UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Date of report (Date of earliest event reported): May 18, 2023

ATHENE HOLDING LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda	**001-37963**	**98-0630022**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Commission file number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

Second Floor, Washington House
16 Church Street
Hamilton, HM 11, Bermuda
(441) 279-8400

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

□ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)

□ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)

□ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))

□ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbols	Name of each exchange on which registered
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a 6.35% Fixed-to-Floating Rate Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Share, Series A	ATHPrA	New York Stock Exchange
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a 5.625% Fixed Rate Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Share, Series B	ATHPrB	New York Stock Exchange
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a 6.375% Fixed-Rate Reset Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Share, Series C	ATHPrC	New York Stock Exchange
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a 4.875% Fixed-Rate Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Share, Series D	ATHPrD	New York Stock Exchange
Depositary Shares, each representing a 1/1,000th interest in a 7.75% Fixed-Rate Reset Perpetual Non-Cumulative Preference Share, Series E	ATHPrE	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company □

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. □

Item 7.01. Regulation FD Disclosure.

In connection with the previously announced Fixed Income Investor call hosted by Athene Holding Ltd. ("AHL" or the "Company") taking place today, May 18, 2023, AHL has made available to investors a presentation on the Company's website titled "Athene Fixed Income Investor Presentation, May 2023." The presentation is furnished as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current report on Form 8-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

In addition, AHL has also made available to investors a presentation on the Company's website titled "Perspectives on Athene's Funding Model and Surrender Activity, May 2023." The presentation is furnished as Exhibit 99.2 to this Current report on Form 8-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

The foregoing information, including the Exhibits referenced in this Item 7.01, is being furnished pursuant to this Item 7.01 and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that Section, nor shall it be deemed incorporated by reference in any filing or other document pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing or document, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such a filing or document.

Item 9.01. Financial Statements and Exhibits.

(d)	**Exhibits**
99.1	Athene Fixed Income Investor Presentation, dated May 2023 (furnished and not filed).
99.2	Perspectives on Athene's Funding Model and Surrender Activity, May 2023 (furnished and not filed).
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document).

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

ATHENE HOLDING LTD.

Date: May 18, 2023

/s/ Martin P. Klein

Martin P. Klein
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Athene Fixed Income Investor Presentation

May 2023

Disclaimer

This presentation does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any security of Athene Holding Ltd. ("Athene").

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this presentation to "Apollo" and "AGM" refer to Apollo Global Management, Inc., together with its subsidiaries, references in this presentation to "AGM HoldCo" refer to Apollo Global Management, Inc., and references in this presentation to "AAM" refer to Apollo Asset Management, Inc., a subsidiary of Apollo Global Management, Inc.

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 stress or recessionary environments; the performance of Athene's business; 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 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, 2022 and quarterly report on Form 10-Q filed for the period ended March 31, 2023, 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.

AHL adopted the US GAAP accounting standard related to Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts (LDTI) as of January 1, 2023, which required AHL to apply the new standard retrospectively back to January 1, 2022, the date of AHL's merger with AGM. Certain 2022 US GAAP financial metrics and disclosures in this presentation have been retrospectively adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the adoption guidance of LDTI. Please refer to the discussion of Non-GAAP Measures and Definitions herein for additional information on items that are excluded from Athene's non-GAAP measure of spread related earnings, which was retrospectively adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the adoption guidance of LDTI.

Information contained herein may include information respecting prior performance of Athene. Information respecting prior performance, while a useful tool, is not necessarily indicative of actual results to be achieved in the future, which is dependent upon many factors, many of which are beyond Athene's control. The information contained herein is not a guarantee of future performance by Athene, and actual outcomes and results may differ materially from any historic, pro forma or projected financial results indicated herein. Certain of the financial information contained herein is unaudited or based on the application of non-GAAP financial measures. These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to and not as a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures presented in accordance with GAAP. Furthermore, certain financial information is based on estimates of management. These estimates, which are based on the reasonable expectations of management, are subject to change and there can be no assurance that they will prove to be correct. The information contained herein does not purport to be all-inclusive or contain all information that an evaluator may require in order to properly evaluate the business, prospects or value of Athene. Athene does not have any obligation to update this presentation and the information may change at any time without notice.

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. Athene has no duty to update the Models in the future.

Certain of the information used in preparing this presentation was obtained from third parties or public sources. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is made or given by or on behalf of Athene or any other person as to the accuracy, completeness or fairness of such information, and no responsibility or liability is accepted for any such information. The contents of any website referenced in this presentation are not incorporated by reference.

This document is not intended to be, nor should it be construed or used as, financial, legal, tax, insurance or investment advice. There can be no assurance that Athene will achieve its objectives. Past performance is not indicative of future success.

All information is as of the dates indicated herein.

Athene and AAM Are Consolidated Under AGM Following Merger in 2022

APOLLO
GLOBAL MANAGEMENT

$36 Billion Market Capitalization | 4,000+ Employees Globally

ASSET MANAGEMENT

APOLLO
ASSET MANAGEMENT

$598 billion Assets Under Management | A- from S&P; A from Fitch; A2 from Moody's

Solutions across the alternative risk spectrum

RETIREMENT SERVICES

ATHENE

~$20 Billion Regulatory Capital[1] | A+ from S&P, Fitch; A1 from Moody's; A from AM Best[2]

- Continuity of **established, tenured management**
- Separate capital structure which issues **senior debt and preferred stock**
- **Separate SEC filer** with dedicated annual and quarterly disclosure via IR website: CLICK HERE
- **Separate Board of Directors** with conflicts committee and a **majority of Independent Directors**

As of March 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Please refer to page 37 of this presentation for the definition of Assets Under Management. 1. 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 holding company level. 2. Financial strength ratings for insurance operating companies. Strength ratings are statements of opinions and not statements of facts or recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities. They do not address the suitability of securities for investment purposes and should not be relied on as investment advice.

Athene is a Leading Retirement Services Business…

- ✓ Provides attractive products that help make guaranteed retirement income affordable for Americans
- ✓ Longstanding relationship with Apollo since Athene's founding in 2009, completed strategic merger on January 1, 2022
- ✓ Stable, predictable, low-cost funding profile with no legacy liability issues
- ✓ Highly efficient and scalable operating structure

$248B	#1	1,800+
Gross invested assets as of March 31, 2023	Leading market share in fixed annuities[1]	Total employees, with 1,500+ located in U.S. Headquarters in West Des Moines, Iowa[2]

1. Industry rankings per Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association (LIMRA) as of December 31, 2022. 2. As of March 31, 2023.

...Which Has Diligently Built Diversified Organic Growth Capabilities

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 2022[1]

Funding Agreements

#1 Market Share in 2021[2]

Pension Group Annuities

#1 Combined Market Share from 2020-2022[1]

Flow Reinsurance

Record Annual Inflows in 2022

1. LIMRA data for full year 2020, 2021, and 2022. 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.

2023 Is Off to a Tremendous Start

- **Robust organic growth underwritten to strong returns** driven by record retail annuity issuance amid a rising rate environment

$12B
Gross Organic Inflows (1Q'23)

- **Record normalized Spread Related Earnings (SRE)** driven by profitable growth and higher interest rates

$810M
Normalized (1Q'23)

- **Robust statutory capitalization** in-line with S&P 'AA' rating levels

$20B
Total Regulatory Capital[1]

- **Fortress balance sheet** that contains excess equity capital and strong liquidity

$2.0B
Excess Equity Capital[2]

Note: Athene metrics are net of non-controlling interest in ACRA, as of March 31, 2023. 1. 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 holding company level. 2. 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.

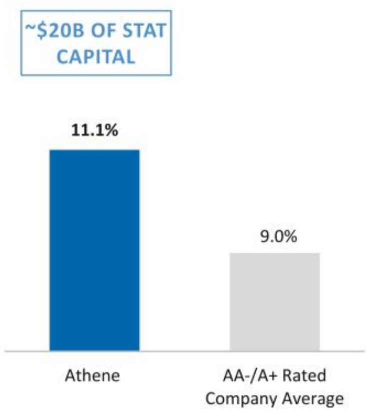
Athene Has Built a Fortress Balance Sheet…

A+	$20B	$2.0B	$78B	$7.5B
Financial Strength Profile[1]	Regulatory Capital[2]	Excess Equity Capital[3]	Available Liquidity[4]	Total Deployable Capital[5]

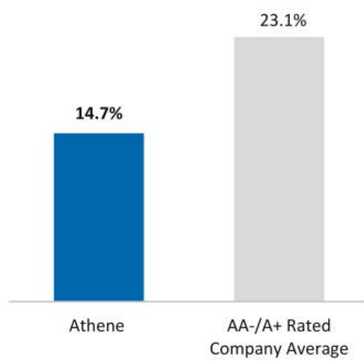
Note: Athene metrics are net of non-controlling interest in ACRA, as of March 31, 2023. 1. Relates to Athene's primary insurance subsidiaries; represents ratings from AM Best "A", Fitch "A+", S&P "A+" and Moody's "A1". 2. Represents the aggregate capital of Athene's US and Bermuda insurance entities, 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 $12.7B of cash and equivalents, $2.5bn AHL/ALRe liquidity facility with $0.5bn accordion feature, $2.0bn committed repo, $1.25bn AHL revolver with $0.5bn accordion feature, $1.0bn of Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) capacity, and $57.1B liquid bond portfolio. Availability of accordion features subject to lender consent and other factors. 5. Includes excess equity capital of $2.0 billion, untapped debt capacity of $3.2 billion, $0.3 billion in available undrawn capital at Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate Holding Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries, ACRA 1) and $2.0 billion pro forma for the initial closing of Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate Holding 2 Ltd. (together with its subsidiaries, ACRA 2) which is expected to occur on July 1, 2023. Untapped debt capacity assumes capacity of 25% debt-to-capitalization and is subject to general availability and market conditions.

...That Outperforms the Competition

Higher Statutory Capital vs. Reserves[1]

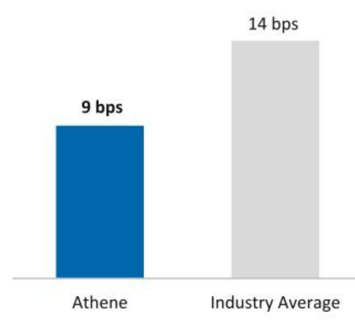


Lower Adjusted Debt-to-Capital[2]



Lower Credit Losses[3]

Trailing 5 Year Avg. (2018-2022)



1. Athene metrics are net of non-controlling interest in ACRA, as of March 31, 2023. AA-/A+ Rated Companies metrics as of December 31, 2022 per SNL Financial. AA-/A+ Rated Companies are: PFG (A+), MET (AA-) GL (AA-), and PRU (AA-). 2. Refers to Athene adjusted debt-to-capital ratio as of March 31, 2023. AA-/A+ Rated companies metrics as of December 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, 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.

Strong Capital and Liquidity Profile

416%

2022 Consolidated Risk Based Capital (RBC) Ratio[1]

387%

2022 U.S. RBC Ratio[2]

407%

2022 Bermuda RBC Ratio[3]

	Athene's Available Liquidity ($B)	
1	Cash & Equivalents[4]	$12.7
2	AHL/ALRe Liquidity Facility[5]	$3.0
3	Committed Repurchase Facilities	$2.0
4	AHL Revolver[5]	$1.8
5	Available FHLB Borrowing Capacity	$1.0
6	Liquid Bond Portfolio[6]	$57.1
	Total Available Liquidity	$78B

1. The consolidated risk-based capital ratio of our non-US reinsurance and US insurance subsidiaries is calculated by applying NAIC risk-based capital factors to the statutory financial statements on an aggregate basis, including interests in other non-insurance subsidiary holding companies; with an adjustment in Bermuda and non-insurance holdings companies to limit RBC concentration charges such that when they are applied to determine target capital, the charges do not exceed 100% of the asset's carrying value. 2. The CAL RBC ratio for Athene Annuity & Life Assurance Company, our parent US insurance company.
3. The risk-based capital ratio of our non-US reinsurance subsidiaries is calculated by applying NAIC risk-based capital factors to the statutory financial statements on an aggregate basis, excluding US subsidiaries and interests in other non-insurance subsidiary holding companies with an adjustment in Bermuda and non-insurance holdings companies to limit RBC concentration charges such that when they are applied to determine target capital, the charges do not exceed 100% of the asset's carrying value. 4. Relates to $12.7bn of cash and equivalents. 5. $2.5bn liquidity facility with $0.5bn accordion feature, available to AHL and Athene Life Re Ltd. (ALRe), one of Athene's largest Bermuda subsidiaries and, relates to $1.25bn revolver with $0.5bn accordion feature available to Athene Holding, Ltd. (AHL). Availability of accordion features subject to lender consent and other factors. 6. Includes $54.6bn book value of liquid public corporate bond portfolio, and $2.5bn book value of state, municipal, political subdivisions and foreign government securities.

Athene Is Committed to Strong Ratings, with an Upward Trajectory

FitchRatings	REAFFIRMED RATING 'A+' Outlook Stable	"Additionally, the Outlook reflects Fitch's belief that **Athene's asset/liability management (ALM) is strong** and the company remains well matched from both a duration and cash flow perspective. Finally, Fitch believes that **Athene remains well positioned from a liquidity standpoint**, while also maintaining **significant sources of contingent capital**.." FITCH, MAY 2023
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
AM BEST SINCE 1899	'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 Utilizes Numerous Sources of Capital to Grow

1 Earnings Generation & Capital Release

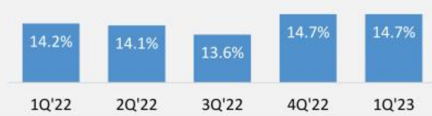
- **Earnings generation**
  - $2.5B of normalized spread related earnings (SRE) in 2022
  - >20% earnings growth expected in 2023 on a normalized basis
  - $810mm of normalized spread related earnings (SRE) in 1Q'23
- **Capital Release from Runoff**
  - $1.5B in 2022, net of ADIP

Normalized Spread-Related Earnings:

2 Capital Markets Issuance

- **Athene Holding Ltd. (AHL) Series A-E Preferred Equity**
  - $2.9B issued to date
- **AHL Senior Debt**
  - $3.4B outstanding
- Targeting a conservative mid-teens adjusted debt-to-capital ratio:

Adjusted Debt-to-Capital Ratio:



3 Strategic Sidecar Capital

- **Apollo/Athene Dedicated Investment Program** (ADIP) is a third-party capital sidecar
- **Provides on-demand equity capital** to help fund Athene's growth, **and pays a wrap fee to Athene** for spread liabilities sourced

ADIP I closed in 2019; $3.25B

Second vintage of strategic sidecar to support Athene's organic growth upon expected launch in 3Q'23

Strategic Sidecar Supports Athene's Growth with On-Demand Equity Capital

Apollo/Athene Dedicated Investment Program (ADIP)

~$3B
CAPITAL DEPLOYED SINCE INCEPTION

Targeted ~40%
SUPPORT FOR MARGINAL GROWTH
(2023E)

- ✓ Direct equity capital to support Athene's growth
- ✓ Greater third-party participation & capital efficiency for Athene
- ✓ Enhances Athene's ROE on business retained

Strong investment performance since inception in 2019

Second strategic capital sidecar

Note: Past performance is not a guarantee of future results.

