



Athene Asset Portfolio

Risk & Stress Considerations Update

February 2023

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All information is as of the dates indicated herein.

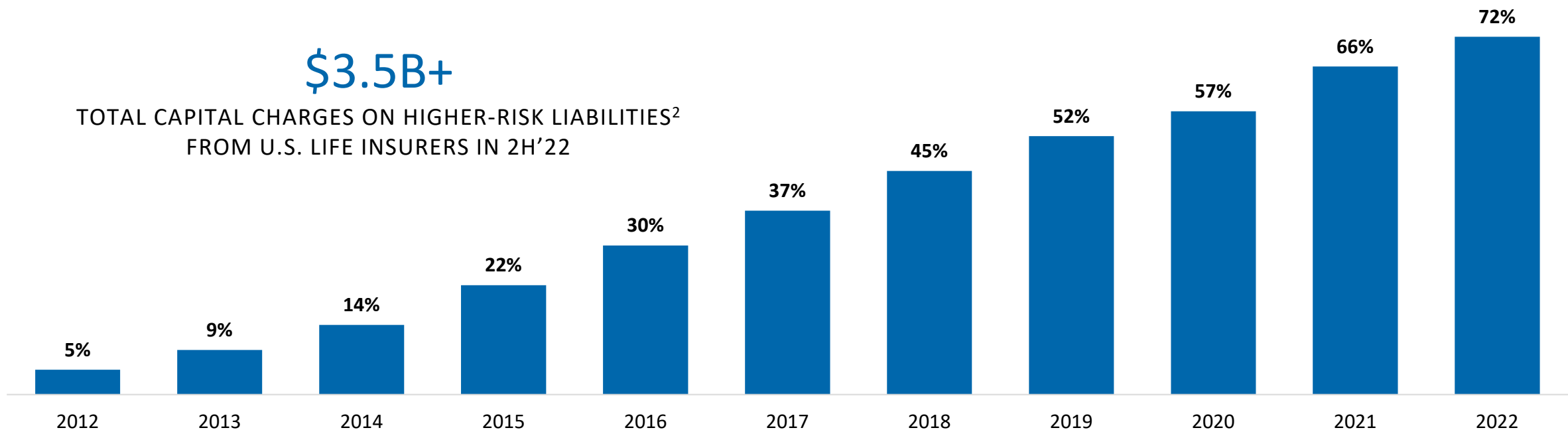
Notice to Reader

This presentation provides refreshed versions of Athene’s asset stress test scenarios, calculated using as-reported financial data as of December 31, 2022.

A stagflation stress test scenario has been introduced to provide additional perspective around current macroeconomic trends and observations.

The Industry Has Focused on Capital Return, Leaving Many Companies With Less Capital Flexibility

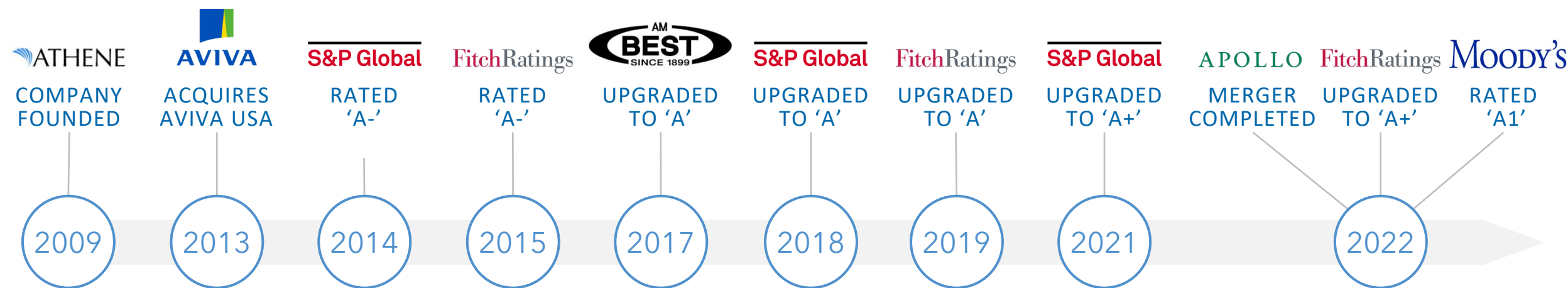
U.S. and European Life Insurers Cumulative Capital Return as % of Current Market Capitalization¹



Over the past decade, U.S. and European life insurers have returned capital to shareholders equal to **72% of current market capitalization¹**

Source: Capital IQ as of January 12, 2023. Includes US insurers AEL, AIG, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, and VOYA, and European insurers AXA, Generali, Allianz, Aviva, Swiss Life, Phoenix, L&G, NN, ASR, Ageas and Aegon.
1. 2022 capital return through September 30, 2022. 2. Higher-risk liabilities relate to guaranteed universal life, long-term care, and traditional variable annuities, none of which Athene has direct exposure to.

Athene Has Spent Years Diligently Raising Capital to Improve Its Financial Strength



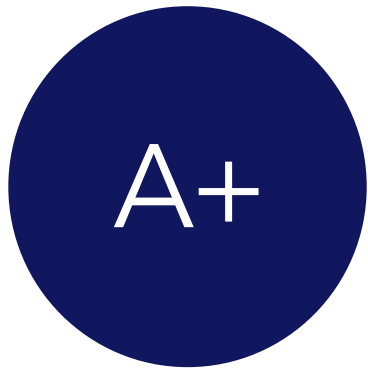
~\$14 Billion^{1,2}

Apollo has been the **largest single contributor of capital to the retirement services industry** in the US and Europe since 2010 having **raised approximately \$14 billion of primary capital** across its platform

Note: Ratings represent financial strength ratings for primary insurance subsidiaries.

1. Calculated as the sum of total primary capital raised across Apollo retirement services platform entities via equity, preferred equity, debt, and third-party capital from 2010 through December 31, 2022. 2. Includes \$2.0bn first close for ADIP II which was completed in 1Q 2023.

Athene Has Built a Fortress Balance Sheet...



