrenderable.

Impact of Draconian Assumptions are Extremely Manageable

	Baseline Annualized Lapse Rate ¹	Draconian Shock Lapse Scenario	Lifetime Adverse Economic Impact	Considerations
51% OF PORTFOLIO WITH SURRENDER ATTACHED	2%	20% (10X SHOCK)	~\$200M	- Cash inflows from surrender charges provides offset - MVA offset on two-thirds of policies also provides offset
19% OF PORTFOLIO WITH NO SURRENDER CHARGE	10%	30% (3X SHOCK)	~\$300M	- Many policies are dormant and insensitive to rate changes - Some policy lapses will be a net benefit to Athene

Amounts to only ~\$500 million and, if incurred, would be recognized over a long-term timeframe during which freed up capital from surrendered policies could be deployed profitably

FAQ: Will Athene be Impacted by LDTI Accounting Change Coming in 2023?

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Transition to a new standard of accounting for certain types of liabilities that will **harmonize varied underlying assumption practices** across the industry

WHAT DOES THIS APPLY TO?

~20%
of Athene's liabilities

IS THERE A NEGATIVE IMPACT?

- **No expected material impact** on retained earnings or GAAP/SRE earnings upon adoption
- Go forward impact would be reflected in GAAP net income and **could skew positively**

WHY?

- Athene has historically used **low discount rates** when putting on new business and valuing liabilities
- Purchase Accounting (PGAAP) exercise in conjunction with Apollo merger resulted in **reevaluation / mark to market of entire balance sheet**

Asset Risk Framework & Stress Results

DOUG NIEMANN

Chief Risk Officer, Athene

Risk Management is Embedded in Everything We Do

MANAGE ATHENE'S RISKS SUCH THAT IT CAN GROW PROFITABLY ACROSS MARKET ENVIRONMENTS



ATHENE'S RISK MANAGEMENT

- Robust risk management framework and procedures underpin focus on protecting capital and aligning risks with stakeholder expectations
- Risk strategy, investment, credit, asset-liability management ("ALM") and liquidity risk policies, amongst others, at the board and management levels
- Stress testing plays a key role in defining risk appetite, with tests performed on both sides of the balance sheet

Committed to transparency by publishing annual stress test

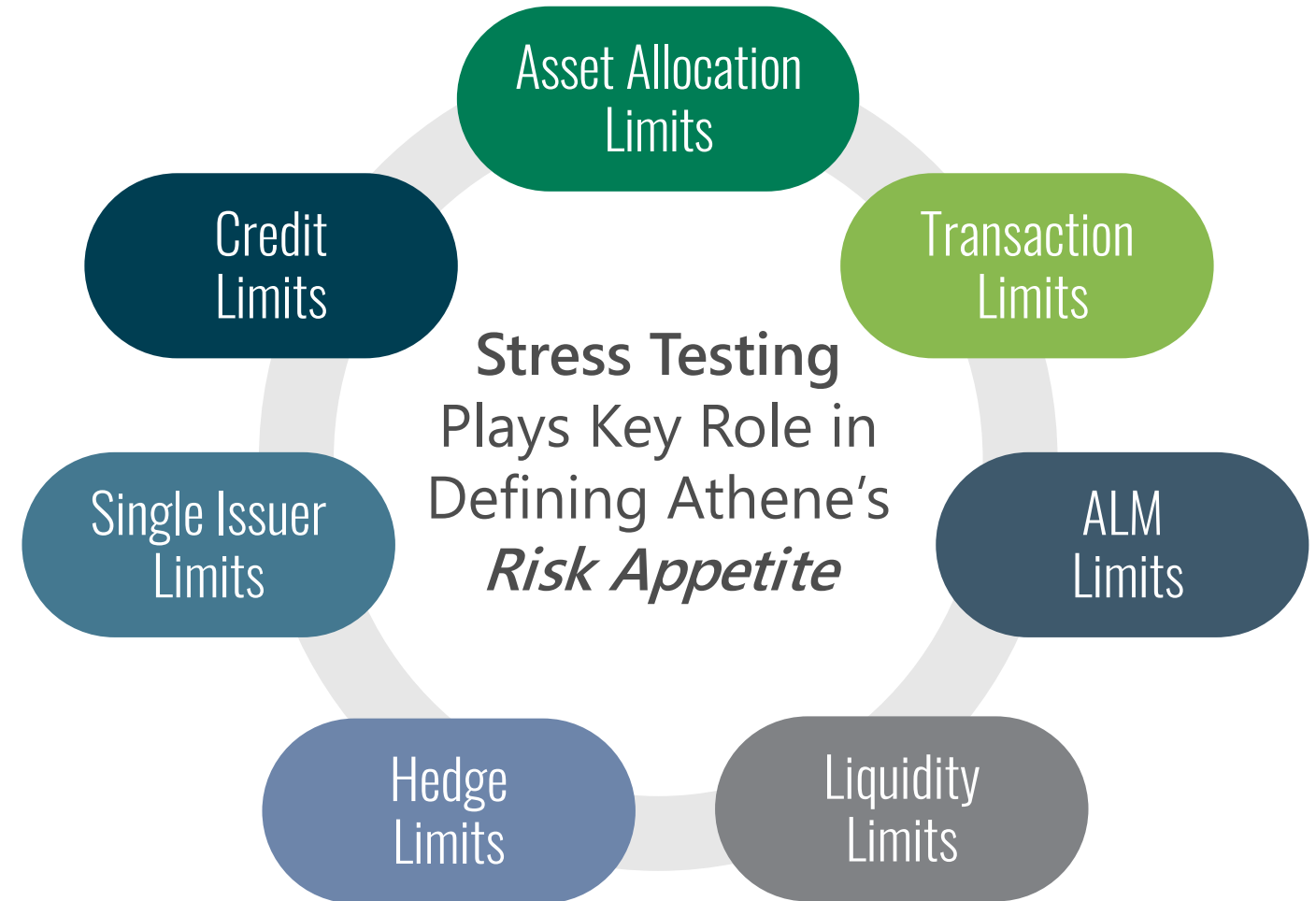
An Experienced Risk Team Manages a Robust Governance & Limit Framework Supporting Athene's Risk Appetite

EXPERIENCED RISK TEAM

- Chief Risk Officer leads team of **more than 40 professionals** focused on Athene's risk profile, with reporting to the Athene Board Risk Committee Chair
- Maintains **set of risk committees, policies, and limits** to manage its key risks and ensure proper governance and reporting to senior management and the Athene Board

DISCIPLINED RISK APPETITE

- Enterprise risk appetite is established using stress testing and is cascaded to the business through risk limits
- Maintaining excess capital and liquidity allows Athene to be **positioned to take advantage of opportunities in times of market dislocation**



Robust Multi-Layered Risk Governance for Investment Risk

APOLLO'S PORTFOLIO MANAGERS AND INVESTMENT COMMITTEES

APOLLO'S COMPLIANCE AND ALLOCATION COMMITTEES

APOLLO INSURANCE SOLUTIONS GROUP

ATHENE RISK

ATHENE MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT & ASSET / LIABILITY COMMITTEE

ATHENE BOARD RISK & CONFLICT COMMITTEES

RATING AGENCIES, REGULATORS, AND CLIENTS

- Asset selection goes through a well-defined risk control process aligned with Athene's risk appetite
 - Ensures investments are consistent with allocation and other compliance policies
 - Multi-asset portfolio construction & management consistent with Athene's investment mandates & risk policies
-
- Athene's Chief Risk Officer reports into Athene Board Risk Committee & sits on the Athene Executive Committee
 - Committee includes Athene CEO, CRO, CFO, and Chief Actuary, amongst others
 - 6-person Athene Board Risk Committee including 3 independent directors
-
- Frequent communication with rating agencies, regulators, & reinsurance counterparties

Athene's Strategy is to Pursue Yield Through Illiquidity and Complexity Premia Without Adding Incremental Credit Risk

OPTIONS TO PURSUE EXCESS RISK ADJUSTED INVESTMENT RETURNS

MORE DURATION

- Buy assets with longer tenor than liabilities to take advantage of upward sloping yield curve



Likely liquidity issues
relative to business model

RISKIER ASSETS

- Buy assets farther out on the risk/reward spectrum (e.g. public equities)
- Buy lower quality credit in pursuit of higher spreads



Likely capital issues
relative to business model

ILLIQUIDITY & STRUCTURE

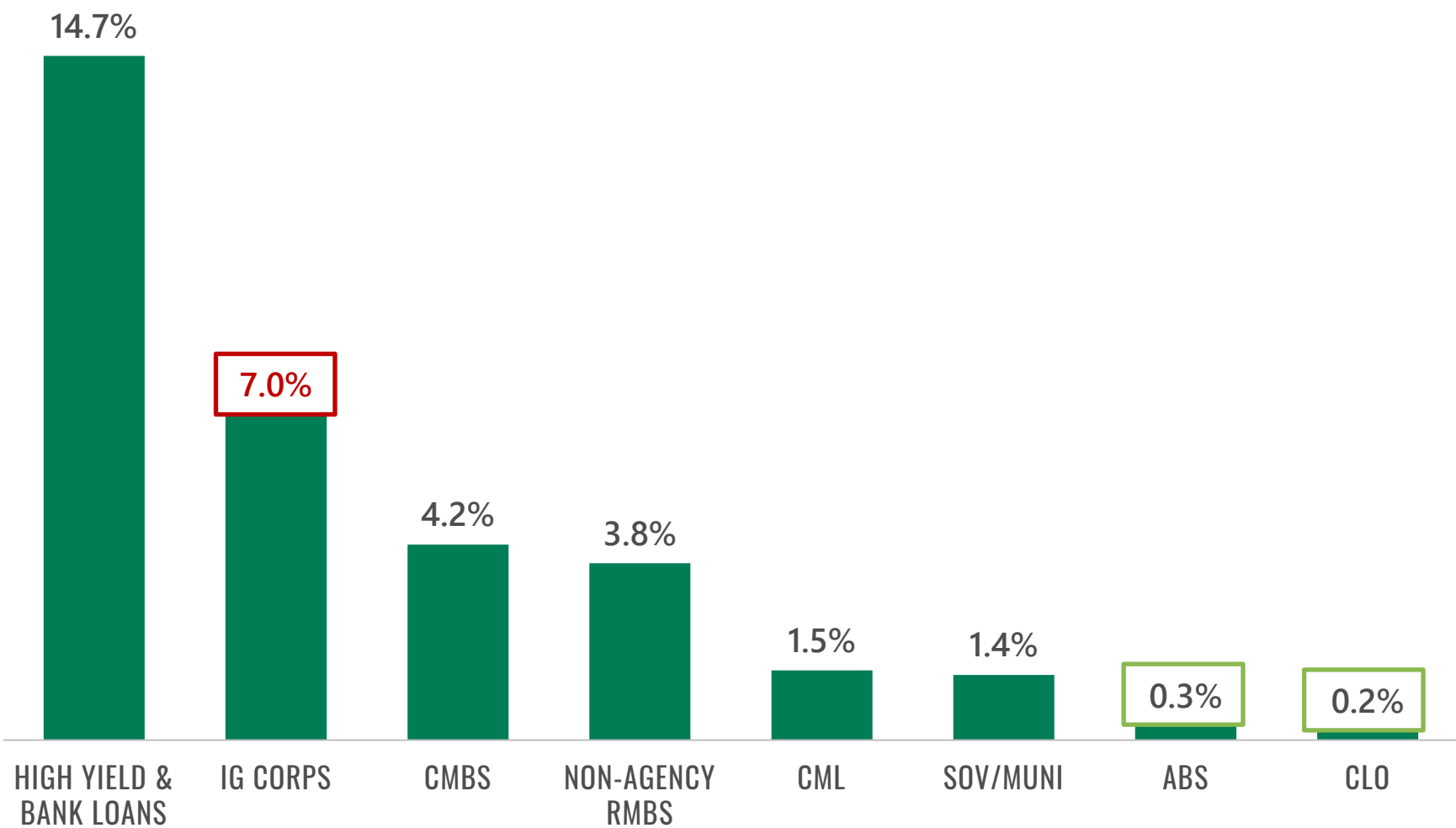
- Capture illiquidity premium by buying more private, illiquid assets vs. public assets
- Capture complexity premium by buying structured securities offering diversification, credit enhancement and structural protections



Excess returns for spread-based
business with long-term
persistent funding

Losses on Corporates held by U.S. Life Insurers Exceed Losses of Structured Credit Holdings Under Fed's Stress Scenario

BlackRock ran aggregate assets of U.S. life insurers from statutory filings through the Fed's CCAR stress test used for the banking industry and found that the industry's **investment-grade corporates had a higher expected loss than structured credit**



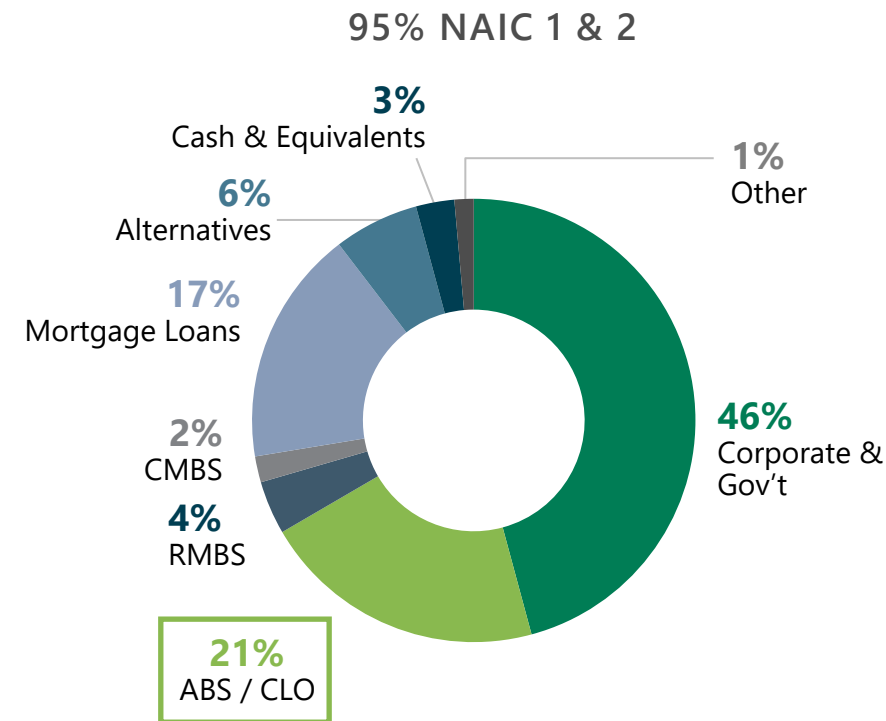
BlackRock risk analysis on Life Insurance Industry holdings as of December 31, 2020. The Severely Adverse macro-economic scenario is defined to align with the Federal Reserve's 2020 supervisory scenarios that the Board will use in its bank holding company stress tests (i.e., Comprehensive Capital Analysis and Review "CCAR"). Loss is expressed as percentage of public fixed income for which discounted cash flows were generated Sources: Q12020 GDP U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Apr 2020 Unemployment and Apr 2020 CPI – U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (series LNS14000000, CUSR0000SA0).

Athene's Portfolio Focuses on Investment Grade Securities With Downside Protection

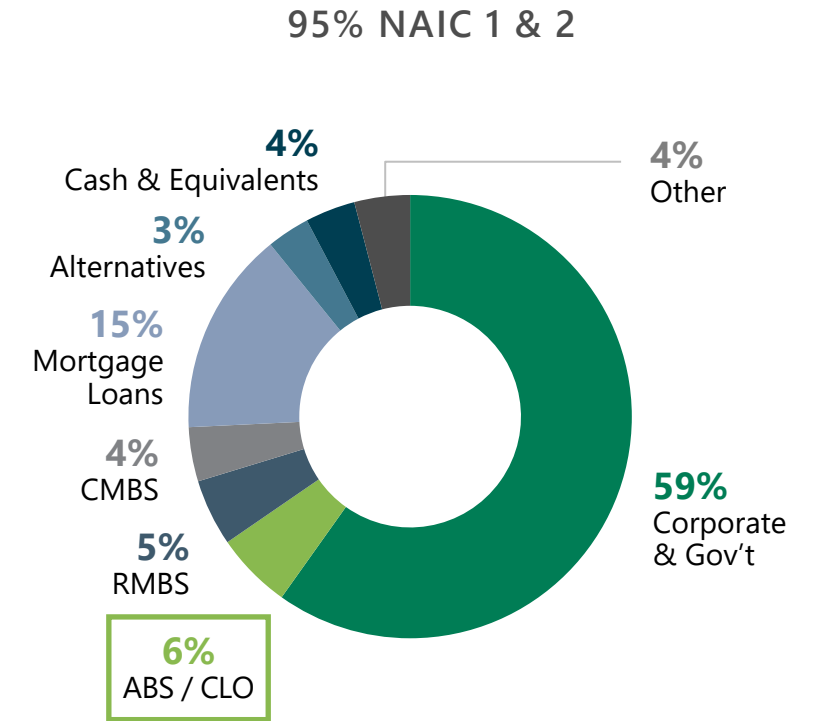
~95% OF ATHENE'S AFS PORTFOLIO
is invested in **primarily investment grade fixed and floating rate assets**¹

- Target asset classes which bring **illiquidity** or **structuring complexity** premium, **not incremental credit risk**
- Focus on **directly originated, senior secured loans** where control of origination results in better risk-adjusted returns
- Athene maintains rigorous process to assess credit risk of all assets under stress scenarios, in addition to utilizing 3rd party perspectives from NRSROs and the Securities Valuation Office

ATHENE PORTFOLIO



PEERS



KEY DIFFERENTIATORS: HIGH-QUALITY PRIVATE CREDIT, STRUCTURED CREDIT, DOWNSIDE-PROTECTED ALTERNATIVES

Note: Athene net invested assets and peers as of March 31, 2022. Peer assets allocations represent weighted average allocations per GAAP Disclosures of AEL, AIG (L&R), AMP, BHF, CNO, F&G, GA, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, RGA, VOYA.

1. 95% of AFS fixed maturity securities, including related party and ACRA non-controlling interest, designated NAIC 1 or 2.

Asset Stress Testing Methodology is Conservative Compared to Historical Experience

Athene's stress framework utilizes internally defined, integrated scenario stresses (shocks to credit, equity, rates) based on economic scenarios

Defined scenarios based on severe economic stresses observed over multi-year periods

1

CORPORATES

Utilize Moody's historical recession era bond default rates and recovery rates. Deep recession applies two-year cumulative defaults experienced during both 2008 and 2009

2

CLO

Based on Moody's historical recession era speculative grade default rates, while remaining more conservative compared to history

3

ABS

Based on shocks to cash flows, default probabilities and collateral recoveries, among other factors. Customized for each sub-sector and typically more conservative than GFC experience

4

NON-AGENCY RMBS

Full model re-generation of each security's cash flows using Housing Price Index/unemployment values observed during historical recessions

5

COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE LOANS ('CML')

Simulating defaults and severities based on rent growth and cap rates observed during 2008

6

ALTERNATIVES

Loss estimated by shocking spreads to extremely wide levels observed during peak crises; Strategic alternatives modeled individually from the bottom up

Stress Assumptions in Historical Context

KEY LEVERS DRIVING LOSSES		ATHENE ASSUMPTIONS		SAMPLE HISTORICAL RECESSION DATA				
		Baseline Recession Scenario	Deep Recession Scenario	1990	2001	2008	Euro 2016	COVID 2020 ¹
	10 Yr US Treasury Yield	Down 60% (e.g. ~140bps)	Down 83% (e.g. ~194bps)	Up 4%	Down 21%	Down 43%	Down 84% ²	Down 68%
	Absolute Spreads (BBB / B)	279bps / 802bps ³	636bps / 1,789bps ³	240bps / NA	318bps / 1,083bps	642bps / 1,913bps	317bps / 876bps	474bps / 1139bps
	Equity Markets ⁴	(34%)	(49%)	(20%)	(30%)	(49%)	(12%)	(34%)
	Fixed Income Defaults (BBB / B)	0.7% / 12.9%	1.4% / 13.7%	0.3% / 13.7%	1.0% / 9.2%	0.9% / 7.1%	0.0% / 2.4%	0.1% / 6.2%
	Housing Price (Peak to Trough)	(3%)	(27%)	(3%)	No Decline	(27%) ⁵	No Decline	No Decline

Source: Spread –JPMorgan US Liquid Index (JULI) BBB Spread (Libor) for BBB and JPMorgan Domestic HY Spread to Worst for B, except for 1990 and Euro 2016. For 1990: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, Moody's Seasoned Baa Corporate Bond Yield Relative to Yield on 10-Year Treasury Constant Maturity BAA10Y as JP Morgan indices were not available. For Euro 2016: JPMorgan US Liquid Index (JULI) BBB Spread (Treasury) on Feb 10th 2016 for BBB and JPMorgan Developed Market Single B HY Spread to Worst on Feb 9th, 2016 for B. FI Default – For COVID 2020: Moody's Monthly Default Report from Moody's Investor Services. For historical experiences: Moody's Annual Default Study, Corporate Default and Recovery Rates. There is no guarantee that Athene will be able to replicate actual historical recession experience under current market conditions or during future recessions.

1. 10yr US Treasury Yield: Feb 19, 2020 to COVID trough on Aug 4, 2020; Spreads: peak daily absolute spreads during 2020; Equity Markets: SPX pre-COVID peak on Feb 19, 2020 to COVID trough on Mar 23, 2021; FI defaults: peak TTM BBB and B US bond default rates during 2020; Housing price: No decline in TTM Corelogic National HPI index during 2020. 2. German 10-year bund yield. 3. Indicative levels, actual absolute spreads determined formulaically based on prevailing market spreads, predetermined spread multipliers and ceilings. 4. Primarily for representative purposes. Stress scenarios apply customized stresses as relevant for Alternatives sub-categories. Adjusted equities recession shock to reflect worst peak to trough drop, in place of average, during recession years (1990-1991, 2001-2002) 5. Corelogic National HPI down 27% from January 2008 through beginning of 2012 when the index bottomed.

Athene's Stress Test Results Muted by One Year of Earnings

COMPARES TO MORE THAN \$3B OF EXCESS EQUITY CAPITAL CURRENTLY

	1Q'22 Portfolio Allocation	RECESSION SCENARIO		DEEP RECESSION SCENARIO	
		Losses Impact (\$B)	Losses % of Net Invested Assets	Losses Impact (\$B)	Losses % of Net Invested Assets
Corporate & Gov't OTTI	46%	(\$0.3)	(0.4%)	(\$0.6)	(0.7%)
Structured Assets (CLO / ABS) OTTI	21%	(\$0.1)	(0.3%)	(\$0.2)	(0.6%)
Commercial Mortgages (CML / CMBS) OTTI	15%	(\$0.3)	(1.0%)	(\$0.6)	(2.4%)
Residential Mortgages (RML / RMBS) OTTI	8%	(\$0.2)	(1.0%)	(\$0.4)	(2.5%)
Alternatives ¹ Mark to Market	6%	(\$1.2)	(11.4%)	(\$2.3)	(20.7%)
Other ² Losses	4%	(\$0.3)	(2.6%)	(\$0.4)	(4.1%)
Subtotal³		(\$2.4)	(1.3%)	(\$4.5)	(2.5%)
Incremental Required Capital Impacts from Stress (@ 350% RBC)		(\$0.1)	(0.1%)	\$0.0	(0.0%)
Total Impact on Excess Capital		(\$2.5)	(1.4%)	(\$4.5)	(2.5%)
Estimated 1 Year of Earnings ⁴		\$2.1		\$2.1	
Illustrative Active Management Action		\$0.5 ⁵		\$1.5 ⁶	
Estimated Net Impact		None		(\$0.9)	
Memo: Pro Forma Excess Equity Capital		\$3.3		\$2.4	

Note: Stress results assumed to occur instantaneously. Results are peak to trough losses estimates.

1. Mark to market impact on alternatives is unrealized and would be expected to recover over time, consistent with historical and recent experience 2. "Other" includes cash and equivalents, accrued income, equity securities, policy loans and short-term investments. 3. Total loss estimate is based upon a single scenario involving a discrete set of assumptions regarding economic conditions. Actual economic conditions in a stressed environment may differ significantly from those assumed and actual loss experience may differ from the estimate presented above and such difference could be material. 4. Athene Average Statutory Earnings 2019-2021.

5. Assumes capital markets issuance in-line with normal course business plans. 6. Reflects illustrative 2022E management action of issuing approximately 50% of Athene's untapped debt capacity as of March 31, 2022.

Management Actions Mitigate Losses and Capital Strain in Stress

AVAILABLE ACTIONS ALLOW FOR AT LEAST \$4B OF LIQUIDITY AND \$4B OF CAPITAL RELIEF IN MARKET DISLOCATIONS

	ACTION	ILLUSTRATIVE BENEFIT (\$B)	ACTIONABILITY
CAPITAL MARKETS	Utilize Federal Home Loan Bank ('FHLB') Facility	~\$0.5	
	Committed Repo	~\$2.0	
	Draw Revolver	~\$1.8 ¹	
	Issue Senior Debt	~\$2.9 (to 25% Debt to Cap)	
REDUCE CAPITAL USAGE	Buy Fewer New Alternatives	~\$0.5 (no new alts for 1 year)	
	Reduce Organic Volumes	~\$1.0 (50% reduction in planned volumes for 1 year)	
OTHER	Active Portfolio Management	\$1.0+ (sell high quality assets at a gain)	
	Change in-force Crediting Rates	~\$0.5 (if credited rates taken to half-way to contractual minimums) ²	
	Reinsure Select In-Force Blocks	~\$1.0 (select identified blocks)	

1. Drawing the Revolver would reduce undrawn debt capacity. \$1.25B revolver with \$0.5B accordion feature. 2. Crediting rate action of deferred annuities.
 APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

Examples of Active Portfolio Management for the Last Market Crisis

APOLLO/ATHENE PREEMPTIVELY REPOSITIONED PORTFOLIOS PRIOR TO MARKET DISLOCATION

1

Positioned CLO Portfolio
into ~99% Investment
Grade Tranches



2

Significant Pre-COVID
Reduction to Regional Mall
CRE Exposure

- Proactively reduced regional mall exposure beginning in early-2018 (currently ~60 bps of CML portfolio)
- Retail is only 9% of CML portfolio, of which 90% 1st lien mortgage

3

Proactive CRE Management
During COVID

- Recent originations almost exclusively focused on 1st lien mortgages
- Negotiated consensual short-term forbearance and modification agreements together with new sponsor equity contributions

4

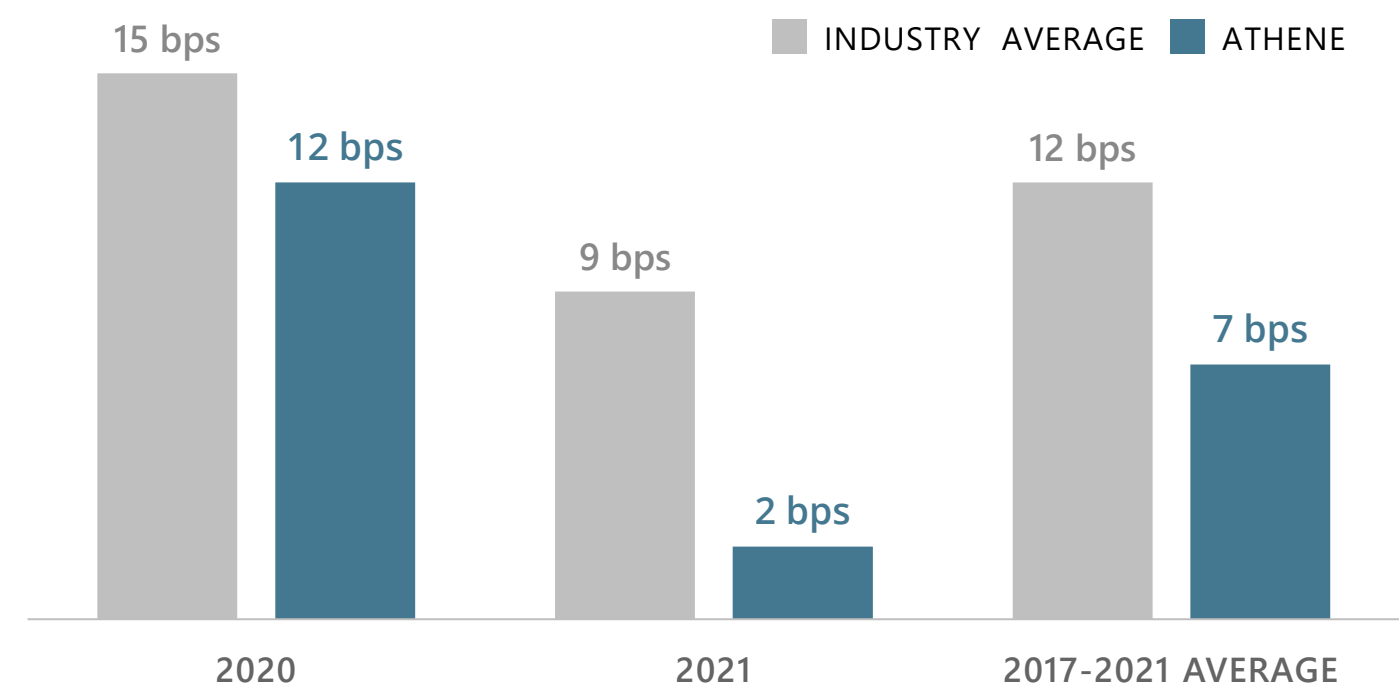
Early COVID, Rebalanced
Corporate Portfolio to Build
Liquidity Before Going on Offense

- Established additional \$2B of committed repo facilities to further support on-demand liquidity
- Deployed liquidity at attractive risk-adjusted returns as the economy stabilized during the 2nd half of 2020

1. 36% of CLOs rated BB and 2% non-rated. Securities denoted as non-rated by the NRSRO were classified as investment or non-investment grade according to the security's respective NAIC designation. With respect to modeled LBaSS, the NAIC designation methodology differs in significant respects from the NRSRO ratings methodology.

