

Athene Bermuda Group Financial Condition Report

For the twelve (12) month period ending December 31, 2021

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This Report contains information from the Athene Holding Ltd. annual report on Form 10-K (the "Form 10-K"), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This Report also includes references to the Athene Life Re Ltd. Financial Statements and other information as posted on its website. In the event that any information contained herein conflicts with the Form 10-K or any other publicly disclosed documents, such conflict is unintended, and the publicly disclosed documents shall control.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This financial condition report (“**FCR**”) for Athene Annuity Re Ltd. (“**AARe**”), Athene Annuity Re II Ltd. (“**AARe II**”), Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate 1A Ltd. (“**ACRA 1A**”), Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate 1B Ltd. (“**ACRA 1B**”), Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate International Ltd. (“**ACRAI**”), Athene Life Re International Ltd. (“**ALReI**”), and Athene Life Re Ltd. (“**ALRe**” and collectively with AARe II, AARe, ACRA 1A, ACRA 1B, ACRAI and ALReI, the “**Athene Bermuda Group**”, “**Group**”, “**we**” or “**our**”, and each individually referred to as an “**Entity**”) is produced in accordance with the Bermuda Insurance Act 1978, as amended (the “**Act**”), the Insurance (Group Supervision) Rules 2011 and the Insurance (Public Disclosure) Rules 2015 (the “**Rules**”). This report outlines the financial condition of the Athene Bermuda Group as at December 31, 2021 on a forward looking basis and therefore contains information regarding the organizational structure post the Athene/Apollo merger. The FCR contains qualitative and quantitative information of our business and performance, governance structure, risk profile, solvency valuation and capital management on a consolidated basis. Any materially distinct operational and governance procedures between each Entity have been reported separately.

In connection with the Athene and Apollo merger transaction the Athene Bermuda Group was restructured. There was also a transitional change in capital in respect of the restructure of the Athene Bermuda Group which resulted an increase in statutory capital of \$150m.

2. DECLARATION

Declaration on the Financial Condition Report

We, the undersigned, declare that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the FCR fairly represents the financial condition of the Group in all material respects as at December 31, 2021.



Janine Carey
Chief Compliance Officer
Athene Life Re Ltd.



Bradley Molitor
Chief Financial Officer
Principal Representative
Athene Life Re Ltd.

3. COMPANY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Athene Bermuda Group is a leading financial services Group specializing in retirement services. We conduct business primarily through the following consolidated subsidiaries:

- Our non-U.S. reinsurance subsidiaries, to which the Group's other insurance subsidiaries and third-party ceding companies directly and indirectly reinsure a portion of their liabilities; and
- Our US reinsurance subsidiaries, which primarily issue retirement savings products.

Effective January 1, 2020, the Bermuda Monetary Authority was designated Group Supervisor of the Group with ALRe as designated insurer.

4. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

a. Name of Insurance Group and Designated Insurer

Insurance Group: Athene Bermuda Group

Designated Insurer: Athene Life Re Ltd.

b. Supervisor

Insurance Supervisor for the Group:

The Bermuda Monetary Authority (“BMA”)

BMA House

43 Victoria Street, Hamilton

Bermuda

(441) 295-2758

c. Approved Auditor¹

PricewaterhouseCoopers Ltd.