Financial
Strength Profile¹



Regulatory
Capital²



Excess
Equity Capital³



Available
Liquidity⁴



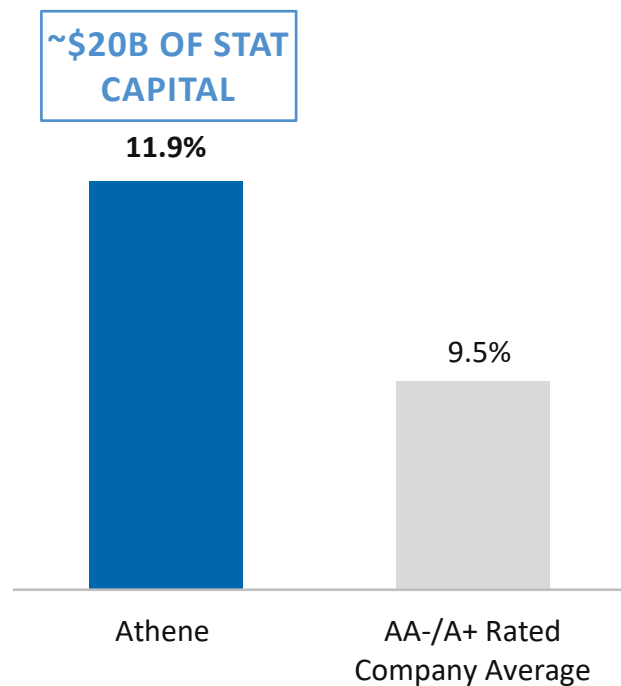
Total
Deployable Capital⁵

Note: Athene metrics are net of non-controlling interest in ACRA, as of December 31, 2022. 1. Relates to Athene's primary insurance subsidiaries; represents ratings from AM Best "A", Fitch "A+", S&P "A+" and Moody's "A1". 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 core operating strategies, as determined based upon internal modeling and analysis of economic risk, as well as inputs from rating agency capital models and consideration of both NAIC RBC and Bermuda capital requirements. 4. Includes \$57.2B liquid bond portfolio, \$8.1B of GAAP cash and cash equivalents, including VIEs, \$2.0bn committed repo, \$1.25bn AHL revolver with \$0.5bn accordion feature, \$2.5bn AHL/ALRe liquidity facility with \$0.5bn accordion feature, and \$1.0bn of FHLB capacity. Availability of accordion features subject to lender consent and other factors. 5. Includes excess equity capital of \$2.3 billion, untapped debt capacity of \$2.7 billion, and \$0.2 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 market conditions.

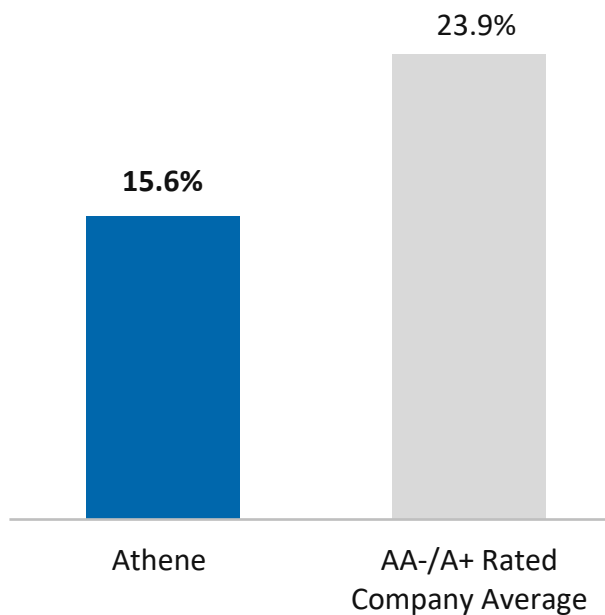
...That Outperforms on Numerous Key Metrics...



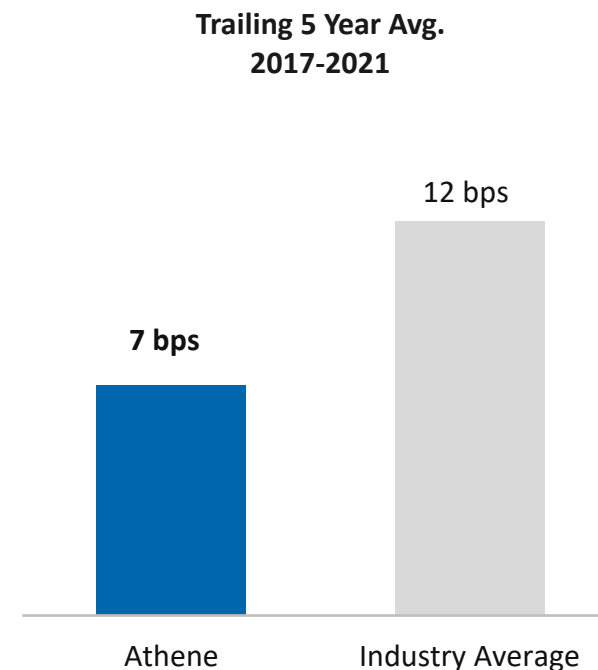
Higher Statutory Capital vs. Reserves¹



Lower Adjusted Debt-to-Capital²



Lower Credit Losses³



1. Athene metrics are net of non-controlling interest in ACRA, as of December 31, 2022. AA-/A+ Rated Companies metrics as of September 30, 2022 or latest available per SNL Financial. AA-/A+ Rated Companies are: PFG (A+), MET (AA-) GL (AA-), and PRU (AA-). 2. Refers to Athene's adjusted debt-to-capital ratio as of December 31, 2022. AA-/A+ Rated companies metrics as of September 30, 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, CRBG (Formerly AIG L&R), AMP, BHF, EQH, F&G, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, VOYA and Transamerica. For Athene, U.S. statutory data adjusted to include impairments and assets in Bermuda.

...And was Upgraded in 2022 Post-Merger, Amid Market Volatility

S&P Global

**'A+'
Outlook Stable**

"We view Athene's capital and earnings as very strong. Capital adequacy remained above the 'AA' level per our capital model as of year-end 2021, and we expect the company will maintain at least a 'AA' capital level over the next few years... Athene's merger with Apollo **has not materially changed the company's strategy or execution.**"

S&P, DECEMBER 2022

MOODY'S

INITIAL RATING
**'A1'
Outlook Stable**

"The A1 rating of Athene's US and Bermuda-based life insurance companies reflects the company's strong market position in its core insurance products... Other strengths include **very good capital levels, modest financial leverage, and strong interest coverage** metrics, as well as **solid profitability driven by strong asset returns.**"

MOODY'S, JULY 2022

FitchRatings

UPGRADED FROM 'A'
**'A+'
Outlook Stable**

"Fitch views the company as having strong financial flexibility, including a strong liquidity position with sufficient sources of contingent capital. Athene's asset/liability and liquidity management are considered strong driven by the company's **well-matched assets and liabilities and strong cash flow testing results.**"

FITCH, MAY 2022



**'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 2022

Note: Ratings represent financial strength ratings for primary insurance subsidiaries.