Minimal Credit Losses Historically, and During Stress

HISTORICAL CREDIT LOSSES¹



CONSISTENTLY LOWER IMPAIRMENTS VS. INDUSTRY

ATHENE'S STRONG LIQUIDITY POSITION

- **Robust capital position** includes \$3.3B of excess equity capital, \$2.9B of untapped debt capacity, \$1.1B of on-demand sidecar capital
- **Strong available liquidity** position of \$69.1B² comprised of a liquid bond portfolio, as well as cash and other sources of liquidity
- Even in a scenario where all of Athene's investments are downgraded one NRSRO notch³ this would result in only a ~\$0.6B increase to required capital

Data as of March 31, 2022 unless specified otherwise.
1. Peer U.S. statutory impairments per SNL Financial, average includes AEL, AIG, AMP, BHF, EQH, FG, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, VOYA and Transamerica. For Athene, U.S. statutory data adjusted to include impairments and assets in Bermuda. 2. Includes \$55.8B liquid bond portfolio, \$9.0B of GAAP cash and cash equivalents, including VIEs, \$2.0B of committed repo, \$1.25B revolver with \$0.5B accordion feature, and \$0.5B undrawn federal home loan bank capacity. 3. Athene's \$23B of CMLs were assumed to have the same distribution as Athene's broader fixed income portfolio by NRSRO ratings within each NAIC rating.
APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

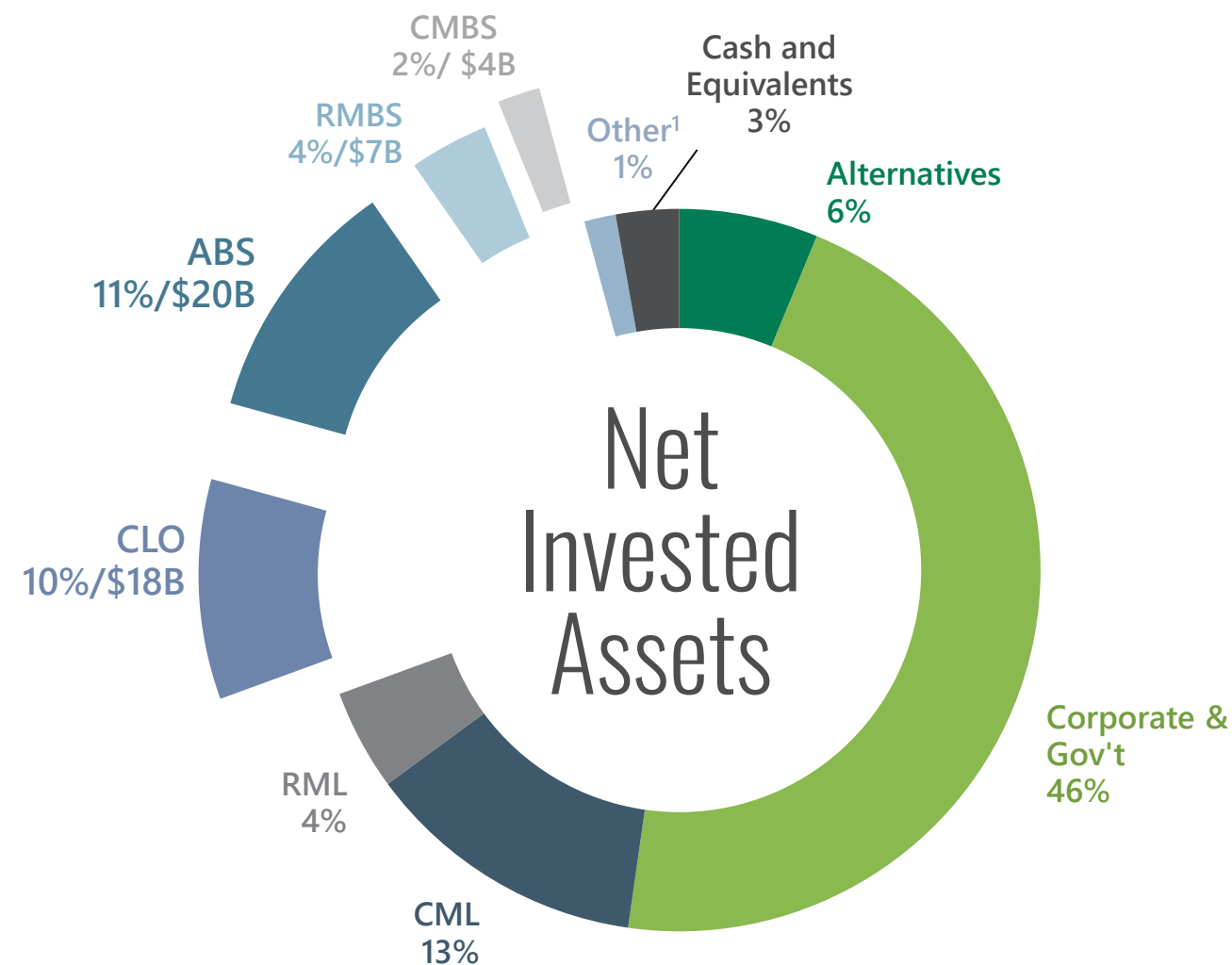
Asset Class Spotlight: Structured Credit

BRET LEAS

Partner, Structured Credit, Apollo

Deep Dive Into Athene's Structured Credit Portfolio

- ✓ ~27% of Athene's Investment Portfolio is Structured Credit Products
- ✓ ABS and CLO comprise the largest pieces and account for ~21% or ~\$40B
- ✓ Differentiated and Diversified Investment Portfolio Capabilities Drive Superior Risk-Adjusted Returns



Note: Dollar amounts represent net invested assets as of March 31, 2022 and subject to rounding. 1. "Other" includes accrued income, equity securities, policy loans, and short-term investments.

CLOs Provide a Critical Source of Capital to the US Corporate Sector

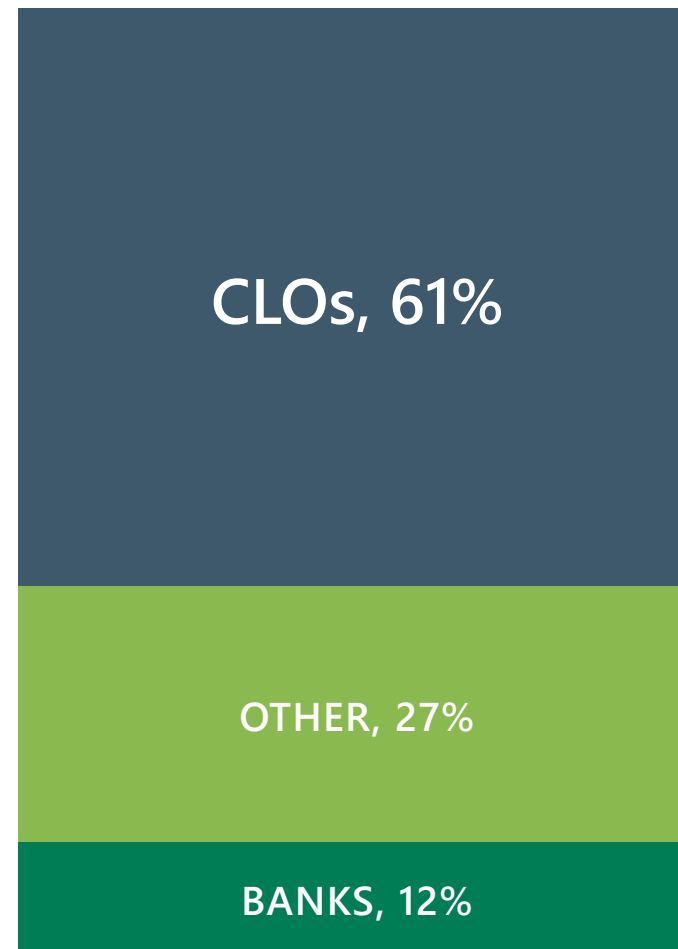
FINANCING A DIVERSE CROSS-SECTION OF INDUSTRIES AND COMPANIES

SOURCES OF FINANCING FOR THE US CORPORATE SECTOR



CLOs have grown to fill a crucial function previously served by banks

PRIMARY PURCHASERS OF NON-INVESTMENT GRADE LOANS



CLOS ARE VITAL TO THE ECOSYSTEM



- CLOs are a **key avenue** through which investors lend to companies by providing access to a diversified pool of loans issued by over 1000 US companies across sectors
- CLOs own **65%** of all USD bank loans
- When CLO formation is disrupted, **credit is restricted** to borrowers in the bank loan market

Note: Bloomberg and S&P / LCD as of March 31, 2022

ABS Finance Provides a Critical Source of Capital to Support Consumer Spending...

...WHICH DRIVES 70% OF THE US ECONOMY

~70%

Contribution of US economic activity derived from consumer spending¹

\$526B

Outstanding volume of consumer ABS²

\$104B

Outstanding volume of commercial ABS³



IF YOU: ✓ TAKE OUT A MORTGAGE ✓ SPEND MONEY ON A CREDIT CARD ✓ TAKE OUT A LOAN TO BUY A CAR ✓ RIDE IN AN AIRPLANE ✓ BUY NOW AND PAY LATER YOU CAN THANK THE ABS MARKET

Note: 1. St Louis Federal Reserve, data as of 1Q'22. 2. J.P. Morgan Research, includes Credit Card ABS, Auto loan ABS, student loan ABS, among others. 3. J.P. Morgan Research, includes transport finance, whole business securitizations, TMT finance, and aviation finance, among others.

Why is Structured Credit an Attractive Asset Class for Athene?

The illiquidity and complexity premia offered by structured credit provides an attractive means for investors with the appropriate expertise, stable funding, and capital to earn incremental yield without incremental credit risk



**DIVERSIFICATION
BENEFIT**



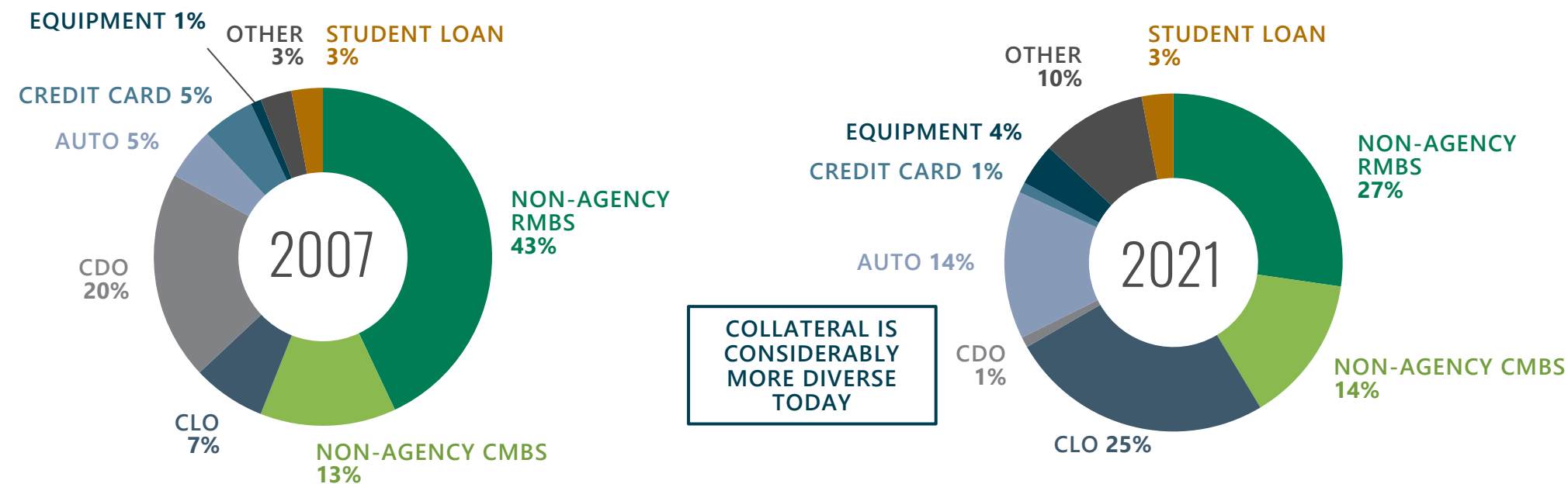
**CREDIT
ENHANCEMENT**



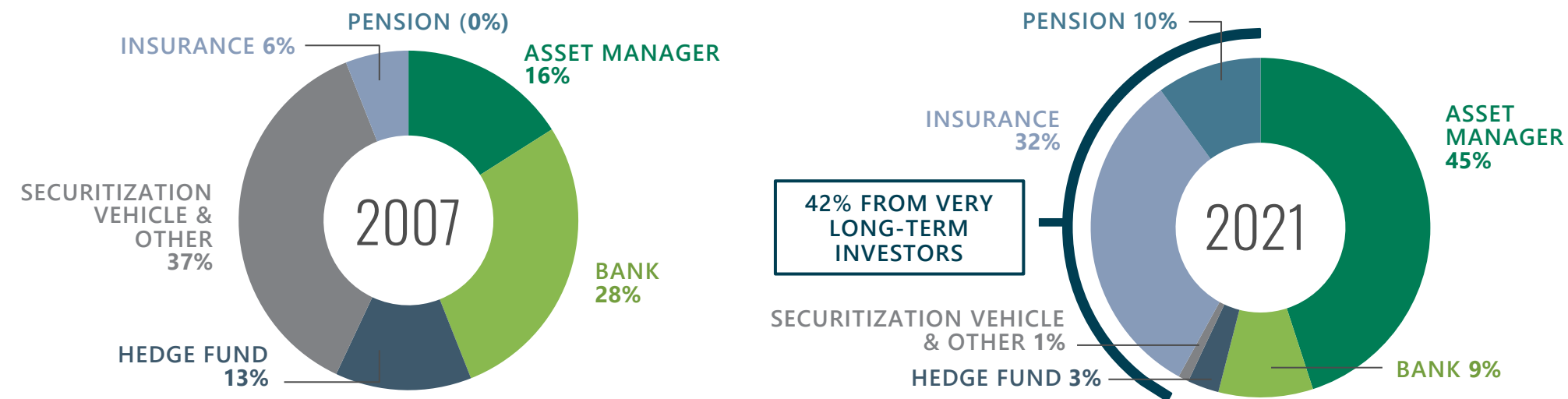
**STRUCTURAL PROTECTIONS THAT
DIVERT CASH TO SUPPORT IG DEBT
TRANCHES IN PERIODS OF STRESS**

Securitization Markets Have Experienced a Wholesale Change Since the Financial Crisis

Industry ABS Issuance
by Collateral Type¹



Industry ABS Investor Base
by Type²



Note: Data subject to rounding. 1. SIFMA Research. Excludes Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities. "Other" includes ABS securitizations of consumer, franchise, timeshare, insurance, and receivables. Breakout of CLO/CDO reflects Apollo Analysts' estimates. Non-agency RMBS issuance was primarily in nonprime (Alt-A and subprime) through 2008, but since the GFC issuance has been primarily in various prime categories. 2. Data specific to AA to BB rated CLO-issuance volumes tracked by JP Morgan and Citi.

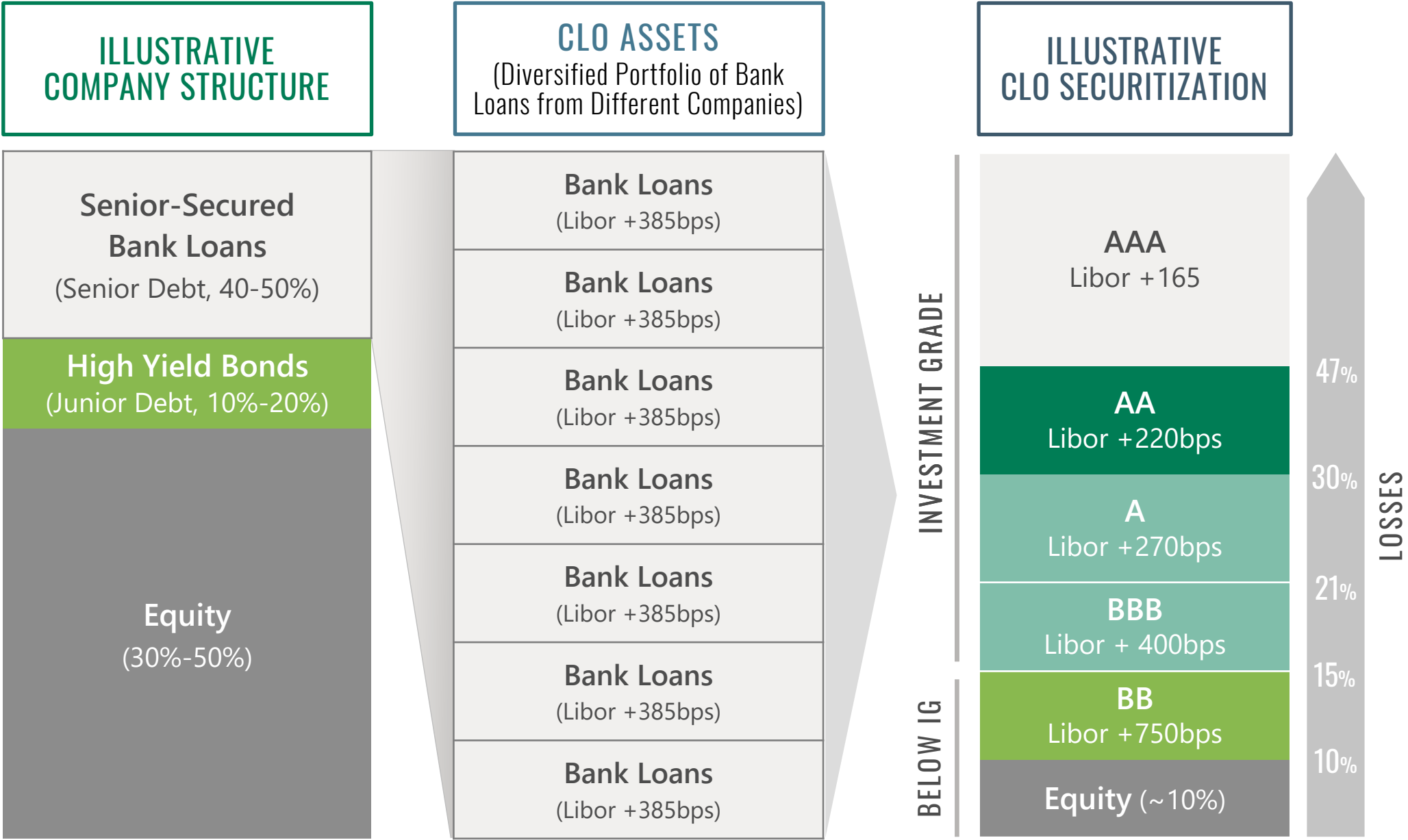
Structured Credit Terms Have Changed Since the Financial Crisis

PRE-CRISIS (1.0)		POST-CRISIS (2.0/3.0)
EXAMPLE	Pre-2008 Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)	Collateralized Loan Obligations (CLO)
Collateral	Subprime properties with de minimis value; 'synthetic' or 'derivatives' used rather than holding underlying bonds	Collateralized by first lien senior secured bank loans; always overcollateralized
Leverage on Leverage	Securitizations of securitizations (i.e. CDO ²)	More conservative, limited leverage
Event of Default Triggers	Market Value-based with limited buffer	Cash Flow or Par Value requiring significant impairment
Diversification	Concentrated, e.g. in highly cyclical residential real estate properties	Forced diversification, 10% max per industry, and 1-2% max per obligor
Market Participants / Investor Base	Leveraged investors, including structured investment vehicles (SIVs), Wall Street balance sheets, and hedge funds	Long-term asset managers, including insurance companies and pension funds (i.e. 'real-money')
Asset Liability Management	Long-term assets funded by short-term liabilities (e.g. commercial paper) creating roll risk	Funding sources matched to assets
Funding	Permitted greater leverage, in many cases 20x+ with fewer risk constraints	Documentation more investor friendly, shorter trading period during which managers actively manage loan portfolio, limiting extension risk
Other	Relied on ratings agencies; relatively little direct diligence performed	Actively managed/diligenced by managers with real "skin in the game"

Source: Federal Reserve Stability Report. Reflects Apollo views.

CLO Anatomy Illustrates Structural Benefits

- **CLO debt benefits from diversification and credit enhancement**, meaning the amount of loss that can be absorbed by the structure before impacting the relevant CLO tranche
- **~47% of the principal value** of the underlying loans in the CLO structure in this illustrative example would need to be impaired before the AAA tranche was impaired

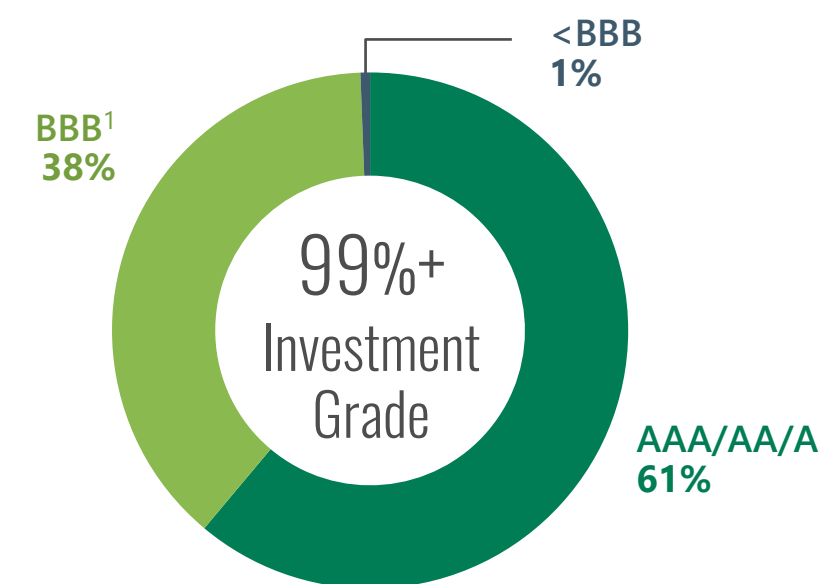


Note: Spreads are for illustrative purposes only and may differ from recent primary market CLO issuance metrics.

Overview of Athene's CLO Portfolio

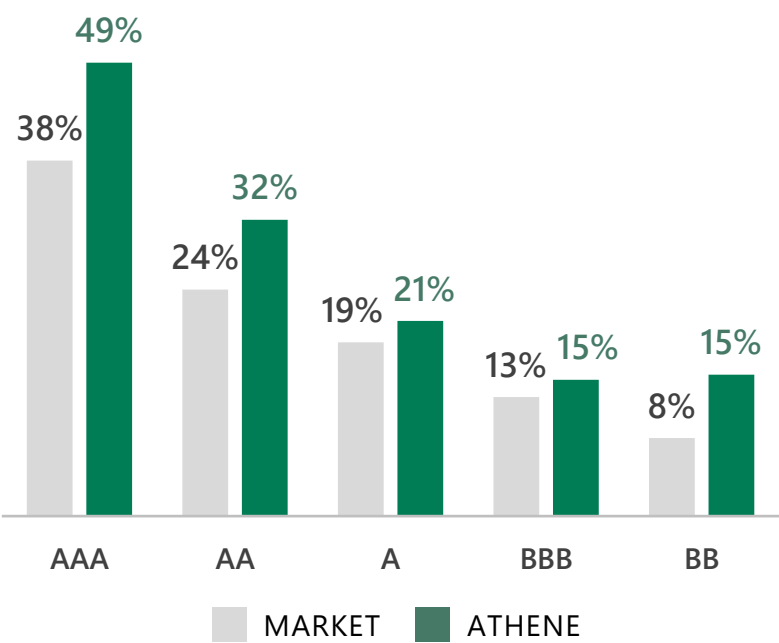
\$18 BILLION OF NET INVESTED ASSETS, 10% OF ASSET PORTFOLIO

CLO PORTFOLIO BY RATINGS



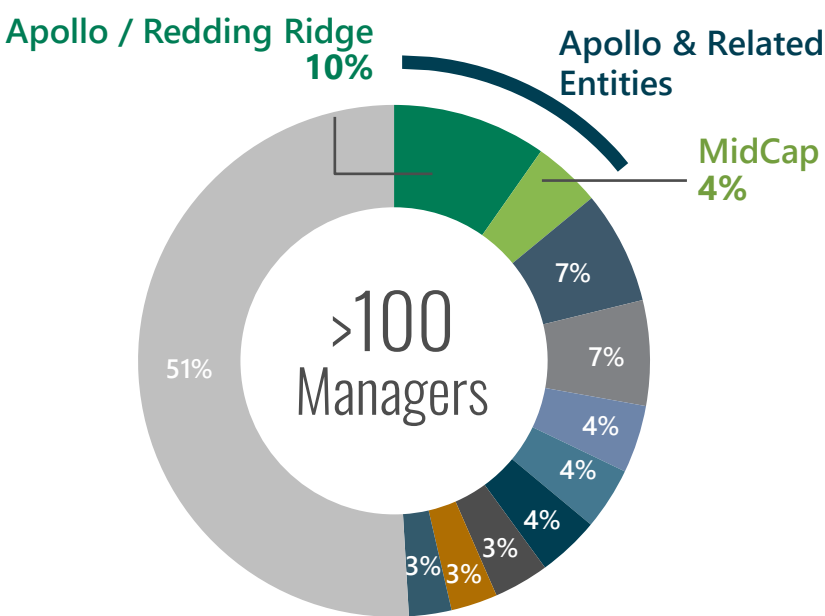
Athene's CLO portfolio is 99% investment grade and 99% of the underlying loans are senior secured first lien

CLO CREDIT ENHANCEMENT ²



Given superior credit underwriting and risk selection, the weighted average credit enhancement of Athene's CLOs is higher than the broader market

CLO PORTFOLIO BY MANAGER



Apollo's scale provides Athene access to unique insights, including in the selection of its diversified set of >100 third party managers

Note: All data is as of March 31, 2022. Portfolio sizing based on net invested assets. 1. 36% of CLOs rated BBB and 2% non-rated. Securities denoted as non-rated by the NRSRO were classified as investment or non-investment grade according to the security's respective NAIC designation. With respect to modeled LBaSS, the NAIC designation methodology differs in significant respects from the NRSRO ratings methodology. 2. Credit Enhancement refers to par subordination or the amount of loss that can be absorbed by the structure before impacting the owned tranche.