Total Capitalization Mix Highlights Disciplined Capital Management Strategy

Historical Composition of Athene's Adjusted Capitalization

Athene targets conservative mid-teens adjusted debt-to-capital and preferred equity-to-adjusted capital ratios

1. Includes both short-term and long-term debt, at notional.

Capital Allocation Priorities

Athene Allocates Capital to Support its Fortress Balance Sheet, Which Enables the Pursuit of Profitable Growth

Maintain Fortress Balance Sheet

Preserve excess capital at 'AA' levels with a mid-teens adjusted debt-to-capital ratio and strong liquidity

Support Profitable Growth

Balance sheet strength determines the capital available to pursue profitable growth opportunities

Facilitate Capital Return

Successful profitable growth supports the budgeted $750 million annual dividend to AGM HoldCo

Consistent Investment Management 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

30 – 40 bps

Targeted Incremental Yield Without Incremental Credit Risk

High Quality Asset Portfolio Generates Safe Yield

Key Attributes

94%

Invested in Fixed Income or Cash

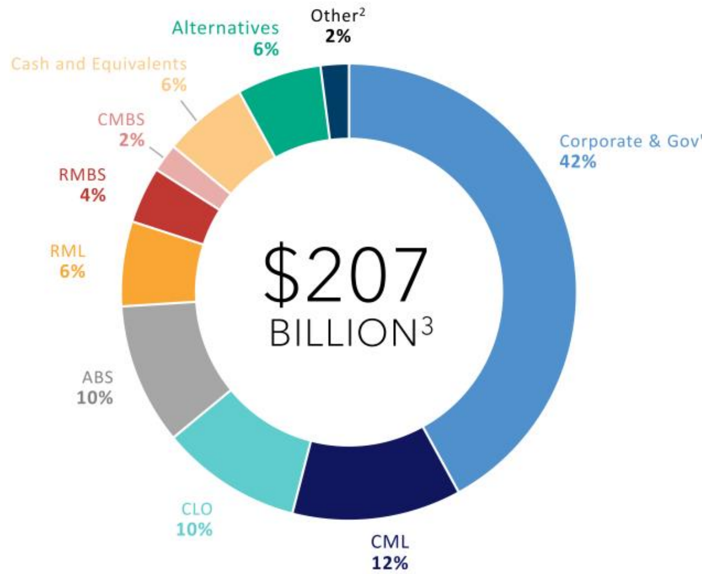
96%

AFS Fixed Maturity Securities Rated Investment Grade[1]

6%

of Invested Assets in Differentiated Alternatives

- ✓ RESILIENT
- ✓ HIGH GRADE
- ✓ STRESS TESTED



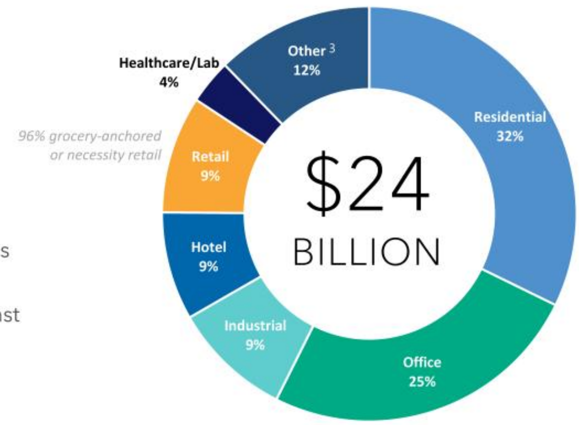
Note: Net invested assets includes Athene's proportionate share of ACRA investments, based on Athene's economic ownership, but does not include the proportionate share of investments associated with the noncontrolling interest. 1. As of March 31, 2023, 96% of $119 billion of available for sale securities designated NAIC 1 or 2. 2. Includes short-term investments, equity securities, policy loans and other investments. 3. Represents net invested assets as of March 31, 2023. Gross invested assets were $247.7 billion as of March 31, 2023, including ACRA non-controlling interests.

Athene Has a Well-Constructed Commercial Mortgage Loan Portfolio

Key Portfolio Attributes

82%	35%	1.8x	55%	76%
First Mortgage	Floating Rate	Debt Service Coverage Ratio[1]	Weighted Avg. LTV[2] 54% 1st mortgage 62% mezzanine	CM-1&2

- Low-leverage senior lending with defensive, high-quality property types
- Borrowers are required to purchase interest rate caps as a hedge against rising floating rates
- >99% CML positions paid current through March 2023
- 56% LTVs on originations post onset of COVID-19



Note: Data presented on a net invested assets basis, excluding Athene's non-controlling interest in ACRA.
1. DSCR is calculated based on interest rate cap. 2. LTV figures based on original appraised values at close or most recent appraisal. 3. Other includes Schools, Student Housing, Caravan Parks, Production Studios, Parking Garages, and Self Storage.

Athene's CML Office Investments are 100% Debt

Office Portfolio Attributes

77% First Mortgage

1.9x Debt Service Coverage Ratio[1]

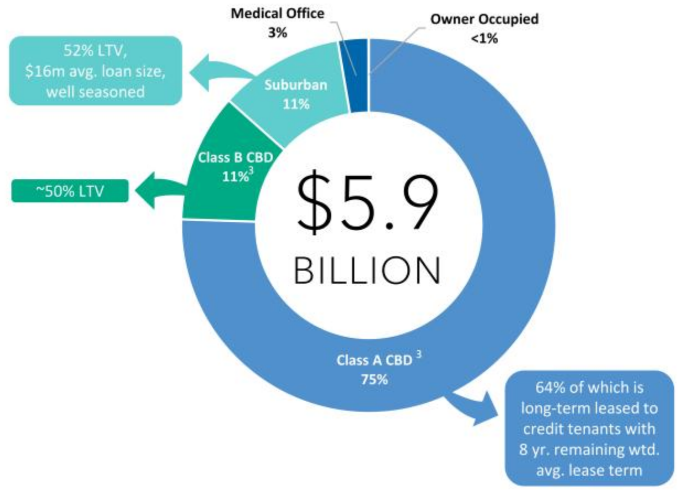
57% Weighted Avg LTV[2]
57% 1st mortgage
59% mezzanine

76% CM-1&2

23% CM-3

- Strong Credit Metrics and Structure
- High Quality Sponsors with Deep Pockets
- Concentrated in Loans with Class A Assets and Long-Term Leases
- Proactive Asset Management Focus

Office Portfolio Composition



Note: Data presented net of Athene's non-controlling interest in ACRA.
1. DSCR is calculated based on interest rate cap. 2. LTV figures based on original appraised values at close or most recent appraisal 3. CBD "Central Business District".

Persistent and Predictable Liability Portfolio Provides Long-Dated Funding

Retirement Savings Products with Structural Features That Increase Stability

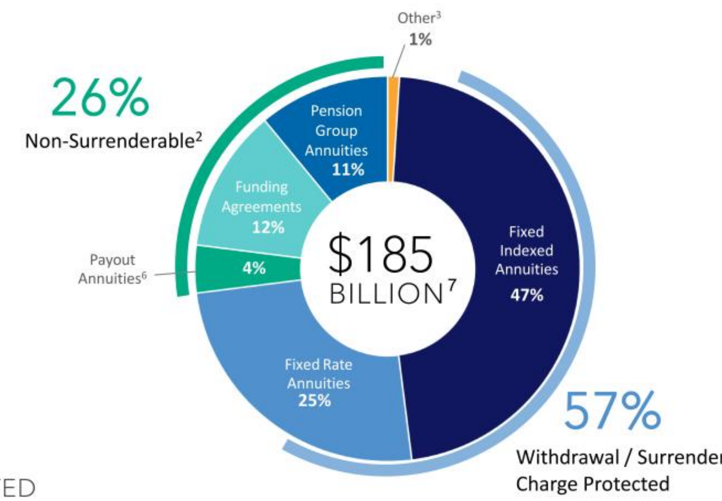
Key Attributes

8 Year
Weighted Average Life of Funding[1]

83%
Of Funding Carries a Withdrawal Penalty or Cannot be Withdrawn

2.45%
Cost of Funds on In-Force[4]

In-Line
Policyholder-Driven Withdrawal Activity Amid Higher Interest Rates[5]



- ✓ SPREAD BASED
- ✓ CONSERVATIVELY UNDERWRITTEN
- ✓ VERY LIMITED TAIL RISK

1. Calculation based on net reserve liabilities as of March 31, 2023. 2. Non-surrenderable liabilities include buy-out pension group annuities other than those that can be withdrawn as lump sums, funding agreements and payout annuities. 3. Other primarily consists of the AmerUs Closed Block liabilities and other life reserves. 4. For the three months ended March 31, 2023. 5. In-line with company expectations. 6. Includes Single Premium Immediate Annuities, Supplemental Contracts and Structured Settlements. 7. The liability portfolio allocation is based on net reserve liabilities as of March 31, 2023.

Risk Management is Embedded in Everything We Do

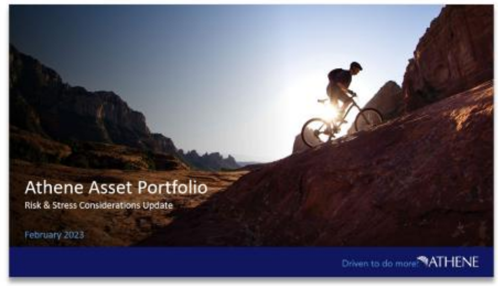
Managing Risk Such That Athene Can Grow Profitably Across Market Environments

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

CLICK HERE

TO VIEW ATHENE'S ASSET STRESS TEST ANALYSIS



Athene is Committed to Transparency and Ongoing Disclosure

1. Athene Financial Supplement will continue to be published quarterly
2. Athene Holding Ltd. (AHL) will continue to publish 10-K's and 10-Q's as a '34 Act SEC filer
3. Parent company, Apollo Global Management, Inc. (AGM) publishes 10-K's and 10-Q's as a '34 Act SEC filer
4. Statutory filings for main Athene operating subsidiaries, including Bermuda, available via IR website
5. Committed to publishing asset stress test results on an annual basis

Supplemental Disclosure Items Provide Additional Perspective on Athene's Strategy and Performance

Funding Model / Surrenders	Commercial Real Estate Overview	Corporate Structure Overview	Asset Stress Test
May 2023	April 2023	April 2023	February 2023
CLICK HERE	CLICK HERE	CLICK HERE	CLICK HERE

Key Credit Highlights Indicate Winning Strategy Remains the Same

1. **ATHENE IS A MARKET LEADER IN RETIREMENT SERVICES**
   Demonstrated ability to source stable, low-cost, long-dated funding across multiple organic business channels

2. **ATHENE HAS BUILT A FORTRESS BALANCE SHEET**
   Highly-rated and conservatively managed balance sheet with ample liquidity and no legacy liability issues

3. **ASSET PORTFOLIO IS HIGH QUALITY AND GENERATES SAFE INVESTMENT GRADE YIELD**
   Athene has consistently delivered strong net spread generation with lower credit losses versus peers

4. **FULL ALIGNMENT WITH APOLLO PROVIDES DIFFERENTIATED ACCESS TO THIRD-PARTY CAPITAL**
   Successful ADIP sidecar strategy provides on-demand equity capital to help fund growth

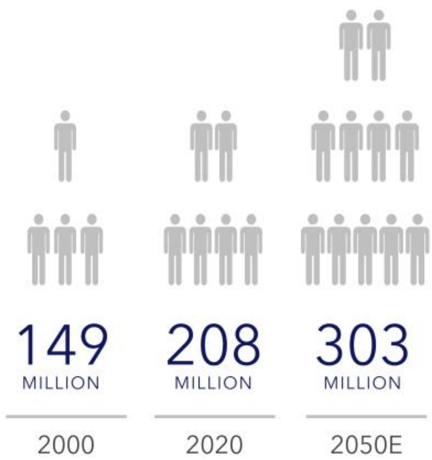
5. **GOVERNANCE AND RISK CONTROLS ARE UNCHANGED POST-MERGER**
   Athene provides industry-leading disclosure around its balance sheet, investment, and risk management philosophies

Additional Perspectives on Retirement Services Industry

Our Industry Has Amazing Potential to Serve a Growing Societal Need…

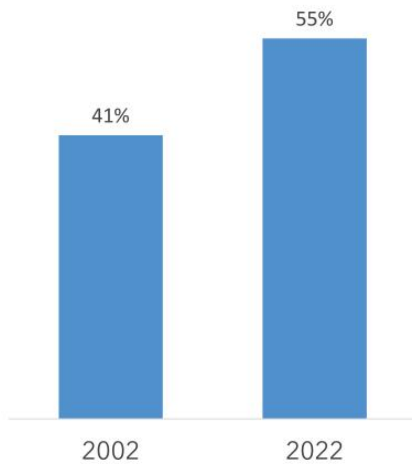
Growing Retirement Age Population

U.S. + Europe Population Over Age 65[1]



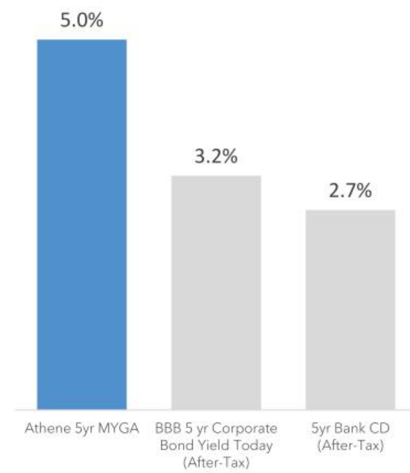
With a Greater Need for Guaranteed Income

Defined Contribution Share of Total Retirement Assets[2]



And Few Attractive Alternatives

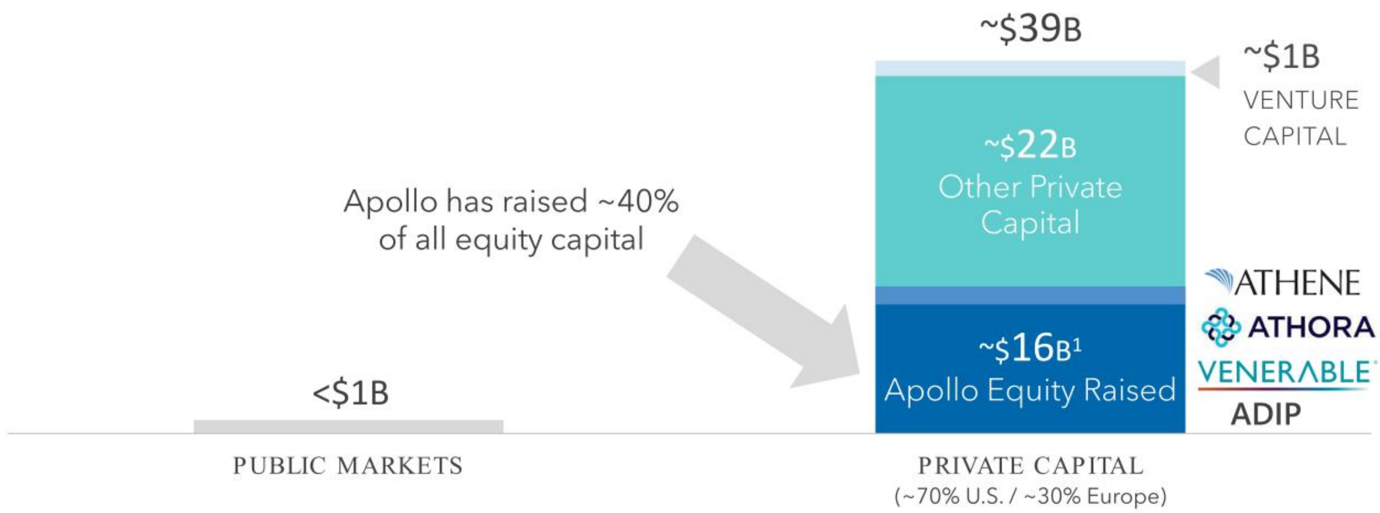
After-Tax Investment Returns by Type[3]



1. United Nations (here), World Bank (here). 2. Willis Towers Watson 2023 'Global Pensions Asset Study'. National pensions included are Australia, Canada, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, UK, and US. 3. Average 5-year CD from select U.S. regional banks per BankRate (COF, ALLY, BMO, CFG). Returns as shown are after tax, assuming the highest federal income tax rate of 37%. Athene MYGA return is shown without tax given its tax-deferred nature, as of April 2023.