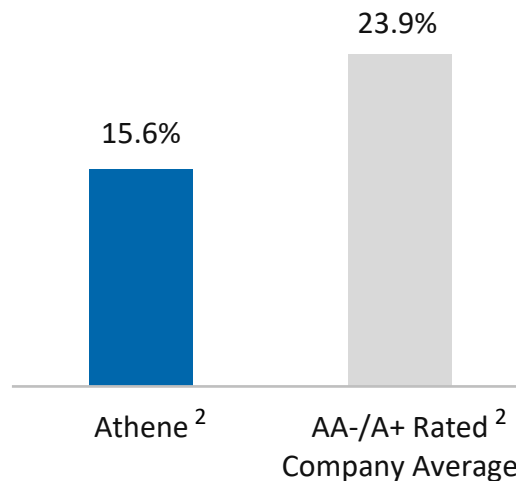
Athene is Not a Near-Term Profit Maximizer

Athene Prioritizes Capital Flexibility Over Near-Term Profit Maximization

Athene Holds Significant Excess Capital Above Required Thresholds¹

\$2.3B

Athene Operates With Less Balance Sheet Leverage Than Similarly Rated Peers



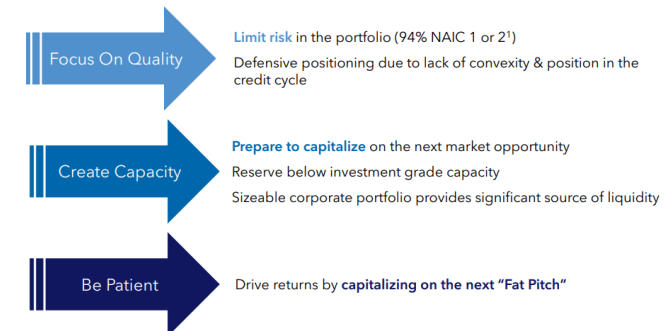
"We're very well-capitalized, with a lot of excess capital to be opportunistic... and prepared to go on offense... to take advantage of additional market dislocations."

Jim Belardi, June 2022 Retirement Services Business Update

Athene Has Strategically Positioned Itself to Capitalize in Times of Market Dislocation

September 2018 Investor Day

How We Are Positioning for the Future



¹ AFS fixed maturity securities, including related parties as of June 30, 2018.

ATHENE

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June 2022 Retirement Services Business Update

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

APOLLO RETIREMENT SERVICES BUSINESS UPDATE 2022

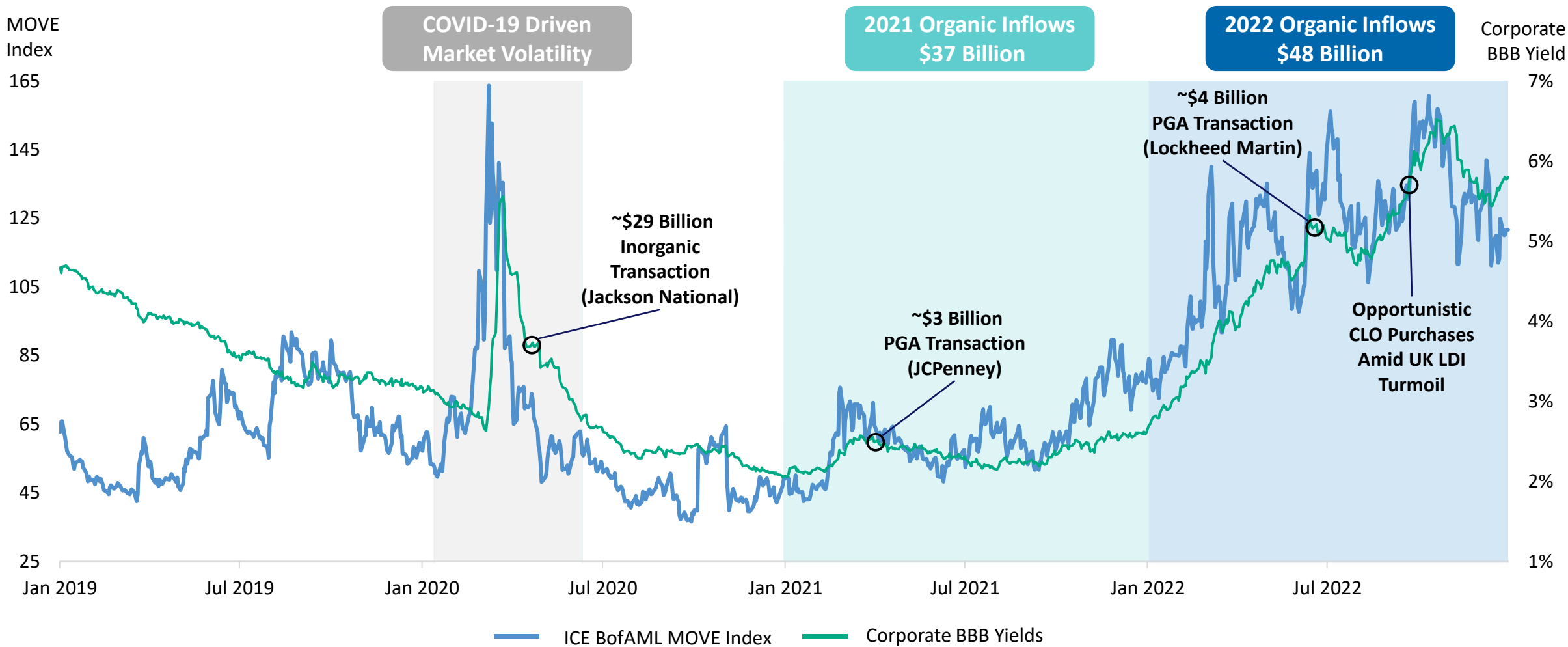
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1. Computed as the capital in excess of the capital required to support our core operating strategies, as determined based upon internal modeling and analysis of economic risk, as well as inputs from rating agency capital models and consideration of both NAIC RBC and Bermuda capital requirements.