4th Floor, Washington House

16 Church Street

Hamilton, HM 11

Bermuda

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Corner House

20 Parliament Street

Hamilton, HM 12

Bermuda

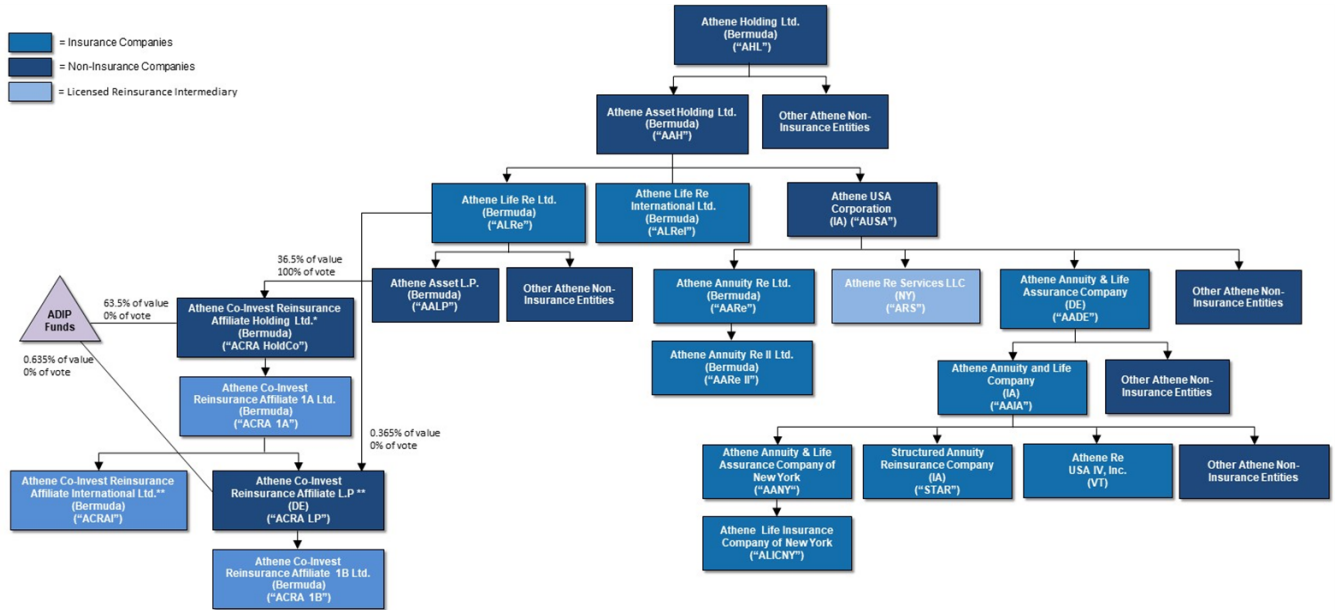
d. Ownership Details

As of January 1, 2022 the Group is ultimately owned by Apollo Global Management, Inc. (“AGM”), whose shares of common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (symbol: APO). Prior to January 1, 2022, Class A common shares of Athene Holding Ltd. (“AHL”), a Bermuda exempted company, were listed on the New York Stock Exchange (symbol: ATH). A Group structure chart detailing ownership as of December 31, 2021 is illustrated in section 4(e).

¹ PricewaterhouseCoopers served as the Group’s auditor for fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 through the completion of the 2021 audit and Deloitte & Touche will serve as the Group’s auditor for fiscal year ending December 31, 2022.

e. Group Structure²

Unless otherwise indicated, each entity listed below is owned 100% directly or indirectly by AHL.



Notes:

- * Certain funds managed by Apollo Global Management, Inc ("AGM" and together with its subsidiaries, "Apollo"), referred to collectively as ADIP, own 63.45% of the economic interests in Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate Holding Ltd. ("ACRA HoldCo"). The shares held by ADIP are non-voting and the shares held by ALRe, through its subsidiary Athene Asset LP, represent 100% of the voting power and 36.55% of the economic interests in ACRA HoldCo.
- ** ACRA 1A is the direct parent of ACRAI, indirect parent of ACRA 1B and owns 99% of the economic interest and 100% of the voting power in Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate LP.

f. Insurance Business Written by Business Segment and Geographical Region

i. Gross Premium Written by Business Segment for the Reporting Period

Consistent with our parent company AHL, the Group has just one reportable re/insurance business segment 'Retirement Services' and all product types are written in this segment.

ii. Gross Premium Written by Geographical Region for the Reporting Period

The Group reinsures retirement savings products that originate in all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, Japan and the UK.

² As of December 31, 2021.

g. Performance of Investments, by Asset Class and Details on Material Income and Expenses Incurred for the Reporting Period

i. Performance

Net Investment Income - Net investment income by asset class consists of the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	Year ended December 31,		
	2021	2020 ¹	2019 ¹
Available-for-sale securities	\$ 3,660	\$ 3,194	\$ 3,086
Trading securities	258	192	189
Equity securities	18	14	16
Mortgage loans, net of allowances	846	704	670
Investment funds	1,995	637	375
Funds withheld at interest	781	273	529
Total Other	198	230	156
Investment revenue	7,756	5,244	5,021
Investment expenses	(570)	(497)	(436)
Net investment income	\$ 7,186	\$ 4,747	\$ 4,585

¹Numbers are not inclusive of ALReI (2020: £17, 2019: £0).

ii. Material Income & Expenses for the Reporting Period

(In millions)	Years ended December 31,		
	2021	2020 ¹	2019 ¹
Revenues			
Premiums	14,262	5,963	6,382
Product charges	621	571	524
Net investment income	7,186	4,747	4,585
Investment related gains (losses)	4,069	3,457	4,679
Other revenues	65	37	37
Total revenues	26,203	14,775	16,207
Benefits and expenses			
Interest sensitive contract benefits	4,442	3,891	4,557
Amortization of deferred sales inducements	198	66	74
Future policy and other policy benefits business acquired	15,733	7,187	7,587
Dividends to policyholders	632	521	958
Policy and other operating expenses	27	38	36
Total benefits and expenses	21,903	12,435	13,816
Income before income taxes	4,300	2,340	2,391
Income tax expense	395	286	117
Net income	3,905	2,054	2,274
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(59)	453	(8)
Net income attributable to Athene Annuity Re Ltd. shareholders	\$ 3,964	\$ 1,601	\$ 2,282

¹Numbers are not inclusive of ALReI (2020: £(61), 2019: £24).

h. Any other Material Information

AARe II was incorporated on 26 July 2021 and registered as a Special Purpose Insurer (“SPI”) under the Act, conducting special purpose business with its affiliate ALRe, a Bermuda exempted company registered as a Class E insurer under the Act. AARe II was established to facilitate the transfer of specific risks and to enter into an XOL retrocession agreement with ALRe.

AARe II was incorporated as a direct subsidiary of AARe. On January 5, 2022, AARe II was distributed to ALRe as a direct subsidiary.

5. GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Group has established a corporate governance framework designed to support its core values of transparency, accountability and integrity.

a. Board and Senior Executive

i. **Board and Senior Executive Structure, role, responsibilities and segregation of responsibilities**

Board and Senior Executive Structure

The business and affairs of the Group are overseen by each Entity's board of directors ("**Board**"). Each Entity's Boards are comprised of a combination of executive directors, non-executive directors and AGM executives. Their roles and responsibilities are outlined in each Entity's board governance guidelines and bye-laws.