… and Has Been Unable to Attract Capital

Capital Raised in the Life Insurance Industry Since 2010 Across the US and Europe ($B)

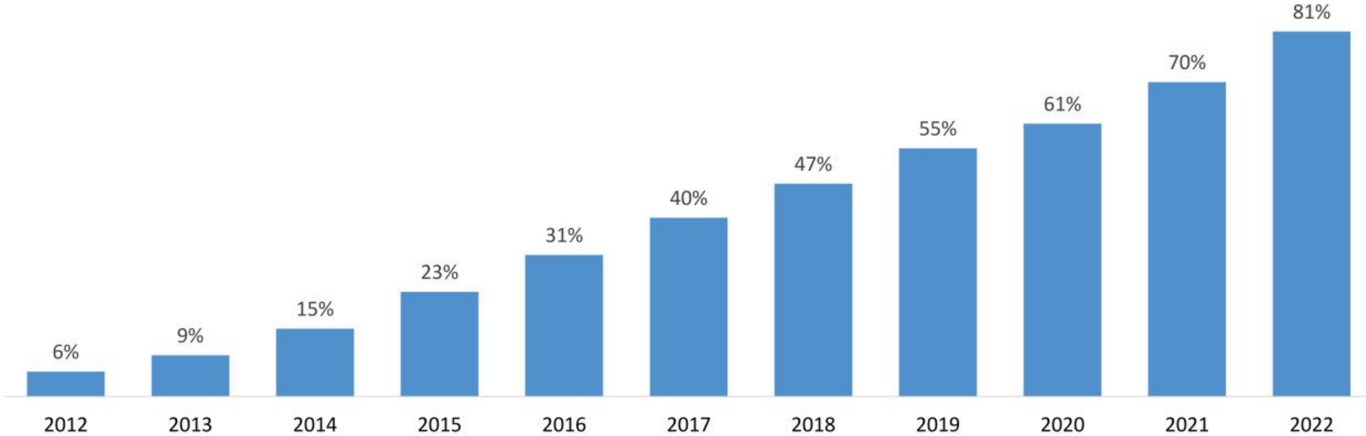


Source: Barclays, SNL Financial, Apollo Analysts. 1. Includes target ADIP II fundraise

The Industry Has Focused on Returning Its 'Hard' Capital to Shareholders

Many public insurers struggle to generate sufficient returns for shareholders due to high-cost liabilities, bloated expense structures, and lack of "alpha" in investment portfolio – so, they are required to attract shareholders via capital return

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

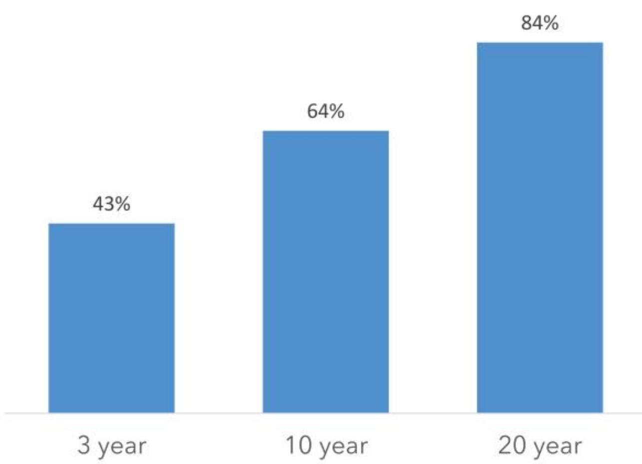


Over the past decade, U.S. and European life insurers have returned capital to shareholders equal to **~80% of current market capitalization**

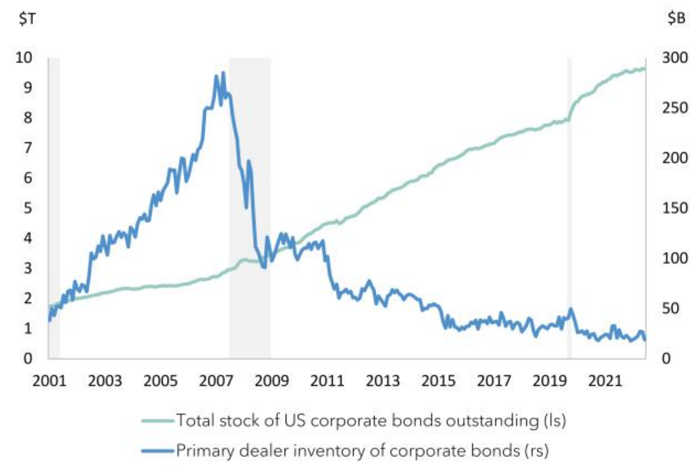
Source: Capital IQ as of April 2, 2023. Includes US insurers AEL, AIG, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, and VOYA, and European insurers AXA, Generali, Allianz, Aviva, Swiss Life, Phoenix, L&G, NN, ASR, Ageas and Aegon.

It Has Become Increasingly Difficult to Organically Build Capital by Generating 'Safe Yield' in the Public Fixed Income Markets Alone

% of Active Corporate Bond Managers Underperforming Passive Funds[1]



Liquidity in Public Fixed Income Markets Has Dwindled Since 2008[2]



1. Morningstar's Active/Passive Barometer, year-end 2022 edition (here). Trailing periods ending 2022. Data shown for Intermediate Bond fund managers, which primarily have a duration of 3-7 years.
2. Sources: Bloomberg, Apollo Chief Economist; chart data reflects period from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2021.

The Ability to Originate Assets is Now Table Stakes

Insurers Have Acquired Asset Managers

Insurer	Asset Manager
MetLife	Logan Circle Partners; Raven Capital Management
Ameriprise Financial	Columbia Threadneedle Investments; Lionstone Investments
Guardian	HPS
TIAA	nuveen A TIAA Company
Assured Guaranty	BlueMountain Capital Management LLC
Sun Life	InfraRed Capital Partners; GreenOak; Bentall Kennedy
Nippon Life	TCW
Prudential	Deerpath Capital

But much of the industry is behind the curve

So The Industry Has Had to Rely on Asset Classes that Provide an Efficient Return Relative to Required Capital but Not Necessarily Economic Risk

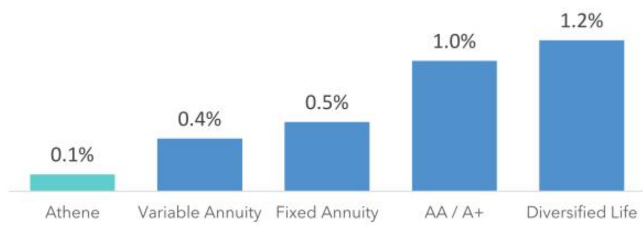
	Indicative Rating Agency Capital Model Factors	U.S. RBC (400%)	European SII
Single 'A' Corporate Debt	~1%	~3%	~7%
Unrated Corporate Debt	~67%	~95%	~15%
Single 'A' Structured Credit	~2%	~3%	~83% (CLO) ~23% (STS ABS)[1] ~80-100% (Other)
Southern European Sovereign[2]	~12%	~9%	~0%
Commercial Real Estate Equity[3]	~13%	~35%	~50%
Commercial Mortgage Loans[4]	~6%	~6%	~15%

Note: European asset charges assume a 5-year duration. 1. Abbreviation stands for "Simple Transparent, Standardized" ABS. 2. Southern European Sovereign charge in U.S. is equivalent to BB rating, in line with Greece sovereign debt rating from S&P. 3 Commercial real estate equity assumes Schedule A direct real estate at low LTVs. 4. Commercial Mortgage Loans assume CM2 under NAIC with 80% LTV and 1.2x DSCR.

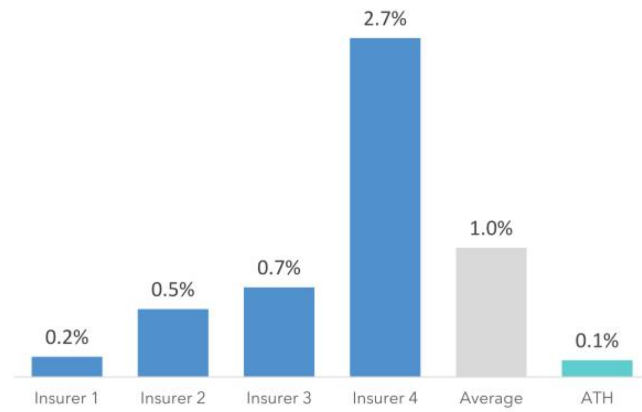
U.S. Insurers May Have Crowded into Commercial Real Estate Equity

Real Estate Equity as % of Total General Account Assets

U.S. Retirement Services Companies by Type



Select AA/A+ Retirement Services Peers



In 2021, the NAIC lowered capital charges on Schedule A Real Estate Equity from 15% to 11% and Schedule BA Real Estate Equity from 23% to 13%

Note: CRE equity includes affiliated and unaffiliated real estate from Schedule BA and Schedule A directly held real estate as reported on statutory filings, aggregated by SNL Financial. Metrics shown as a % of invested assets as of December 31, 2022. Variable Annuity Companies include JXN, LNC, BHF, and EQH. Diversified Life Insurers include MET, PRU and CRBG. Fixed Annuity Companies include AEL, Global Atlantic, FG, and CNO; AA/A+ rated companies include MET, PRU, CRBG and EQH.

Capital Charges Should Reflect the Principle of 'Equal Capital for Equal Risk'

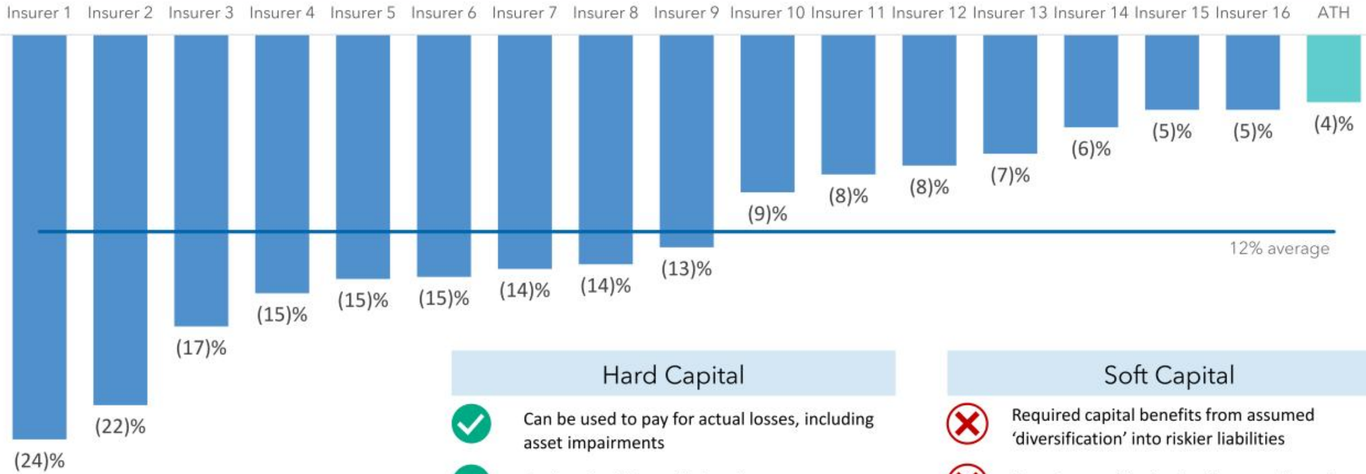
We're Arguing For the Appropriate Amount of Capital for Relevant Risk, Not Less Capital

1. Capital charges should be applied consistently across all asset classes, and accurately reflect the economic risk of the underlying credits
2. Capital charges need to be based on evidence (history and stress testing) without discrimination
3. If a stress or approach is applied to one asset class, it should be applied across all asset classes
4. A consistent framework across time and across asset classes gives investors confidence to invest long-term capital

Even with 'Capital Efficient' Assets, Many Life Insurers Are Reliant on 'Soft' Capital

Industry Capital Models Often Give Capital Benefits for Diversification

Illustrative Liability Capital Diversification Benefits



Hard Capital	Soft Capital
✓ Can be used to pay for actual losses, including asset impairments	✗ Required capital benefits from assumed 'diversification' into riskier liabilities
✓ Equity raised from third parties	✗ Some types of 'redundant' reserve financing

Note: Liability mix calculated using US regulatory fillings as of December 31, 2022. The information provided herein is based on the views and opinions of Apollo Analysts.