CLO Portfolio Comprised of Well Diversified Underlying Assets

TOP INDUSTRY EXPOSURES UNDERLYING ATHENE'S CLO PORTFOLIO				
NO.	NAME	1Q'21 PORTFOLIO	1Q'22 PORTFOLIO	1Q'22 CUMULATIVE
1	Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	11%	12%	12%
2	High Tech	10%	11%	23%
3	Banking, Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9%	9%	32%
4	Services: Business	7%	7%	39%
5	Hotels, Gaming & Leisure	5%	4%	44%
6	Media: Broadcasting & Subscription	5%	4%	48%
7	Telecommunications	4%	4%	52%
8	Beverage, Food & Tobacco	4%	4%	56%
9	Construction & Building	4%	4%	59%
10	Capital Equipment	3%	4%	63%
11	Chemicals, Plastics & Rubber	3%	4%	66%
12	Automotive	3%	3%	69%
13	Aerospace & Defense	3%	3%	72%
14	Services: Consumer	3%	3%	75%
15	Containers, Packaging & Glass	3%	3%	77%
16	Retail	2%	2%	80%
17	Utilities: Electric	2%	2%	82%
18	Energy: Oil & Gas	2%	2%	84%
19	Transportation: Consumer	2%	2%	86%
20	Consumer Goods: Non-Durable	2%	2%	88%



**Resilient top exposures,
with consistent diversity
year over year**



Diversified Portfolio:
Top 10 industries =
~63% of portfolio

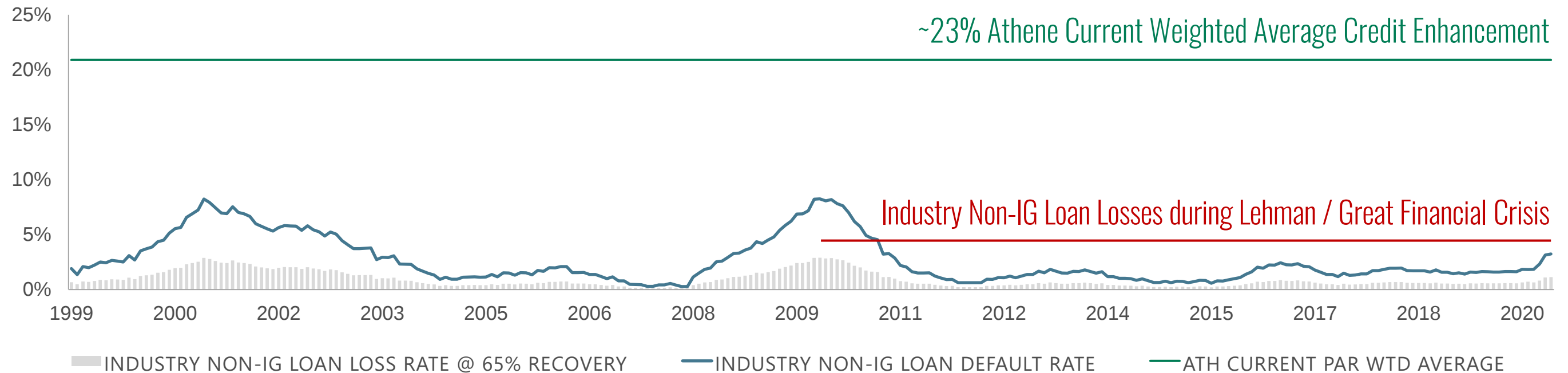


Actively managed portfolio
to deemphasize energy,
retail, and consumer goods

Note: As of March 31, 2022. Based on CLOs included in Athene's net invested assets.

Athene's CLO Portfolio Has Significant Credit Enhancement to Withstand Default Rates Far in Excess of Historical Events

HISTORICAL INDUSTRY NON-INVESTMENT GRADE LOAN DEFAULT AND LOSS RATES ²



Athene **regularly stresses its asset portfolio** and would expect **no principal impairments** on its CLO debt portfolio in a "Recession" scenario which utilizes more punitive stress assumptions for CLOs than experienced during Lehman / Great Financial Crisis¹

In an even more severe "Deep Recession" scenario, Athene would expect <\$14 million, **or 12 basis points**, of principal impairments on its CLO debt portfolio

1. Based on internal estimates. 2. Source: LCD, Intex, S&P, Moody's, Wells Fargo Securities.

Two-Year Lookback: “What We Said” and “What Happened”

WHAT WE SAID

(in August 2020)

WHAT HAPPENED

...Defaults would remain low for high quality loan borrowers



- No CLO position we own has defaulted
- Default rate for loan borrowers in our CLO portfolio is 0.3%

...Ratings Downgrades would moderate



- **More ratings upgrades than downgrades** (only 4.3% of portfolio was downgraded; 4.5% has since been upgraded)
- Our portfolio is of **higher quality today than a year ago** (increased its credit enhancement from 22% to 23%)

...CLO self-corrective features would protect our exposure



- We have suffered **no credit losses**
- CLO structures continue to work as designed

...We preferred an up-in-credit bias



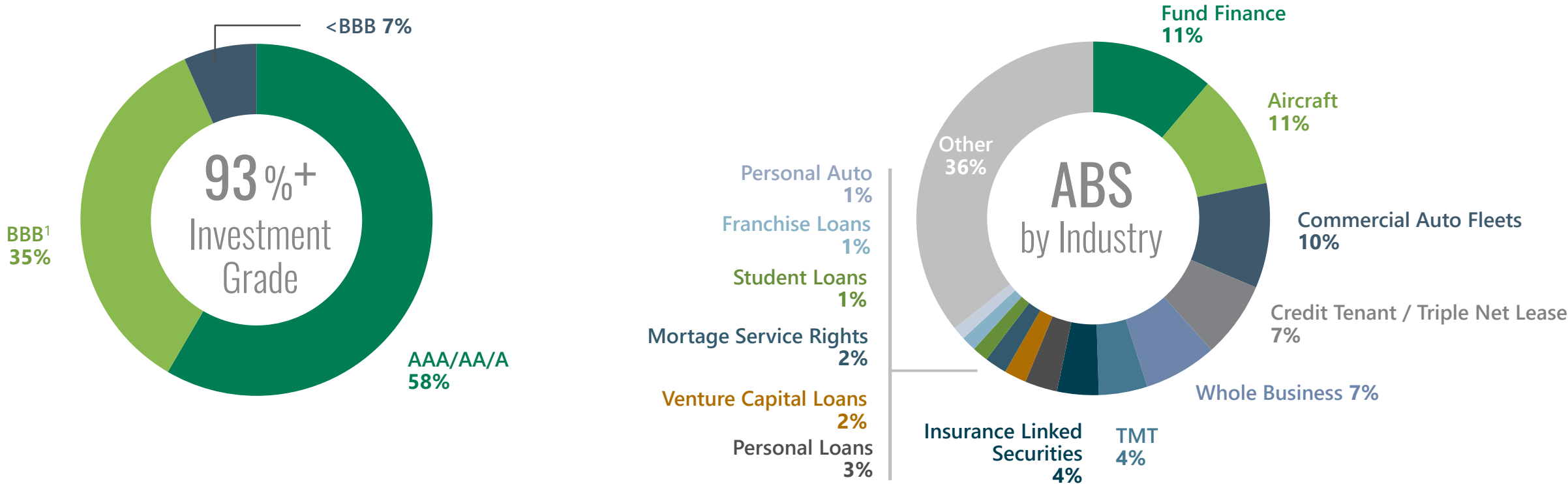
- 99% of deployment in the past year has been investment grade

- In August 2020, Athene published a deep dive on our CLO portfolio and its performance in stress (see [here](#))¹
- During the market volatility in 2Q'20, CLO markets spreads rose materially. However, Athene's long-term, persistent liabilities support it holding CLOs to maturity such that Athene is not a forced seller during market volatility
- Athene's CLO portfolio has performed extremely well; with **no credit losses and more ratings upgrades than downgrades**
- Athene was able to use its position of strength to invest in additional CLOs, locking in long-term, attractive risk-adjusted returns

¹ Linked presentation is not incorporated by reference.

Overview of Athene's Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) Portfolio

\$20 BILLION OF NET INVESTED ASSETS, 11% OF ASSET PORTFOLIO



- ✓ Includes many directly-originated and high-grade alpha assets that typically exhibit **differentiated risk-return characteristics**
- ✓ **Diversified** by industry, sponsor, and transaction
- ✓ Target overcollateralization from cash flows with **additional credit support** from pledge of real assets and/or intellectual property
- ✓ Target performance-based triggers to trap cash and accelerate pay down in times of credit stress
- ✓ Target pre-defined collateral package in a bankruptcy remote vehicle

Note: All data is as of March 31, 2022. Portfolio sizing based on net invested assets. 1. 32% of ABS rated BBB and 3% non-rated. Securities denoted as non-rated by the NRSRO were classified as investment or non-investment grade according to the security's respective NAIC designation. With respect to modeled LBaSS, the NAIC designation methodology differs in significant respects from the NRSRO ratings methodology.

ABS Case Study: Wheels Donlen

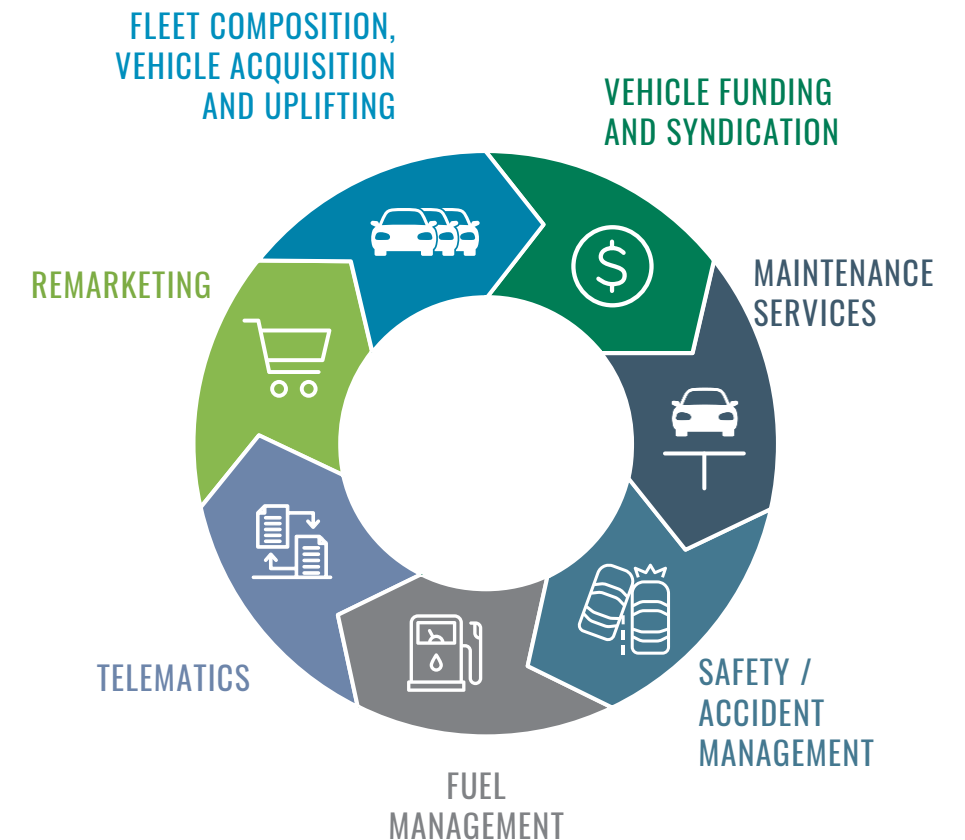
COMPANY OVERVIEW

- **Leading outsourced fleet management companies entrusted by customers to manage full life cycle of mission-critical fleets and service vehicles**
 - Acquired Donlen in March 2021 from Hertz and subsequently announced the acquisition of Wheels in October 2021
 - ~330K leased vehicles across diverse blue-chip customers
- **Capabilities to service and fund \$5-10B of fleet management assets**
 - Funding from Athene and other Apollo managed balance sheets
 - Apollo acts as bookrunner and places Wheels/Donlen ABS

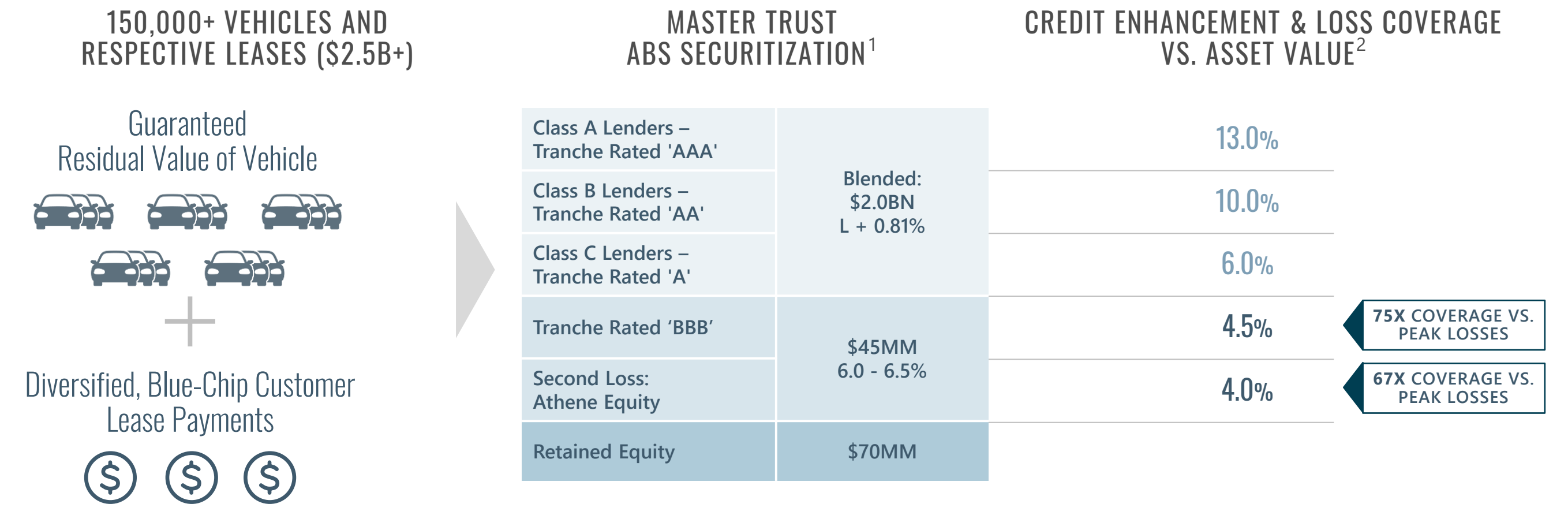
SELECT CUSTOMER EXAMPLES



DONLEN SERVICE OFFERING



ABS Case Study (Continued): Wheels Fleet Financing Facility



- In October 2021, Athene (through Donlen) acquired Wheels Fleet leasing and its \$3.4B of assets
 - Transaction also provided Athene a forward flow of assets with **superior spread (+150bps)** and **loss track record** (6bps peak annualized losses in past 20 years) versus liquid investment grade corporates
- **Over 85% of customers are investment grade** and the leases are structured as “triple net” (lessees required to pay for maintenance, tax, title, registration fees, and insurance) with guarantees to mitigate residual value risk
- Back-end collateral of well-maintained vehicles that obtain a premium at auction and are highly commoditized; Athene utilizes a master trust ABS structure to **enhance diversity, credit protection and liquidity**

Note: Case study is presented for illustrative purpose only. There is no guarantee that similar transactions will be available in the future, or, if available, achieve similar results 1. Metrics are based on WFLF 2022-A facility and on a fully funded basis. Ratings are based on WFLF 2021-A facility. 2. Credit Enhancement is consistent with Wheels 2022-1 facility which includes Subordination, Overcollateralization and Reserve Account.

Historical IG Structured Credit Impairments Compare Favorably to Public Corporates of the Same Rating

RATING	CORPORATES	CLO	OTHER ABS	RMBS	CMBS
POST-CRISIS (2011-2020)					
AAA	0.00%	0%		0.02%	0.00%
AA	0.02%			0.19%	0.05%
A	0.02%			0.13%	0.05%
BBB	0.08%			0.36%	0.15%
BB	0.21%	0.13%	0.10%	0.51%	1.58%
B	1.28%	0.66%	0.77%	0.82%	7.15%

- Investment grade CLO debt has had lower average defaults than IG Corporates
- No IG CLO or Other ABS debt has experienced principal impairment in the last decade

Note: Represents the average default rate of U.S. products for all categories, except CLOs. CLOs represent the average of US CLO trailing 12-month impairment rate. 2001 - 2010 includes a discounted buyback of a pre-GFC CLO tranche (current CLO documents prohibit such activity); the related CLO transaction performed as expected and repaid all of its debt at par with no underlying impairment. Source: Moody's Annual Default Study (February 2022). S&P Annual Global Structured Finance Default and Rating Transition Study (May 2021). Moody's Impairment and loss rates of Global CLOs (June 2021).

Asset Class Spotlight: Commercial Real Estate

SCOTT WEINER

Partner, Commercial Real Estate, Apollo

Athene's Commercial Mortgage Loan Allocation Benefits from Apollo's Industry-Leading Platform



Direct Origination
Business



Relationship
Lender



Proactive Asset
Management



GLOBAL ASSETS
UNDER MANAGEMENT



TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTED
SINCE 2009



2021 GLOBAL
LENDING VOLUME

Lending Volume and AUM

CIM



DRA
ADVISORS

Blackstone

HENDERSON
PARK

Brookfield



Aimco
CREATING VALUE

Select Borrower Relationships

Note: As of March 31, 2022. Data inclusive of CML and CMBS. Please see Definitions for important information regarding AUM. This presentation contains trade names, trademarks, and service marks of companies which (i) neither Apollo nor Apollo funds own or (ii) are investments of Apollo or one or more Apollo funds. We do not intend our use or display of these companies' trade names, trademarks or service marks to imply a relationship with, or endorsement or sponsorship of us by, such companies.

Why is Commercial Mortgage Debt an Attractive Asset Class for Athene?



Focus on
senior
positions
in capital
structure



Collateralized
by
hard assets



Real estate
is a hedge
to inflation

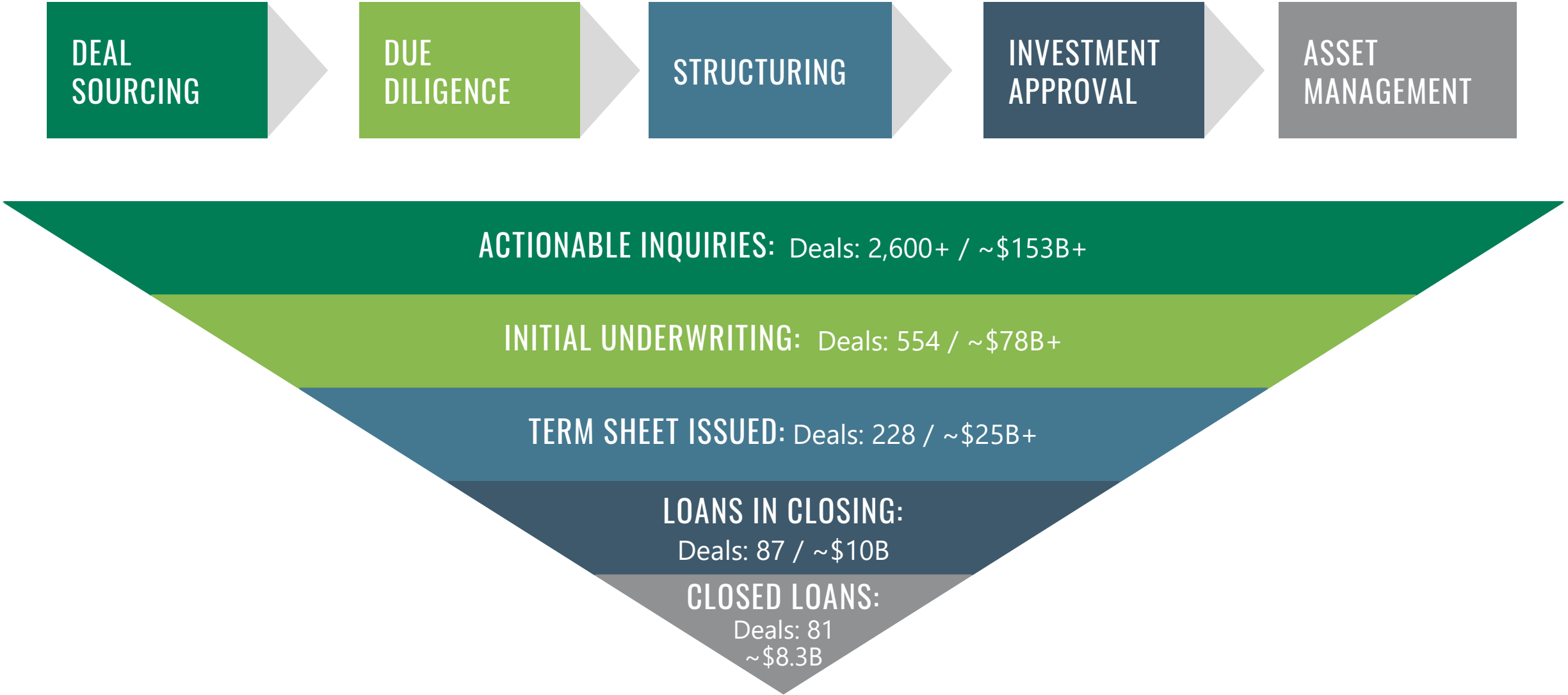


Bespoke
investments
with less
volatility



Attractive
yields, wide of
investment
grade
corporates

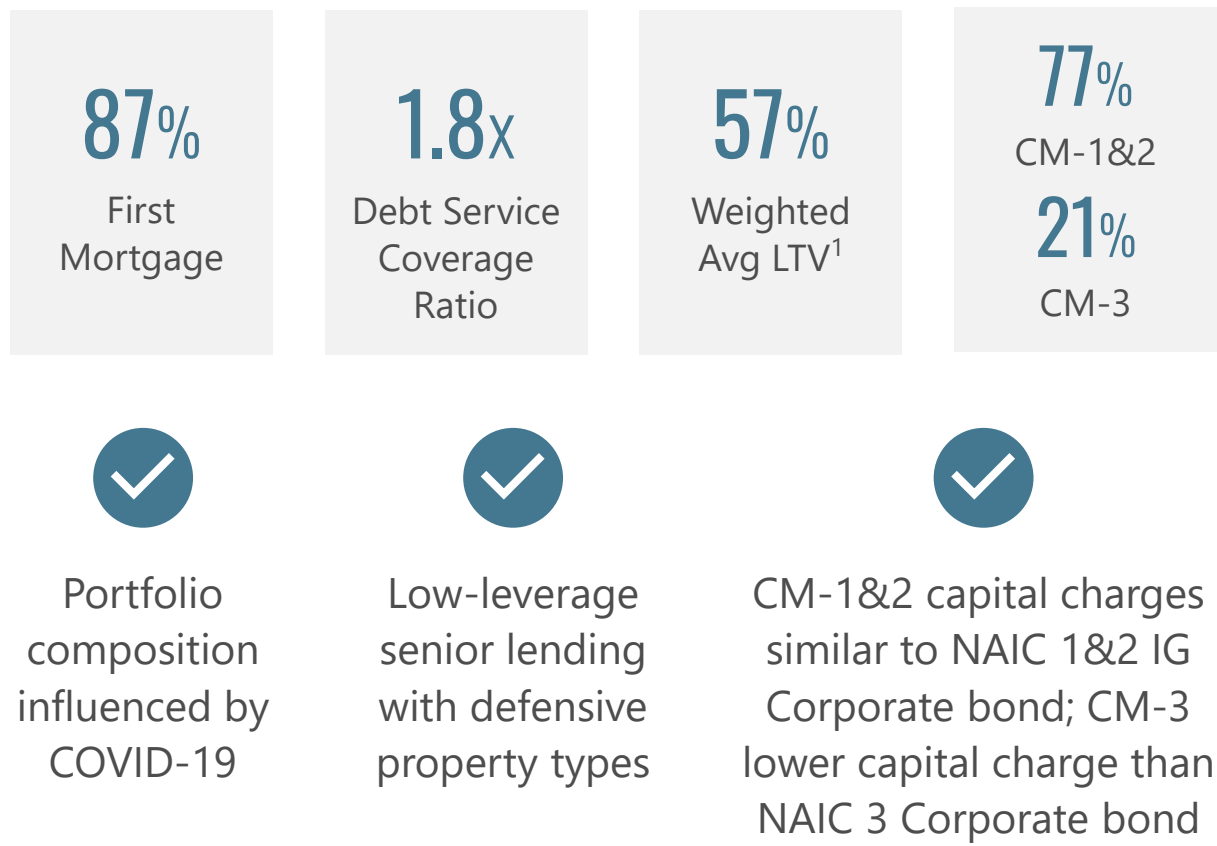
Rigorous Commercial Mortgage Loan (CML) Origination Process