Role and Responsibilities

In addition to each Entity's respective Board, the ALRe Board maintains responsibility for the management, strategic direction and long-term performance of the Group ("**Group Board**").

The Group Board is responsible for overseeing that the Group's strategy and policy are executed in accordance with both its strategic plan and the longer-term strategy established at the AHL level for AHL and its subsidiaries ("**Global Group**"). Together, the Group Board and the AHL board of directors (the "**AHL Board**") guide and monitor the business affairs of the Group.

Segregation of Responsibilities

Executive, Audit, Risk, Legal and Regulatory and Conflicts Committees have been constituted at the AHL level, each of which have been delegated certain responsibilities for subsidiary oversight as set forth in their respective charters. Prior to AHL's merger with AGM, the standing committees of the AHL board of directors also included Compensation and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees.

ALRe has constituted a Reinsurance and Operations Committee ("**AROC**") comprised of executive and senior management. AROC is responsible for reviewing and monitoring ALRe, AARE, AARE II and ALReI's reinsurance transactions and in certain circumstances the reinsurance transactions of ACRA 1A, ACRA 1B and ACRAI. The Board of each Entity has delegated authority to AROC for addressing operational and other business matters, subject to the level of delegated authority and mandate established by the respective Board. Although certain authorities are delegated to AROC, the Global Group governance structure provides mechanisms for each Board to maintain ultimate oversight.

ALRe has also constituted a Strategic Transactions Committee consisting of members of its Board and is responsible for reviewing and approving specific transactions, as stated in its Charter. ACRA 1A has constituted Conflicts, Audit and Transaction committees that also govern ACRA 1B and ACRAI, with the exception of ACRA 1B which has constituted a Transaction Committee, and are comprised of a combination of executive and senior management and independent board members.

Each committee has clearly defined duties, roles and responsibilities outlined in their respective charters.

i. Remuneration Policy

The Group's remuneration policy is intended to attract, retain and motivate high-performing employees with the skills, knowledge and expertise to fulfill their allocated responsibilities, reward outstanding performance, align executive compensation elements with both short term and long term company performance, align the interests of our executives with those of our stakeholders and provide for staff to be compensated in a manner that encourages sound risk management in accordance with our core purpose and values. Our remuneration policy follows the AHL level remuneration policy.

ii. Pension or Early Retirement Schemes for Members, Board and Senior Employees

The Group provides all employees, including executive and senior management with pension benefits through a defined contribution pension scheme, administered by a third party. We provide matching contributions consistent with the employee's level of contribution up to a pre-determined amount. Funds are invested in investment portfolios as selected by the employee. The Group does not have an early retirement scheme nor does it provide pension benefits to its members or directors.

iii. Any material transactions with shareholder controllers, persons who exercise significant influence, the Parent Board or senior executives

Our relationship with AGM allows us to leverage the scale of its asset management platform. In addition to co-founding the Company, AGM assists us in identifying and capitalizing on acquisition opportunities that have been critical to our ability to significantly grow our business. James R. Belardi, the AHL Chief Executive Officer and a member of the AHL Board, is also an executive officer of AGM³ and Chief Executive Officer of Apollo Insurance Solutions Group LP ("ISG", formerly known as Athene Asset management, LLC), our investment manager and a subsidiary of AGM, and receives remuneration for services he provides. Mr. Belardi also owns a 5% profit interest in ISG and in connection with such interest receives a specified percentage of other fee streams earned by Apollo from AHL, including sub-allocation fees. Additionally, six of the sixteen members of AHL's Board are employees of or consultants to AGM (including Mr. Belardi). In order to protect against potential conflicts of interest resulting from transactions into which we have entered and will continue to enter into with Apollo, AHL's bye-laws require a conflicts committee comprised solely of directors who are not general partners, directors (other than independent directors of AGM), managers, officers or employees of any member of the Apollo Group⁴. The conflicts committee reviews and approves material transactions between the Global Group and AGM, subject to certain exceptions.

³ Appointed as of January 1, 2022

⁴ Apollo Group means (1) AGM and AGM's subsidiaries, including Apollo Asset Management, Inc., (2) any investment fund or other collective investment vehicle whose general partner or managing member is owned, directly or indirectly, by clause (i), (3) BRH Holdings GP, Ltd. and each of its shareholders, (4) any executive officer or employee of AGM or AGM's subsidiaries, and (5) any affiliate of a person described in (1)-(4) above; provided none of AHL or its subsidiaries (other than ACRA HoldCo and ACRA HoldCo's subsidiaries) shall be deemed to be a member of the Apollo Group.

For a further description of material transactions with shareholder controllers, persons who exercise significant influence, the Parent Board or senior executives, please refer to our website at: <https://ir.athene.com/Docs> for the Form 10-K - Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions section.

b. Fitness and Propriety Requirements

i. Fit and Proper process in assessing the Board and Senior Executive

The Group maintains a hiring and vetting process including recruitment and interviewing requirements, to confirm fitness and propriety for the relevant role. Board Governance Guidelines document and outline our processes and procedures for assessing fitness and propriety of Board members, including individual qualifications and review of board composition. Director qualifications, skills and experience and the interplay of those factors with the skills, qualifications and experience of incumbent directors are the type of factors that might be considered. Qualifications and credentials are documented by résumés and due diligence (including OFAC checks). Inquiries are made as deemed necessary.