Diversification Into Higher Risk Liabilities Hurts the Risk Profile

Case Study: Variable Annuities w/ Living Benefits (2006-2009)

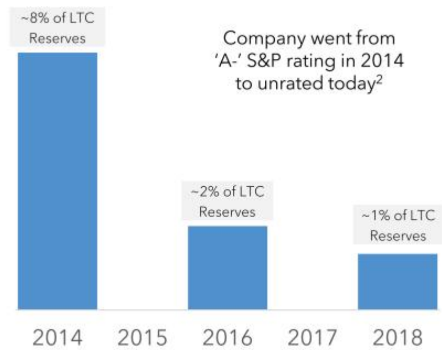
Unhedged market guarantees ballooned as equity markets and interest rates declined in 2008

Living Benefit Guarantees Above Account Value[1]

Case Study: Long-Term Care (LTC) (2014-2018)

LTC carriers had to increase reserves as people entered nursing homes earlier and stayed longer than expected

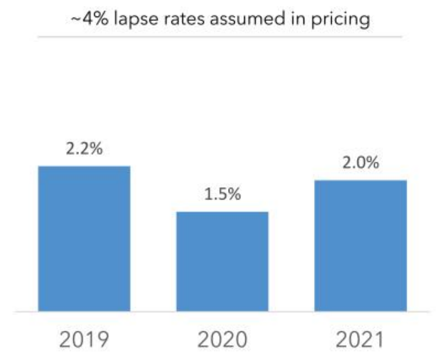
Select Example of GAAP LTC Reserve Strengthening



Case Study: Secondary Guarantee Universal Life (2020-2022)

Fewer policyholders than expected lapsed on guaranteed UL, translating to higher-than-expected life insurance payouts

ULSG Industry Lapse rates[3]

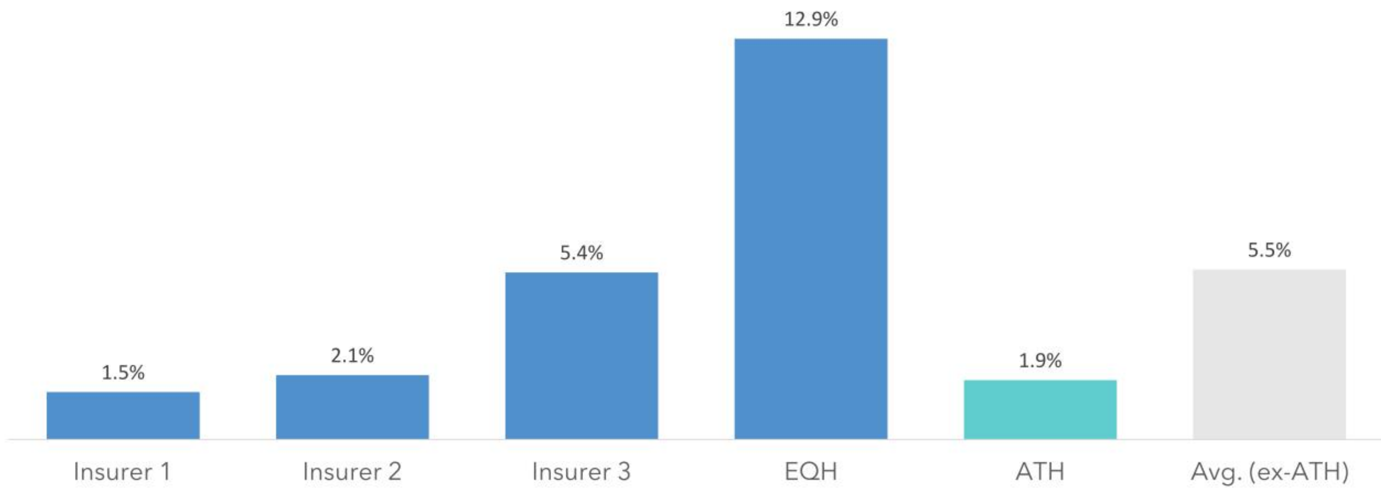


History does not repeat, but it rhymes

1. Living Benefit net amount at risk (NAR) as a percentage of living benefit account value. Calculated as median for Hartford, Manulife, Prudential, Jackson, Lincoln, AEGON, Brighthouse, AXA and Voya as available. 2. S&P insurer financial strength rating as of year-end for select U.S. insurance company. 3. Statutory non-death release of reserves divided by beginning of period ULSG stat reserves. Includes Prudential, Lincoln National, John Hancock (Manulife), Brighthouse, Transamerica (Aegon).

Some U.S. Insurers May be Reliant on Wholesale Funding Sources

FHLB Borrowings as % of General Account Assets for Select U.S. Life Insurers



Note Data as of December 31, 2022. FHLB borrowing includes funding agreements issued to FHLB and advances from FHLB, as disclosed in 2022 10K's. Expressed as a percentage of general account assets as reported in US regulatory fillings, except for Athene which is expressed as a percentage of net invested assets to include both US and Bermuda subsidiaries. Average includes CRBG, EQH, MET & PRU.

Non-GAAP Measures & Definitions

Non-GAAP Definitions

In addition to our results presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP), we present certain financial information that includes non-GAAP measures. Management believes the use of these non-GAAP measures, together with the relevant US 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 US GAAP and should not be viewed as a substitute for the corresponding US 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: (a) investment gains (losses), net of offsets, (b) non-operating change in insurance liabilities and related derivatives (c) integration, restructuring, and other non-operating expenses, (d) stock compensation expense and (e) income tax (expense) benefit.

We consider these adjustments to be meaningful adjustments to net income (loss) available to AHL common shareholder. 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.

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 tax. 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.

Non-GAAP Measures & Definitions

Cost of Funds

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 (1) pension group annuity costs, including interest credited, benefit payments and other reserve changes, net of premiums received when issued, and (2) funding agreement costs, including the interest payments and other reserve changes. Other liability costs include DAC, DSI and VOBA amortization, certain market risk benefit costs, the cost of liabilities on products other than deferred annuities and institutional products, premiums and certain product charges and other revenues. We exclude the costs related to business that we have exited through ceded reinsurance transactions. 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, profitability and pricing discipline. 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 US GAAP.

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 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. 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 US GAAP.

Net 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) net market risk benefits, (d) long-term repurchase obligations, (e) dividends payable to policyholders and (f) 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 do 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, US 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 US GAAP.

Non-GAAP Measures & Definitions

Sales

Sales statistics do not correspond to revenues under US 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). We believe sales is a meaningful metric that enhances our understanding of our business performance and is not the same as premiums presented in our condensed consolidated statements of income (loss).

Assets Under Management

"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 advises, 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 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 believes 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 as a performance measurement of its investment activities, as well as to monitor fund size in relation to professional resource and infrastructure needs.

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliations

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL AHL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY TO TOTAL ADJUSTED AHL COMMON SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	Dec. 31, 2018	June 30, 2019	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	June 30, 2021	Dec. 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	Sept. 30, 2022	Dec. 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Total AHL shareholders' equity	$ 8,276	$ 12,365	$ 13,391	$ 14,711	$ 18,657	$ 20,006	$ 20,130	$ 13,973	$ 8,697	$ 5,133	$ 7,158	$ 8,698
Less: Preferred stock	–	839	1,172	1,755	2,312	2,312	2,312	2,667	2,667	2,667	3,154	3,154
Total AHL common shareholder's equity	8,276	11,526	12,219	12,956	16,345	17,694	17,818	11,306	6,030	2,466	4,004	5,544
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(472)	1,760	2,281	2,184	3,971	3,337	2,430	(2,318)	(5,698)	(8,473)	(7,321)	(6,148)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets	(75)	639	493	615	1,142	886	585	(1,271)	(2,521)	(3,394)	(3,127)	(2,791)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(629)	(1,340)	(2,095)	(2,201)	(2,022)
Total adjusted AHL common shareholder's equity	$ 8,823	$ 9,127	$ 9,445	$ 10,157	$ 11,232	$ 13,471	$ 14,803	$ 15,524	$ 15,589	$ 16,428	$ 16,653	$ 16,505

RECONCILIATION OF DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO TO ADJUSTED DEBT TO CAPITAL RATIO	Dec. 31, 2018	June 30, 2019	Dec. 31, 2019	June 30, 2020	Dec. 31, 2020	June 30, 2021	Dec. 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2022	Sept. 30, 2022	Dec. 31, 2022	March 31, 2023
Total debt	$ 991	$ 991	$ 1,467	$ 1,486	$ 1,976	$ 2,468	$ 2,964	$ 3,287	$ 3,279	$ 3,271	$ 3,658	$ 3,650
Less: Adjustment to arrive at notional debt	(9)	(9)	(8)	(14)	(24)	(32)	(36)	287	279	271	258	250
Notional debt	$ 1,000	$ 1,000	$ 1,475	$ 1,500	$ 2,000	$ 2,500	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,000	$ 3,400	$ 3,400
Total debt	$ 991	$ 991	$ 1,467	$ 1,486	$ 1,976	$ 2,468	$ 2,964	$ 3,287	$ 3,279	$ 3,271	$ 3,658	$ 3,650
Total AHL shareholders' equity	8,276	12,365	13,391	14,711	18,657	20,006	20,130	13,973	8,697	5,133	7,158	8,698
Total capitalization	9,267	13,356	14,858	16,197	20,633	22,474	23,094	17,260	11,976	8,404	10,816	12,348
Less: Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(472)	1,760	2,281	2,184	3,971	3,337	2,430	(2,318)	(5,698)	(8,473)	(7,321)	(6,148)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets	(75)	639	493	615	1,142	886	585	(1,271)	(2,521)	(3,394)	(3,127)	(2,791)
Less: Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(629)	(1,340)	(2,095)	(2,201)	(2,022)
Less: Adjustment to arrive at notional debt	(9)	(9)	(8)	(14)	(24)	(32)	(36)	287	279	271	258	250
Total adjusted capitalization	$ 9,823	$ 10,966	$ 12,092	$ 13,412	$ 15,544	$ 18,283	$ 20,115	$ 21,191	$ 21,256	$ 22,095	$ 23,207	$ 23,059
Debt to capital ratio	10.7 %	7.4 %	9.9 %	9.2 %	9.6 %	11.0 %	12.8 %	19.0 %	27.4 %	38.9 %	33.8 %	29.6 %
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	-0.5%	1.2 %	1.8 %	1.5 %	2.4 %	2.0 %	1.6 %	(2.0)%	(7.3)%	(14.7)%	(10.5)%	(7.8)%
Accumulated change in fair value of reinsurance assets	-0.1%	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	(1.1)%	(3.2)%	(5.9)%	(4.5)%	(3.5)%
Accumulated change in fair value of mortgage loan assets	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	– %	(0.6)%	(1.7)%	(3.7)%	(3.2)%	(2.6)%
Adjustment to arrive at notional debt	0.1%	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	(1.1)%	(1.1)%	(1.0)%	(0.9)%	(1.0)%
Adjusted debt to capital ratio	10.2 %	9.1 %	12.2 %	11.2 %	12.9 %	13.7 %	14.9 %	14.2 %	14.1 %	13.6 %	14.7 %	14.7 %

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliations

RECONCILIATION OF NET INCOME (LOSS) AVAILABLE TO AHL COMMON SHAREHOLDER TO NORMALIZED SPREAD RELATED EARNINGS	Years ended December 31, 2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Three months ended March 31, 2023
Net income (loss) available to Athene Holding Ltd. common shareholder	$ 1,053	$ 2,136	$ 1,446	$ 3,718	$ (3,051)	$ 721
Preferred stock dividends	–	36	95	141	141	47
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	–	13	380	(59)	(2,106)	455
Net income (loss)	1,053	2,185	1,921	3,800	(5,016)	1,223
Income tax expense (benefit)	122	117	285	386	(646)	163
Income (loss) before income taxes	1,175	2,302	2,206	4,186	(5,662)	1,386
Investment gains (losses), net of offsets	(274)	994	733	1,024	(7,434)	397
Non-operating change in insurance liabilities and related derivatives, net of offsets	242	(65)	(235)	692	1,433	(135)
Integration, restructuring and other non-operating expenses	(22)	(70)	(10)	(124)	(133)	(29)
Stock compensation expense	(26)	(27)	(25)	(38)	(56)	(16)
Preferred stock dividends	–	36	95	141	141	47
Noncontrolling interests - pre-tax income (loss) and VIE adjustments	–	13	393	(18)	(2,079)	435
Less: Total adjustments to income (loss) before income taxes	(80)	881	951	1,677	(8,128)	699
Spread related earnings	1,255	1,421	1,255	2,509	2,466	687
Normalization of alternative investment income to 11%, net of offsets	91	37	152	(609)	80	148
Other notable items	34	5	(40)	(52)	3	(25)
Normalized spread related earnings	$ 1,380	$ 1,463	$ 1,367	$ 1,848	$ 2,549	$ 810

RECONCILIATION OF BENEFITS AND EXPENSES TO COST OF FUNDS	For the three months ended March 31, 2023	
GAAP benefits and expenses	$ 2,674	5.31%
Premiums	(96)	(0.19)%
Product charges	(198)	(0.39)%
Other revenues	(13)	(0.03)%
FIA option costs	365	0.72 %
Reinsurance impacts	(37)	(0.07)%
Non-operating change in insurance liabilities and embedded derivatives	(873)	(1.73)%
Policy and other operating expenses, excluding policy acquisition expenses	(310)	(0.62)%
AmerUs Closed Block fair value liability	(42)	(0.08)%
ACRA noncontrolling interest	(287)	(0.57)%
Other	52	0.10 %
Total adjustments to arrive at cost of funds	(1,439)	(2.86)%
Total cost of funds	$ 1,235	2.45 %
Average net invested assets	$	201,600

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliations

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL INVESTMENTS, INCLUDING RELATED PARTIES, TO NET INVESTED ASSETS		March 31, 2023
Total investments, including related parties	$	203,230
Derivative assets		(3,956)
Cash and cash equivalents (including restricted cash)		14,992
Accrued investment income		1,458
Net receivable (payable) for collateral on derivatives		(1,909)
Reinsurance funds withheld and modified coinsurance		942
VIE and VOE assets, liabilities and noncontrolling interest		12,799
Unrealized (gains) losses		19,782
Ceded policy loans		(175)
Net investment receivables (payables)		39
Allowance for credit losses		521
Other investments		(50)
Total adjustments to arrive at gross invested assets		44,443
Gross invested assets		247,673
ACRA noncontrolling interest		(40,924)
Net invested assets	$	206,749

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL LIABILITIES TO NET RESERVE LIABILITIES		March 31, 2023
Total Liabilities	$	244,604
Debt		(3,650)
Derivative Laibilities		(1,518)
Payables for collateral on derivatives and securities to repurchase		(7,331)
Other liabilities		(1,381)
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs		(847)
Reinsurance impacts		(9,090)
Policy loans ceded		(175)
Market risk benefit asset		(440)
ACRA noncontrolling interest		(35,281)
Total adjustments to arrive at net reserve liabilities		(59,713)
Net reserve liabilities	$	184,891

Perspectives on Athene's Funding Model and Surrender Activity

May 2023

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This presentation does not constitute an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any security of Athene Holding Ltd. ("Athene").

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AHL adopted the US GAAP accounting standard related to Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Long-Duration Contracts (LDTI) as of January 1, 2023, which required AHL to apply the new standard retrospectively back to January 1, 2022, the date of AHL's merger with AGM. Certain 2022 US GAAP financial metrics and disclosures in this presentation have been retrospectively adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the adoption guidance of LDTI. Please refer to the discussion of Non-GAAP Measures and Definitions herein for additional information on items that are excluded from Athene's non-GAAP measure of spread related earnings, which was retrospectively adjusted in accordance with the requirements of the adoption guidance of LDTI.

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Key Takeaways

1. **ATHENE HAS A HIGHLY STABLE FUNDING MODEL WITH MATCHED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**
   Retirement services balance sheet is structurally duration matched, supported by quarterly cash flow and asset adequacy testing

2. **ANNUITIES ARE A PERSISTENT, PREDICTABLE SOURCE OF FUNDING DUE TO STRUCTURAL PROTECTIONS**
   83% of Athene's liabilities are non-surrenderable or protected by a surrender charge, and often incremental market value adjustment

3. **POLICIES WHICH LAPSE FREE UP CAPITAL FOR NEW BUSINESS WITH NEW SURRENDER CHARGES**
   Preferable to invest behind liabilities that are early in their surrender charge period

4. **ATHENE HAS BEEN A NET BENEFICIARY OF INDUSTRY RECYCLE, WITH INFLOWS WELL OUTPACING OUTFLOWS**
   Athene has #1 market share in U.S. fixed annuities[1], and 30%+ of sales come from outflows from other carriers

5. **ATHENE'S CAPITAL AND LIQUIDITY ARE RESILIENT EVEN IN A SEVERELY DRACONIAN SURRENDER SCENARIO**
   If all ~17% of policy liabilities not protected by surrender charge were to lapse today, excess capital would double

Note: Data as of March 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Presented net of ACRA NCI.
1. Industry ranking per Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association (LIMRA) as of December 31, 2022.