2. Refers to Athene's adjusted debt-to-capital ratio as of December 31, 2022. AA-/A+ Rated companies metrics as of September 30, 2022. AA-/A+ Rated Companies are: PFG (A+), PRU (AA-), MET (AA-) and GL (AA-).

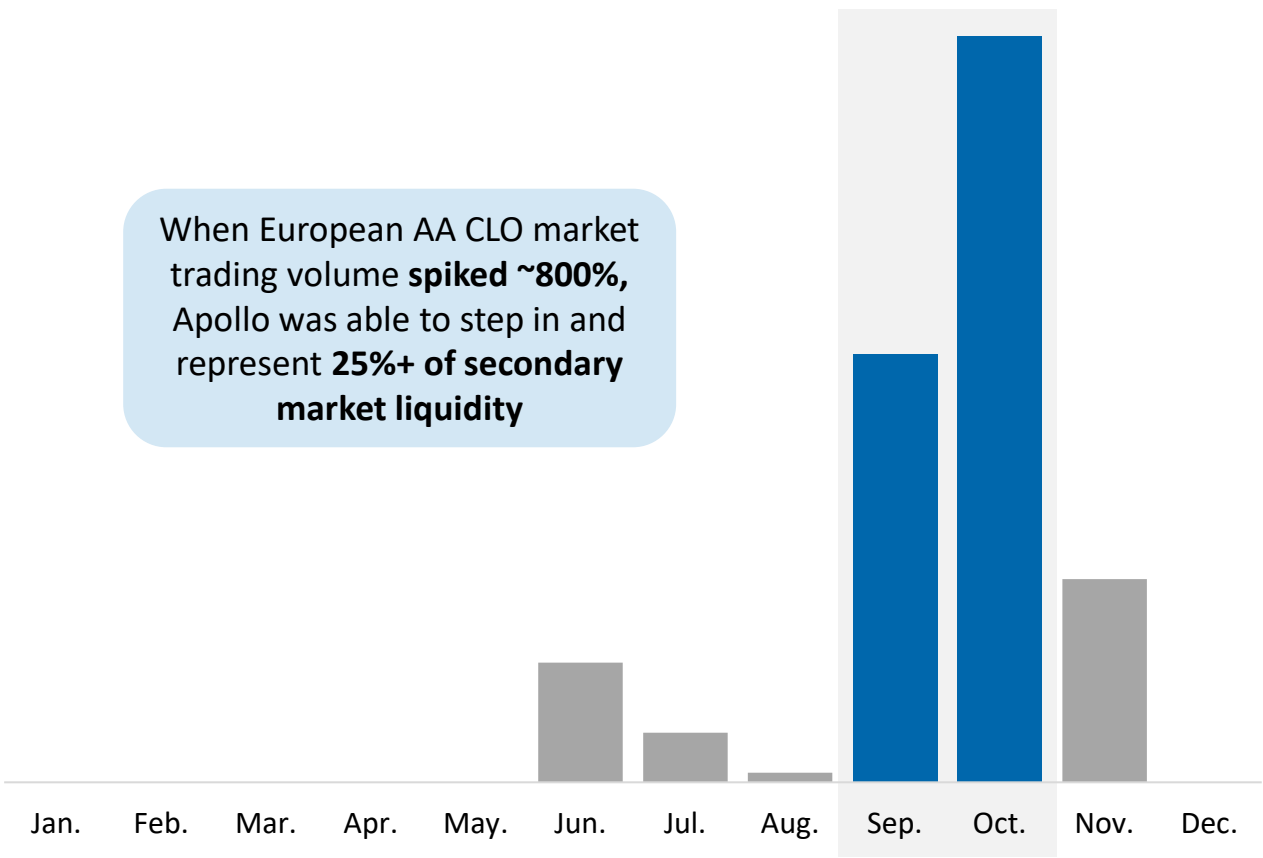
Athene Strategically Plays Offense in Times of Dislocation