Chief and executive level officer appointments are reviewed and approved by the Entity Boards (or its parent in accordance with the Delegation of Authority Policy).

The Group has also adopted the Apollo/Athene Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which all directors and senior executives are expected to comply with as part of continuing fitness and propriety.

ii. Board and Senior Executives professional qualifications, skills and expertise

Group Board

James Belardi

James Belardi has served as a director since 2009 and is a co-founder, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Athene Holding Ltd. (AHL). In addition, Mr. Belardi is a member of the board of directors and an executive officer of Apollo Global Management, Inc⁵ and is the founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ISG, our investment manager. He is also a member of the AHL executive committee and ISG's executive committee. Mr. Belardi is responsible for the overall strategic direction and day-to-day management of our investment portfolio. Prior to founding Athene and ISG, Mr. Belardi was President of SunAmerica Life Insurance Company and was also Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of AIG Retirement Services, Inc., where he had responsibility for an invested-asset portfolio of \$250 billion. He currently serves on the board of directors of ISG, Paulist Productions, where he chairs the investment committee, and Southern California Aquatics. Mr. Belardi swam in the 1976 and 1980 Olympic Swimming Trials and is a nine-time Masters Swimming World Record Holder.

Mr. Belardi has a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics from Stanford University and a Master of Business Administration from the University of California, Los Angeles.

Gernot Lohr

Gernot Lohr has served as a director of our Company since 2009. Mr. Lohr has served as a director of the general partner of ISG, our investment manager, since 2009. Mr. Lohr is a Partner and

⁵ Effective January 1, 2022.

Global Head of the Financial Institutions Group at Apollo, which he joined in May 2007. Prior to joining Apollo, Mr. Lohr was a founding partner at Infinity Point LLC, Apollo's joint venture partner for the financial services industry since 2005. Before that time, Mr. Lohr spent eight years in financial services investment banking at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in New York and also worked at McKinsey & Company and B. Metzler Corporate Finance in Frankfurt. Currently, Mr. Lohr serves on the board of directors of Athora Holding Ltd., Aspen Insurance Holdings Limited, and Catalina Holdings. Mr. Lohr has previously served on the board of directors of Tranquilidade, Amissima Vita S.p.A., Amissima Assicurazioni S.p.A., Bremer Kreditbank Aktiengesellschaft, Nova Kreditna banka Maribor d.d., Oldenburgische Landesbank, and KBS Banka d.d.

Mr. Lohr has a joint Master's Degree in economics and engineering from the University of Karlsruhe, Germany, and received a Master of Business Administration from the MIT Sloan School of Management.

William Wheeler

Mr. Wheeler has served as a director of the Company since 2016. Mr. Wheeler also serves as a director of Athene Co-Invest Reinsurance Affiliate 1A Ltd. and as AHL's President beginning in 2015.⁶ Mr. Wheeler provides strategic advice to AHL's senior management as AHL executes its plan for future growth. Prior to joining AHL, Mr. Wheeler was President of the Americas group for MetLife Inc. (MetLife) where he oversaw the insurance and retirement business in the United States and Latin America. Previously, Mr. Wheeler had been Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at MetLife. Prior to joining MetLife, Mr. Wheeler was an investment banker at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. He currently serves on the boards of Evercore Inc., Athora Holding Ltd. and VA Capital Company LLC.

Mr. Wheeler has an AB from Wabash College, where he is now a member of the board of trustees, and an MBA from Harvard Business School.

Hope Taitz

Hope Scheffler Taitz has served as a director of our company since 2011. Ms. Taitz is also a director of Athene Holding Ltd. (AHL), a number of its US subsidiaries, Athene Annuity Re Ltd. and Athene Annuity Re II. Ms. Taitz also serves on the risk, legal and regulatory, and conflicts committees for AHL. Ms. Taitz has served as the CEO of ELY Capital since 2014 and the chairperson and CEO of Aequi Acquisition Corp. since 2020. Now acting as an investor and advisor with expertise in media, technology and the consumer, she helps innovative enterprises grow through financial leadership and connections to established corporations. Ms. Taitz, a strong advocate of women on boards, also currently serves on the board of MidCap Finco Holdings Limited and Summit Hotel Properties, Inc. She has previously served on the boards of Apollo Residential Mortgage, Inc., Greenlight Capital Re, Ltd., Diamond International Resorts, Inc., as well as Lumenis Ltd. From 1995 to 2003, Ms. Taitz was Managing Partner of Catalyst Partners, L.P., a money management firm. From 1990 to 1992, Ms. Taitz was a Vice President at The Argosy Group (now part of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (NYSE: CM)) specializing in financial restructuring before becoming a Managing Director at Crystal Asset Management, from 1992 to 1995. From 1986 to 1990, Ms. Taitz was at Drexel Burnham Lambert, first as a mergers and acquisitions analyst and then as an associate in the leveraged buyout group.