Retirement Services Companies Have Superior Funding Models to Banks

Illustrative Bank Funding Model

Illustrative Retirement Services Funding Model

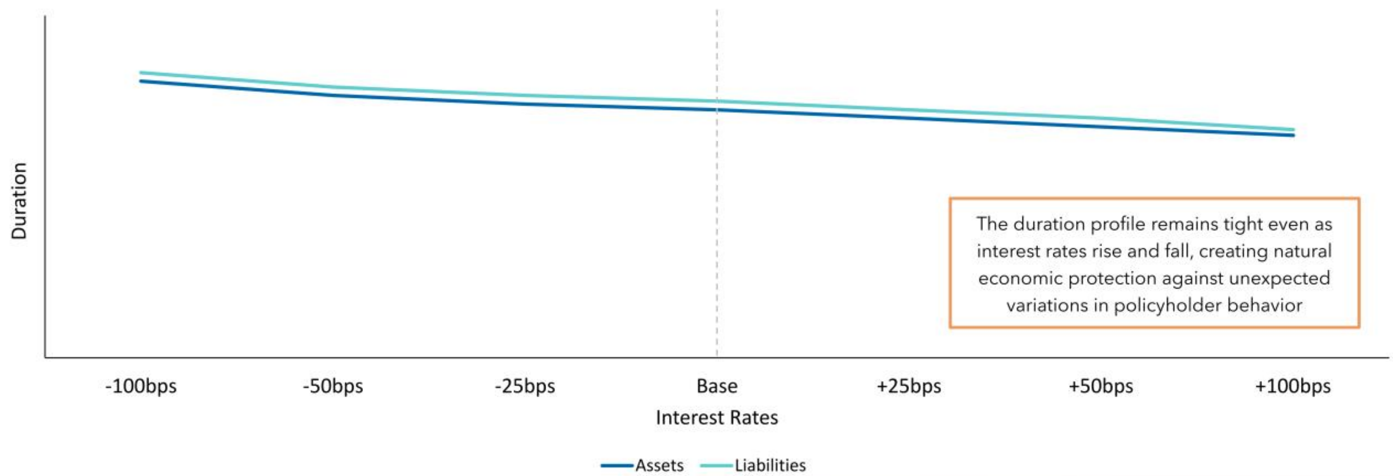
Liability Characteristics

Bank	Retirement Services
✗ Variable rate	✓ Surrender charges + market value adjustments
✗ Tax inefficient	✓ Tax efficient
✗ Daily liquid cash	✓ Not a source of daily cash

Assets and Liabilities are Matched as Interest Rates Move Up and Down

- U.S. insurance regulations require companies to demonstrate that assets are sufficient without tapping into fund reserves
- These tests project assets and liabilities for 30+ years under several diverse interest rate scenarios, and insurance companies must demonstrate solvency for all scenarios

Illustrative Duration Profile



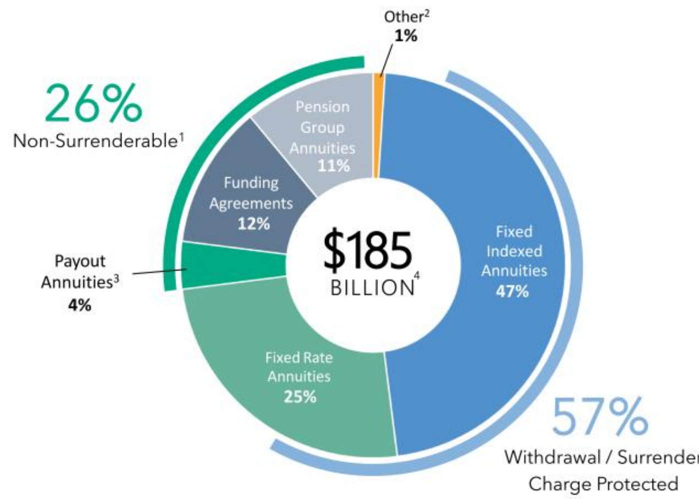
Athene Has a Highly Stable Funding Model

Key Attributes

8 Year WEIGHTED AVERAGE LIFE

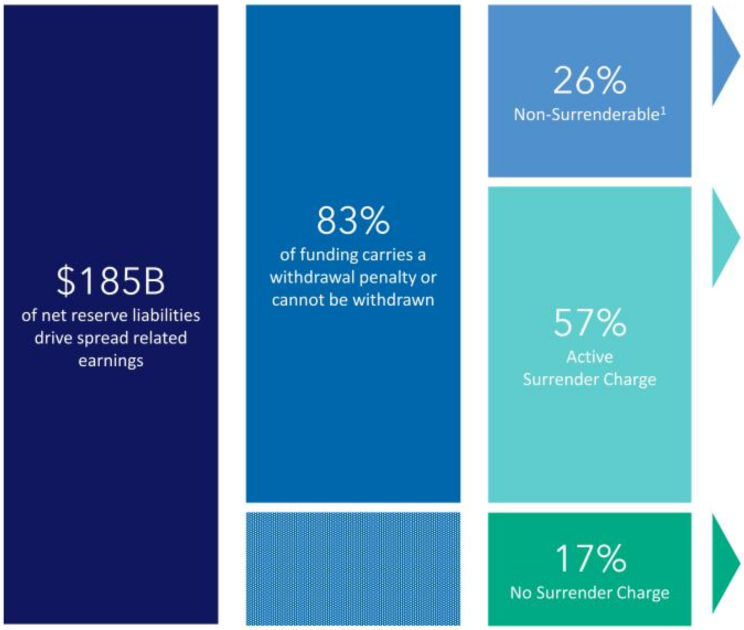
83% OF FUNDING CARRIES A WITHDRAWAL PENALTY OR CANNOT BE WITHDRAWN

- SPREAD BASED LIABILITIES
- CONSERVATIVELY UNDERWRITTEN
- VERY LIMITED TAIL RISK



Note: Data as of March 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Presented net of ACRA NCI.
1. Non-surrenderable liabilities include buy-out pension group annuities other than those that can be withdrawn as lump sums, funding agreements and payout annuities. 2. Other primarily consists of the AmerUs Closed Block liabilities and other life reserves. 3. Includes Single Premium Immediate Annuities, Supplemental Contracts and Structured Settlements. 4. The liability portfolio allocation is based on net reserve liabilities as of March 31, 2023.

Composition of Athene's Funding



$49B from structurally non-surrenderable business lines

- Includes Pension Group Annuities[2], Funding Agreements, and Payout Annuities

$105B from business currently in surrender charge period

- Roughly 80% of total is also subject to market value adjustment (MVA), which may further disincentivize a policyholder to surrender[3]

$31B currently out of surrender charge period

- Even without surrender charge protection, ~70% of the $31B has features to incentivize retention (see next page)

Note: Data as of March 31, 2023. Presented net of ACRA NCI.

1. Non-surrenderable liabilities include buy-out pension group annuities other than those that can be withdrawn as lump sums, funding agreements and payout annuities. 2. $1.9B of buy-in PGA deals and $0.8B of deferred lump sums from PGA buy-out deals are surrenderable. 3. MVAs may have the effect of limiting early withdrawals if interest rates increase, but may encourage early withdrawals by effectively subsidizing a portion of surrender charges when interest rates decrease.

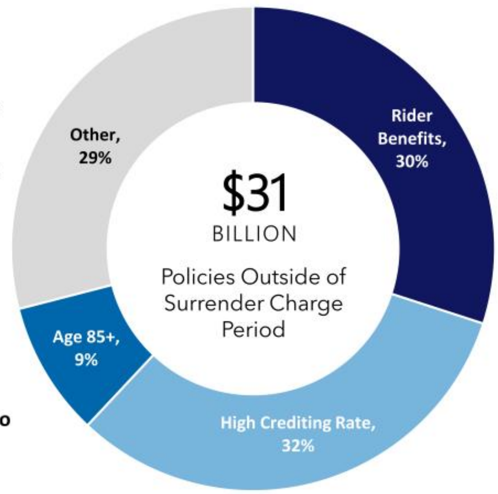
Policies Out-of-Surrender Have Strong Economic Disincentives to Surrender

Other

- **Only $9 billion of account value** has no surrender charge or economic protections
- Despite the lack of economic protections, many policyholders are **likely to remain in their current policy due to favorable participation rates or other factors**

Age 85+

- Older policyholders have **limited options to replace their policies**
- For example, Athene won't sell a new annuity to anyone **over age 85**



Rider Benefits

- Policies have lifetime income benefit **significantly in excess of their cash surrender value**
- If all these policies lapsed at once, Athene would **generate ~$2 billion of profit immediately** and **significant excess capital** that could be deployed into new business

High Crediting Rate

- Policies have guaranteed crediting rate of 3% or higher for life, reducing the differential between the in-force policies and new offerings in the market

Note: Data as of March 31, 2023. Presented net of ACRA NCI.

Why Annuities are Inherently Sticky & Persistent

ATHENE

Key Features Make Annuity Products Particularly Sticky

1 Structural Protections

- Surrender charges (which are typically **5-15% of contract value**) provide structural protection from withdrawal
- Many policies are also covered by a **Market Value Adjustment (MVA)** provision while in their surrender charge period
- If corporate yields are higher at time of withdrawal than when contract was purchased, the MVA **increases the surrender charge**[1]

2 Fee-Averse Consumers

- Consumers use annuities as a **tax deferred way to save for retirement**, protect principal, and for retirement income
- Consumers have been historically **very averse to paying surrender charges**
- Advisors must demonstrate that moving a customer from one annuity to another is "suitable", **requiring documentation that proves the change is in the policyholder's best interest**, thereby discouraging moving customers while penalties apply

3 Policies are Designed to "Mature"

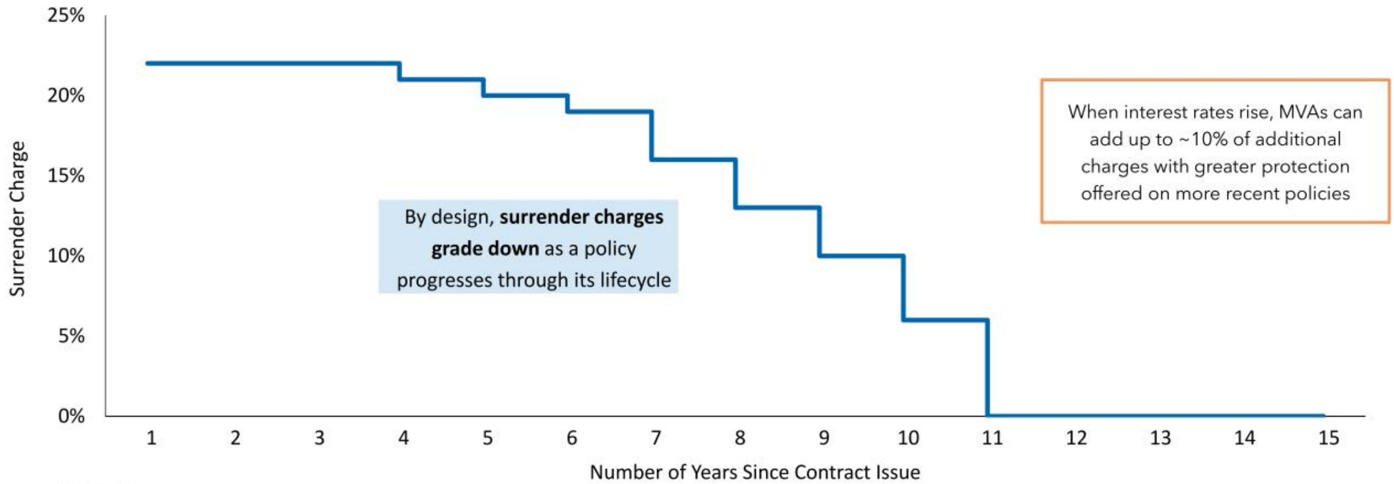
- The industry is **indifferent to surrenders once policies leave the surrender charge period**, and will typically drop the yield offered on policies
- Customers benefit from surrendering by **reinvesting into a new product** with higher new money rates
- Retirement services companies **benefit by redeploying capital** from inefficient fully liquid liabilities to new, long duration policies

Over the last 20 years, the industry annual outflow rate on annuities has remained stable at ~9%[2], in line with product lifecycle

1. MVAs may have the effect of limiting early withdrawals if interest rates increase but may encourage early withdrawals by effectively subsidizing a portion of surrender charges when interest rates decrease. 2. Calculated from figures disclosed in US Life Insurer Statutory filings as aggregated by SNL Financial. Calculation represents the annualized rate implied by quarterly total annuity surrender benefits and withdrawals for life contracts divided by beginning of period statutory reserves. Select US life insurers include AEL, AIG (L&R), AMP, BHF, CNO, F&G, GA, LNC, MET, PFG, PRU, RGA, VOYA.

➊ Surrender Charges are Designed to Create a Clear Distinction Between Policies Inside and Outside of Surrender Charge Period

Surrender Charge Illustration of Athene's Best-Selling Fixed Indexed Annuity[1]

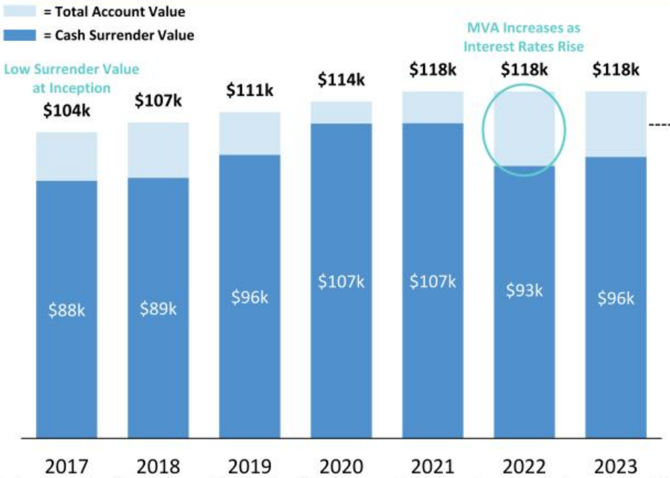


Note: Data as of March 31, 2023.
1. Represents surrender charge schedule for the Performance Elite 10 FIA product, only sold through independent marketing organizations. This includes the impact of the bonus recapture upon early surrender.