Strong Capital Base Helps Drive Profitable Growth at Scale

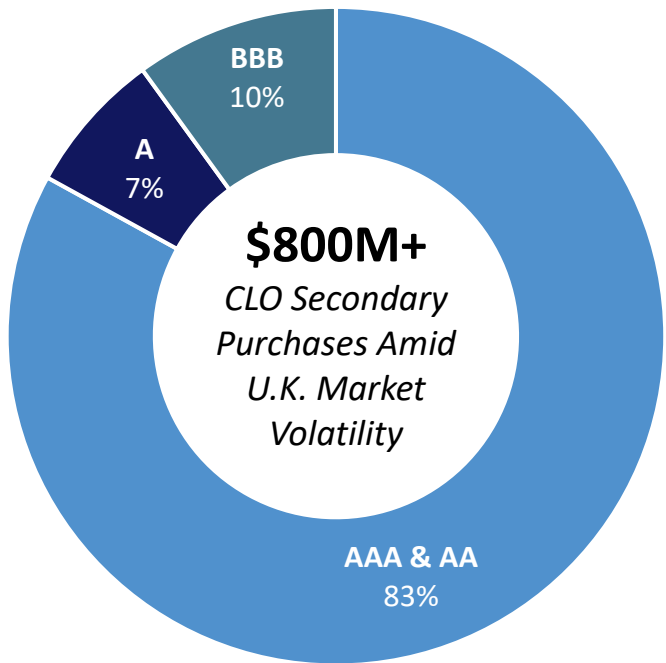


Case Study: Opportunistic CLO Purchases During Recent U.K. Market Volatility

2022 Industrywide European AA CLO Secondary Market Activity by Month



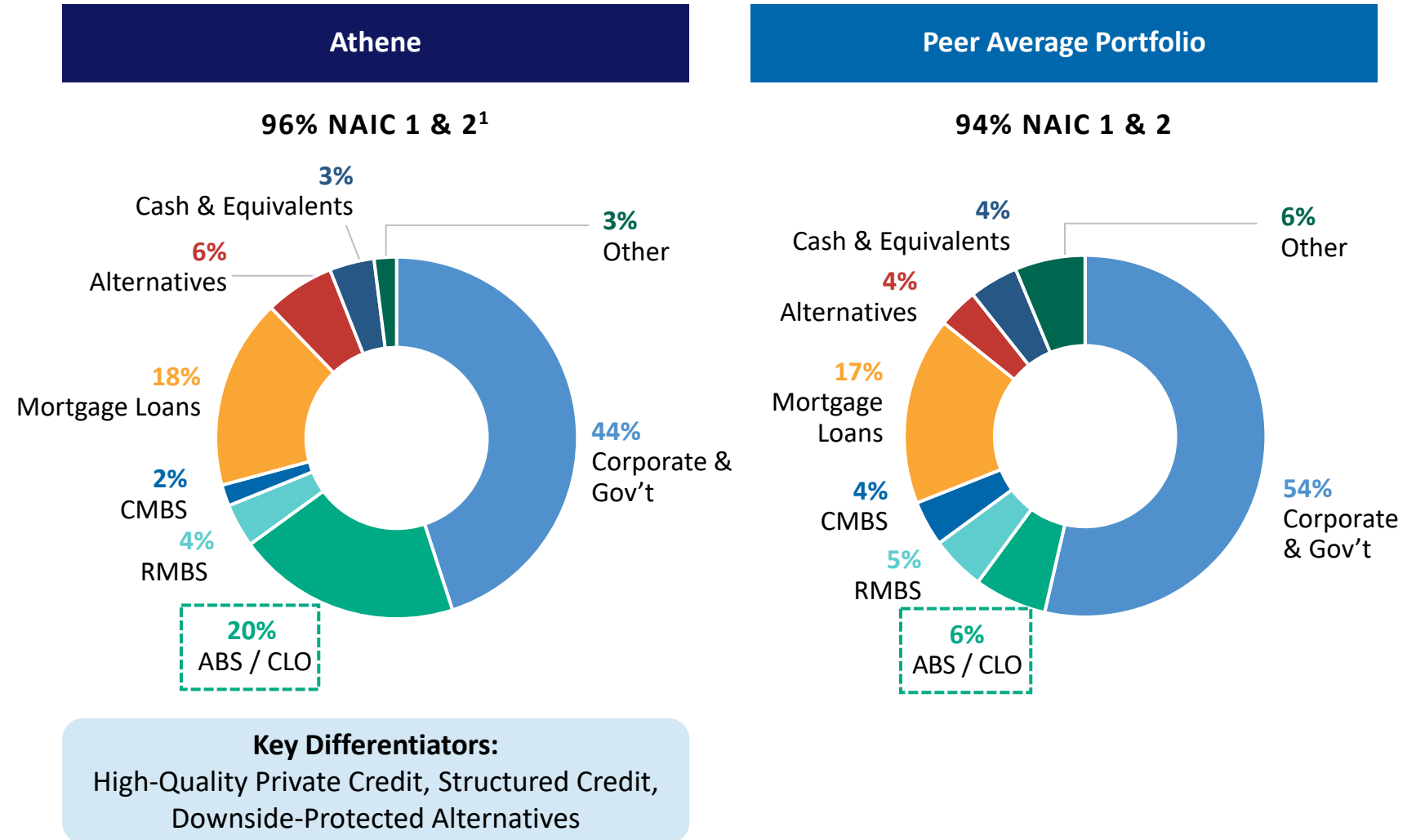
Athene's CLO Secondary Purchases From 9/26/22 to 10/28/22



Weighted Avg. Yield: **8%**
Pricing: **~90 cents on the dollar**

Athene's Portfolio Primarily Comprised of Investment Grade Credit

- ~96% of Athene's fixed income portfolio is invested in **investment grade 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



Note: Athene net invested assets as of December 31, 2022. Peer assets as of September 30, 2022. Peer asset allocations represent weighted average allocations per GAAP Disclosures of AEL, AMP, BHF, CNO, CRBG (Formerly AIG L&R), F&G, GA, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, RGA, VOYA.

1. As of December 31, 2022, 96% of \$112 billion of available for sale securities designated NAIC 1 or 2.

Athene Targets ~30-40 Basis Points of Incremental 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



Riskier Assets

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



Illiquidity & Structure

- Capture illiquidity premium by buying more private or directly originated assets
- Capture complexity premium by buying structured securities offering diversification, credit enhancement and structural protections



Today, Investment Grade Structured Credit is Safer Credit Risk Than Equivalently Rated Corporate Debt

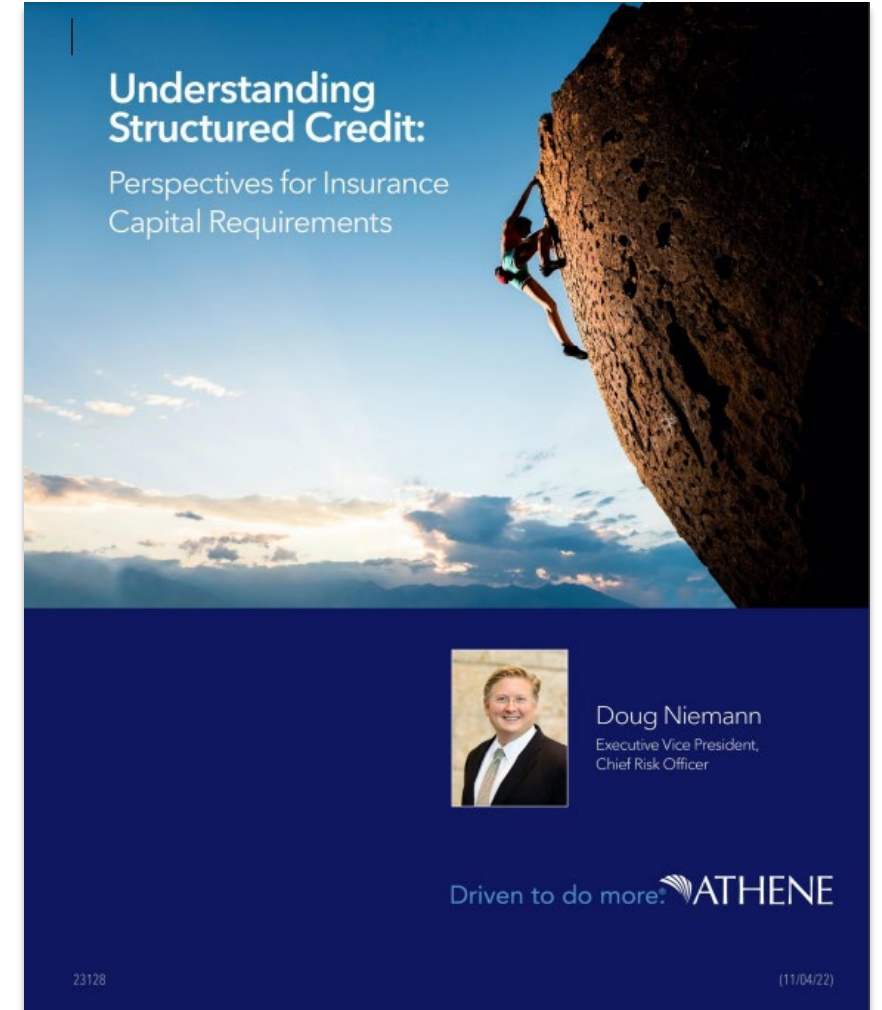
Athene continues to be a leader in transparency around its investment philosophy in structured credit, and published a **Structured Credit Whitepaper** in December 2022