On the not for profit side, Ms. Taitz focuses on education and is an advocate for STEM. She is a founding executive member of YRF Darca, an emeritus board member of Pencils of Promise, and a

⁶ Resigned as President and Appointed as Vice Chairman of AHL effective April 2022.

member of the undergraduate executive board of The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania. Ms. Taitz is a former board member of Girls Who Code and is now a board member of the New York City Foundation for Computer Science.

Ms. Taitz graduated with honors from the University of Pennsylvania with a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics.

Robert Borden

Robert Borden has served as a director of our Company since 2010. Mr. Borden is also a director of Athene Holding Ltd. (AHL), Athene Annuity Re Ltd. and Athene Annuity Re II. Mr. Borden is also a member of the AHL risk, audit and conflicts committees. Mr. Borden is a Founding Partner and served as both Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Delegate Advisors, LLC from January 2012 through December 2018. From April 2006 to January 2012, Mr. Borden served as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the South Carolina Retirement System Investment Commission (SCRSIC), which is responsible for investing and managing all assets of the South Carolina Retirement Systems. Prior to his role at SCRSIC, Mr. Borden served as the Executive Director and Chief Investment Officer of the Louisiana State Employees Retirement System, where he was responsible for investment management, benefits administration, finance and operations. Mr. Borden has also served as Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Fund Evaluation Committee for the Louisiana Deferred Compensation Commission and as a member of the South Carolina Deferred Compensation Committee. Prior to that, Mr. Borden served as Treasurer and Senior Manager for Financial Services at the Texas Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund after serving as VP of Treasury and Interest Rate Risk Manager at Franklin Federal Bancorp. Mr. Borden serves on the board of directors of Apollo Senior Floating Rate Fund, Inc. and Apollo Tactical Income Fund Inc. He also serves on the University of Texas School of Business Advisory Board.

Mr. Borden has a Bachelor of Business Administration with a major in finance from the University of Texas at Austin and received a Master of Science degree in finance from Louisiana State University. Mr. Borden holds both the Chartered Financial Analyst and Chartered Alternative Investment Analyst professional designations.

Bradley Molitor

Mr. Molitor has served as a director since 2020. Mr. Molitor has served as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) since May 2021. Prior to serving as CFO, Mr. Molitor held several senior actuarial positions with Athene, most recently leading Athene Life Re Ltd.'s actuarial team as Chief Actuary and Chief Risk Officer. In this role he had responsibility for all actuarial functions including reserving, pricing and assumption setting. Before joining Athene, Mr. Molitor served as a Financial Reporting and Risk Management Actuary for Transamerica in both the US and Bermuda. Mr. Molitor has extensive experience with actuarial reserving, financial reporting, capital management, pricing, risk underwriting, reinsurance structuring and modeling.

Mr. Molitor received his Bachelor of Science degree in Actuarial Science from the Bradley University, is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA) and a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA).

Devin Mullan

Mr. Mullan was appointed as a director in June 2021. Mr. Mullan serves as Chief Actuary for the Company and has served as the leader of its pricing function since June 2019 and has been working in a pricing capacity for Athene Life Re Ltd. since 2017. Mr. Mullan has been with the

Athene group since 2014 and over that time has held a variety of actuarial roles including internal risk management, embedded value reporting, liability assumption review and management, pricing for reinsurance transactions and merger and acquisition deals, and deal leadership for complex international transactions. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Mullan worked for a variety of Canadian insurance companies, holding roles focused on pricing for life insurance products, statutory reporting, and asset liability management.

Mr. Mullan received his Bachelor of Math degree from the University of Waterloo and his Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Wilfrid Laurier University in 2012. He has also been a fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA) since 2016.

Athene Bermuda Group Senior Executives

Bradley Molitor - Chief Financial Officer and Principal Representative

Mr. Molitor has served as Chief Financial Officer (CFO) since May 2021. Prior to serving as CFO, Mr. Molitor held several senior actuarial positions with Athene, most recently leading Athene Life Re Ltd.'s actuarial team as Chief Actuary and Chief Risk Officer. In this role he had responsibility for all actuarial functions including reserving, pricing and assumption setting. Before joining Athene, Mr. Molitor served as a Financial Reporting and Risk Management Actuary for Transamerica in both the US and Bermuda. Mr. Molitor has extensive experience with actuarial reserving, financial reporting, capital management, pricing, risk underwriting, reinsurance structuring and modeling.

Mr. Molitor received his Bachelor of Science degree in Actuarial Science from the Bradley University, is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA) and a Member of the American Academy of Actuaries (MAAA).

Natasha Scotland Courcy - SVP, General Counsel, Chief Operating Officer and Secretary

Ms. Scotland Courcy serves as General Counsel, Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Secretary and has over 19 years of experience as a corporate attorney with 15 of those being in the reinsurance industry. Ms. Scotland Courcy has been with Athene since 2012 and works with Athene's business units to manage its reinsurance transactions including acquisitions, strategic transactions, reinsurance arrangements and alternative structures. In her role as COO, Ms. Scotland Courcy is responsible for oversight of the Bermuda office, designing and implementing business operations and establishing policies that promote the Company's culture and vision and provides regular reports to our board of directors. Prior to joining Athene, Ms. Scotland Courcy held legal counsel positions at other international companies where, amongst other things, she managed complex internal reorganization projects, merger and acquisition deals, cat-bond transactions, and assisted in managing the legal operational requirements for global subsidiaries.