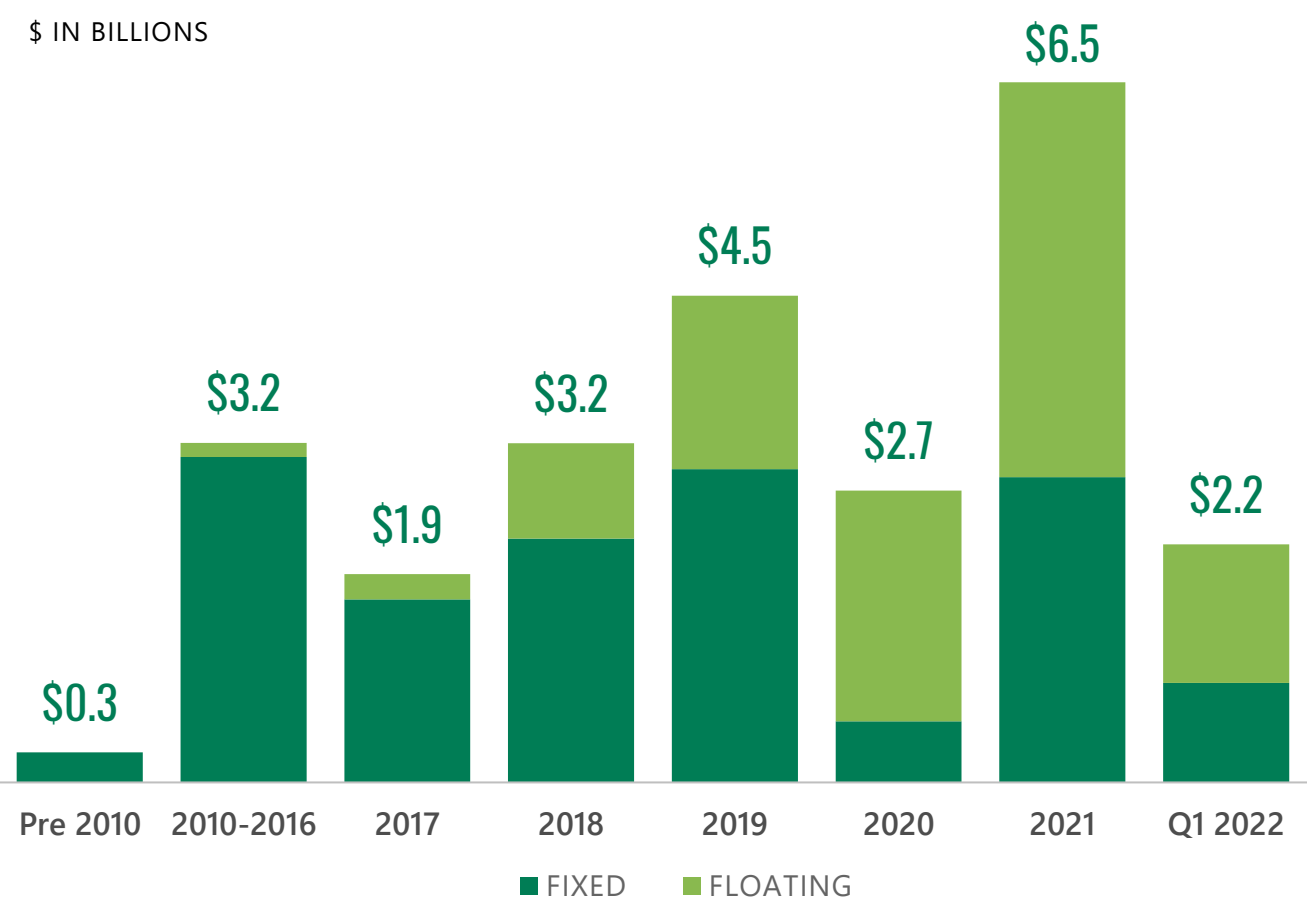
Overview of Athene's CML Portfolio

\$23 BILLION OF NET INVESTED ASSETS, 13% OF ASSET PORTFOLIO

KEY PORTFOLIO STATS



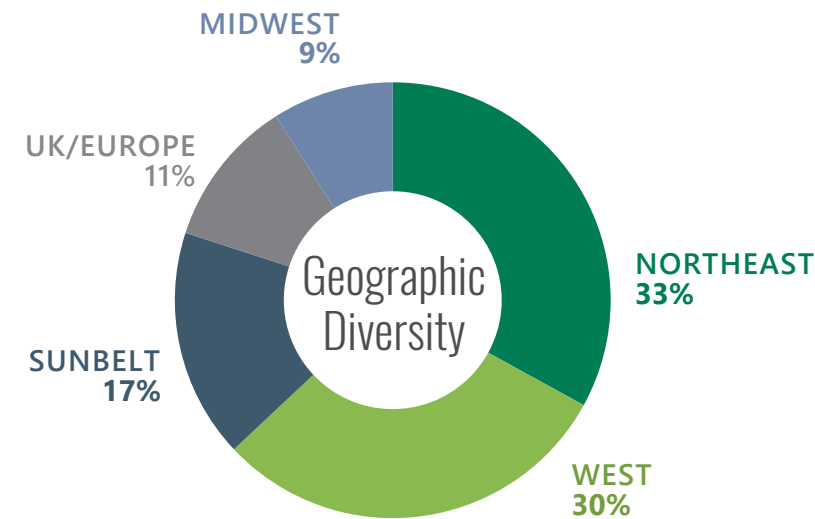
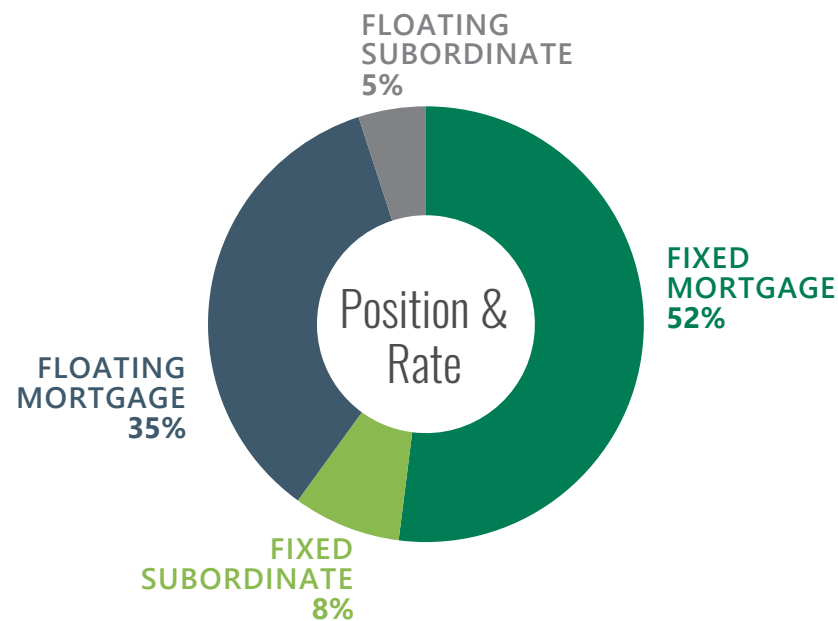
PORTFOLIO BY CLOSING YEAR²



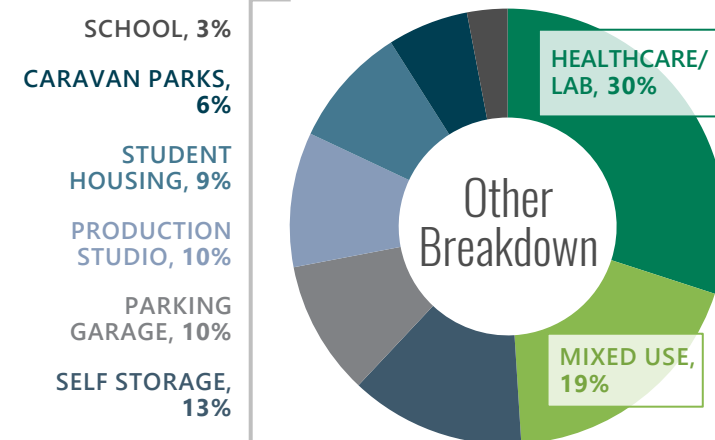
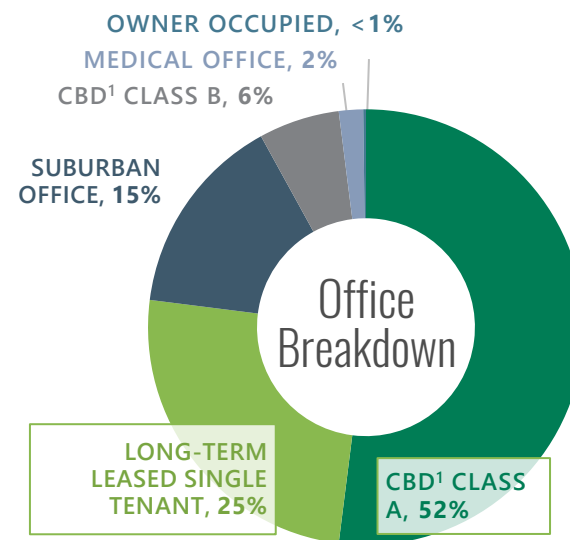
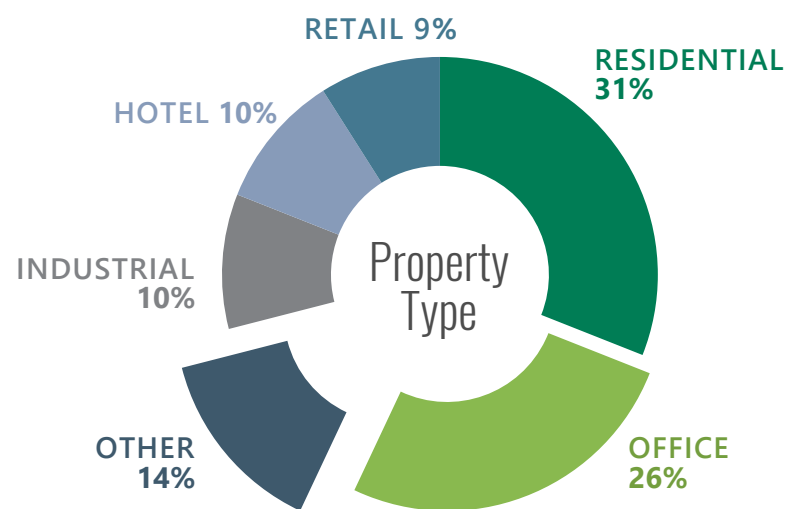
Note: All data is as of March 31, 2022 under otherwise indicated. Portfolio sizing based on net invested assets.1. Based on value at origination or most recently available. 2. Based on current funded amounts.

Athene's Diversified and High Quality CML Portfolio

CML by
Position,
Rate and
Geography
Type



CML by
Underlying
Property
Type

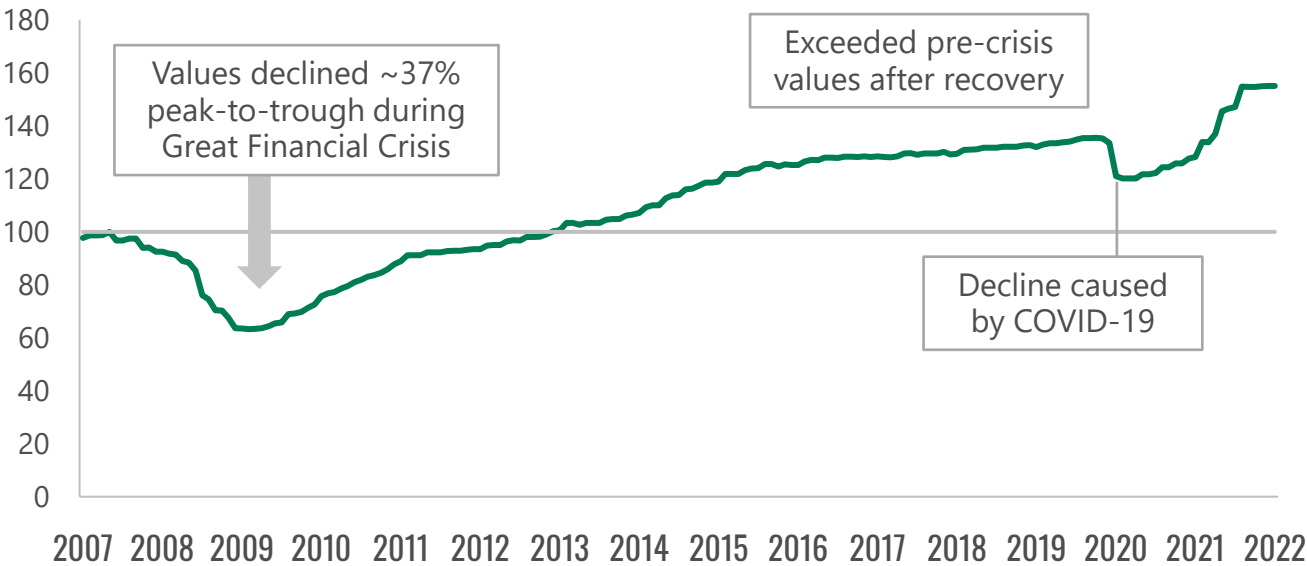


Note: Data subject to rounding. As of March 31, 2022, based on current funded amounts. 1. Central Business District ("CBD").
APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

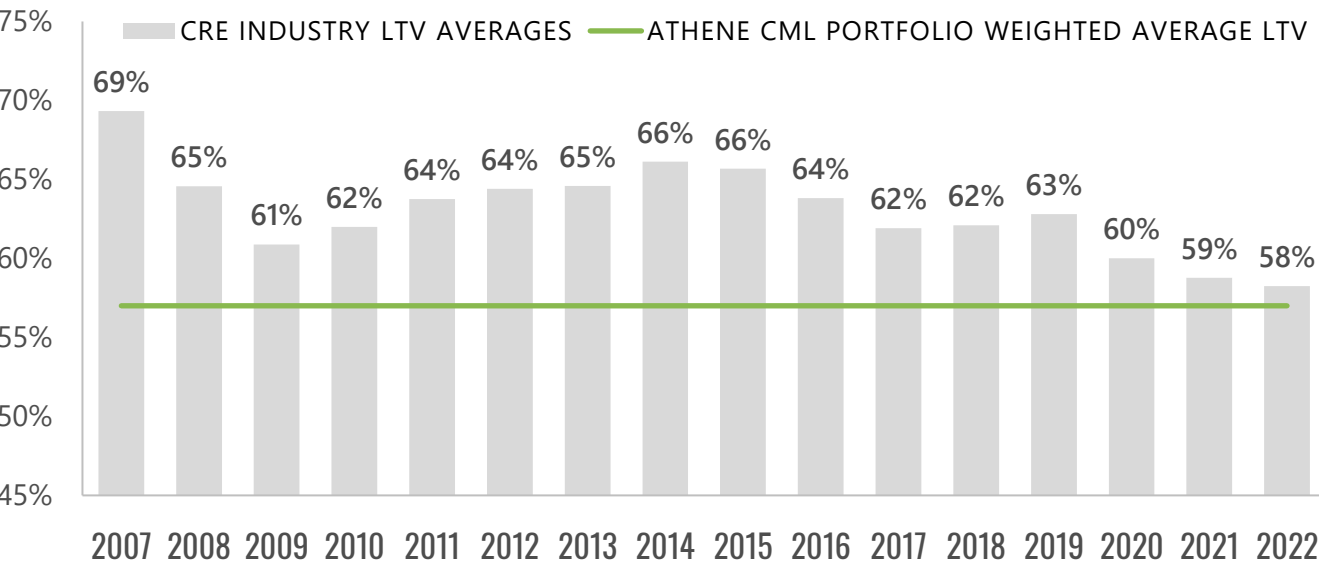
CML Performance During Periods of Stress

DELINQUENCIES REMAINED LOW POST-COVID WITH PROACTIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY PRICE INDEX OF CRE SECTOR¹



INDUSTRY-WIDE AVERAGE CRE LOAN-TO-VALUE²



<1% CML portfolio delinquent throughout COVID



>99% CML positions paid current through March 2022



Total impairments and realized losses cumulatively represent ~30bps of total CML portfolio since January 2020

Note: Data as of March 31, 2022. 1. Source: Green Street Advisors. Includes all commercial real estate property types. 2. Source: Real Capital Analytics. 2022 reflects YTD as of March 31, 2022.

CML Case Studies: Storage and Hospitality



US SELF STORAGE PORTFOLIO

Deal Details

ORIGINATION DATE: April 2022

LOAN AMOUNT: \$77 million

POSITION: First Mortgage

TERM: 10 years

LTV: 65% ; **RATING:** CM-1

AMORTIZATION: 25-year amort starting at close

- Refinance of portfolio of 16 self storage assets across the US
- Stabilized – 96% occupied at close / trailing twelve months debt yield of 10.2%
- Repeat sponsor



CHARLOTTE, NC FULL-SERVICE HOTEL

Deal Details

ORIGINATION DATE: May 2022

LOAN AMOUNT: \$86 million

POSITION: First Mortgage

TERM: 3+1+1 years

LTV: 47% ; **RATING:** CM-2

3RD-PARTY SUBORDINATE DEBT: \$22 million mezz loan

- Refinance of 446-key, full-service Central Business District hotel in Charlotte, NC
- Strong historical performance pre-COVID (16.9% 2019 mortgage DY) and rebounding post-COVID (10.3% 2022 budget mortgage DY)
- Repeat mezz partner and sponsor

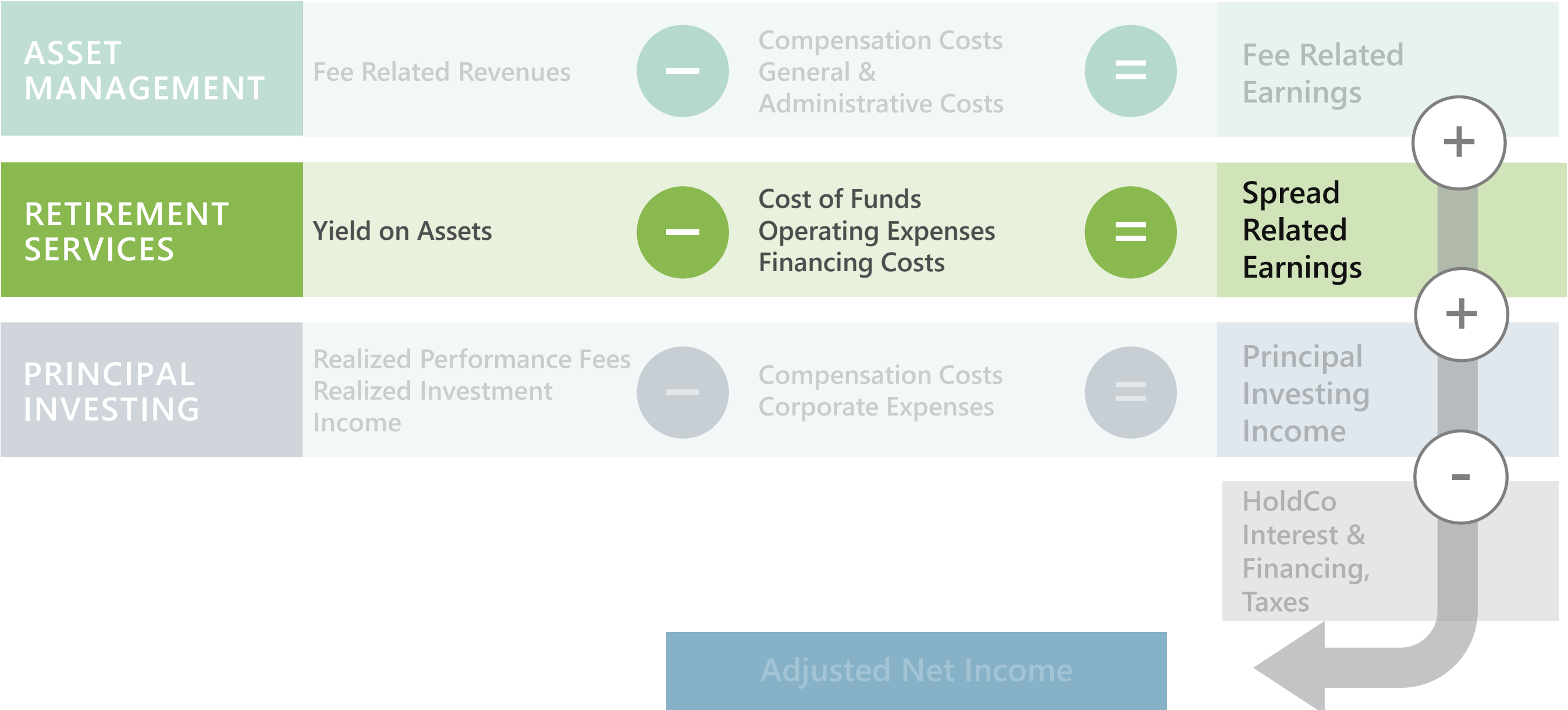
Note: Case study is presented for illustrative purpose only. There is no guarantee that similar transactions will be available in the future, or, if available, achieve similar results

Financial Overview & Capital Management

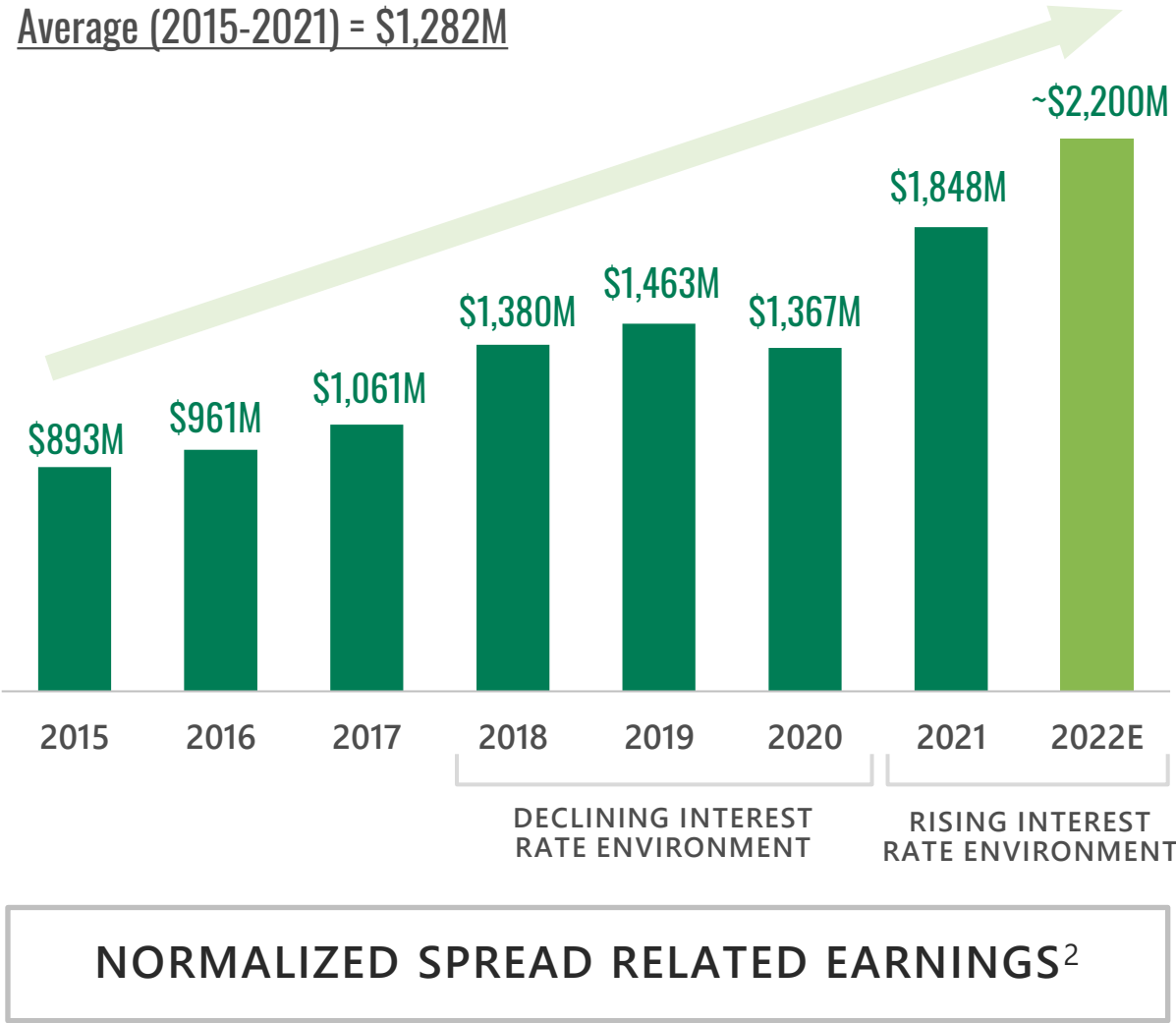
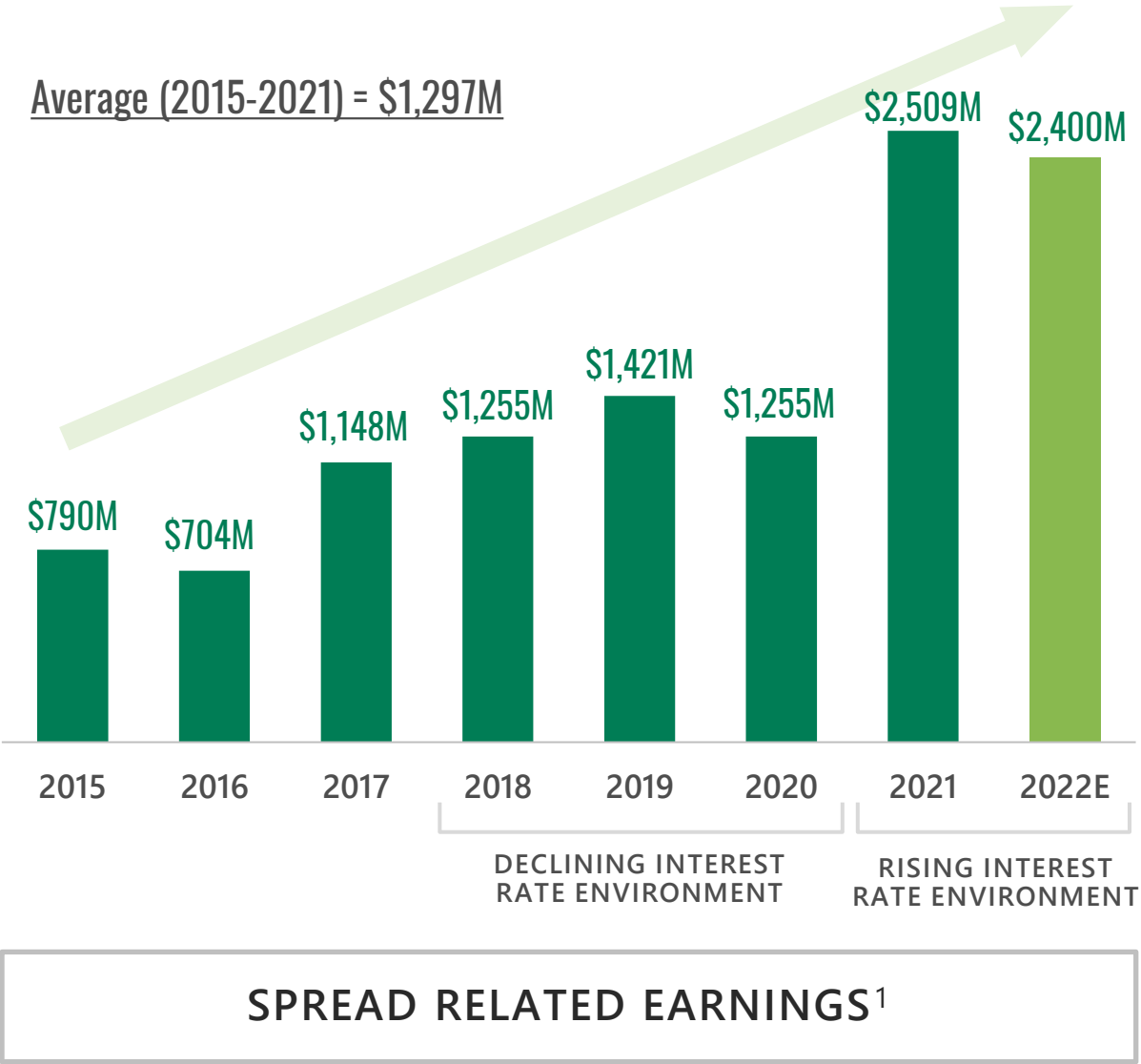
MARTY KLEIN

Chief Financial Officer, Athene

Athene's Profitability Captured Within Apollo's Retirement Services Business Segment

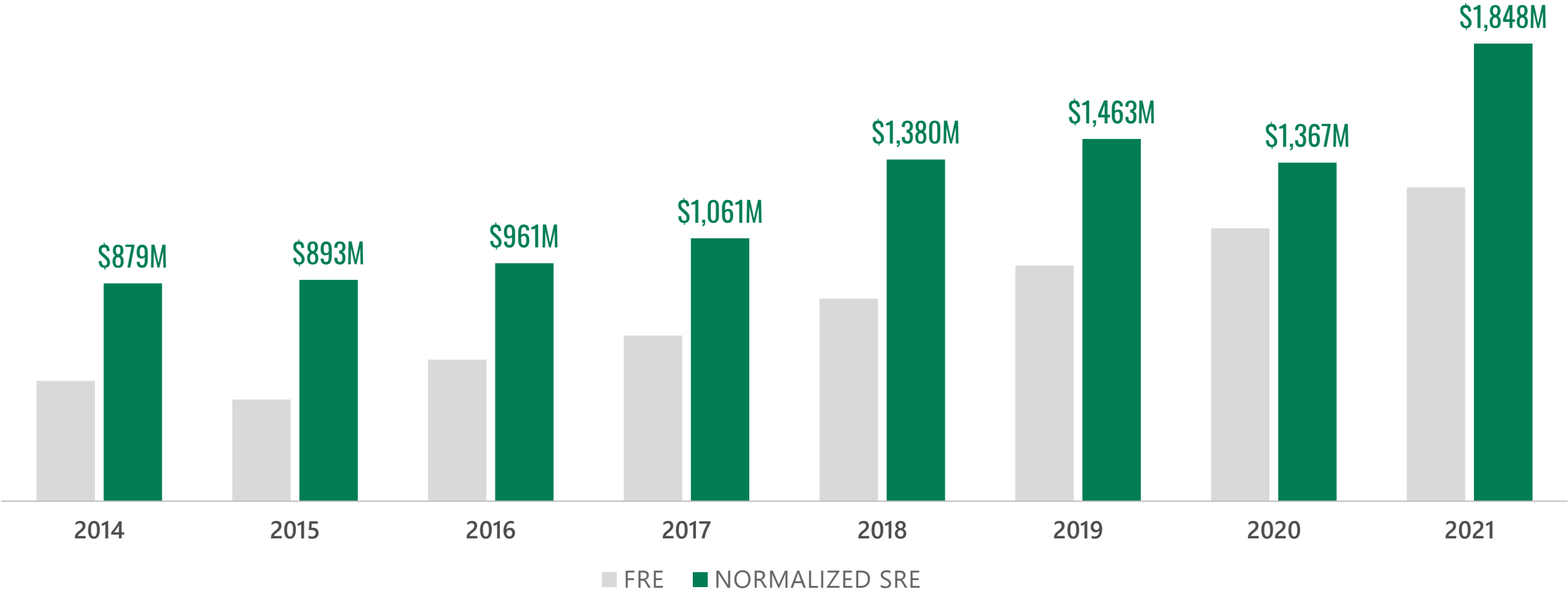


SRE is Recurring, Predictable, and Sustainable Through the Cycle



1. SRE represents Athene's historically reported adjusted operating income available to common shareholders excluding the change in fair value of AOG units, equity based compensation related to Athene's long-term incentive plan, and operating income tax.
2. Normalized spread related earnings excludes notable items and normalizes alternative income to an 11% long-term return, net of offsets.