Highlights key features of investment grade structured credit, which help to **provide safer yield** than comparably rated corporate credit:

- ✓ Diversification
- ✓ Credit Enhancement
- ✓ Structural Protections

Investors **with the expertise** to understand complexity, and **long-dated, stable funding** to withstand illiquidity and price volatility, **can capture incremental yield without taking on incremental credit risk**

[CLICK HERE](#) TO VIEW ATHENE'S
STRUCTURED CREDIT WHITEPAPER



Risk Management is Embedded in Everything We Do

Manage Risk Such That Athene Can Grow Profitably Across Market Environments

Duration-Matched Portfolio with Quarterly Cash Flow Monitoring & Stress Testing

- ✓ 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 stress test results at least annually



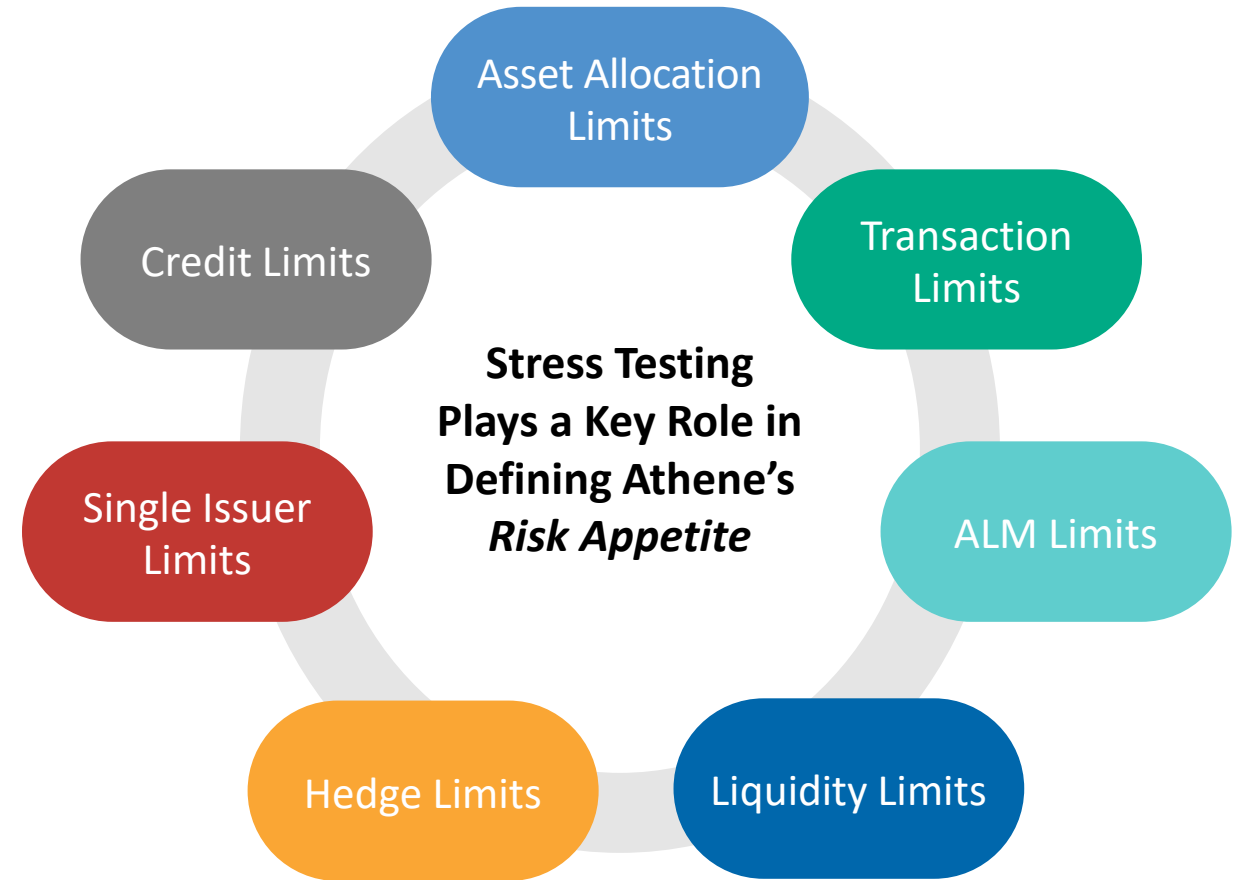
An Experienced Risk Team Manages a Robust Governance & Limit Framework Supporting Athene's Risk Appetite