Syed Mubeen Hussain - Approved Actuary

Mr. Hussain serves Approved Actuary, having previously held various senior positions at the company. Mr. Hussain has most recently led Athene Life Re Ltd.'s Risk Modeling team focusing on Economic Balance Sheet (EBS) reporting, cash flow testing, deal tracking and new business onboarding. Mr. Hussain also stood up Athene's EBS balance sheet and helped Athene in interpreting the emerging framework. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Hussain served as a Financial Reporting Actuary at Manulife in Toronto.

Mr. Hussain received his Bachelor of Mathematics degree in Pure Math from the University of Waterloo and his Masters in Statistics from the University of Windsor. He is a fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA).

Eric Henderson - Chief Risk Officer

Mr. Henderson serves as Chief Risk Officer. Mr. Henderson joined Athene working from its USA operations in West Des Moines in 2012 and most recently held the position of SVP, Enterprise Risk Management as the lead for ALM, operational risk, liquidity risk, and risk reporting activities. Mr. Henderson has extensive experience in the risk management field having previously held risk management and product development positions with Aviva USA, Aegon Asset Management, Lennox Re and Allianz Life.

Mr. Henderson received a BA in Mathematics and Physics from Luther College and his Masters in Industrial Engineering from the University of Illinois. He is a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA), a Chartered Financial Analyst, a Financial Risk Manager and a Chartered Enterprise Risk Analyst (CERA).

Devin Mullan - Chief Actuary

Mr. Mullan serves as Chief Actuary and has served as the leader of its pricing function since June 2019 and has been working in a pricing capacity for Athene Life Re Ltd. since 2017. Mr. Mullan has been with the Athene group since 2014 and over that time has held a variety of actuarial roles including internal risk management, embedded value reporting, liability assumption review and management, pricing for reinsurance transactions and merger and acquisition deals, and deal leadership for complex international transactions. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Mullan worked for a variety of Canadian insurance companies, holding roles focused on pricing for life insurance products, statutory reporting, and asset liability management.

Mr. Mullan received his Bachelor of Math degree from the University of Waterloo and his Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Wilfrid Laurier University in 2012. He has also been a fellow of the Society of Actuaries (FSA) since 2016.

Janine Carey - Chief Compliance Officer

Ms. Carey serves as Chief Compliance Officer and has been with the Athene group since 2019 and in that time has served as Senior Legal Counsel on the legal team undertaking leadership responsibilities, providing regulatory and compliance oversight of all Athene Bermuda companies and managing corporate governance related to day-to-day operations as well as reinsurance and strategic transactions. Prior to joining Athene, Ms. Carey worked at Appleby (Bermuda) Limited where she was a member of the corporate team practicing corporate and commercial law and specializing in (re)insurance transactions. While at Appleby Ms. Carey managed, among other things, various merger and acquisition deals, cat-bond/ILS transactions, longevity swap transactions, corporate finance and private equity structures and regularly provided advice on regulatory, compliance and reporting matters for (re)insurers.

Ms. Carey received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Employment Relations and Philosophy from the University of Toronto and Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Law. She has been a qualified attorney and member of the Bermuda Bar since 2012.

Jay King - Internal Audit

Prior to joining AHL, Mr. King led Aviva's U.S. and Canadian audit function from 2011 until the acquisition of Aviva's U.S. business by our parent, AHL. Previously, Mr. King was head of Genworth's global internal audit function, a position he held since 2005. From 2001 to 2005, Mr. King worked in enterprise risk management and internal audit at Capital One Financial, and prior to that, with Spark Capital, a finance consulting firm helping technology companies with venture capital funding. He began his career at PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Mr. King received his Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting from James Madison University, and a Master of Business Administration and Master of Science in Information Systems from the University of Maryland. He is a Certified Public Accountant and Certified Internal Auditor.

c. Risk Management and Solvency Self-Assessment

i. Risk Management processes and procedures to identify, measure, manage and report on Risk Exposures

The Global Group maintains an enterprise wide risk management ("ERM") framework. The function of the Global Group's ERM framework is to identify, assess and prioritize risks to ensure that both senior management and the Board understand and can manage our risk profile. The risk management team structure consists of an ERM team, a derivatives trading team and an asset risk team. The risk management team is led by AHL's Chief Risk Officer ("CRO"), who reports to the chair of the AHL Risk Committee. The Global Group's risk management team is comprised of approximately 43 dedicated, full time employees.

Risk areas are reviewed at the entity specific exposure and then consolidated and evaluated at the consolidated level. Risk Self-Assessment ("RSA") reviews are completed for each entity covering all facets of the Group's business, including but not limited to Capital Management, Actuarial, Tax, Finance, IT, Legal and Compliance and Human Resources. The RSA process addresses Risk Categories, Risk Descriptions, Current Risk Mitigation, Potential Enhancements to Risk Mitigation, Probability of Occurrence and Severity. Entity and overall results of the RSA process are discussed at the parental level Operational Risk Committee and then communicated to the AHL Management Risk Committee ("MRC") and the AHL Risk Committee or AHL Board as required.