Spread Related Earnings and Fee Related Earnings Are Highly Correlated

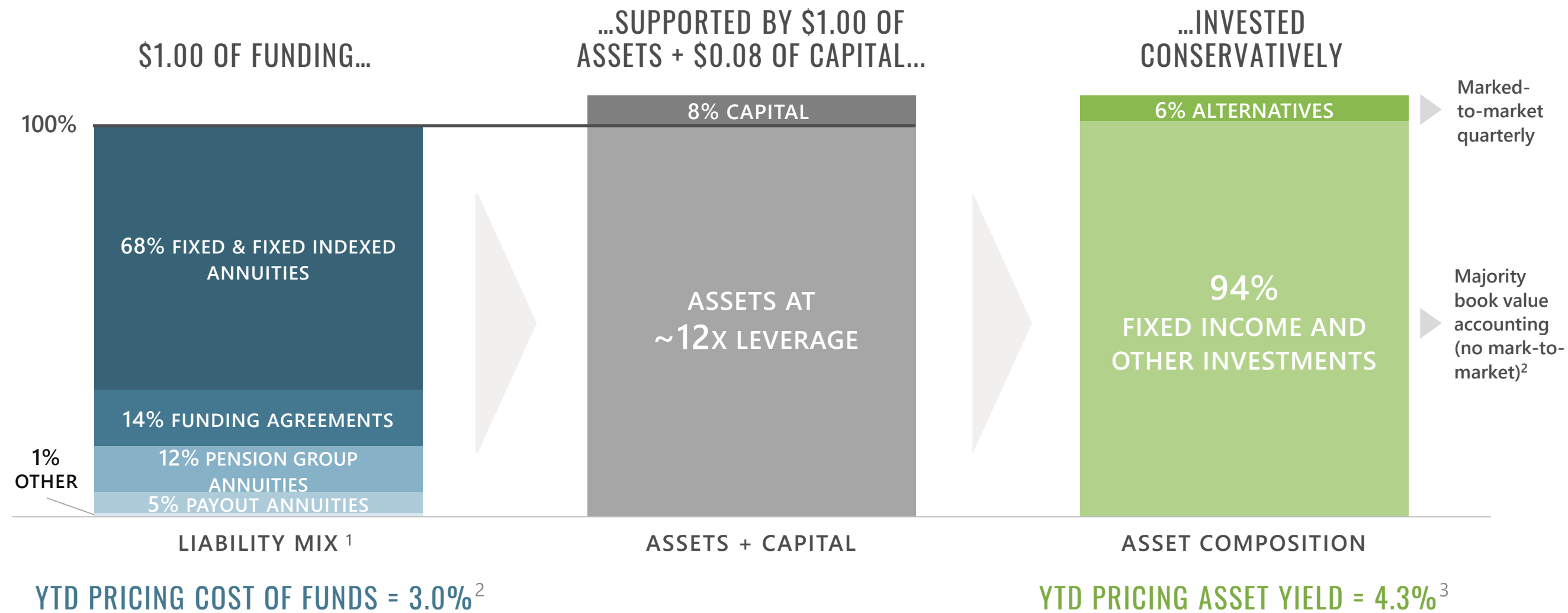


95% CORRELATION BETWEEN FRE AND NORMALIZED SRE¹

1. FRE and SRE correlations based on historical reported metrics before merger restatements.

Athene's Financial Model is Straightforward

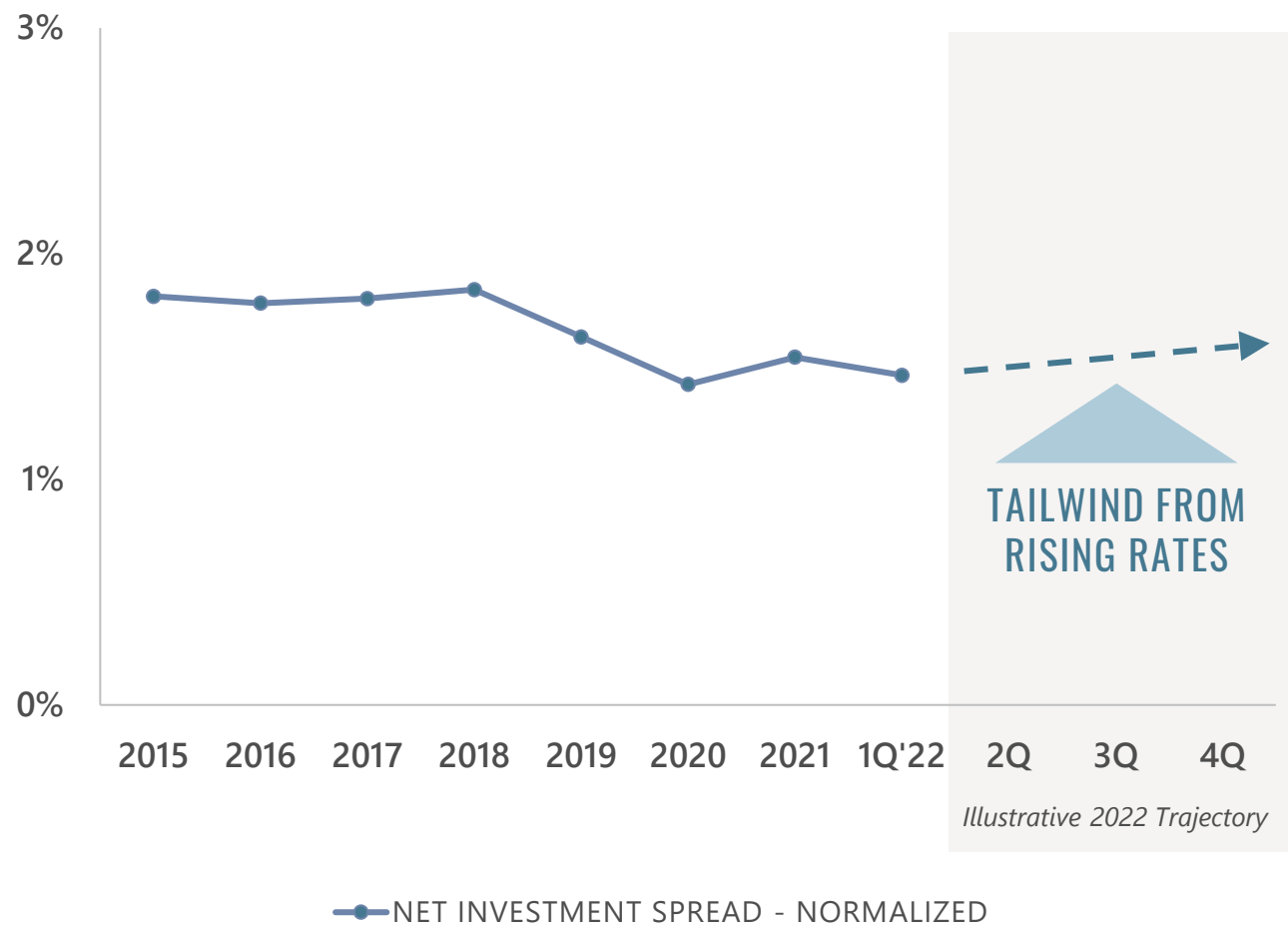
LIABILITIES ARE SUPPORTED BY AN APPROPRIATE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, INVESTED IN MOSTLY FIXED INCOME ASSETS



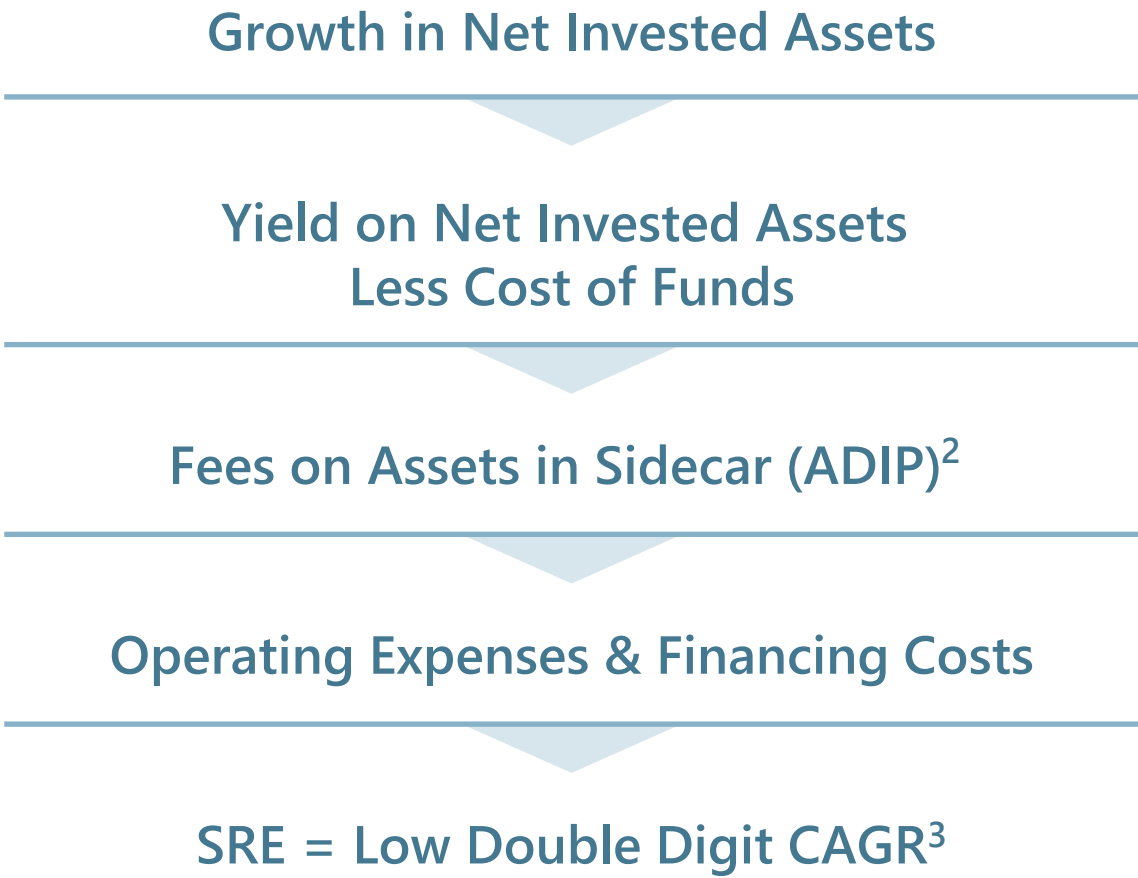
Data as of March 31, 2022, unless otherwise noted.
1. Represents net liability mix. 2. No mark-to-market accounting applies for SRE calculation. 3. Represents pricing for organic inflows written through May 2022.
APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

Components of Spread Related Earnings

STABLE RECURRING SPREAD¹



SPREAD COMPONENTS



1. Normalized net investment spread excludes notable items and normalizes alternative income to an 11% long-term return, net of offsets. 2. Athene earns ~15bps on all liabilities ADIP supports. 3. Forecasted through 2026E.

Key Question: How do Rising Interest Rates Impact SRE?

ATHENE FLOATING RATE POSITION

20% or \$37 billion

Floating Rate Assets¹
(Primarily CLOs and CMLs)

6% or \$11 billion

Floating Rate Liabilities²

14% or \$26 billion

Net Floating Rate Assets Positioned
to Benefit From Higher Rates

**+25BPS
PARALLEL
SHIFT IN
THE CURVE
DRIVES**

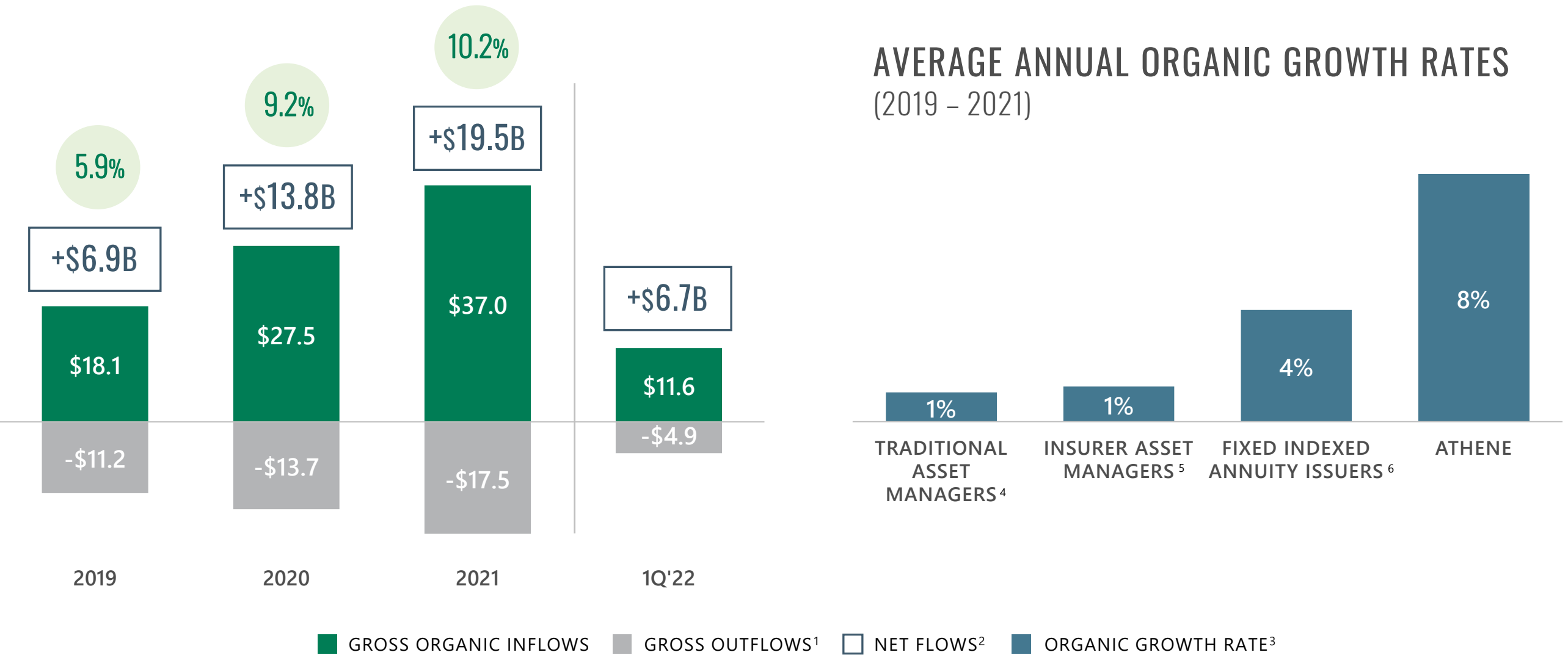
\$30–\$40 million
of annual SRE

**FORWARD
CURVE AS OF
APRIL 30
IMPLIES**

~\$180 million (or \$0.30/share)
of incremental SRE, embedded within
updated 2022 target

Note: Data as of March 31, 2022. Information presented is for illustrative purposes only. Actual results may differ materially. 1. Represents percentage of floating rate assets over net invested assets. 2. Represents percentage of floating rate funding agreements divided by net invested assets.

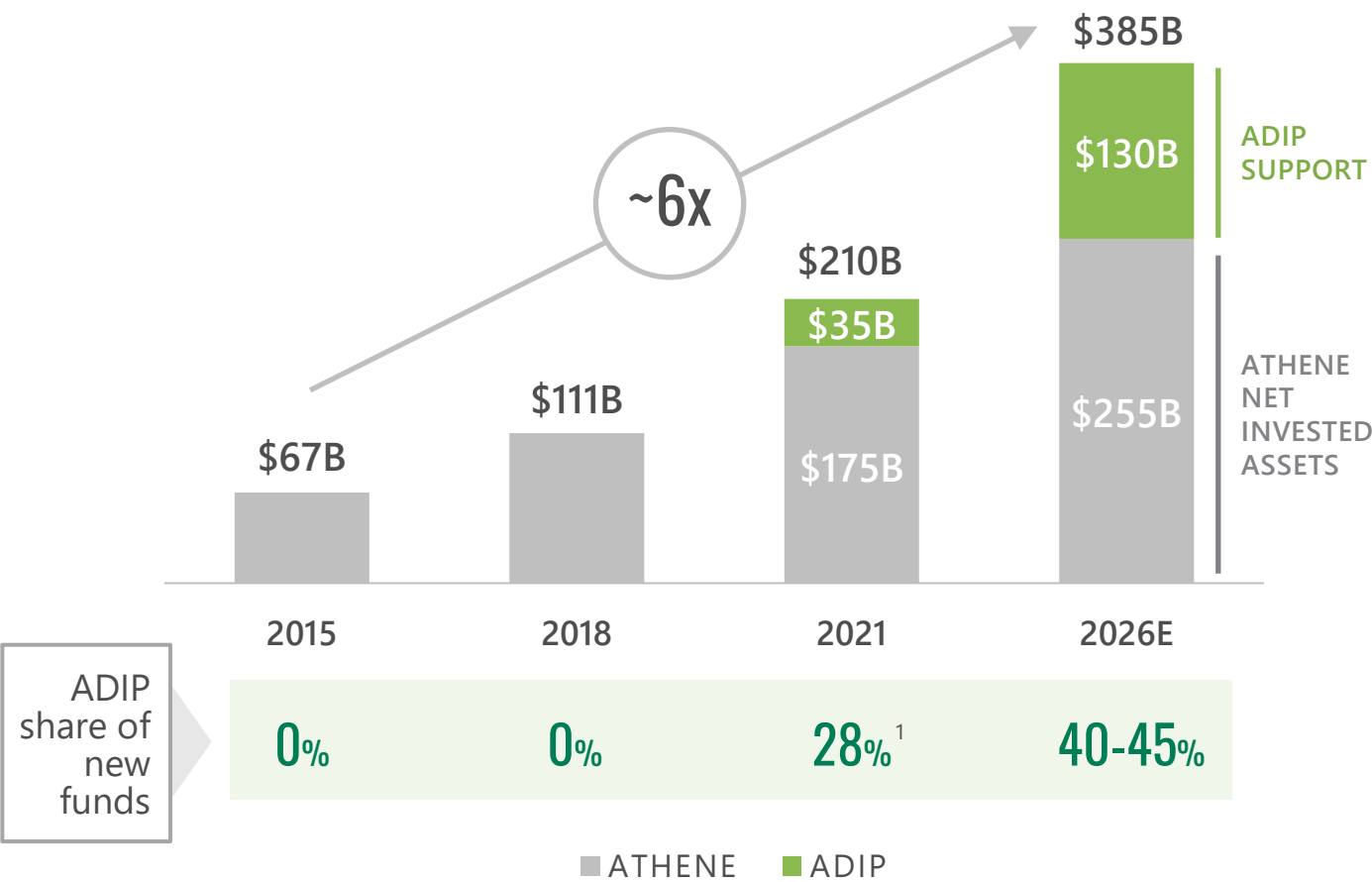
Athene's Organic Growth Profile is Best-in-Class



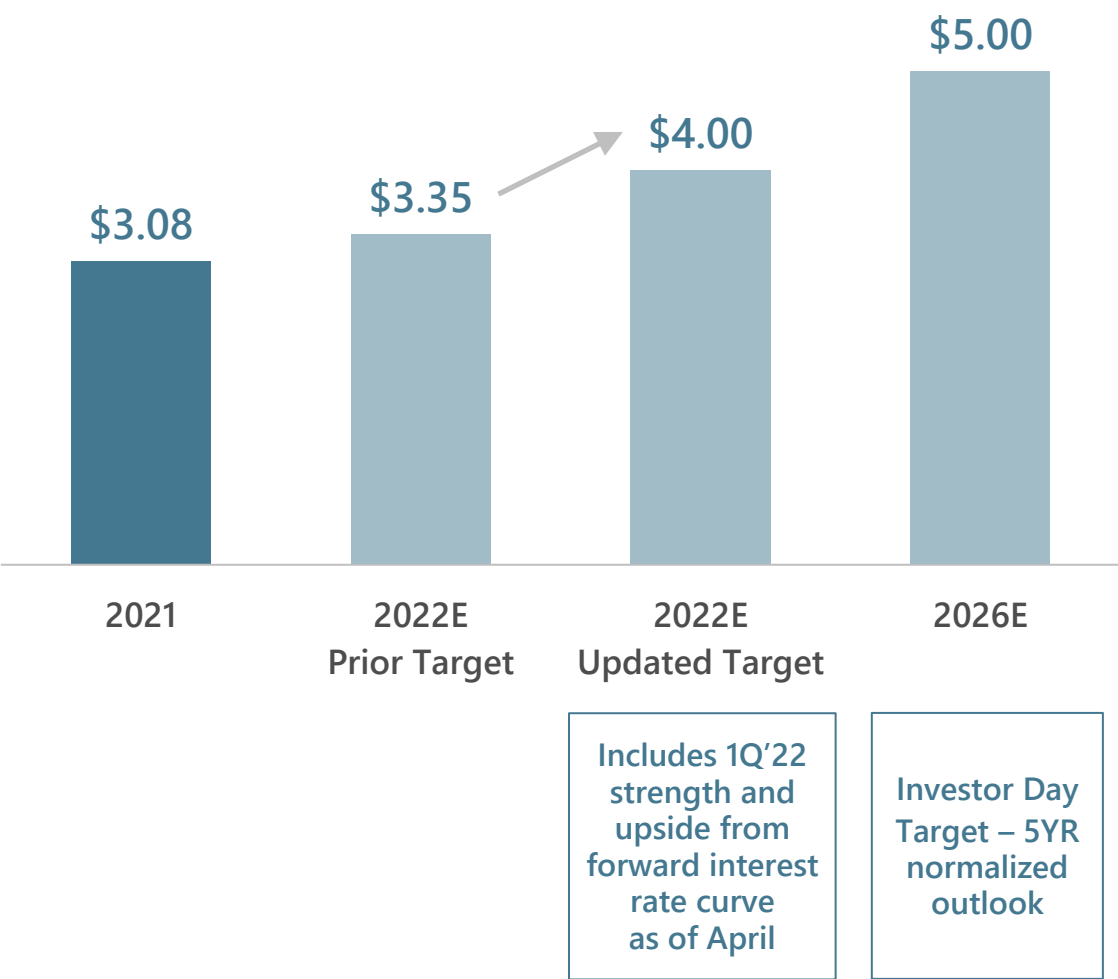
1. Gross outflows consist of full and partial policyholder withdrawals on deferred annuities, death benefits, pension group annuity benefit payments, payments on payout annuities and funding agreement maturities, and includes outflows associated with the ACRA noncontrolling interest. 2 Net flows are calculated as gross organic inflows, including inflows associated with ACRA noncontrolling interest, less gross outflows. 3. Organic growth rate is calculated as net flows divided by average gross invested assets, on an annualized basis. 4. 2019-2021 average of as-reported net flows divided by average AUM for selected traditional asset managers (AMG, BEN, BLK, IVZ, FHI & TROW) per FactSet. 5. 2019-2021 average of as-reported net flows divided by average AUM for selected asset management units within insurers (AMP, PFG & VOYA). 6 2019-2021 average of as-reported net flows, or where not disclosed, net deposits less surrenders, withdrawals, deaths, etc. divided by average annuity assets for selected fixed annuity issuers (AEL, FG & LNC).

Growing Assets and Earnings with Efficient Capital Deployment

GROSS INVESTED ASSETS OUTLOOK

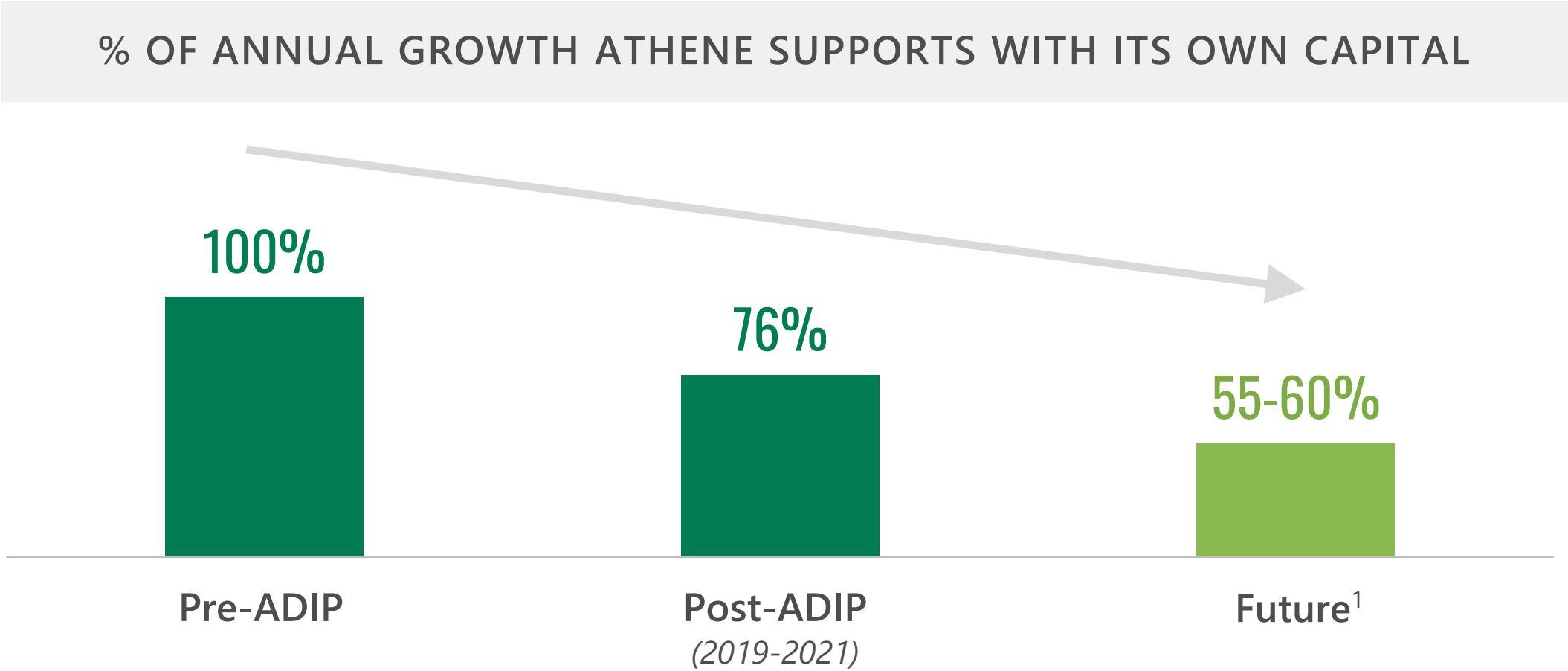


SPREAD RELATED EARNINGS OUTLOOK



Note: There is no guarantee that targets will be achieved. Actual results may differ materially. 1. Full year 2021.