1 Surrender Charges + MVA is a Powerful Combination

- A Market Value Adjustment (MVA) further reduces the cash value a policyholder would receive upon surrender, typically by assuming the liability would be discounted by the current yield on an A-rated 10-year corporate bond

Example of Fixed-Indexed Annuity Purchased in 2017



Surrender Value Scenario in 2023

Total Account Value	**$118k**
Less: Surrender Charge *(8% of Account Value After 6 Years)*	($10k)
Less: Market Value Adjustment *(A-rated 10yr corporate yield[1])*	($8k)
Less: Bonus Adjustment *(Premium bonus[1] recaptured upon early surrenders)*	($4k)
Cash Surrender Value in 2023 *(81% of Account Value)*	**$96k**

Note: Example is based on Athene's Performance Elite 10, issued on 10/25/2017. Assumes $100k initial premium, a 4% premium bonus, and a 1-year S&P 500 strategy with a 3.25% cap. The combination of surrender charges and market value adjustments are capped by standard non-forfeiture law, which sets a floor on the cash surrender value of 87.5% of initial premium, accruing at a minimum valuation rates set in state insurance law. 1. Market value adjustment factor is calculated as 1 + the 10yr A-rated corporate yield at contract issuance divided by 1 + the 10yr A-rated corporate yield at the date of surrender. This is raised to the power of the number of months remaining in the surrender charge period divided by 12. The A-rated corporate yield is based on the Bloomberg 10yr point on the A-rated corporate yield curve. The MVA typically applies to 75% of account value. 1. An annuity bonus adjustment is an additional deposit we add to a policyholders account value at contract inception. If the policyholder keeps the annuity until the surrender charge period expires, the bonus is added to the account value available for withdrawal.

2 The Typical Retail Annuity Policyholder is a Fee Averse Consumer

~69yrs average age of an Athene policyholder	**70%** of policyholders have <$1 million of investable assets	**~$110k** average size of an Athene annuity, in line with the industry
100% of policies are purchased through an intermediary	**94%** of respondents name tax deferred growth as important reason to buy an annuity	**Only 4%** of respondents name low surrender charges as the primary purchase consideration

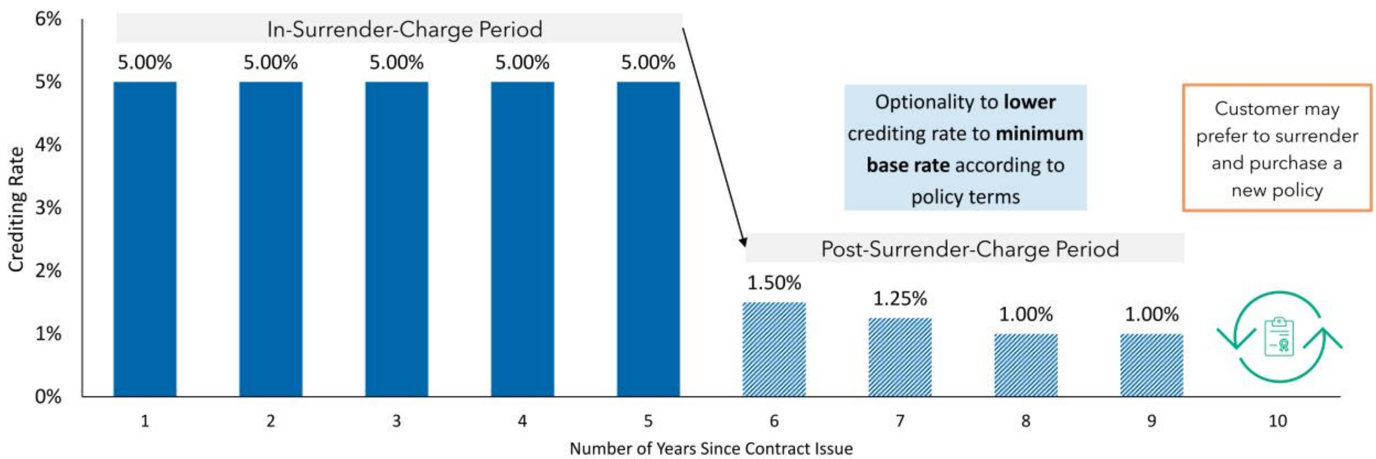
The decision to purchase an annuity represents a detailed process involving discussions on retirement planning with an insurance agent or financial advisor before entering a 100+ page contract governing typically ~10% of a policyholder's net worth

Note: Investable asset data and reasons for purchasing an annuity from LIMRA 2022 "Focus On: Deferred Annuity Buyers". Other data from Athene net of NCI as of March 31, 2023

③ Policies are Designed to "Mature" After they Exit the Surrender Period

- After surrender charge period expires, carriers will typically lower crediting rates to manage the ALM risk consistent with the full unrestricted liquidity profile, creating a natural incentive for customers to reinvest in a new policy

Illustrative Crediting Rate Trajectory for a 5-Year MYGA



③ Policyholders and Athene Both Win When Policies Outside Surrender Charge Period Lapse

- **Customer wins:** Potentially higher crediting rates on a new annuity
- **Athene wins:** Can redeploy supporting capital into new business, which is more profitable because the liability is more predictable and can be used to capture illiquidity premia on the assets and is subject to lower capital charges

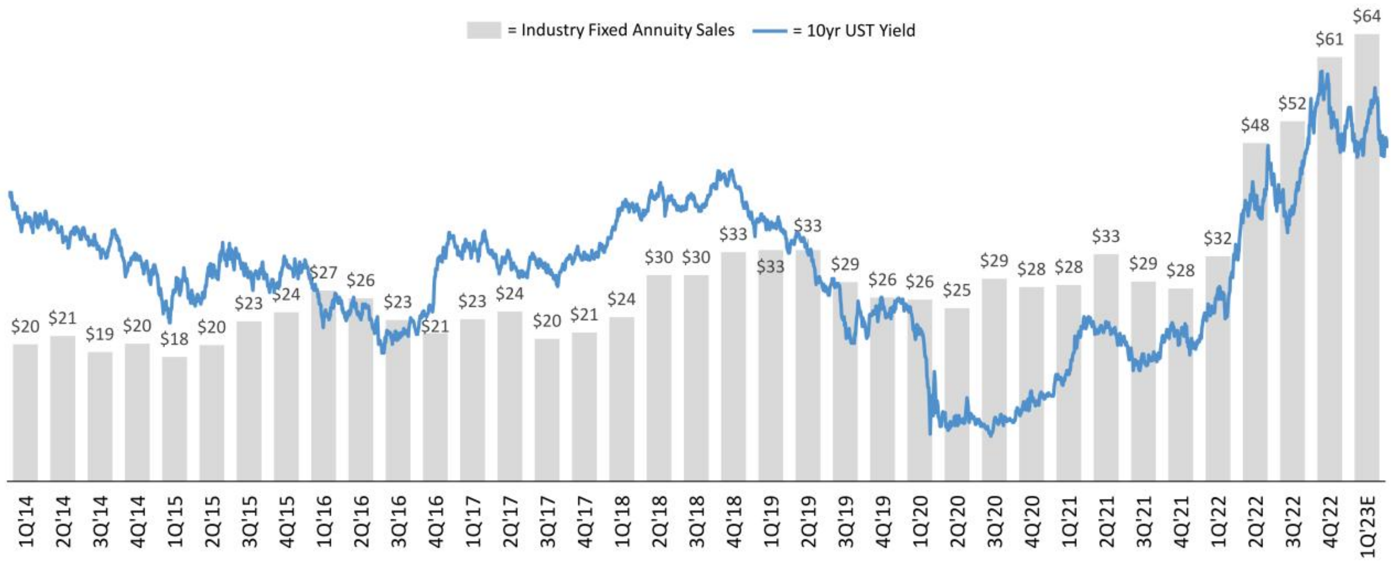
		Illustrative Profile of Legacy Blocks of Policies Out-of-Surrender Charge *(Assuming Change in Crediting Rate)*	Illustrative Profile of New Business *(in Surrender Charge Period)*
Net Investment Yield	Lower on the margin net investment yield given liability could leave and Athene can't capture illiquidity premium[1]	~4.0%[2]	~6.1%
Cost of Funds		~3.5%	~5.0%
Spread		~0.5%	~1.1%
Equity Capital (% of Liabilities)	Higher capital charges associated with liabilities out-of-surrender charge period	~11%	~8%
1 / Equity Capital %		9.1x	12.5x
Return on Equity		~5%	~14%
Memo: Weighted Average Life of Funding		*Unknown*	*~9 Years*

1. Represents example current money market fund yield as of May 2023. 2. Currently most out-of-surrender business has high minimum guarantees compared to new business.

Surrenders in the Context of Flows

Higher Interest Rates + Market Volatility = Increasing Flows to Industry

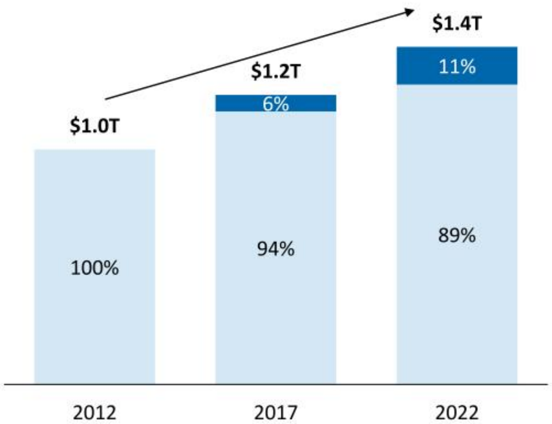
Historical Fixed and Fixed Indexed Annuity Sales ($ billions)

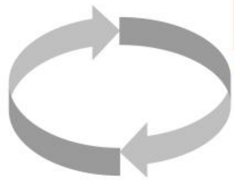


Source: LIMRA quarterly fixed and fixed indexed annuity sales data. 1Q'23 is a preliminary estimate from LIMRA.

Within the Industry, There Are Relative Winners and Losers from Recycle

U.S. Retail Fixed Annuities In-Force[1]



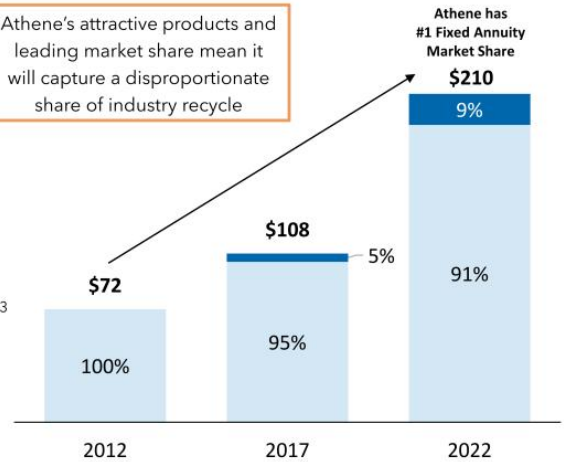


~30% of Athene's Retail Sales Come From Recycle[3]

= Rest of Fixed Annuity Industry
= Athene

U.S. Fixed Annuity Sales ($B)[2]

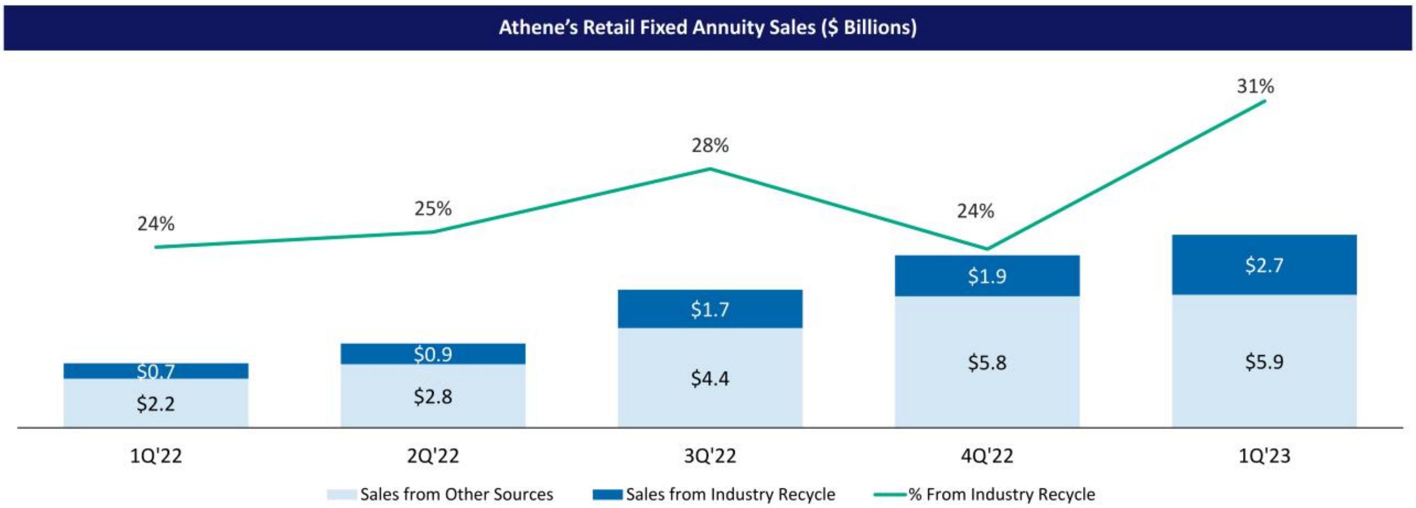
Athene's attractive products and leading market share mean it will capture a disproportionate share of industry recycle



Run-off companies that only fund themselves by means of inorganic growth will only lose from industry recycle

1. Data from SNL Financial. Based on total individual general account annuities. Athene total fixed, fixed indexed and payout annuity reserves are gross of ACRA non-controlling interest. 2. LIMRA fixed, fixed-indexed, and fixed immediate annuity sales data. 3. Sales from industry recycle represent 1035 exchanges.

Athene Benefits from Industry Recycle, With ~30% of New Business From Other Carriers

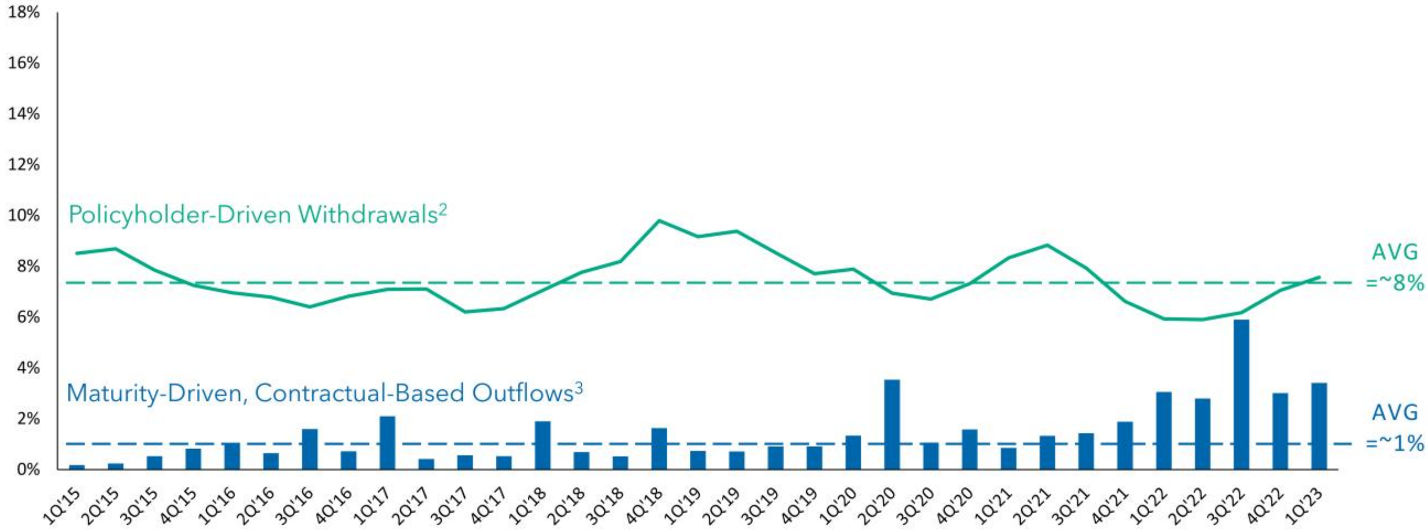


Note: Data as of March 31, 2023. Presented gross of ACRA NCI.
Source: Athene, with sales from industry recycle representing 1035 exchanges.