AHL prepares an Own Risk and Solvency Self-Assessment ("ORSA") with certain expansions shown as Appendix 4.0 addressing all individual entities Commercial Insurer Solvency Self-Assessment ("CISSA") queries outlined in the Bermuda statutory return.

ii. Description of how the risk management and solvency self-assessment systems are implemented and integrated into the insurer's operations; including strategic planning and organizational and decision making process

The Group's CRO provides a report to the Boards which encompasses multiple risk areas including but not limited to stress testing results with a particular focus on the role of the Group in the provision of collateral and/or capital under its reinsurance agreements and capital maintenance agreements. The AHL CRO reports to the AHL Board regarding the ability of the entities and AHL to effectively manage liquidity risk, derivative activity performed for the economic benefit of the Group including activity related to modified co-insurance contracts and investment compliance

reporting. The Group's CRO is an active member of various committees whose focus is on Group specific issues. These include AROC, several sub-committees and weekly/monthly meetings reviewing rate setting, product development and operational risk. The Group CRO is involved directly with the AHL SVP, Treasurer regarding capital management and liquidity management including establishment of various inter-company lending facilities, monitoring of liquid assets both at the Group level and AHL addressing the quantification and allocation of capital to current and new operations.

iii. Description of the relationship between the solvency self-assessment, solvency needs, and capital and risk management systems

The Global Group seeks to manage its business, capital and liquidity profile with the objective of withstanding severe adverse shocks, while maintaining a meaningful buffer above regulatory minimums and certain capital thresholds.

The solvency self-assessment tests that there is sufficient group capital (at the AHL level) available to withstand the various risks that affect AHL individually and collectively, up to its risk appetite. Risk appetite is defined and communicated to AHL's businesses through a series of position, liquidity and scenario limits, as well as through its risk review processes. These limits are the operational expression of AHL's risk appetite, and taken together, define the capital required to execute its business plan and remain within its risk appetite.

The Group's risk appetite is defined by its performance in the following two stress scenarios:

- 1. Moderate stress event:** Maintain targeted financial strength and ratings at its major regulated insurance subsidiaries; and
- 2. Substantial stress event:** Retain investment grade financial strength and ratings at its major regulated insurance subsidiaries.

The impacts of these events on all AHL subsidiaries, including Group, are calculated and accumulated. As the Group holds the majority of the Global Group's capital, the impact on its portfolios are evaluated and the impact under various reinsurance agreements is reflected in the stress testing results. The results are reported to the AHL Board and Group boards. The impact of such events both on capital and the anticipated impact on third party ratings (AM Best, S&P) are evaluated. Similar evaluations are carried out under the EBS tests specific to the Group and reported on the various sub-committees and the Group boards with a particular focus on the capital impact.

The Group evaluates exposure to market risk by analyzing its portfolio's performance during simulated periods of economic stress. The Group manages business, capital and liquidity needs to withstand stress scenarios and target capital that it believes will maintain current ratings in a moderate recession scenario and will allow the Group to continue to be rated investment grade under a substantial stress event akin to the Lehman scenario in 2008. In the recession scenario, the Group calibrates recessionary shocks to several key risk factors (including but not limited to, S&P 500, BBB corporate spreads, high yield corporate spreads and 2 year and 10 year U.S. Treasury yields) using data from the 1991, 2001 and 2008 recessions, and estimate market impacts to the various sectors in the portfolio using regression analysis of their credit spreads to the key risk factors. In the substantial stress event scenario, the Group uses credit

spread and interest rate movements between from the 2008-2009 period to estimate mark to market changes and also uses default probabilities from the same 2008-2009 period, along with stressed recovery and ratings migration rates, to estimate impairment impacts, along with stressed recovery and ratings migration rates, to estimate OTTI impacts. The Group reviews the impacts of stress test analyses quarterly with management.

iv. Description of the solvency self-assessment approval process including the level of oversight and independent verification by the Board and Senior Executives

The ORSA is the principal document utilized for solvency self-assessment. The ORSA draws heavily on: (i) strategy and planning work completed during the period; (ii) the year-end statutory valuation; (iii) MRC, (iv) the AHL Management Investment Committee; and (v) the AHL Asset Liability Committee reports. The process that underpins the ORSA is not merely a snapshot, but a continual review throughout the year by multiple parties across all disciplines including Finance, Legal, Actuarial, Risk, Asset Management, Treasury and Internal Audit. The ORSA documents management information that has previously been reviewed and approved by senior management and the AHL Board and informs Group management of any issues or concerns not already communicated.

d. Internal Controls

i. Description of the internal control system

The combined management of AHL and each Bermuda based licensed entity, including the Group, are responsible for establishing a framework for the Global Group and the Group's internal controls over financial reporting ("**ICFR**") including those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of each entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Group are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the respective Board; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Group's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements of the Group or AHL.

AHL has adopted the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("**COSO**") 2013 framework as the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of ICFR. The COSO 2013 framework includes the following components:

1. Control Environment - The set of standards, processes and structures that provide the basis for carrying out internal controls across the organization. At Athene that includes, for example, our Code of Ethics, Board Governance, Audit Committee Charter, and the Whistleblower Hotline.

2. Risk Assessment - A dynamic and iterative process for identifying and analyzing risks to achieve our objective, which is to ensure we have an adequate system of ICFR. The risk assessment defines the scope of our ICFR Program.