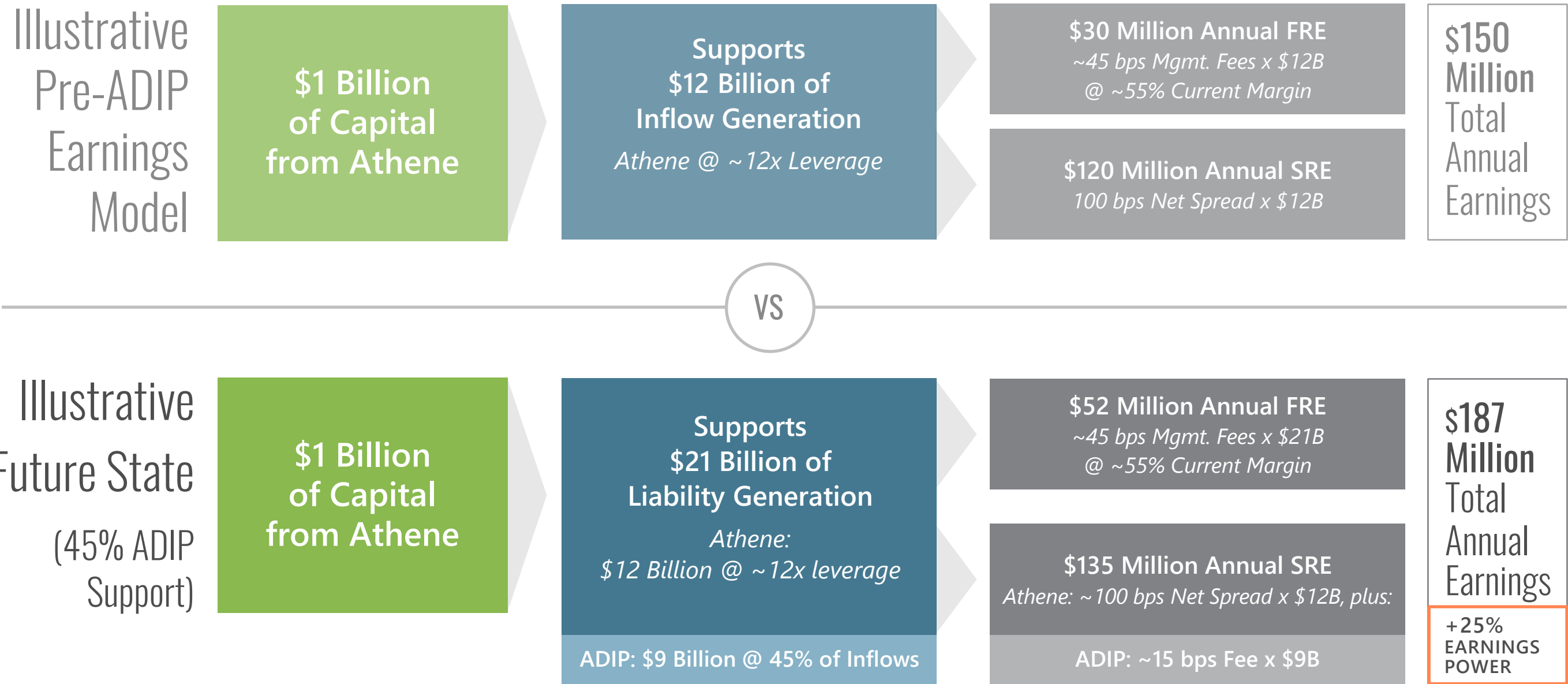
ADIP Enhances Capital Efficiency...



We anticipate Athene will be increasingly capital efficient going forward

Note: There is no guarantee that targets will be achieved. Actual results may differ materially. 1. Based upon current 5-year projections and estimates.

....And Strengthens Our Earnings Power



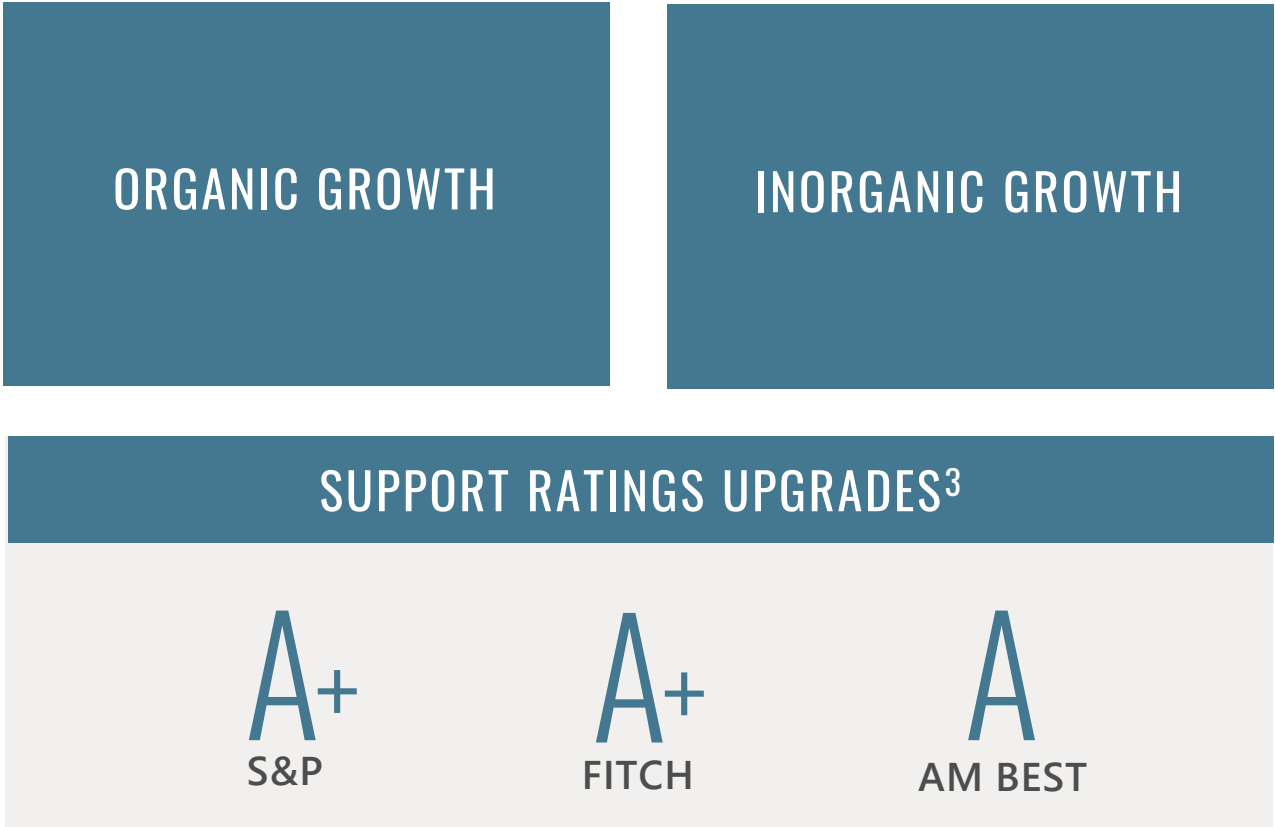
Note: Future state earnings model is presented for illustrative purposes only and is based on a variety of assumptions. Actual results may differ materially.

Athene Generates Significant Capital to Fund Growth

ATHENE IS TODAY, AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN, MASSIVELY CAPITAL GENERATIVE



CAPITAL UTILIZATION



1. Capital generated from earnings approximate statutory earnings, based on illustrative 2022 estimates. Capital Release from normal-course run-off, based on illustrative 2022 estimates; Approximate Capital Relief on decremented reserves under Athene's monitored capital models. Includes return on holding company assets (excluding realized gains and losses) less interest and financing costs. 2. Excess Equity Capital / Untapped Debt Capacity / Available Capital from Sidecar (ADIP) – as of March 31, 2022. 3. Ratings represent financial strength ratings for primary insurance subsidiaries.

Sources and Uses of Athene's Capital

	(in billions)	2021	Illustrative 2022E	
	BEGINNING EXCESS CAPITAL	~\$3.5	~\$3.4	
Earnings and block runoff will fund current organic growth	Statutory Earnings ¹	2.5	2.1	➔
	Capital Released from Runoff	0.7	0.8	
	Capital Markets Issuance (Debt/Pref)	1.0	0.5	
	SOURCES (SUBTOTAL)	4.2	3.4	
	Organic Inflows	\$37.0	\$37.0+	
	<i>Capital Support Needed</i>	8%	8%	
	Gross Capital Needed to Support Organic Growth	(3.0)	(3.0)	➔
Support from third-party sidecar (ADIP) increases capital efficiency over time	ADIP Capital Deployed	0.8	0.9	
	ADIP Share of Inflows	28%	30%	
	USES (SUBTOTAL)	(2.2)	(2.1)	
	Alt. Investment Deployment & Business Mix Shifts	(1.4)	(0.3)	
	Dividend to Holding Company	(0.75)	(0.75)	
Significant excess capital to support opportunistic growth	ENDING EXCESS CAPITAL	~\$3.4	~\$3.7	
				\$3.4 BILLION TOTAL CAPITAL GENERATED
				(\$2.1) BILLION ORGANIC NET USES OF CAPITAL
				\$1.3 BILLION CAPITAL AVAILABLE FOR STRATEGIC GROWTH OR CAPITAL RETURN

Note: The 2022 information is presented for illustrative purposes only. Actual results may differ materially. 1. Represents illustrative 2022 statutory earnings.

FAQ: Do Credit Ratings Matter For Athene's Business?

ORGANIC

INORGANIC

Retail Annuities

Higher ratings increase ability to place product with larger financial institutions

Pension Group Annuities

Higher ratings improve counterparty reputation with consultants and plan sponsors

Funding Agreements

Higher ratings provide tangible economic benefit through lower cost of funds

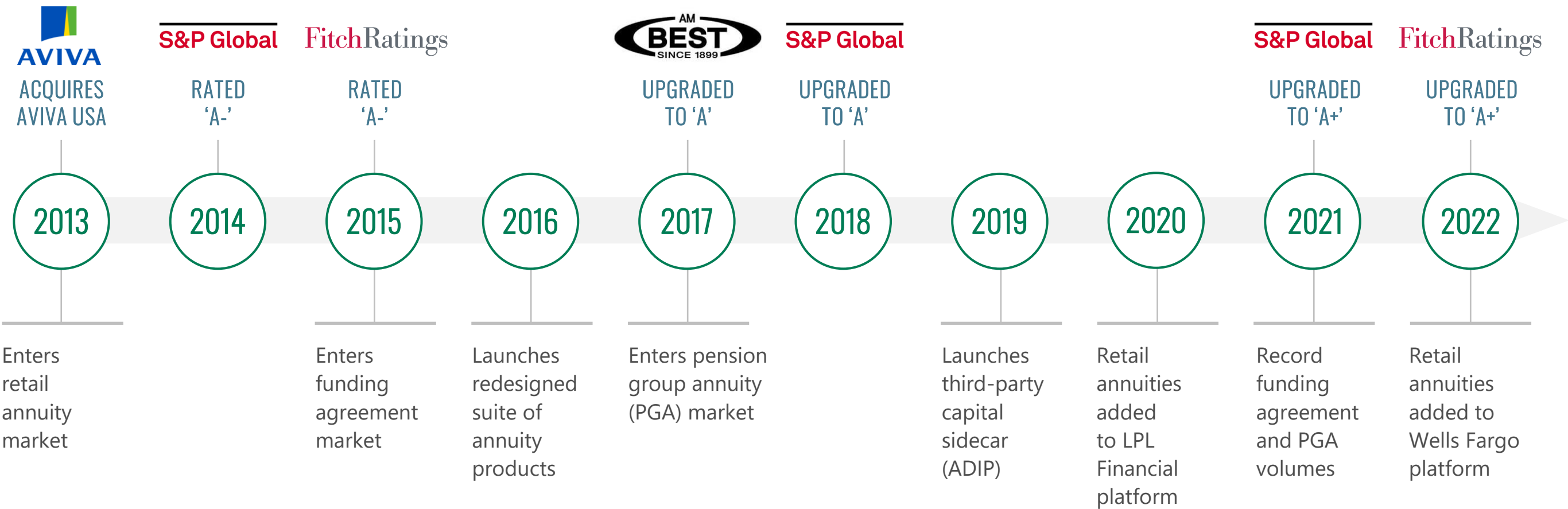
Flow Reinsurance

Higher ratings result in less pricing friction within counterparty relationships

M&A /Block Reinsurance

Higher ratings improve overall positioning as a transaction partner

Athene Has Spent Years Diligently Building Its Franchise and Financial Strength



Athene's Financial Strength Has Been Consistently Recognized, Fitch Recently Upgraded to 'A+'



'A+'
Outlook Stable

"... Fitch notes that [Athene] has a **high level of expertise** in managing those [lower quality commercial mortgage loans and structured] assets **and the company remains well matched from a duration perspective and would not be expected to be a forced seller during times of market volatility.**"

FITCH, MAY 2022



'A+'
Outlook Stable

"During the height of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic crisis, Athene **continued to grow its businesses while maintaining capital strength at the "AA" level per our capital model...** Our raising of Athene's financial strength and issuer credit ratings **reflects the group's capital strength and balance sheet growth...**"

S&P, MAY 2021



'A'
Outlook Stable

"The ratings reflect Athene's **balance sheet strength**, which AM Best categorizes as very strong, as well as its **strong operating performance**, favorable business profile and appropriate enterprise risk management..."

A.M. BEST, APRIL 2021

Apollo's Winning Model

MARTIN KELLY

Chief Financial Officer, Apollo

Apollo-Athene Merger Strategic on Multiple Fronts

1

Full Alignment
Accelerates Growth
and Creates a Better
Proposition for
Our Clients

2

Owning Production
via Origination
Platforms Creates
Differentiated
Asset Flow

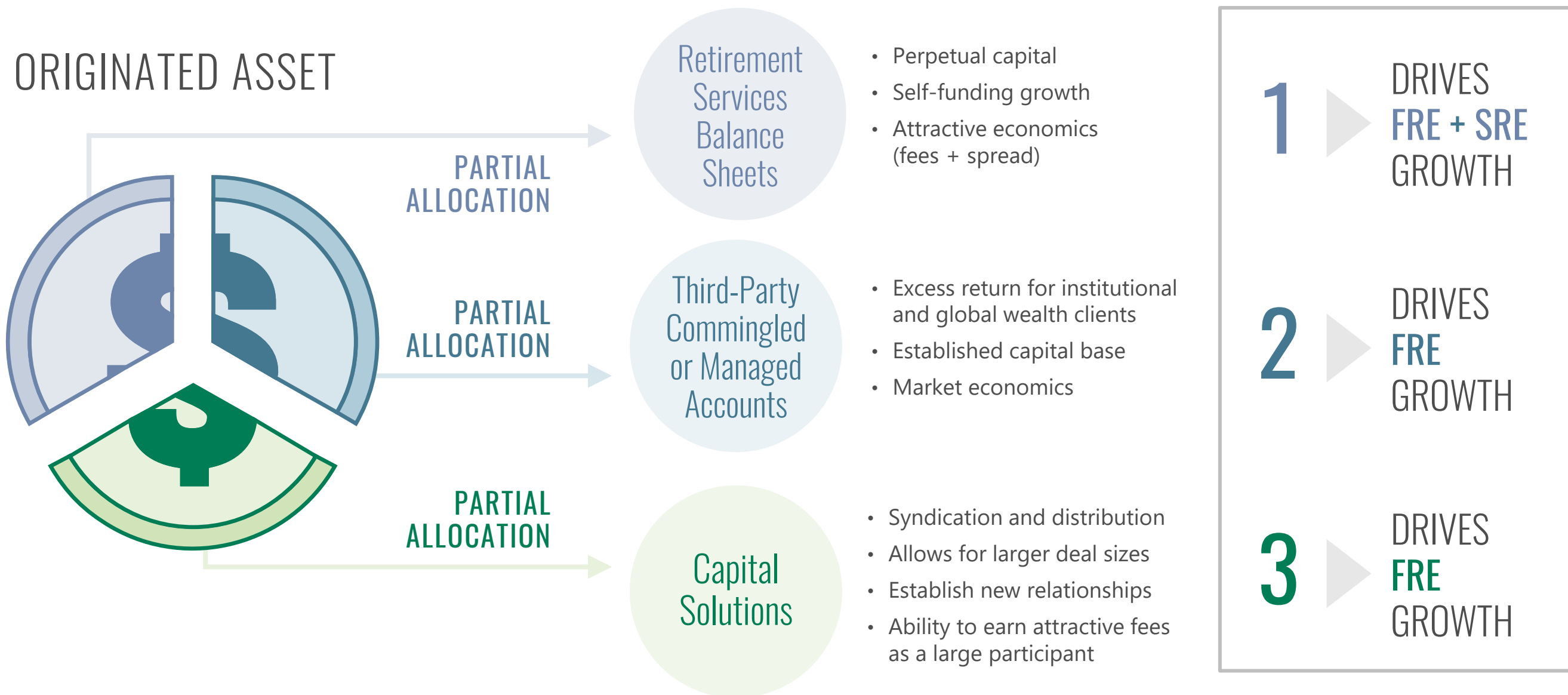
3

Significant
Cross Platform
Product Development
and Innovation
Opportunity

4

Enhanced
Capital Efficiency
and Flexibility

Apollo's Model Delivers Full Alignment



Full Alignment Accelerates Growth

WHAT WE ACHIEVED PRE-MERGER

PRODUCTS SEEDED BY ATHENE	THIRD-PARTY AUM	RUN-RATE THIRD-PARTY FRE REVENUE ¹
Funds	~\$24B	~\$88M
Platforms	~\$84B	~\$207M
Products	~\$22B	~\$71M
	~\$130B	~\$366M

FAR GREATER OPPORTUNITIES LIE AHEAD

NEW PLATFORMS

Goal to expand annual origination volume to \$150B+ by 2026²

NEW FUNDS & PRODUCTS

Annuity Products Life Sciences
GP/Fund Solutions Climate

NEW BUSINESSES

Capital Solutions Third-Party Insurance

ASIA

Japan Asia ex-Japan Australia



1. Run-rate based on March 31, 2022 AUM and FRE revenue. There is no assurance that run-rate fee revenue will be achieved.
2. Total run-rate origination volume includes approximately \$25B from platforms as of March 31, 2022, with the goal of increasing to \$60B+ over the next 3-5 years. There is no assurance that goal will be achieved.

Case Study: High Grade Alpha Loan to Softbank Vision Fund II

SHOWCASING OUR ALIGNMENT AS PRINCIPAL



Unlocked liquidity for GP through **senior secured term loan** facility (upsized to \$5.1B)



Backed by portfolio of **150+ underlying investments** with **extremely low loan-to-value**



Earned attractive economics (~300bps excess spread¹, ~1% fee) to compensate for **speed, size, and complexity**



Allocated \$1.7B for Athene & Athora, with the remaining to Apollo funds or syndicated

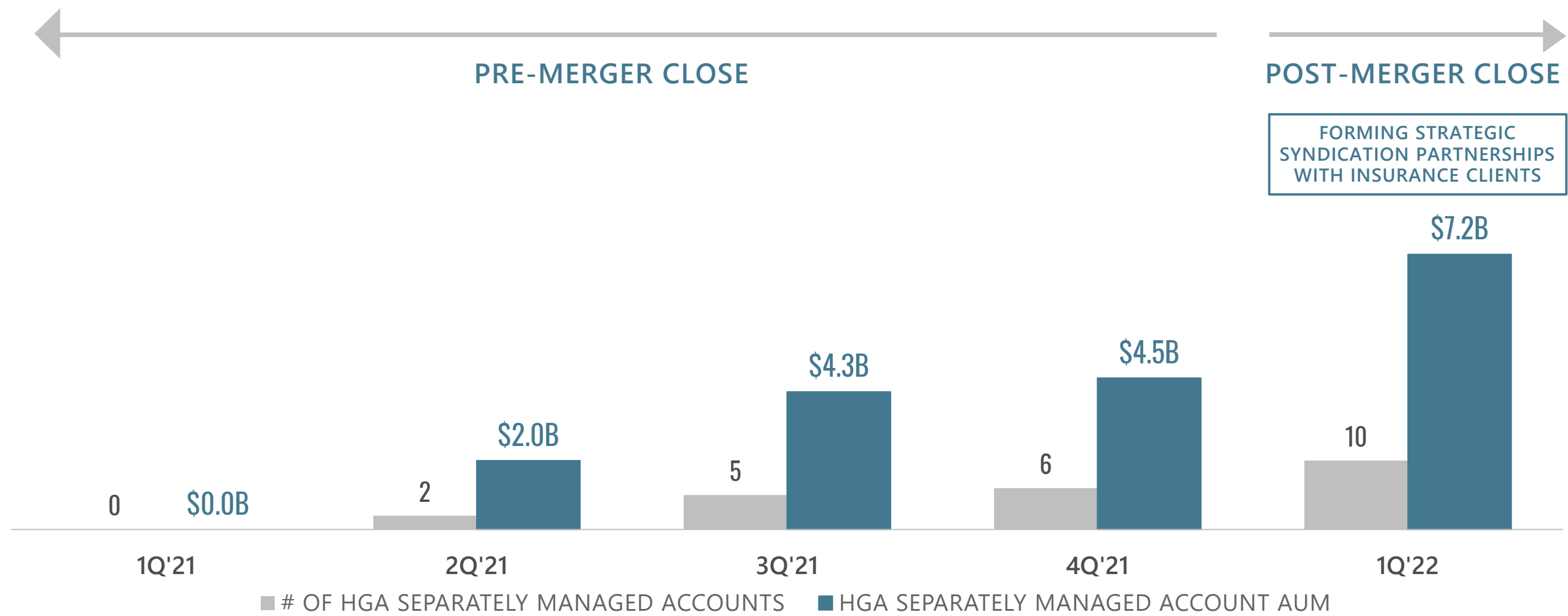


Investment grade credit rating externally validated with **'A'** rating from a third-party agency (KBRA)

There is no guarantee that targets will be achieved. Actual results may differ materially. 1. Excess spread calculated versus the effective yield of the ICE BoFA Single-A US Corporate Index as of mid-December 2021.

Third-Party Investors are Attracted to This Alignment

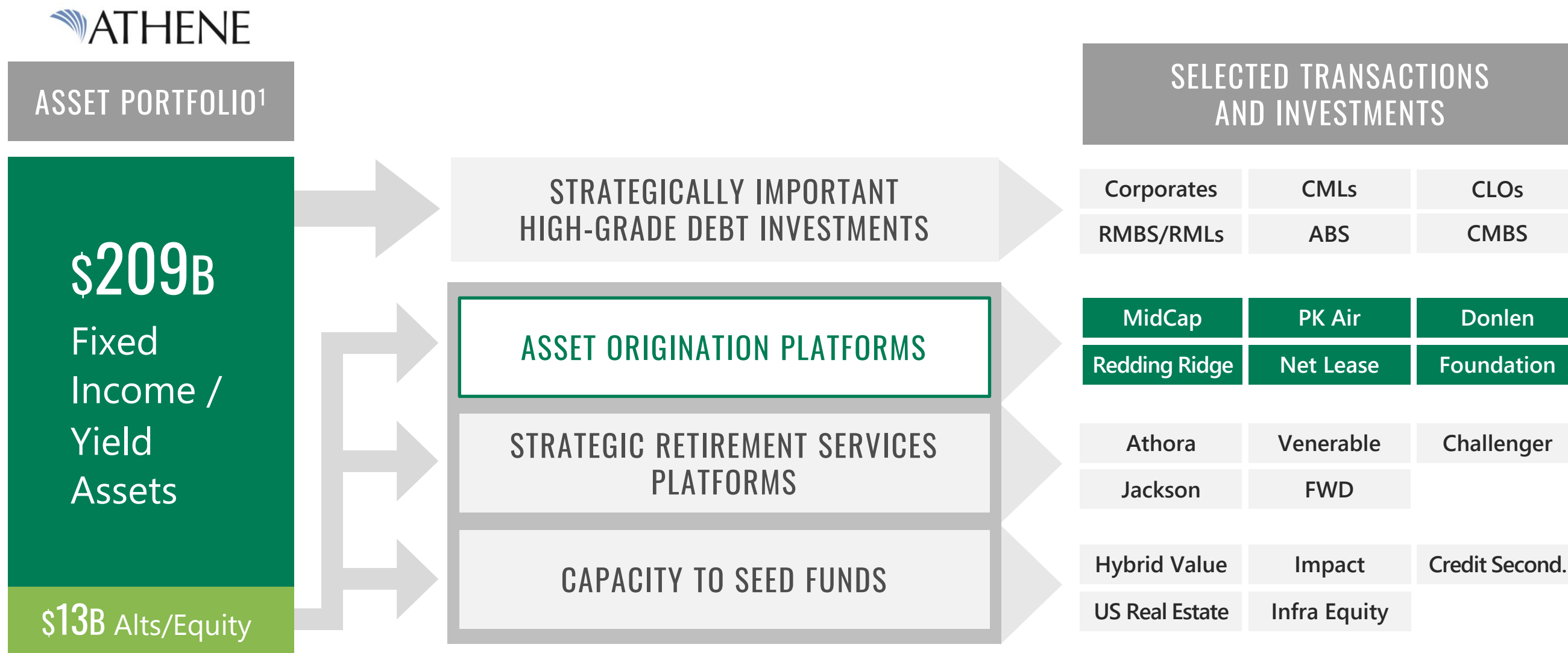
HIGH-GRADE ALPHA ORIGINATION TRANSLATING TO AUM + FRE



1. Based on annualized results as March 31, 2022.

Strategic Importance of Athene's Investment Portfolio

ATHENE'S PORTFOLIO IS A HOME FOR STRATEGICALLY IMPORTANT DEBT AND EQUITY INVESTMENTS



1. Represents Athene gross invested assets as of March 31, 2022.

Controlling the “Means of Production”

ORIGINATION PLATFORMS DRIVE RECURRING SUPPLY OF HIGH-QUALITY, YIELD-ENHANCED ASSETS

HOW DO WE DEFINE ORIGINATION PLATFORMS?