Current Trends At Athene

Outflows Continue To Be Predictable and Within Historical Range

Athene Historical Outflows (Annualized)[1]



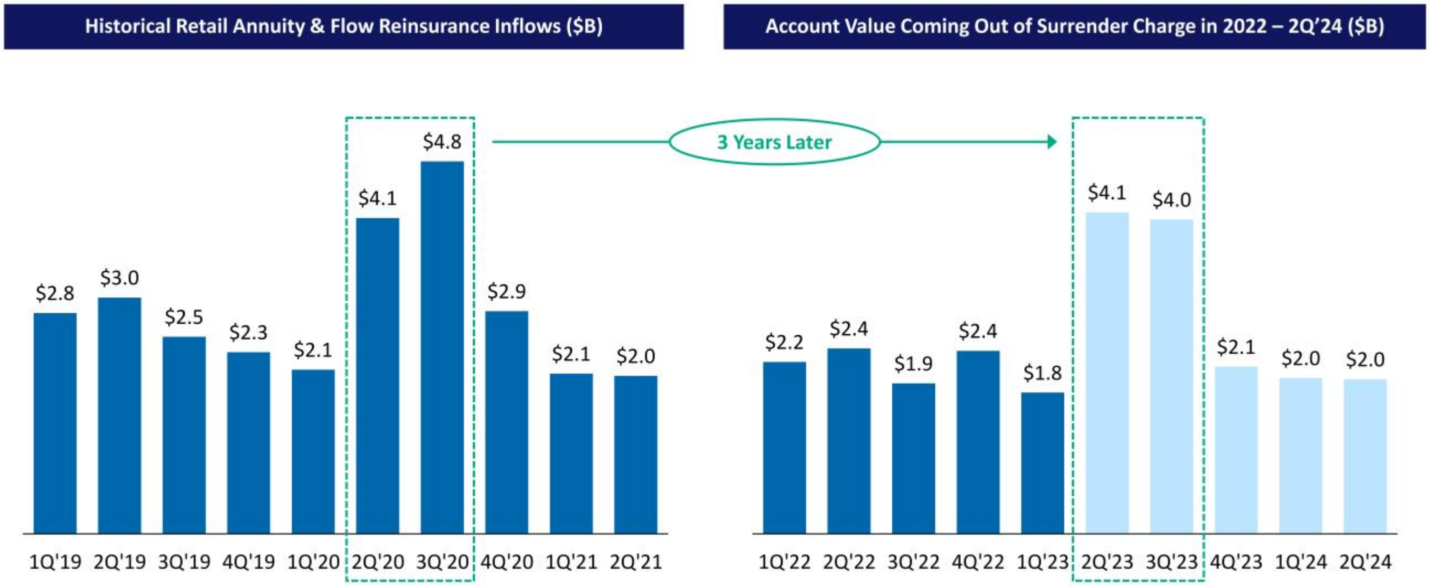
Note: Strategic Reinsurance Outflows not included in graphic. Data as of March 31, 2023. Presented net of ACRA NCI.

1. Outflow rate is calculated as outflows divided by Athene average net invested assets for the respective period, on an annualized basis. 2. Represents outflows from fixed index annuities and other applicable products, which have varying degrees of predictability due to policyholder actions. 3 Represents outflows from funding agreements, pension group annuities, and multi-year guarantee fixed annuities (MYGA) excluding that which is within surrender charge period, all of which occur based on defined maturities or substantially lapse upon reaching their contractual term. Amounts may vary on a quarterly basis, based on the timing of original issuance.

Athene Has Four Types of Outflows

Maturity-Driven, Contractual-Based Outflows	Outflows from funding agreements, pension group annuities, and multi-year guarantee fixed annuities (MYGA), all of which occur based on defined maturities or substantially lapse upon reaching their contractual term
Policyholder Driven Outflows – Income Oriented Withdrawals (Planned)	Consists of partial annuity withdrawals executed to meet retirement income needs, within contractual annual limits of policies
Policyholder Driven Outflows – From Policies Out-of-Surrender-Charge (Planned)	Consists of outflows from policies that no longer have an active surrender charge in-force
Policyholder Driven Outflows – From Policies In-Surrender-Charge (Unplanned)	Consists of outflows from policies with an active surrender charge in-force

Example of Predictability: Elevated Volumes of 3-Year MYGA Athene Sold in 2020 Are Starting to Come Out of Surrender Charge Period



Note: Data as of March 31, 2023. Presented net of ACRA NCI.

Outflows Detail Illustrates that Unplanned Surrenders are De Minimus

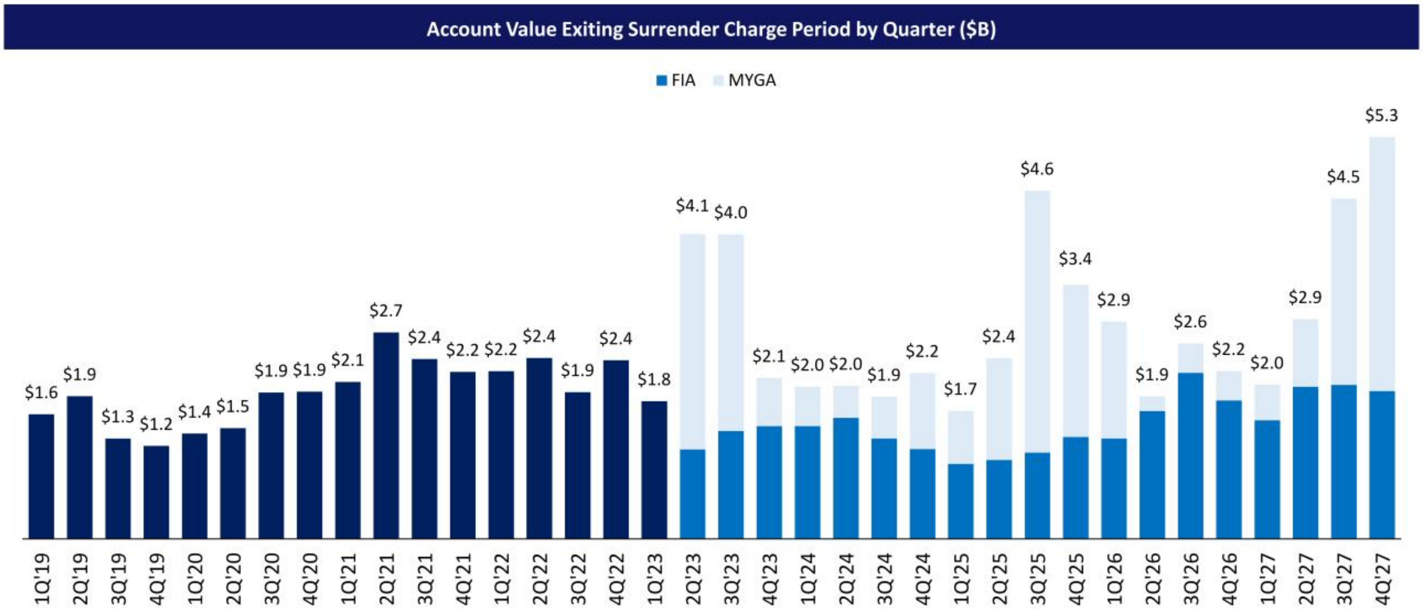
Historical/Projected Annualized Outflow Rates

	2021				2022				2023				2024
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2QE	3QE	4QE	1QE
Maturity-Driven, Contractual-Based Outflows[1]	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.9%	3.1%	2.8%	5.9%	3.0%	3.4%	7.1%	5.3%	4.8%	5.3%
Policyholder-Driven Outflows[2]	8.3%	8.8%	7.9%	6.6%	5.9%	5.9%	6.2%	7.1%	7.6%	8.6%	9.1%	7.7%	7.0%
Income Oriented Withdrawals (Planned)[3]	*4.0%*	*3.7%*	*3.4%*	*3.8%*	*3.4%*	*3.0%*	*3.2%*	*3.7%*	*3.5%*	*3.7%*	*4.1%*	*3.4%*	*3.0%*
From Policies Out-of-Surrender-Charge (Planned)[4]	*3.1%*	*4.0%*	*3.4%*	*2.0%*	*1.9%*	*2.3%*	*2.3%*	*2.5%*	*3.0%*	*3.4%*	*3.8%*	*3.5%*	*3.2%*
From Policies In-Surrender-Charge (Unplanned)[5]	*1.2%*	*1.1%*	*1.1%*	*0.8%*	*0.6%*	*0.6%*	*0.7%*	*0.9%*	*1.1%*	*1.4%*	*1.2%*	*0.9%*	*0.7%*
Core Outflows (% Annualized)[6]	**9.2%**	**10.1%**	**9.3%**	**8.5%**	**9.0%**	**8.7%**	**12.1%**	**10.1%**	**11.0%**	**15.7%**	**14.4%**	**12.5%**	**12.2%**
Memo: Total Outflow Rates, Incl. Strategic Reinsurance Transactions (4Q'22 Catalina & Expected Transaction in 3Q'23)	*9.2%*	*10.1%*	*9.3%*	*8.5%*	*9.0%*	*8.7%*	*12.1%*	*20.0%*	*11.0%*	*15.7%*	*20.4%*	*12.5%*	*12.2%*

Note: Projections in above table represent a best estimate and actual experience may vary.

1. Represents outflows from funding agreements, pension group annuities, and MYGA, all of which occur based on defined maturities or substantially lapse upon reaching their contractual term. Amounts may vary on a quarterly basis, based on the timing of original issuance.
2. Represents outflows from fixed index annuities and other applicable products which have varying degrees of predictability due to policyholder actions.
3. Represents partial annuity withdrawals to meet retirement income needs within contractual annual limits.
4. Represents outflows from policies that no longer have an active surrender charge in force.
5. Represents outflows from policies with an active surrender charge in force.
6. Outflow rate is calculated as outflows divided by Athene average net invested assets for the respective period, on an annualized basis.

Policy Value Exiting Surrender Charge is Informative to Predicting Outflows

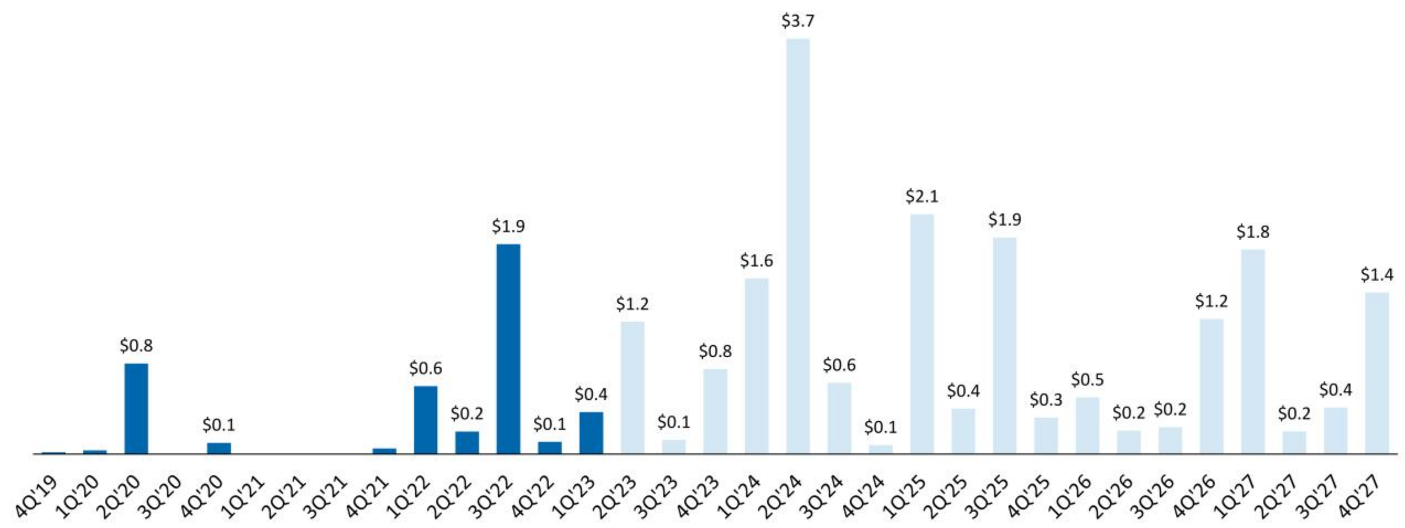


Note: Data as of March 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Presented net of ACRA NCI.

ATHENE

Funding Agreements Also Have a Defined Maturity Schedule

Funding Agreement Maturities ($B)



Note: Data as of March 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Presented net of ACRA NCI. Excludes strategic reinsurance transaction with Catalina Holdings in 4Q'22.

Severely Draconian Scenario: What Would Happen if All Policies Out-of-Surrender Charge Lapsed at Once? Athene Would Double Excess Capital

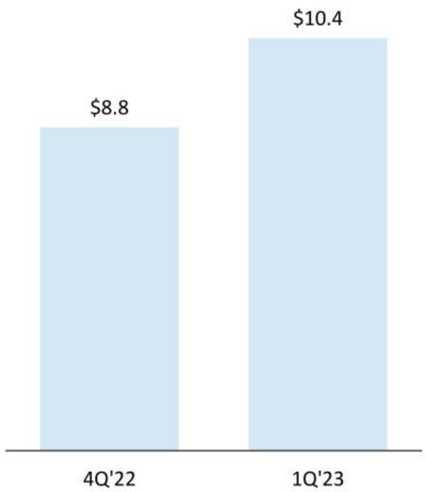
Impact on RBC if All 17% ($31 Billion) of Policies Not Protected by Surrender Charge Lapsed Instantaneously

		Excess Capital	
	Liquidity ($B)	**$ in Billions**	**Consolidated RBC**
Current[2]	$78B	$2.3	416%[1]
Less: Cash & Equivalents on Hand	($12.7)	-	-
Less: Draw on External Committed Facilities[3]	($7.8)	-	-
Less: Sales IG Corporates (at a loss, given higher rates)	($10.5)	($1.5)	(37%)
Capital Released From Policies Surrendered ($31B)	N/A	$4.0	99%
Pro Forma	**$47B**	**$4.7**	**478%**
Difference	**($31)**	**$2.4**	**62pts**

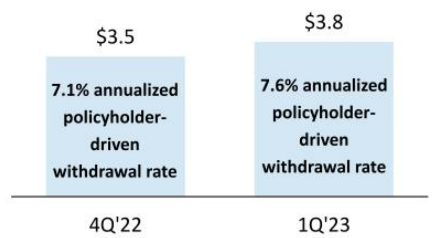
Note: Data as of March 31, 2023 unless noted otherwise. Presented net of ACRA NCI.
1. RBC Numbers presented as of December 31, 2022. 2. Includes $57.1B liquid bond portfolio, $12.7B cash and equivalents, $7.8B of external committed facilities. 3. Includes $2.5bn Liquidity Facility with $0.5bn accordion feature, available to AHL and Athene Life Re Ltd. (ALRe), one of Athene's largest Bermuda subsidiaries, $1.3bn Revolver with $0.5B accordion feature available to Athene Holding Ltd. (AHL), $2.0bn Committed Repo, $1.0B FHLB borrowing capacity. Availability of accordion features subject to lender consent and other factors.