Experienced risk team

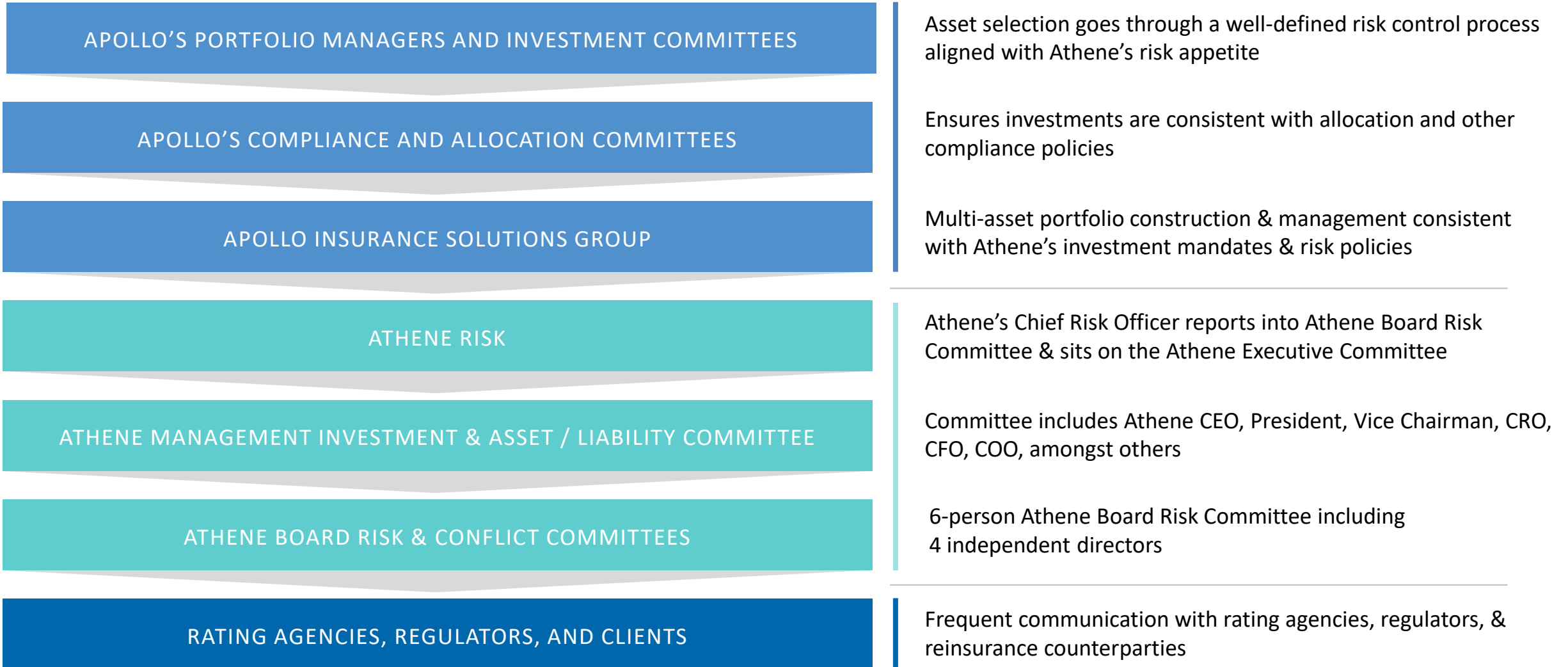
- Chief Risk Officer leads team of **more than 50 professionals** focused on Athene's risk profile, with reporting to the Athene Board Risk Committee Chair
- Maintains **set of risk committees, policies, and limits** to manage its key risks and ensure proper governance and reporting to senior management 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 Governance for Investment Risk



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 commercial property price movement 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

Athene's Stress Assumptions in Historical Context

	ATHENE ASSUMPTIONS			SAMPLE HISTORICAL RECESSION DATA				
	Baseline Recession Scenario	Deep Recession Scenario	Stagflation Scenario	1990	2001	2008	Euro 2016	COVID 2020 ¹
10 Yr US Treasury Yield	Down 60% (e.g. ~232bps)	Down 83% (e.g. ~322bps)	Up 61% ² (e.g. ~238bps)	Up 4%	Down 21%	Down 43%	Down 84% ³	Down 68%
Absolute Spreads (BBB / B)	279bps / 802bps ⁴	636bps / 1,789bps ⁴	370bps / 900bps ⁴	240bps / NA	318bps / 1,083bps	642bps / 1,913bps	317bps / 876bps	474bps / 1,139bps
Equity Markets⁵	(34%)	(49%)	(25%)	(20%)	(30%)	(49%)	(12%)	(34%)
Fixed Income Defaults (BBB / B)	0.7% / 12.9%	1.4% / 13.7%	0.7% / 9.7%	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%)	(20%)	(3%)	No Decline	(27%) ⁶	No Decline	No Decline

KEY LEVERS
DRIVING LOSSES

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. Shock % targeting 10-year treasury rate at 6.25%. 3. German 10-year bund yield. 4. Indicative levels, actual absolute spreads determined formulaically based on prevailing market spreads, predetermined spread multipliers and ceilings. 5 Primarily for representative purposes. Stress scenarios apply customized stresses as relevant for Alternatives sub-categories. 6. Corelogic National HPI down 27% from January 2008 through beginning of 2012 when the Index bottomed.

Stress Test Results are Manageable, and Mitigated by One Year of Earnings











	4Q'22 Portfolio Allocation	BASELINE RECESSION SCENARIO		DEEP RECESSION SCENARIO		STAGFLATION SCENARIO	
		Losses Impact (\$B)	Losses % of Net Invested Assets	Losses Impact (\$B)	Losses % of Net Invested Assets	Losses Impact (\$B)	Losses % of Net Invested Assets
Corporate & Gov't OTTI	44%	(\$0.3)	(0.4%)	(\$0.7)	(0.8%)	(\$0.4)	(0.4%)
Structured Assets (CLO / ABS) OTTI	20%	(\$0.2)	(0.4%)	(\$0.3)	(0.8%)	(\$0.2)	(0.5%)
Commercial Mortgages (CML / CMBS) OTTI	14%	(\$0.4)	(1.4%)	(\$0.8)	(2.7%)	(\$0.4)	(1.4%)
Residential Mortgages (RML / RMBS) OTTI	10%	(\$0.2)	(1.1%)	(\$0.5)	(2.6%)	(\$0.2)	(1.2%)
Alternatives ¹ Mark to Market	6%	(\$1.2)	(10.4%)	(\$2.2)	(20.1%)	(\$1.9) ²	(16.9%) ²
Other ³ Losses	6%	(\$0.2)	(1.9%)	(\$0.4)	(3.0%)	(\$0.2)	(1.7%)
Subtotal⁴		(\$2.5)	(1.3%)	(\$4.9)	(2.4%)	(\$3.3)	(1.7%)
Incremental Required Capital Impacts from Stress (@ 400% RBC) ⁵		(\$0.4)	(0.2%)	(\$0.4)	(0.2%)	(\$0.4)	(0.2%)
Total Impact on Excess Capital		(\$2.9)	(1.5%)	(\$5.3)	(2.6%)	(\$3.7)	(1.9%)
Estimated 1 Year of Earnings ⁶		\$1.8		\$1.8		\$1.8	
Illustrative Active Management Action		\$0.5 ⁷		\$1.5 ⁸		\$1.5 ⁸	
Estimated Net Impact		(\$0.6)		(\$2.0)		(\$0.4)	
Memo: Pro Forma Excess Equity Capital		\$1.7		\$0.3		\$1.9	