Origination platforms are **best-in-class businesses, teams and technologies** that originate assets with **excess risk-reward** on a **sustainable and recurring basis**

APOLLO'S EXISTING ORIGINATION PLATFORMS

midcap
FINANCIAL

REDDING RIDGE
ASSET MANAGEMENT

APOLLO
Net Lease

APOLLO

PK AirFinance

M E R X
A V I A T I O N

Haydock
Finance

MaxCap
Group

PETROS PACE
F I N A N C E

Foundation
Home Loans

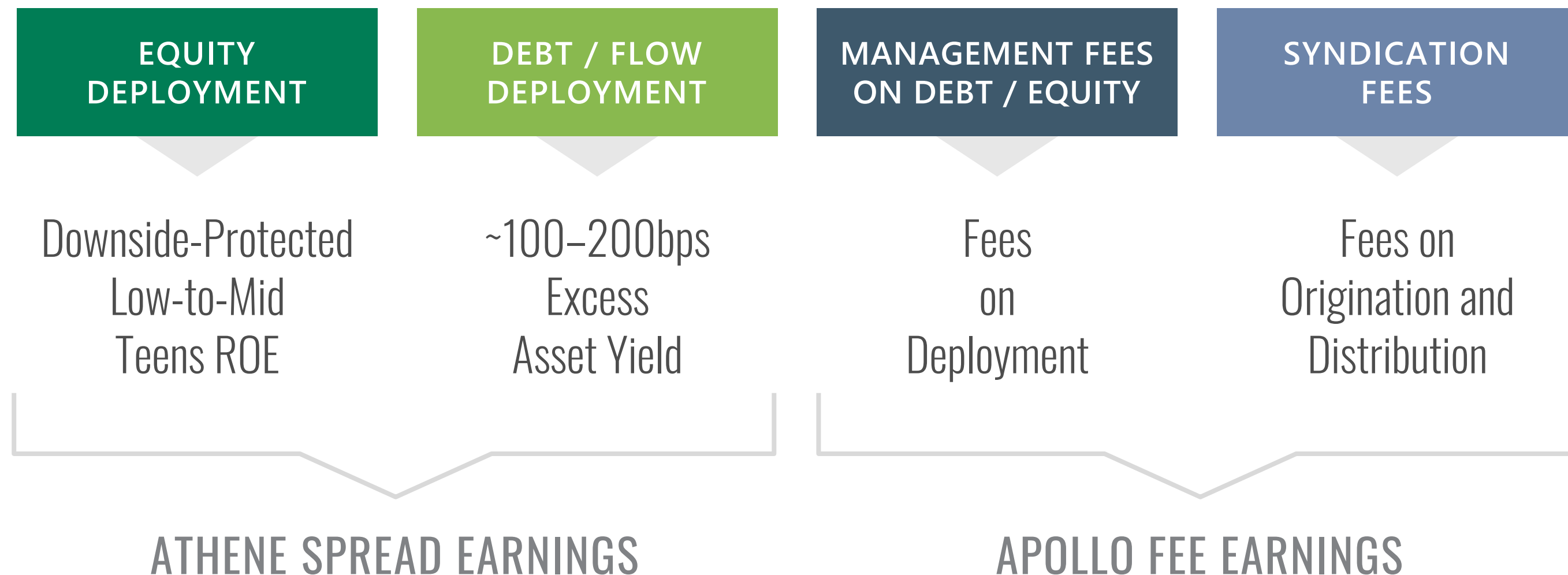
newfi

DONLEN

~\$100B annual run-rate origination volume today, with a target of \$150B+ by 2026¹

Note: There is no guarantee that targets will be achieved. Actual results may differ materially. 1. Total run-rate origination volume includes approximately \$25B from platforms today, with the goal of increasing to \$60B+ over the next 3-5 years.

What Can Direct Origination Offer Apollo and Apollo Clients?



Bringing Together Product Development and Innovation Expertise

NEW PRODUCTS COMING SOON

	PROPRIETARY PORTFOLIO OF ALT ASSETS	INSURANCE WRAPPED PRODUCT
Description	• Products designed for institutional and retail investment portfolios pursuing equity-like returns	• Tax efficient annuity wrapper for a suite of Apollo managed funds
Innovation	• Athene's historical alternatives portfolio has historically generated a low-teens return • Investing side-by-side with GP • Accessibility features tailored for institutions and individuals	• Uncapped tax-deferred access to leading alternative fund offerings • Separate account product with no guarantees

Merger Drives Capital Efficiency & Flexibility, Not Capital Intensity

ASSET MANAGEMENT

- Very capital-lite, with ~0.50% net balance sheet value to AUM ratio
- GP investments will be significantly funded through Athene's alternatives portfolio

RETIREMENT SERVICES

- Alternatives portfolio funds origination platforms
- Greater amounts of growth funded by third party sidecar capital
- Excess capital drives ratings upgrades, leading to higher organic growth

HOLDCO

- Strategic investments
- FRE-accretive add-ons

How is Apollo's Model So Efficient?

MULTIPLE SOURCES OF CAPITAL TO DRIVE GROWTH

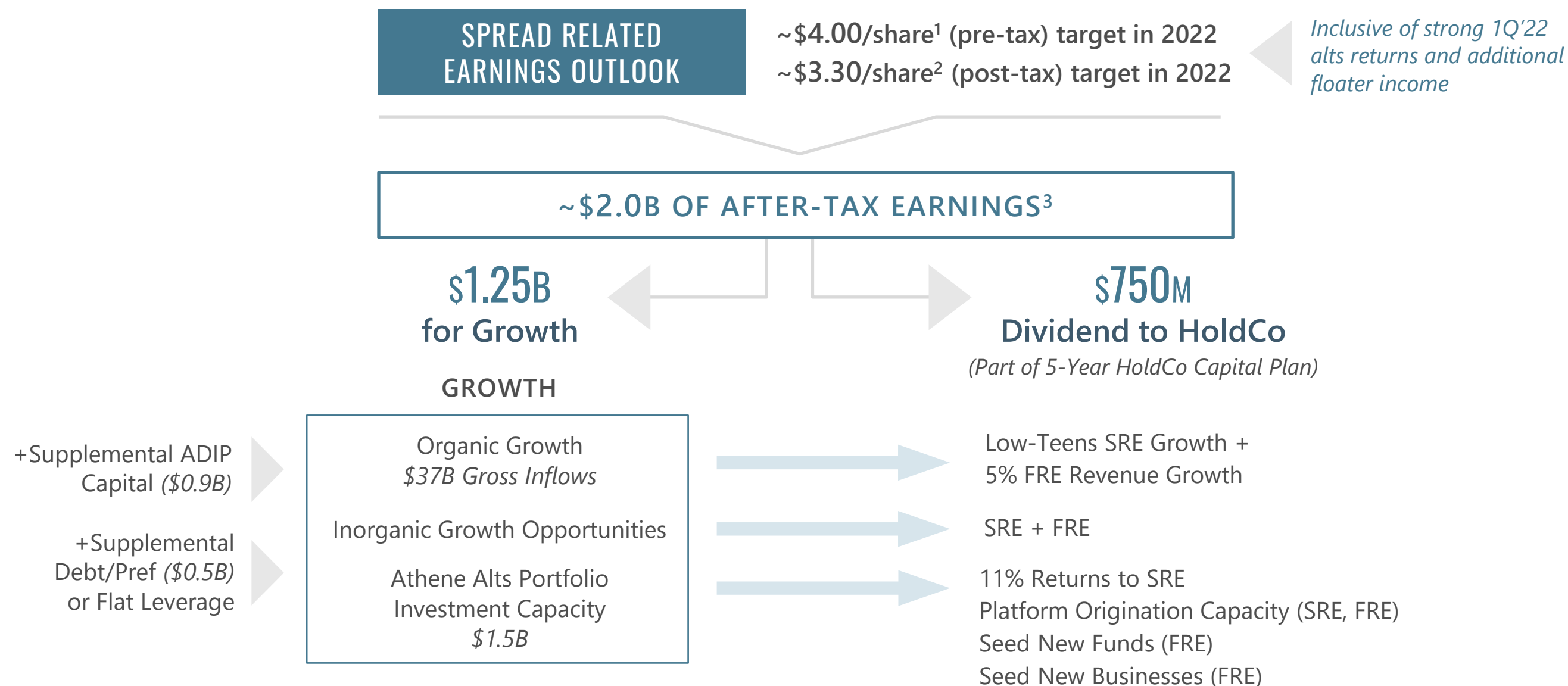
SOURCE	CAPITAL AVAILABLE TODAY	FUTURE CAPITAL AVAILABLE
Athene Excess Capital	\$3.3B	Future SRE
ADIP Third-Party Sidecar	\$1.1B	ADIP II Fundraising
Athene Untapped Debt Capacity ¹	\$2.9B	Growth with Scale
Athene's Alternatives Portfolio	\$0	Plan to Raise Third-Party Capital
Strategic Partnerships	Mubadala	Potential Others
HoldCo Capital Investment Capacity		\$15B Target over 2022-2026

1. Untapped debt capacity assumes capacity of 25% debt to capitalization and is subject to general availability and market conditions.

All Pathways of Capital Deployment Drive Earnings Accretion

		INCREMENTAL EARNINGS		
		FRE	SRE	PII
Athene Excess Capital ADIP Third-Party Sidecar Athene Debt Capacity	ORGANIC GROWTH <i>\$37B OF INFLOWS P/YEAR</i>	✓	✓	
	INORGANIC GROWTH			
Athene's Alternatives Portfolio	PLATFORMS	✓	✓	
	NEW FUNDS	✓	✓	
	SEED NEW BUSINESSES	✓	✓	
	CAPITAL SOLUTIONS BUSINESS	✓	✓	
Strategic Partnerships	CAPITAL SOLUTIONS BUSINESS + OTHER	✓	✓	✓
HoldCo Investment Capacity	STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS	✓		✓
	FRE ACCRETIVE BUSINESSES	✓		✓

Athene's Earnings Support its Own Continued Growth, As Well As the Broader Platform



1. Equates to ~\$3.35/share guidance for 2022 as presented at Investor Day plus ~\$0.30/share of upside from additional floating rate investment income, assuming the forward interest rate curve as of April 30, 2022, and ~\$0.25/share from 1Q'22 alternative returns above our long-term normalized rate of 11%.
2. Assuming 18% tax rate. 3. Implied target assuming 600M share count.

Capital in Motion Creates Earnings

ILLUSTRATING ATHENE'S BUILT-IN CAPACITY TO FUND GROWTH

SOURCE (IN \$B, UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED)	2020	2021	ILLUSTRATIVE 2022E	
Equity Capital Created (Earnings + Runoff)	\$1.1	\$3.2	\$2.9	
Debt / Pref Used for Growth	\$2.2	\$1.0	\$0.5	
Capital Creation	\$3.3	\$4.2	\$3.4	
Equity Needed for Growth	\$4.5	\$3.0	\$3.0	= Gross inflows multiplied by capital support needed of 8%
Athene	\$3.0	\$2.2	\$2.1	
Sidecar Capital (ADIP)	\$1.5	\$0.8	\$0.9	= Gross inflows multiplied by ADIP's share ¹ of inflows
Capital Return (Buybacks & Dividends to HoldCo / Shareholders)	\$0.4	\$0.75	\$0.75	
Net Athene Capital Created / (Used)	(\$0.1)	\$1.3	\$0.6	= Capital creation less Athene equity needed for growth and capital return
Gross Inflows	\$56	\$37	\$37	
Organic	\$28	\$37	\$37	
Inorganic	\$29	\$0	TBD	
Outflows	(\$14)	(\$18)	(\$18) ²	
Net Flows	\$43B	\$19B	\$19B	
Annualized SRE Created (at 110bps net spread)	~\$275M	~\$130M	~\$130M	= Net flows, net of ADIP's share ¹ , multiplied by net spread
Annualized FRE Revenue Created (at 45bps fee rate)	~\$195M	~\$85M	~\$85M	= Net flows multiplied by fee rate

Totals may not sum due to rounding.

1. Equity used for growth was normalized for the Jackson inorganic inflows to reflect 8% capital usage in 2020. Using 28% and 30%, respectively for 2021 and 2022E. 2. 2022E outflows equal to 2021 outflows for illustrative purposes..

Projected to Generate Massive Capital at HoldCo



How Did Apollo Fund Recent Growth Investments?

INVESTMENT	CAPITAL SOURCE	EARNINGS CREATED
Origination Platforms		
Foundation, Newfi, MaxCap, Petros PACE, Victory Park, Wheels	Retirement Service Clients' Balance Sheets	FRE + SRE ¹
Strategic Assets		
Motive, Figure, CAIS, iCapital	HoldCo	FRE
AUM/FRE Businesses		
Griffin Capital	HoldCo	FRE
Asia Expansion		
Challenger	HoldCo / Retirement Service Clients' Balance Sheets	FRE + SRE ¹
FWD	Retirement Service Clients' Balance Sheets	FRE + SRE ¹

1. SRE is only created for those investments funded by Athene.

SRE is a Highly Valuable Earnings Stream



Recurring, predictable, and sustainable through market cycles



Underpinned by a growing base of perpetual capital



Largely backed by an investment grade fixed income portfolio



Attractive long-term growth profile with a forecasted low-teens CAGR



Increasingly capital efficient with use of third-party sidecar capital

We Believe Retirement Services is a Superior Model

	NON-TRADED BDC / REIT MODEL	RETIREMENT SERVICES MODEL
Portfolio	Non-Investment Grade Assets	☒ Investment Grade Assets
Hurdle	5-8% Hurdle	☒ ~2.5% Cost of Funds
High Water Mark?	Yes, Driving Volatility	☒ None
Profitability	Cyclical	☒ All Weather
Marks	Marked-to-Market	☒ Held at Cost
Liquidity	Periodic Liquidity	☒ None
Basis of Fees	Equity	☒ Assets
Capital	0% Co-invest Today	8% Co-Invest
Avg. P/E Multiple	~30x ¹	~8x ²

1. Represents the average target Consensus FRE multiple for BX and ARES (on 2023E), standardizing for stock-based compensation expense, as of May 19, 2022. 2. Represents the current average target Consensus multiple on APO's spread related earnings (2023E), as of May 19, 2022.

FAQ: Are Athene Management Fees Paid by Athene to Apollo Truly Management Fees?

ATHENE MERGER DID NOT CHANGE CHARACTERISTICS OF FEE EARNINGS STREAM TO APOLLO

PAID FOR PERFORMANCE

Athene has generated strong net profitability due to its active asset management partnership with Apollo

- Strong ROE generation drove a 17% CAGR¹ in Athene's adj. book value per share since inception
- ~30 bps of asset outperformance generated, net of fees²

FAIRLY PRICED

Athene's fees are in-line with the market for scope of services provided

- In addition to direct asset management, Apollo provides M&A transaction diligence & structuring, capital markets support, advisory and operational support, AUM management, etc.

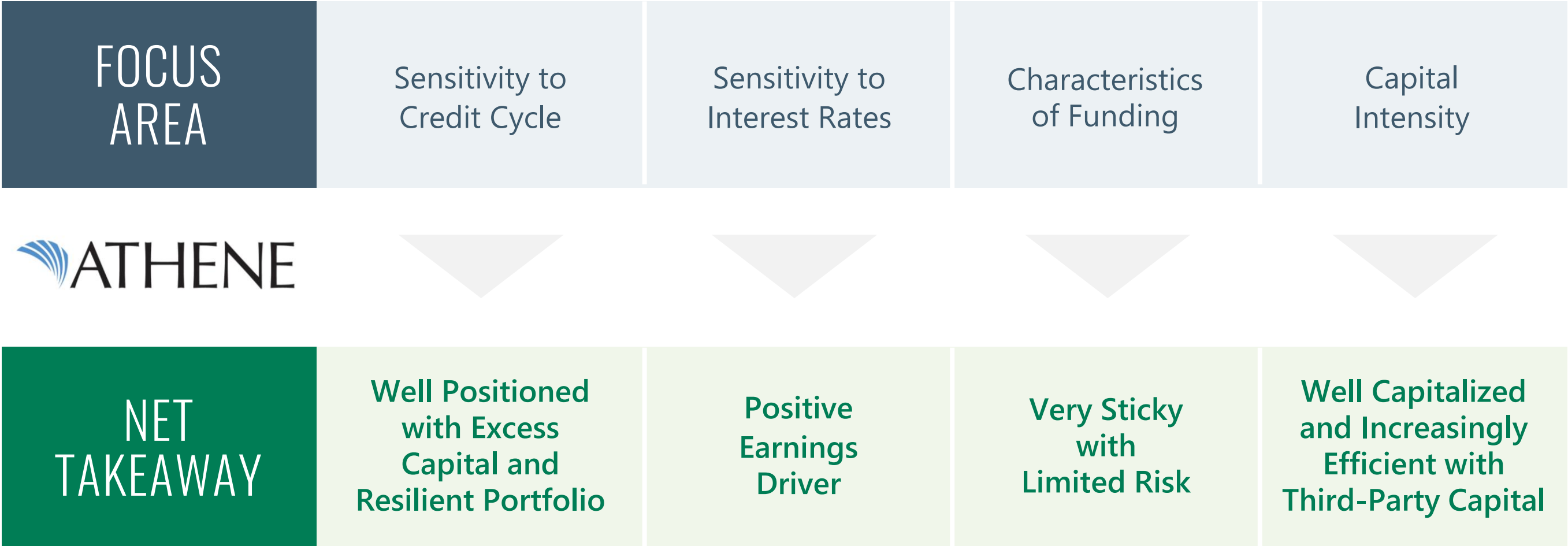
EXTERNALLY VALIDATED

Market reception of strategic capital sidecar validates our strategy

- Third-party capital vehicle (ADIP) pays the same fee rate Athene pays, plus a fronting fee to Athene for its sourcing capabilities
- >\$7B of high-grade alpha AUM in separately managed accounts for third-party insurance clients

1. As of December 31, 2021. 2. Net asset yield calculated based on average stat investment yield on bonds and mortgages disclosed in annual U.S. life insurance statutory filings. Stat investment yield reduced for each company's respective investment fees and expenses approximated by taking annual GAAP investment expenses divided by average GAAP invested assets. Athene's stat investment yield was adjusted to include assets in Bermuda entities and separate accounts backing pension risk transfer transactions, and to back out the impact of the larger Lincoln and Jackson National block trades during their respective 12 months deployment periods, as well as the impact of PRT transactions >\$750mm that closed in December on yields in the year that they closed.

Today's Presentation Addressed a Variety of Investor Focus Areas Regarding Athene



Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Measures

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME (LOSS) AVAILABLE TO AHL COMMON SHAREHOLDER TO SPREAD RELATED EARNINGS AND NORMALIZED SPREAD RELATED EARNINGS

<i>(In millions)</i>	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	1Q'22
Net income (loss) available to Athene Holding Ltd. common shareholder	\$ 471	\$ 579	\$ 773	\$ 1,358	\$ 1,053	\$ 2,136	\$ 1,446	\$ 3,718	\$ (1,518)
Preferred stock dividends	-	-	-	-	-	36	95	141	35
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	15	16	-	-	-	13	380	(59)	(883)
Net income (loss)	486	595	773	1,358	1,053	2,185	1,921	3,800	(2,366)
Income tax expense (benefit)	53	-	(61)	106	122	117	285	386	(407)
Income (loss) before income tax	539	595	712	1,464	1,175	2,302	2,206	4,186	(2,773)
Non-operating adjustments									
Investment gains (losses), net of offsets	152	(56)	47	199	(274)	994	733	1,024	(2,461)
Change in fair values of derivatives and embedded derivatives – FIAs, net of offsets	(28)	(30)	67	230	242	(65)	(235)	692	(81)
Integration, restructuring and other non-operating expenses	(279)	(58)	(22)	(68)	(22)	(70)	(10)	(124)	(34)
Stock compensation expense	(148)	(67)	(84)	(45)	(26)	(27)	(25)	(38)	(12)
Preferred stock dividends	-	-	-	-	-	36	95	141	35
Noncontrolling interests - pre-tax income (loss)	15	16	-	-	-	13	393	(18)	(890)
Less: Total adjustments to income (loss) before income taxes	(288)	(195)	8	316	(80)	881	951	1,677	(3,443)
Spread related earnings	827	790	704	1,148	1,255	1,421	1,255	2,509	670
Normalization of alternative investment income	52	127	99	59	91	37	152	(609)	(143)
Other notable items	-	(24)	158	(146)	34	5	(40)	(52)	(39)
Normalized spread related earnings	\$ 879	\$ 893	\$ 961	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,463	\$ 1,367	\$ 1,848	\$ 488

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL INVESTMENTS INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES TO NET INVESTED ASSETS

<i>(In millions)</i>	2015	2018	2021	1Q'22
Total investments, including related parties	\$ 64,525	\$ 107,632	\$ 209,176	\$ 196,405
Derivative assets	(871)	(1,043)	(4,387)	(3,668)
Cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash)	2,830	3,403	10,275	9,357
Accrued investment income	520	682	962	885
Payables for collateral on derivatives	(867)	(969)	(3,934)	(3,105)
Reinsurance funds withheld and modified coinsurance	(214)	223	(1,035)	2,800
VIE and VOE assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interest	1,073	718	2,958	10,314
Unrealized (gains)/losses	362	808	(4,057)	7,985
Ceded policy loans	(399)	(281)	(169)	(158)
Net investment receivables (payables)	-	(139)	75	410
Allowance for credit losses	-	-	361	495
Total adjustments to arrive at invested assets	2,434	3,402	1,049	25,315
Gross invested assets	66,959	111,034	210,225	221,720
ACRA noncontrolling interest	-	-	(34,882)	(37,449)
Net invested assets	\$ 66,959	\$ 111,034	\$ 175,343	\$ 184,271

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL INVESTMENT FUNDS, INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES AND VIES, TO NET ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS	
<i>(In millions)</i>	1Q'22
Investment funds including related parties and VIEs	\$ 17,899
Nonredeemable preferred stock included in equity securities	941
CLO and ABS equities included in trading securities	1,203
Investment funds within funds withheld at interest	1,982
Royalties and other assets included in other investments	48
Net assets of the VIE, excluding investment funds	(8,632)
Unrealized (gains)/losses and other adjustments	12
Total adjustments to arrive at alternative investments	(4,446)
Gross alternative investments	13,453
ACRA noncontrolling interest	(1,947)
Net alternative investments	\$ 11,506

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL LIABILITIES TO NET RESERVE LIABILITIES	
<i>(In millions)</i>	1Q'22
Total liabilities	\$ 232,442
Long-term debt	(3,287)
Derivative liabilities	(631)
Payables for collateral on derivatives and securities to repurchase	(5,717)
Other liabilities	(1,944)
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs	(6,801)
Reinsurance ceded receivables	(4,648)
Policy loans ceded	(158)
Other	(3)
Total adjustments to arrive at reserve liabilities	(23,189)
Gross reserve liabilities	209,253
ACRA noncontrolling interest	(35,019)
Net reserve liabilities	\$ 174,234

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures

RECONCILIATION OF DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO TO ADJUSTED DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO

<i>(In millions, except percentages)</i>	1Q'22
Total debt	\$ 3,287
Total AHL shareholders' equity	11,149
Total capitalization	14,436
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (AOCI)	(4,674)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets	(1,241)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets	(533)
Less: Adjustment to arrive at notional debt	287
Total adjusted capitalization	<u>\$ 20,597</u>
 Total debt	 \$ 3,287
Less: Adjustment to arrive at notional debt	287
Notional debt	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
 Debt to capital ratio	 22.8%
AOCI	(5.1%)
Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets	(1.4%)
Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets	(0.6%)
Adjustment to arrive at notional debt	(1.1%)
Adjusted debt to capital ratio	<u>14.6%</u>

RECONCILIATION OF BENEFITS AND EXPENSES TO COST OF FUNDS

<i>(In millions, except percentages)</i>	1Q'22	
GAAP benefits and expenses	\$ 2,504	5.52%
Premiums	(2,110)	-4.65%
Product Charges	(166)	-0.37%
Other revenues	3	0.01%
FIA option costs	294	0.65%
Reinsurance embedded derivative impacts	12	0.03%
Change in fair value of embedded derivatives - FIA, net of offsets	350	0.77%
DAC, DSI, and VOBA amortization related to investment gains and losses	10	0.02%
Rider reserves related to investment gains and losses	124	0.27%
Policy and other operating expenses, excluding policy acquisition expenses	(247)	-0.55%
AmerUs closed block fair value liability	127	0.28%
ACRA noncontrolling interest	(87)	-0.19%
Other	12	0.03%
Total adjustments to arrive at cost of funds	<u>(1,678)</u>	<u>-3.70%</u>
Total cost of funds	<u>\$ 826</u>	<u>1.82%</u>
 Average net invested assets	 \$181,398	

Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL AHL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY TO TOTAL ADJUSTED AHL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

<i>(In millions)</i>	2009	2021	1Q'22
Total AHL shareholders' equity	\$ 113	\$ 20,130	\$ 11,149
Less: Preferred stock	-	2,312	2,667
Total AHL common shareholder's equity	113	17,818	8,482
Less: AOCI	1	2,430	(4,674)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets	-	585	(1,241)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets	-	-	(533)
Total adjusted AHL common shareholder's equity	\$ 112	\$ 14,803	\$ 14,930

RECONCILIATION OF CLASS A COMMON SHARES TO ADJUSTED OPERATING COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING

<i>(In millions)</i>	2009	2021
Class A common shares outstanding	0.1	191.9
Conversion of Class B common shares to Class A common shares	9.7	-
Effect of other stock compensation plans	-	8.6
Adjusted operating common shares outstanding	9.8	200.5

RECONCILIATION OF BOOK VALUE PER COMMON SHARE TO ADJUSTED BOOK VALUE PER COMMON SHARE

	2009	2021
Book value per common share	\$ 11.62	\$ 92.83
AOCI	(0.13)	(12.66)
Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets	-	(3.05)
Effect of items convertible to or settled in Class A common shares	-	(3.28)
Adjusted book value per common share	\$ 11.49	\$ 73.84

Important Information & Definitions

Important Information

Estimates and Assumptions

This presentation includes certain unaudited financial and business projections and goals on Apollo's future outlook, include Athene (the "Estimates").

Apollo does not regularly provide future guidance or publicly disclose forecasts or projections as to future performance, earnings or other results due to the inherent unpredictability of projections and their underlying assumptions and estimates. The Estimates were not prepared with a view toward public disclosure and, accordingly, do not necessarily comply with published guidelines of the SEC or the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of financial forecasts or GAAP. Neither Apollo's independent registered public accounting firm, nor any other independent accountants, have audited, reviewed, compiled or performed any procedures with respect to the Estimates or expressed any opinion or any form of assurance related thereto. Additionally, the Estimates are not intended to be pro forma financial information prepared in compliance with Article 11 of Regulation S-X.

The Estimates reflect the internal financial model that Apollo uses in connection with its strategic planning. The Estimates are illustrative and are included in this presentation solely to give Apollo's investors access to these financial projections.

The Estimates were based on numerous variables and assumptions made by Apollo's management with respect to industry performance, general business, economic, regulatory, market and financial conditions and other future events, as well as matters specific to Apollo's businesses, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of Apollo's management. Because the Estimates cover multiple years, by their nature, they also become subject to greater uncertainty and are less reliable with each successive year. The Estimates reflect subjective judgment in many respects and thus are susceptible to multiple interpretations and periodic revisions based on actual experience and business developments. As such, the Estimates constitute forward-looking information and are subject to many risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results forecasted in these projections. There can be no assurance that the Estimates will be realized or that actual results will not be significantly higher or lower than forecast. The Estimates may be affected by Apollo's and Athene's ability to achieve strategic goals, objectives and targets over the applicable period. Please consider carefully the section above titled "Forward-Looking Statements and Important Disclosures". Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Estimates will be realized, and actual results may vary materially from those shown. The Estimates cannot, therefore, be considered a guarantee of future operating results, and this information should not be relied on as such.

The inclusion of the Estimates in this presentation should not be regarded as an indication that Apollo or any of its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors or representatives considered or considers the Estimates to be necessarily predictive of actual future events, and the Estimates should not be relied upon as such. The inclusion of the Estimates herein should not be deemed an admission or representation by Apollo that its management views the Estimates as material information. Neither Apollo or any of its affiliates, advisors, officers, directors or representatives has made or makes any representation to any of Apollo's stockholders or any other person regarding the ultimate performance of Apollo compared to the information contained in the Estimates or can give any assurance that actual results will not differ materially from the Estimates, and none of them undertakes any obligation to update or otherwise revise or reconcile the Estimates to reflect circumstances existing after the date the Estimates were generated or to reflect the occurrence of future events even in the event that any or all of the assumptions underlying the Estimates are shown to be in error.

Certain of the projected financial information set forth herein may be considered non-GAAP financial measures. There are limitations inherent in non-GAAP financial measures, because they exclude charges and credits that are required to be included in a GAAP presentation. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information presented in compliance with GAAP, and non-GAAP financial measures as used by Apollo may not be comparable to similarly titled amounts used by other companies. No reconciliation of non-GAAP financial measures in the Estimates to GAAP measures was created or used in connection with preparing the Estimates.

In light of the foregoing factors and the uncertainties inherent in the Estimates, stockholders are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the Estimates. Without limiting the statements made in the prior paragraphs, please take note of the following additional important information.