Athene Observed No Material Change in Activity Through SVB Failure in March 2023

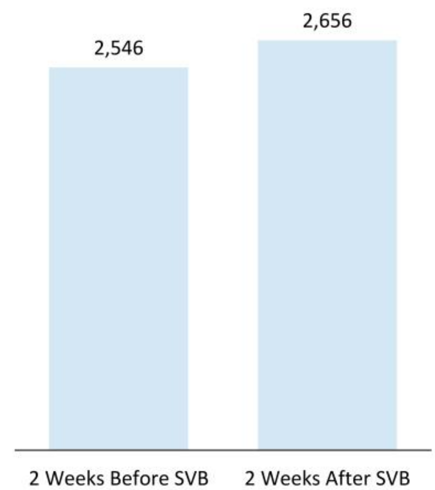
Retail & Flow Reinsurance Inflows ($B)



Policyholder Driven Outflows[1] ($B)



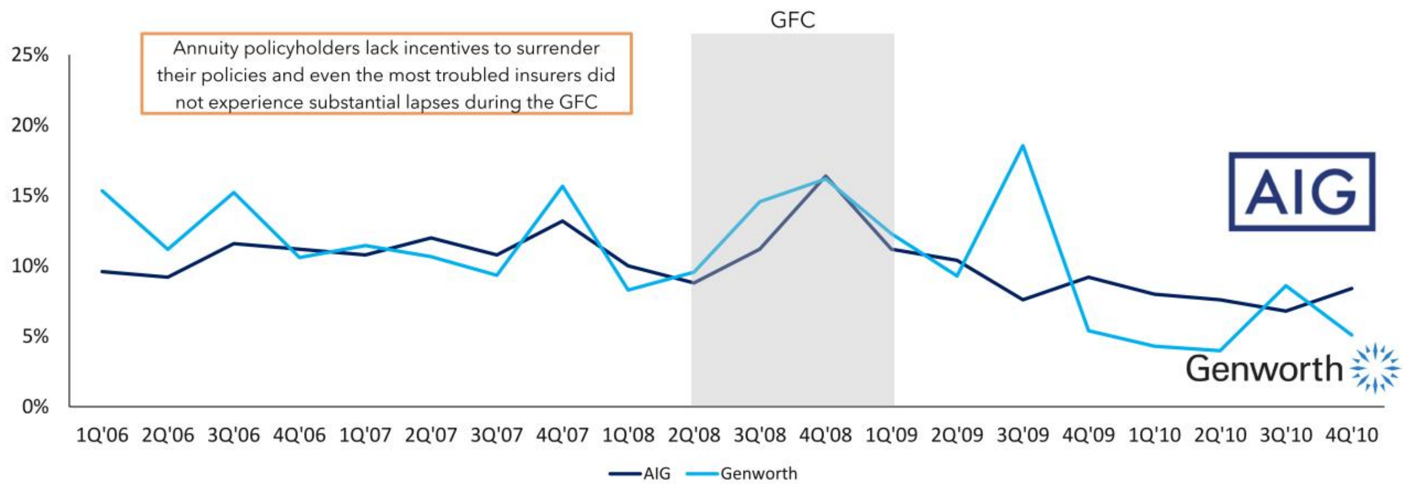
Surrender Service Requests (#)[2]



Note: Data as of March 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted. Presented net of ACRA NCI.
1. Represents outflows from fixed index annuities and other applicable products, which have varying degrees of predictability due to policyholder actions. 2. Surrender service requests include both cash surrenders and 1035 exchanges.

Case Study: AIG & Genworth Annualized Annuity Outflows During Great Financial Crisis

AIG and Genworth Annualized Annuity Outflows (2006 – 2010)



Note: Calculated from figures disclosed in US Life Insurer Statutory filings for entities owned by Genworth and Corebridge / AIG Life & Retirement, as aggregated by SNL Financial. Calculation represents the annualized rate implied by quarterly total annuity surrender benefits and withdrawals for life contracts divided by beginning of period statutory reserves.

Appendix

Ongoing Commitment to Transparency Through Normal Course Disclosure

Quarterly Detail Provided on Athene's Inflows and Outflows Within Financial Supplement

Click Here
To Access Athene's 1Q'23 Financial Supplement

Net Flows & Outflows Attributable to Athene by Type

Unaudited *(in millions, except percentages)*

ATHENE HOLDING

	Quarterly Trends									Δ		LTM		Δ
	1Q'21	2Q'21	3Q'21	4Q'21	1Q'22	2Q'22	3Q'22	4Q'22	1Q'23	Q/Q	Y/Y	1Q'22	1Q'23	Y/Y
NET FLOWS														
Retail	$ 1,757	$ 1,749	$ 2,372	$ 2,903	$ 2,865	$ 3,748	$ 6,132	$ 7,662	$ 8,578	12 %	199 %	$ 9,889	$26,120	164 %
Flow reinsurance	299	279	635	1,351	1,001	1,038	2,291	1,856	1,793	(3)%	79 %	3,266	6,978	114 %
Funding agreements[1]	3,226	4,074	2,337	2,215	5,696	1,755	1,588	1,000	1,500	50 %	(74)%	14,322	5,843	(59)%
Pension group annuities	2,893	1,474	6,593	2,877	1,994	5,508	2,944	772	56	(93)%	(97)%	12,938	9,280	(28)%
Gross organic inflows	8,175	7,576	11,937	9,346	11,556	12,049	12,955	11,290	11,927	6 %	3 %	40,415	48,221	19 %
Gross inorganic inflows[2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	NM	NM	—	—	NM
Total gross inflows	8,175	7,576	11,937	9,346	11,556	12,049	12,955	11,290	11,927	6 %	3 %	40,415	48,221	19 %
Gross outflows[3]	(4,122)	(4,635)	(4,433)	(4,344)	(4,883)	(4,925)	(7,000)	(11,064)	(6,879)	(38)%	41 %	(18,295)	(29,868)	63 %
Net flows	$ 4,053	$ 2,941	$ 7,504	$ 5,002	$ 6,673	$ 7,124	$ 5,955	$ 226	$ 5,048	NM	(24)%	$22,120	$18,353	(17)%
Inflows attributable to Athene	$ 6,705	$ 5,895	$ 7,180	$ 7,015	$ 9,333	$ 8,889	$11,000	$10,022	$11,896	19 %	27 %	$29,423	$41,807	42 %
Inflows attributable to ADIP[4]	1,470	1,681	4,757	2,331	2,223	3,160	1,955	1,268	31	(98)%	(99)%	10,992	6,414	(42)%
Total gross inflows	$ 8,175	$ 7,576	$11,937	$ 9,346	$11,556	$12,049	$12,955	$11,290	$11,927	6 %	3 %	$40,415	$48,221	19 %
Outflows attributable to Athene	$ (3,481)	$ (3,941)	$ (3,746)	$ (3,593)	$ (4,072)	$ (4,062)	$ (5,803)	$ (9,787)	$ (5,531)	(43)%	36 %	$(15,352)	$(25,183)	64 %
Outflows attributable to ADIP[4]	(641)	(694)	(687)	(751)	(811)	(863)	(1,197)	(1,277)	(1,348)	6 %	66 %	(2,943)	(4,685)	59 %
Total gross outflows[3]	$ (4,122)	$ (4,635)	$ (4,433)	$ (4,344)	$ (4,883)	$ (4,925)	$ (7,000)	$(11,064)	$ (6,879)	(38)%	41 %	$(18,295)	$(29,868)	63 %
OUTFLOWS ATTRIBUTABLE TO ATHENE BY TYPE[5]														
Maturity-driven, contractual-based outflows[6]	$ (323)	$ (479)	$ (579)	$ (796)	$ (1,384)	$ (1,305)	$ (2,834)	$ (1,472)	$ (1,717)	17 %	24 %	$ (3,238)	$ (7,328)	126 %
Policyholder-driven outflows[7]	(3,158)	(3,462)	(3,167)	(2,797)	(2,688)	(2,757)	(2,969)	(3,453)	(3,814)	10 %	42 %	(12,114)	(12,993)	7 %
Income oriented withdrawals (planned)[8]	*(1,506)*	*(1,451)*	*(1,363)*	*(1,585)*	*(1,529)*	*(1,413)*	*(1,516)*	*(1,813)*	*(1,766)*	*(3)%*	*16 %*	*(5,928)*	*(6,508)*	*10 %*
From policies out-of-surrender-charge (planned)[9]	*(1,179)*	*(1,577)*	*(1,374)*	*(867)*	*(865)*	*(1,075)*	*(1,131)*	*(1,188)*	*(1,480)*	*25 %*	*71 %*	*(4,683)*	*(4,874)*	*4 %*
From policies in-surrender-charge (unplanned)[10]	*(473)*	*(434)*	*(430)*	*(345)*	*(294)*	*(269)*	*(322)*	*(452)*	*(568)*	*26 %*	*93 %*	*(1,503)*	*(1,611)*	*7 %*
Core outflows	(3,481)	(3,941)	(3,746)	(3,593)	(4,072)	(4,062)	(5,803)	(4,925)	(5,531)	12 %	36 %	(15,352)	(20,321)	32 %
Strategic reinsurance transaction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,862)	—	NM	NM	—	(4,862)	NM
Outflows attributable to Athene	$ (3,481)	$ (3,941)	$ (3,746)	$ (3,593)	$ (4,072)	$ (4,062)	$ (5,803)	$ (9,787)	$ (5,531)	(43)%	36 %	$(15,352)	$(25,183)	64 %
Annualized rate[11]														
Maturity-driven, contractual-based outflows[6]	(0.9)%	(1.3)%	(1.4)%	(1.9)%	(3.1)%	(2.8)%	(5.9)%	(3.0)%	(3.4)%	40bps	30bps	(1.9)%	(3.8)%	190bps
Policyholder-driven outflows[7]	(8.3)%	(8.8)%	(7.9)%	(6.6)%	(5.9)%	(5.9)%	(6.2)%	(7.1)%	(7.6)%	50bps	170bps	(7.1)%	(6.7)%	(40)bps
Income oriented withdrawals (planned)[8]	*(4.0)%*	*(3.7)%*	*(3.4)%*	*(3.8)%*	*(3.4)%*	*(3.0)%*	*(3.2)%*	*(3.7)%*	*(3.5)%*	*(20)bps*	*10bps*	*(3.5)%*	*(3.4)%*	*(10)bps*
From policies out-of-surrender-charge (planned)[9]	*(3.1)%*	*(4.0)%*	*(3.4)%*	*(2.0)%*	*(1.9)%*	*(2.3)%*	*(2.3)%*	*(2.5)%*	*(3.0)%*	*50bps*	*110bps*	*(2.7)%*	*(2.5)%*	*(20)bps*
From policies in-surrender-charge (unplanned)[10]	*(1.2)%*	*(1.1)%*	*(1.1)%*	*(0.8)%*	*(0.6)%*	*(0.6)%*	*(0.7)%*	*(0.9)%*	*(1.1)%*	*20bps*	*50bps*	*(0.9)%*	*(0.8)%*	*(10)bps*
Core outflows	(9.2)%	(10.1)%	(9.3)%	(8.5)%	(9.0)%	(8.7)%	(12.1)%	(10.1)%	(11.0)%	90bps	200bps	(9.0)%	(10.5)%	150bps
Strategic reinsurance transaction	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	(9.9)%	— %	NM	NM	— %	(2.5)%	NM
Outflows attributable to Athene	(9.2)%	(10.1)%	(9.3)%	(8.5)%	(9.0)%	(8.7)%	(12.1)%	(20.0)%	(11.0)%	NM	200bps	(9.0)%	(13.0)%	NM

Ongoing Commitment to Transparency Through Normal Course Disclosure (Cont.)

Quarterly Detail Provided on Athene's Account Value by Level of Surrender Charge Protection

Deferred Annuity Liability Characteristics
Unaudited *(in millions, except percentages)*

ATHENE HOLDING

SURRENDER CHARGE PERCENTAGES ON DEFERRED ANNUITIES NET ACCOUNT VALUE	Surrender charge (gross)	Percent of total	Surrender charge (net of MVA)	Percent of total
No Surrender Charge	$ 28,278	22.3 %	$ 28,278	22.3 %
0.0% < 2.0%	1,796	1.4 %	1,218	1.0 %
2.0% < 4.0%	6,420	5.0 %	4,609	3.6 %
4.0% < 6.0%	11,645	9.2 %	10,019	7.9 %
6.0% or greater	78,919	62.1 %	82,934	65.2 %
	$ 127,058	100.0 %	$ 127,058	100.0 %

	Surrender charge (gross)	MVA benefit	Surrender charge (net)
Aggregate surrender charge protection	6.0 %	1.6 %	7.6 %

YEARS OF SURRENDER CHARGE REMAINING ON DEFERRED ANNUITIES NET ACCOUNT VALUE	Deferred annuities	Percent of total	Average surrender charge (gross)
No Surrender Charge	$ 28,278	22.3 %	— %
Less than 2	20,250	15.9 %	5.7 %
2 to less than 4	22,014	17.3 %	6.7 %
4 to less than 6	26,976	21.2 %	7.6 %
6 to less than 8	13,071	10.3 %	8.8 %
8 to less than 10	12,980	10.2 %	9.4 %
10 or greater	3,489	2.8 %	17.8 %
	$ 127,058	100.0 %	

Non-GAAP Measures & Definitions

Non-GAAP Definitions

In addition to our results presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP), we present certain financial information that includes non-GAAP measures. Management believes the use of these non-GAAP measures, together with the relevant US 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 US GAAP and should not be viewed as a substitute for the corresponding US GAAP measures.

Net 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) net market risk benefits, (d) long-term repurchase obligations, (e) dividends payable to policyholders and (f) 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 do 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, US 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 US GAAP.

Sales

Sales statistics do not correspond to revenues under US 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). We believe sales is a meaningful metric that enhances our understanding of our business performance and is not the same as premiums presented in our condensed consolidated statements of income (loss). performance and is not the same as premiums presented in our consolidated statements of income (loss).

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliation

RECONCILIATION OF TOTAL LIABILITIES TO NET RESERVE LIABILITIES	March 31, 2023
Total Liabilities	$ 244,604
Debt	(3,650)
Derivative Laibilities	(1,518)
Payables for collateral on derivatives and securities to repurchase	(7,331)
Other liabilities	(1,381)
Liabilities of consolidated VIEs	(847)
Reinsurance impacts	(9,090)
Policy loans ceded	(175)
Market risk benefit asset	(440)
ACRA noncontrolling interest	(35,281)
Total adjustments to arrive at net reserve liabilities	(59,713)
Net reserve liabilities	$ 184,891