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. Relative to baseline recession, incremental mark to market impact on Alternatives in Stagflation scenario is driven by higher interest rates, in addition to other downside effects of inflation on performance of certain investments. 3. "Other" includes cash and equivalents, accrued income, equity securities, policy loans and short-term investments. 4. 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. 5. The amount of capital required to support our core operating strategies is determined based upon internal modeling and analysis of economic risk, as well as inputs from rating agency capital models and consideration of both NAIC RBC and Bermuda capital requirements. 6. Athene Average Statutory Earnings 2020-2022. 7. Assumes capital markets issuance in-line with normal course business plans. 8. Reflects illustrative 2022E management action of issuing approximately 50% of Athene's untapped debt capacity as of December 31, 2022.

Management Actions Mitigate Losses and Capital Strain in Stress

Available Actions Allow for ~\$10B of Liquidity and ~\$5B of Capital Relief in Market Dislocations

	ACTION	ILLUSTRATIVE BENEFIT (\$B)	ACTIONABILITY
CAPITAL MARKETS	Utilize Federal Home Loan Bank ('FHLB') Facility	~\$1.0	
	Draw Committed Repo	~\$2.0	
	Draw Committed Liquidity Facility	~\$3.0 ¹	
	Draw Revolver	~\$1.75 ²	
	Issue Senior Debt	~\$2.7 (to 25% Debt to Cap)	
REDUCE CAPITAL USAGE	Buy Fewer New Alternatives	~\$0.5 (no new alts for 1 year)	
	Reduce Organic Volumes	~\$1.75 (50% reduction in volumes for 1 year)	
OTHER	Active Portfolio Management	~\$1.0+ (sell high quality assets at a gain) ³	
	Change in-force Crediting Rates	~\$0.5 (if credited rates taken to half-way to contractual minimums) ⁴	
	Reinsure Select In-Force Blocks	~\$1.0 (select identified blocks)	

Note: Numbers above for reference as of December 31, 2022. 1. Liquidity facility proceeds do not get capital credit as it is a 1-yr renewing committed revolver with a \$0.5 billion accordion feature. Availability of accordion feature subject to lender consent and other factors. 2. Drawing the Revolver would reduce undrawn debt capacity. \$1.25 billion revolver with \$0.5 billion accordion feature. Availability of accordion feature subject to lender consent and other factors. 3. Assumes rates decline in stress 4. Crediting rate action of deferred annuities.

Key Takeaways

- 1 ATHENE HAS BUILT A FORTRESS BALANCE SHEET**
Athene's balance sheet is optimized for capital flexibility, all-weather spread generation, and sustainable profitable growth
- 2 ATHENE IS NOT A NEAR-TERM PROFIT MAXIMIZER**
Athene operates with greater excess capital, and lower financial leverage than similarly rated peers
- 3 OUTPERFORMANCE VERSUS PEERS**
Athene has consistently demonstrated lower credit losses versus peers
- 4 APPLIED STRESS TEST RESULTS ARE VERY MANAGEABLE**
Even in a severe recession scenario, Athene maintains excess equity capital¹
→ Even in a scenario where all of Athene's investments were downgraded by one NRSRO notch², this would result in a manageable ~\$0.7B increase to required capital
- 5 INDUSTRY-LEADING RISK MANAGEMENT TEAM AND TRANSPARENCY**
Athene provides industry-leading disclosure around its balance sheet, investment, and risk management philosophies

1. Pro forma excess equity capital of \$0.3 billion after factoring in the benefit of ongoing earnings and illustrative management action. 2. Athene's \$23.8 billion of CMLs were assumed to have the same distribution as Athene's broader fixed income portfolio by NRSRO ratings within each NAIC rating.

Non-GAAP Measures & Definitions

Key Operating and Non-GAAP Measures

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.

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 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. 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 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 represent 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 sheet 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 and VOE 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 adjustment for the 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.

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliations

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL AHL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY TO TOTAL ADJUSTED AHL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		December 31, 2022
Total AHL shareholders' equity	\$	916
Less: Preferred stock		3,154
Total AHL common shareholder's deficit		(2,238)
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(12,311)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets		(3,046)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets		(2,091)
Total adjusted AHL common shareholder's equity	\$	15,210

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliations

RECONCILIATION OF DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO TO ADJUSTED DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO		December 31, 2022
Total debt	\$	3,658
Less: Adjustment to arrive at notional debt		258
Notional debt	\$	<u>3,400</u>
Total debt	\$	3,658
Total AHL shareholders' equity		916
Total Capitalization		4,574
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(12,311)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets		(3,046)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets		(2,091)
Less: Adjustment to arrive at notional debt		258
Total adjusted capitalization	\$	<u>21,764</u>
Debt to capital ratio		80.0 %
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(44.7)%
Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets		(11.1)%
Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets		(7.6)%
Adjustment to arrive at notional debt		(1.0)%
Adjusted debt to capital ratio		<u>15.6 %</u>

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliations

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL INVESTMENTS, INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES, TO NET INVESTED ASSETS		December 31, 2022
Total investments, including related parties	\$	196,448
Derivative assets		(3,309)
Cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash)		8,407
Accrued investment income		1,328
Net receivable (payable) for collateral on derivatives		(1,486)
Reinsurance funds withheld and modified coinsurance		1,423
VIE and VOE assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interest		12,747
Unrealized (gains) losses		22,284
Ceded policy loans		(179)
Net investment receivables (payables)		186
Allowance for credit losses		471
Other investments		(10)
Total adjustments to arrive at gross invested assets		41,862
Gross invested assets		238,310
ACRA noncontrolling interest		(41,859)
Net invested assets	\$	196,451