Important Information

Fee Related Earnings (“FRE”), Spread Related Earnings (“SRE”) and Principal Investing Income (“PII”)

The estimates and expectations about Apollo’s fees, FRE, SRE and PII in the future depend on many assumptions about future events and circumstances, including but not limited to (i) the assumptions about future fundraising and AUM, (ii) the actual terms and conditions of the Apollo Funds to be raised in the future, including management fee rates paid, (iii) the investment and transaction activity of Apollo entities, (iv) the ability to generate liability growth, realize target returns and target net spreads on Athene’s investment portfolio, (v) the variability and level of our operating expenses, and (vi) the timing and amounts generated by the monetization of investments held by Apollo entities. The value of unrealized investment gains and unrealized carried interest may be volatile and subject to material change, and the actual realized value of currently unrealized investments will depend on, among other factors, the value of the investments and market conditions at the time of disposition, legal and contractual restrictions, transaction costs, and the timing and manner of sale, all of which may differ from the assumptions used for this presentation. Accordingly, the actual realized values of unrealized investments and carried interest may differ materially from the values assumed by Apollo for purposes of this presentation. The actual realized returns and net spreads on Athene’s investments can be highly dependent on future interest rates. There are many factors that could delay, impede or prohibit Apollo’s ability to generate the future fees, FRE, SRE and PII that Apollo currently expects, including but not limited to market disruption, loss of key personnel, lack of investor or third party interest, negotiations by investors or other third parties, unexpected expenses, and other events or circumstances that we may or may not be able to predict, manage or control (including but not limited to the matters discussed in the section “Forward-Looking Statements and Important Disclosures” above).

Business Growth

All statements relating to the potential for future business growth are inherently uncertain and are based on current market conditions, which can change at any time, and various assumptions about the ability to capitalize on growth opportunities and future business performance. No inference should be made that Apollo (including Athene) can or will grow any of its businesses materially or sufficiently to meet or approach the size of any market or sector leader disclosed in this presentation. See the section “Forward-Looking Statements and Important Disclosures” above.

APOLLO DOES NOT INTEND TO UPDATE OR OTHERWISE REVISE THE ABOVE ESTIMATES TO REFLECT CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING AFTER THE DATE WHEN MADE OR TO REFLECT THE OCCURRENCE OF FUTURE EVENTS, EVEN IN THE EVENT THAT ANY OR ALL OF THE ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING SUCH ESTIMATES ARE NO LONGER APPROPRIATE OR ARE SHOWN TO BE IN ERROR, EXCEPT AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

Performance Information

Past performance is not necessarily indicative of future results and there can be no assurance that Apollo, Athene or any Apollo Fund or strategy will achieve comparable results, or that any investments made by Apollo in the future will be profitable. Actual realized value of currently unrealized investments will depend on, among other factors, future operating results, the value of the assets and market conditions at the time of disposition, any related transaction costs and the timing and manner of sale, all of which may differ from the assumptions and circumstances on which the current unrealized valuations are based. Accordingly, the actual realized values of unrealized investments may differ materially from the values indicated herein.

Information contained herein may include information with respect to prior investment performance of one or more Apollo funds or investments, including gross and/or net internal rates of return (“IRR”). Information with respect to prior performance, while a useful tool in evaluating investment activities, is not necessarily indicative of actual results that may be achieved for unrealized investments. The realization of such performance is dependent upon many factors, many of which are beyond the control of Apollo.

Track Record

Track record provided herein is for illustrative purposes only. None of the examples included in the track records is necessarily indicative of all of Apollo’s investment strategies or prior investment performance. While Apollo believes that the performance information herein includes applicable historical investments, there can be no assurance as to the validity, thoroughness or accuracy of Apollo’s determination methodology. Moreover, while certain members of the applicable investment committee were involved in the consummation of certain of the historical representative transactions described in the track records, the sourcing of these investments and the decisions to consummate these investments were not all necessarily made by the same group of professionals, some of which may no longer be employed by Apollo, nor were such investments approved by the same investment committee.

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Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation contains information regarding Apollo’s financial results that is calculated and presented on the basis of methodologies other than in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“non-GAAP measures”). The non-GAAP measures presented herein include “Adjusted Net Income” or “ANI”, Fee Related Earnings, or “FRE”, Spread Related Earnings, or “SRE”, and Principal Investing Income, or “PII”, among others. Refer to the Definitions pages for the definitions of the non-GAAP measures presented herein, as well as Reconciliation of GAAP to Non-GAAP Financial Measures pages for reconciliations of the most comparable GAAP measures to the non-GAAP measures.

Important Information

Target Returns

Target returns including Target IRR are presented solely for providing insight into an investment's objectives and detailing anticipated risk and reward characteristics in order to facilitate comparisons with other investments and for establishing a benchmark for future evaluation of the investment's performance. Target returns are not predictions, projections or guarantees of future performance. Target returns are based upon estimates and assumptions that a potential investment will yield a return equal to or greater than the target. There can be no assurance that Apollo will be successful in finding investment opportunities that meet these anticipated return parameters. Apollo's target of potential returns from an investment is not a guarantee as to the quality of the investment or a representation as to the adequacy of Apollo's methodology for estimating returns. Target returns should not be used as a primary basis for an investor's decision to make an investment. Unless otherwise indicated, target returns are presented gross and do not reflect the effect of applicable fees, incentive compensation, certain expenses and taxes.

Index Comparisons

Index performance and yield data are shown for illustrative purposes only and have limitations when used for comparison or for other purposes due to, among other matters, volatility, credit or other factors (such as number of investments, recycling or reinvestment of distributions, and types of assets). It may not be possible to directly invest in one or more of these indices and the holdings of any strategy may differ markedly from the holdings of any such index in terms of levels of diversification, types of securities or assets represented and other significant factors. Indices are unmanaged, do not charge any fees or expenses, assume reinvestment of income and do not employ special investment techniques such as leveraging or short selling. No such index is indicative of the future results of any strategy or Apollo Fund.

Models

Models that may be contained herein (the "Models") are being provided for illustrative and discussion purposes only and are not intended to forecast or predict future events. Information provided in the Models may not reflect the most current data and is subject to change. The Models are based on estimates and assumptions that are also subject to change and may be subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties, including numerous uncontrollable market and event driven situations. There is no guarantee that the information presented in the Models is accurate. Actual results may differ materially from those reflected and contemplated in such hypothetical, forward-looking information. Undue reliance should not be placed on such information and investors should not use the Models to make investment decisions. Apollo has no duty to update the Models in the future.

Products and Investments that Have Not Yet Launched/Closed

Certain products, strategies, etc. referenced herein may not have launched or closed, and there can be no guarantee or assurance that they will launch or close in the future. In addition, certain transactions referenced herein, have not closed, and are subject to closing conditions. There can be no guarantee or assurance that these transactions will close.

References to Certain Investments

Specific references to investments have been provided on a non-performance based criteria for information purposes only. Apollo makes no guarantee that similar investments would be available in the future or, if available, would be profitable.

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Please see the Forward-Looking Statements and Important Disclosures pages and Definitions pages for additional important disclosures and definitions. Historical definitions of certain terms used herein may differ from current definitions.

In addition, information about factors affecting Apollo, including a description of risks that should be considered when making a decision to purchase or sell any securities of Apollo, can be found in its public filings with the SEC that are available at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Non-GAAP Financial Information & Definitions

Apollo discloses the following financial measures that are calculated and presented on the basis of methodologies other than in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("Non-GAAP"):

- **"Adjusted Segment Income", or "ASI",** is the key performance measure used by management in evaluating the performance of the asset management, retirement services, and principal investing segments. Management uses Adjusted Segment Income to make key operating decisions such as the following:
 - decisions related to the allocation of resources such as staffing decisions including hiring and locations for deployment of the new hires;
 - decisions related to capital deployment such as providing capital to facilitate growth for the business and/or to facilitate expansion into new businesses;
 - decisions related to expenses, such as determining annual discretionary bonuses and equity-based compensation awards to its employees. With respect to compensation, management seeks to align the interests of certain professionals and selected other individuals with those of the investors in the funds and those of Apollo's stockholders by providing such individuals a profit sharing interest in the performance fees earned in relation to the funds. To achieve that objective, a certain amount of compensation is based on Apollo's performance and growth for the year; and
 - decisions related to the amount of earnings available for dividends to Common Stockholders and holders of RSUs that participate in dividends.
- Adjusted Segment Income is the sum of (i) Fee Related Earnings, (ii) Spread Related Earnings, and (iii) Principal Investing Income. Adjusted Segment Income excludes the effects of the consolidation of any of the related funds and SPACs, HoldCo interest and other financing costs not attributable to any specific segment, Taxes and Related Payables, transaction-related charges and any acquisitions. Transaction-related charges includes equity-based compensation charges, the amortization of intangible assets, contingent consideration, and certain other charges associated with acquisitions, and restructuring charges. In addition, Adjusted Segment Income excludes non-cash revenue and expense related to equity awards granted by unconsolidated related parties to employees of the Company, compensation and administrative related expense reimbursements, as well as the assets, liabilities and operating results of the funds and VIEs that are included in the consolidated financial statements.
- **"Adjusted Net Income" or "ANI"** represents Adjusted Segment Income less HoldCo interest and other financing costs and estimated income taxes. Income taxes on FRE and PII represents the total current corporate, local, and non-U.S. taxes as well as the current payable under Apollo's tax receivable agreement. Income taxes on FRE and PII excludes the impacts of deferred taxes and the remeasurement of the tax receivable agreement, which arise from changes in estimated future tax rates. For purposes of calculating the Adjusted Net Income tax rate, Adjusted Segment Income is reduced by HoldCo interest and financing costs. Certain assumptions and methodologies that impact the implied FRE and PII income tax provision are similar to those used under U.S. GAAP. Specifically, certain deductions considered in the income tax provision under U.S. GAAP relating to transaction related charges, equity-based compensation, and tax deductible interest expense are taken into account for the implied tax provision. Income Taxes on SRE represent the total current and deferred tax expense or benefit on income before taxes adjusted to eliminate the impact of the tax expense or benefit associated with the non-operating adjustments. Management believes the methodologies used to compute income taxes on FRE, SRE, and PII are meaningful to each segment and increases comparability of income taxes between periods.
- **"Fee Related Earnings", or "FRE",** is a component of Adjusted Segment Income that is used to assess the performance of the Asset Management segment. FRE is the sum of (i) management fees, (ii) advisory and transaction fees, (iii) fee-related performance fees from indefinite term vehicles, that are measured and received on a recurring basis and not dependent on realization events of the underlying investments and (iv) other income, net, less (a) fee-related compensation, excluding equity-based compensation, (b) non-compensation expenses incurred in the normal course of business, (c) placement fees and (d) non-controlling interests in the management companies of certain funds the Company manages.
- **"Spread Related Earnings", or "SRE"** is a component of Adjusted Segment Income that is used to assess the performance of the Retirement Services segment, excluding certain market volatility and certain expenses related to integration, restructuring, equity-based compensation, and other expenses. For the Retirement Services segment, SRE equals the sum of (i) the net investment earnings on Athene's net invested assets and (ii) management fees earned on the ADIP share of ACRA assets, less (x) cost of funds, (y) operating expenses excluding equity-based compensation and (z) financing costs including interest expense and preferred dividends, if any, paid to Athene preferred stockholders.
- **"Principal Investing Income", or "PII"** is a component of Adjusted Segment Income that is used to assess the performance of the Principal Investing segment. For the Principal Investing segment, PII is the sum of (i) realized performance fees, excluding realizations received in the form of shares, (ii) realized investment income, less (x) realized principal investing compensation expense, excluding expense related to equity-based compensation, and (y) certain corporate compensation and non-compensation expenses.

Non-GAAP Financial Information & Definitions

- **“ACRA”** refers to Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate Holding Ltd.
- **“ADIP”** refers to Apollo/Athene Dedicated Investment Program, a fund managed by Apollo including third-party capital that invests alongside Athene in certain investments.
- **“Assets Under Management”, or “AUM”,** refers to the assets of the funds, partnerships and accounts to which Apollo provides investment management, advisory, or certain other investment-related services, including, without limitation, capital that such funds, partnerships and accounts have the right to call from investors pursuant to capital commitments. AUM equals the sum of:
 1. the net asset value (“NAV”), plus used or available leverage and/or capital commitments, or gross assets plus capital commitments, of the yield and certain hybrid funds, partnerships and accounts for which we provide investment management or advisory services, other than certain collateralized loan obligations (“CLOs”), collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), and certain perpetual capital vehicles, which have a fee-generating basis other than the mark-to-market value of the underlying assets; for certain perpetual capital vehicles in yield, gross asset value plus available financing capacity;
 2. the fair value of the investments of equity and certain hybrid funds, partnerships and accounts Apollo manages or advise, plus the capital that such funds, partnerships and accounts are entitled to call from investors pursuant to capital commitments, plus portfolio level financings;
 3. the gross asset value associated with the reinsurance investments of the portfolio company assets Apollo manages or advises; and
 4. the fair value of any other assets that Apollo manages or advises for the funds, partnerships and accounts to which Apollo provides investment management, advisory, or certain other investment-related services, plus unused credit facilities, including capital commitments to such funds, partnerships and accounts for investments that may require pre-qualification or other conditions before investment plus any other capital commitments to such funds, partnerships and accounts available for investment that are not otherwise included in the clauses above.

Apollo’s AUM measure includes Assets Under Management for which Apollo charges either nominal or zero fees. Apollo’s AUM measure also includes assets for which Apollo does not have investment discretion, including certain assets for which Apollo earns only investment-related service fees, rather than management or advisory fees. Apollo’s definition of AUM is not based on any definition of Assets Under Management contained in its governing documents or in any of Apollo Fund management agreements. Apollo considers multiple factors for determining what should be included in its definition of AUM. Such factors include but are not limited to (1) Apollo’s ability to influence the investment decisions for existing and available assets; (2) Apollo’s ability to generate income from the underlying assets in its funds; and (3) the AUM measures that Apollo uses internally or believe are used by other investment managers. Given the differences in the investment strategies and structures among other alternative investment managers, Apollo’s calculation of AUM may differ from the calculations employed by other investment managers and, as a result, this measure may not be directly comparable to similar measures presented by other investment managers. Apollo’s calculation also differs from the manner in which its affiliates registered with the SEC report “Regulatory Assets Under Management” on Form ADV and Form PF in various ways.

Apollo uses AUM, Gross capital deployed and Dry powder as performance measurements of its investment activities, as well as to monitor fund size in relation to professional resource and infrastructure needs.

- **“Athene”** refers to Athene Holding Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries, **“Athene”**), a subsidiary of the Company and a leading retirement services company that issues, reinsures and acquires retirement savings products designed for the increasing number of individuals and institutions seeking to fund retirement needs, and to which Apollo, through its consolidated subsidiary Apollo Insurance Solutions Group LP (formerly known as Athene Asset Management LLC) (**“ISG”**), provides asset management and advisory services.
- **“Athora”** refers to a strategic platform that acquires or reinsures blocks of insurance business in the German and broader European life insurance market (collectively, the “Athora Accounts”).
- **“NRSRO”** Means nationally recognized statistical rating organization

Non-GAAP Financial Information & Definitions (Athene)

In addition to our results presented in accordance with GAAP, we present certain financial information that includes non-GAAP measures. Management believes the use of these non-GAAP measures, together with the relevant GAAP measures, provides information that may enhance an investor's understanding of our results of operations and the underlying profitability drivers of our business. The majority of these non-GAAP measures are intended to remove from the results of operations the impact of market volatility (other than with respect to alternative investments) as well as integration, restructuring and certain other expenses which are not part of our underlying profitability drivers, as such items fluctuate from period to period in a manner inconsistent with these drivers. These measures should be considered supplementary to our results in accordance with GAAP and should not be viewed as a substitute for the corresponding GAAP measures.

Spread Related Earnings (SRE)

Spread related earnings is a pre-tax non-GAAP measure used to evaluate our financial performance excluding market volatility and expenses related to integration, restructuring, stock compensation and other expenses. Our spread related earnings equals net income (loss) available to AHL common shareholder adjusted to eliminate the impact of the following:

- Investment Gains (Losses), Net of Offsets—Consists of the realized gains and losses on the sale of AFS securities, the change in fair value of reinsurance assets, unrealized gains and losses, changes in the credit loss allowance, and other investment gains and losses. Unrealized, allowances and other investment gains and losses are comprised of the fair value adjustments of trading securities (other than CLOs) and mortgage loans, investments held under the fair value option and our investment in Apollo, derivative gains and losses not hedging FIA index credits, and the change in credit loss allowances recognized in operations net of the change in AmerUs Closed Block fair value reserve related to the corresponding change in fair value of investments. Investment gains and losses are net of offsets related to DAC and DSI amortization and changes to guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefit (GLWB) and guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB) reserves (together, GLWB and GMDB reserves represent rider reserves) as well as the market value adjustments (MVA) associated with surrenders or terminations of contracts.
- Change in Fair Values of Derivatives and Embedded Derivatives – FIAs, Net of Offsets—Consists of impacts related to the fair value accounting for derivatives hedging the FIA index credits and the related embedded derivative liability fluctuations from period to period. The index reserve is measured at fair value for the current period and all periods beyond the current policyholder index term. However, the FIA hedging derivatives are purchased to hedge only the current index period. Upon policyholder renewal at the end of the period, new FIA hedging derivatives are purchased to align with the new term. The difference in duration between the FIA hedging derivatives and the index credit reserves creates a timing difference in earnings. This timing difference of the FIA hedging derivatives and index credit reserves is included as a non-operating adjustment, net of offsets related to DAC and DSI amortization and changes to rider reserves.

We primarily hedge with options that align with the index terms of our FIA products (typically 1–2 years). On an economic basis, we believe this is suitable because policyholder accounts are credited with index performance at the end of each index term. However, because the term of an embedded derivative in an FIA contract is longer-dated, there is a duration mismatch which may lead to mismatches for accounting purposes.

- Integration, Restructuring, and Other Non-operating Expenses—Consists of restructuring and integration expenses related to acquisitions and block reinsurance costs as well as certain other expenses, which are not predictable or related to our underlying profitability drivers.
- Stock Compensation Expense—Consists of stock compensation expenses associated with our share incentive plans, including long-term incentive expenses, which are not related to our underlying profitability drivers and fluctuate from time to time due to the structure of our plans.
- Income Tax (Expense) Benefit —Consists of the income tax effect of all income statement adjustments, including our Apollo investment, and is computed by applying the appropriate jurisdiction's tax rate to all adjustments subject to income tax.

We consider these adjustments to be meaningful adjustments to net income (loss) available to AHL common shareholder for the reasons discussed in greater detail above. Accordingly, we believe using a measure which excludes the impact of these items is useful in analyzing our business performance and the trends in our results of operations. Together with net income (loss) available to AHL common shareholder, we believe spread related earnings provides a meaningful financial metric that helps investors understand our underlying results and profitability. Spread related earnings should not be used as a substitute for net income (loss) available to AHL common shareholder.

Net Spread

Net spread is a non-GAAP measure used to evaluate our financial performance and profitability. Net spread is computed using our spread related earnings divided by average net invested assets for the relevant period. To enhance the ability to analyze this measure across periods, interim periods are annualized. While we believe this metric is a meaningful financial metric and enhances our understanding of the underlying profitability drivers of our business, it should not be used as a substitute for ROA presented under GAAP.

Non-GAAP Financial Information & Definitions (Athene)

Adjusted Debt to Capital Ratio

Adjusted debt to capital ratio is a non-GAAP measure used to evaluate our capital structure excluding the impacts of AOCI and the cumulative changes in fair value of funds withheld and modco reinsurance assets as well as mortgage loan assets, net of DAC, DSI, rider reserve and tax offsets. Adjusted debt to capital ratio is calculated as total long-term and short-term debt at notional value divided by adjusted capitalization. Adjusted capitalization includes our adjusted AHL common shareholder's equity, preferred stock and the notional value of our debt. Adjusted AHL common shareholder's equity is calculated as the ending AHL shareholders' equity excluding AOCI, the cumulative changes in fair value of funds withheld and modco reinsurance assets and mortgage loan assets as well as preferred stock. These adjustments fluctuate period to period in a manner inconsistent with our underlying profitability drivers as the majority of such fluctuation is related to the market volatility of the unrealized gains and losses associated with our AFS securities. Except with respect to reinvestment activity relating to acquired blocks of businesses, we typically buy and hold AFS investments to maturity throughout the duration of market fluctuations, therefore, the period-over-period impacts in unrealized gains and losses are not necessarily indicative of current operating fundamentals or future performance. Accordingly, we believe using measures which exclude AOCI and the cumulative changes in fair value of funds withheld and modco reinsurance assets as well as mortgage loan assets are useful in analyzing trends in our operating results. Adjusted debt to capital ratio should not be used as a substitute for the debt to capital ratio. However, we believe the adjustments to shareholders' equity are significant to gaining an understanding of our capitalization, debt utilization and debt capacity.

Net Investment Spread and Other Operating Expenses

Net investment spread is a key measure of profitability. Net investment spread measures our investment performance plus our strategic capital management fees from ACRA, less our total cost of funds. Net investment earned rate is a key measure of our investment performance while cost of funds is a key measure of the cost of our policyholder benefits and liabilities.

Net investment earned rate is a non-GAAP measure we use to evaluate the performance of our net invested assets that does not correspond to GAAP net investment income. Net investment earned rate is computed as the income from our net invested assets divided by the average net invested assets, for the relevant period. To enhance the ability to analyze these measures across periods, interim periods are annualized. The adjustments to net investment income to arrive at our net investment earned rate add (a) alternative investment gains and losses, (b) gains and losses related to trading securities for CLOs, (c) net VIE impacts (revenues, expenses and noncontrolling interest), (d) forward points gains and losses on foreign exchange derivative hedges and (e) the change in fair value of reinsurance assets, and removes the proportionate share of the ACRA net investment income associated with the ACRA noncontrolling interest. We include the income and assets supporting our change in fair value of reinsurance assets by evaluating the underlying investments of the funds withheld at interest receivables and we include the net investment income from those underlying investments which does not correspond to the GAAP presentation of change in fair value of reinsurance assets. We exclude the income and assets supporting business that we have exited through ceded reinsurance including funds withheld agreements. We believe the adjustments for reinsurance provide a net investment earned rate on the assets for which we have economic exposure.

Cost of funds includes liability costs related to cost of crediting on both deferred annuities and institutional products as well as other liability costs, but does not include the proportionate share of the ACRA cost of funds associated with the noncontrolling interest. Cost of crediting on deferred annuities is the interest credited to the policyholders on our fixed strategies as well as the option costs on the indexed annuity strategies. With respect to FIAs, the cost of providing index credits includes the expenses incurred to fund the annual index credits, and where applicable, minimum guaranteed interest credited. Cost of crediting on institutional products is comprised of (i) pension group annuity costs, including interest credited, benefit payments and other reserve changes, net of premiums received when issued, and (ii) funding agreement costs, including the interest payments and other reserve changes. Other liability costs include DAC, DSI and VOBA amortization, change in rider reserves, the cost of liabilities on products other than deferred annuities and institutional products, premiums, product charges and other revenues. Cost of funds is computed as the total liability costs divided by the average net invested assets, for the relevant period. To enhance the ability to analyze these measures across periods, interim periods are annualized. We believe a measure like cost of funds is useful in analyzing the trends of our core business operations and profitability. While we believe cost of funds is a meaningful financial metric and enhances our understanding of the underlying profitability drivers of our business, it should not be used as a substitute for total benefits and expenses presented under GAAP.

Net investment earned rate, cost of funds, and net investment spread are non-GAAP measures we use to evaluate the profitability of our business. We believe these metrics are useful in analyzing the trends of our business operations, profitability and pricing discipline. While we believe each of these metrics are meaningful financial metrics and enhance our understanding of the underlying profitability drivers of our business, they should not be used as a substitute for net investment income, interest sensitive contract benefits or total benefits and expenses presented under GAAP.

Other operating expenses excludes integration, restructuring and other non-operating expenses, stock compensation and long-term incentive plan expenses, interest expense and policy acquisition expenses. We believe a measure like other operating expenses is useful in analyzing the trends of our core business operations and profitability. While we believe other operating expenses is a meaningful financial metric and enhances our understanding of the underlying profitability drivers of our business, it should not be used as a substitute for policy and other operating expenses presented under GAAP.

Non-GAAP Financial Information & Definitions (Athene)

Invested Assets

In managing our business, we analyze net invested assets, which does not correspond to total investments, including investments in related parties, as disclosed in our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Net invested assets represents the investments that directly back our net reserve liabilities as well as surplus assets. Net invested assets is used in the computation of net investment earned rate, which allows us to analyze the profitability of our investment portfolio. Net invested assets includes (a) total investments on the consolidated balance sheets with AFS securities at cost or amortized cost, excluding derivatives, (b) cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash, (c) investments in related parties, (d) accrued investment income, (e) VIE assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interest adjustments, (f) net investment payables and receivables, (g) policy loans ceded (which offset the direct policy loans in total investments) and (h) an allowance for credit losses. Net invested assets also excludes assets associated with funds withheld liabilities related to business exited through reinsurance agreements and derivative collateral (offsetting the related cash positions). We include the underlying investments supporting our assumed funds withheld and modco agreements in our net invested assets calculation in order to match the assets with the income received. We believe the adjustments for reinsurance provide a view of the assets for which we have economic exposure. Net invested assets includes our proportionate share of ACRA investments, based on our economic ownership, but does not include the proportionate share of investments associated with the noncontrolling interest. Net invested assets also includes our investment in Apollo for prior periods. Our net invested assets are averaged over the number of quarters in the relevant period to compute our net investment earned rate for such period. While we believe net invested assets is a meaningful financial metric and enhances our understanding of the underlying drivers of our investment portfolio, it should not be used as a substitute for total investments, including related parties, presented under GAAP.

Reserve Liabilities

In managing our business, we also analyze net reserve liabilities, which does not correspond to total liabilities as disclosed in our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Net reserve liabilities represent our policyholder liability obligations net of reinsurance and is used to analyze the costs of our liabilities. Net reserve liabilities include (a) interest sensitive contract liabilities, (b) future policy benefits, (c) dividends payable to policyholders, and (d) other policy claims and benefits, offset by reinsurance recoverable, excluding policy loans ceded. Net reserve liabilities include our proportionate share of ACRA reserve liabilities, based on our economic ownership, but does not include the proportionate share of reserve liabilities associated with the noncontrolling interest. Net reserve liabilities is net of the ceded liabilities to third-party reinsurers as the costs of the liabilities are passed to such reinsurers and, therefore, we have no net economic exposure to such liabilities, assuming our reinsurance counterparties perform under our agreements. The majority of our ceded reinsurance is a result of reinsuring large blocks of life business following acquisitions. For such transactions, GAAP requires the ceded liabilities and related reinsurance recoverables to continue to be recorded in our consolidated financial statements despite the transfer of economic risk to the counterparty in connection with the reinsurance transaction. While we believe net reserve liabilities is a meaningful financial metric and enhances our understanding of the underlying profitability drivers of our business, it should not be used as a substitute for total liabilities presented under GAAP.

Sales

Sales statistics do not correspond to revenues under GAAP but are used as relevant measures to understand our business performance as it relates to inflows generated during a specific period of time. Our sales statistics include inflows for fixed rate annuities and FIAs and align with the LIMRA definition of all money paid into an individual annuity, including money paid into new contracts with initial purchase occurring in the specified period and existing contracts with initial purchase occurring prior to the specified period (excluding internal transfers). While we believe sales is a meaningful metric and enhances our understanding of our business performance, it should not be used as a substitute for premiums presented under GAAP.

Organic Growth Rate

Organic growth rate is calculated as the net organic flows divided by average gross invested assets. Net organic flows are comprised of gross organic inflows less gross outflows. Gross organic inflows are the deposits generated from our organic channels, which include retail, flow reinsurance and institutional. Gross outflows are total liability outflows, including full and partial withdrawals on our deferred annuities, death benefits, pension group annuity benefit payments, payments on payout annuities and maturities of our funding agreements. To enhance the ability to analyze these measures across periods, interim periods are annualized. We believe organic growth rate provides a meaningful financial metric that enables investors to assess our growth from the channels that provide recurring inflows. Management uses the organic growth rate to monitor our business performance and the underlying profitability drivers of our business.