3. Control Activities - The actions established by policies and procedures to help ensure that management directives to mitigate risks to the achievement of our objective are carried out. This is the largest part of our program as it includes all the processes and key controls within the

various business units (e.g., Finance, Actuarial, Operations, IT, Human Resources, Legal, Internal Audit and Risk Management).

4. Information and Communication - These are necessary to carry out internal control responsibilities

5. Monitoring Activities - Ongoing evaluations to ascertain the adequacy of our ICFR and communication of deficiencies to senior management and the Board.

ii. Compliance Function

The compliance function oversees compliance activity and promotes and sustains a corporate culture of compliance and integrity for the Group.

Compliance develops policies, procedures and processes, maintains compliance monitoring and testing (including a plan to address any deficiencies or non-compliance that may be identified); oversees that there are processes in place for regulatory monitoring; and supports management in implementing any new rules, regulations or internal documentation, policies, procedures and controls in addition to maintaining mechanisms for staff to confidentially report concerns regarding compliance deficiencies and breaches.

The function also acts as a channel of communication to receive, review, evaluate and investigate compliance issues or direct such matters to the appropriate department for investigation and resolution.

e. Internal Audit

The scope of internal audit activities includes AHL and all its subsidiaries and responsibilities are outlined in the Internal Audit Charter. Internal Audit has no responsibility for other functions across the businesses and the department is staffed independently of any other function. This reporting structure and responsibility promotes independence and better compliance. The Internal Audit function encompasses, but is not limited to, the examination and evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's governance, risk management, and internal controls, as well as quality of performance, in carrying out assigned responsibilities, to achieve the Global Group's stated goals and objectives. Internal Audit communicates all findings to the applicable organization's management and significant findings to the AHL Audit Committee. It has unrestricted access to the respective boards, committees, management and all areas of the organization.

f. Actuarial Function

The Group's Chief Actuary and Approved Actuary positions are responsible for monitoring information concerning the liabilities of the Group and have oversight responsibilities for our underwriting processes and financial reporting including EBS and actuarial staff functions.

g. Outsourcing

i. Outsourcing Policy and key functions that have been outsourced

The Group maintains an outsourcing and procurement policy that outlines the vetting, suitability and contracting process for outsourced relationships and the due diligence procedures to be

undertaken to monitor performance and provide oversight of such arrangements. The Group monitors its outsourcing partners and integrates their services into its operations. We believe that outsourcing certain functions allows us to focus capital and employees on core business operations. We have not outsourced the key functions of actuarial, risk management or compliance. The investment management function is managed by ISG, a subsidiary of AGM.

ii. Material Intra-group Outsourcing

The internal audit, actuarial modelling and investment accounting functions are performed at the AHL level for the Global Group, including the Group.

h. Any other material information

None.

6. RISK PROFILE

a. Material Risks the Insurer is exposed to during the Reporting Period

The 2021 RSA review and Operational Risk review process was completed encompassing a comprehensive review of all documented and undocumented processes and procedures as they relate to Fraud, Human Resources, Outsourcing, Distribution Channels, Business Processes, Business Continuity, Information Systems and Compliance. Material risks were identified and quantified as to economic impact and probability with the identification of mitigating controls and potential future mitigating controls. Documented processes are in place ensuring that material operational risks are identified and communicated to senior management and if warranted to various other committees.

We have a risk management framework in place to identify, assess and prioritize risks, including the market and credit risks to which our investments are subject. As part of that framework, we test our investment portfolio based on various market scenarios. Under certain stressed market scenarios, unrealized losses on our investment portfolio could lead to material reductions in its carrying value. Under some extreme scenarios, total shareholders' equity could be negative for the period of time prior to any potential market recovery.

b. Risk Mitigation in the Organization

As part of the 2021 RSA review for AHL's Bermuda licensed entities, potential future mitigating controls were identified. During 2021 these areas will be reviewed again and, where applicable additional mitigating controls will be put in place if appropriate.

Our risk management strategy is to proactively manage our exposure to risks associated with interest rate duration, credit risk and structural complexity of our invested assets. We address interest rate duration and liquidity risks by managing the duration of the liabilities we source with the assets we acquire through asset liability management ("**ALM**") modeling. We assess credit risk by modeling our liquidity and capital under a range of stress scenarios. We manage the risks related to the structural complexity of our invested assets through ISG's modeling efforts. The goal of our risk management discipline is to be able to continue to grow and achieve profitable results across various market environments.

c. **Material Risk Concentration**

Certain risks are identified and are tracked to ensure material risk concentrations are identified and communicated to the Group's senior management and the Board as appropriate.

Market risk is the risk of incurring losses due to adverse changes in market rates and prices. Included in market risk are potential losses in value due to credit and counterparty risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, commodity price risk and equity price risk. We are primarily exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk.

d. **Investment in assets in accordance with the Prudent Person Principles of the Code of Conduct**

Most of the Group's investment assets are managed directly by ISG, a subsidiary of AGM. The remaining assets are managed by ISG in conjunction with a sub-advisory agreement between ISG and affiliates of AGM. Investment guidelines are reviewed on a regular basis and the Group CRO is a member of the risk group that meets frequently with ISG to discuss current developments within the various entity's portfolios. The Group CRO reviews all investment compliance reports and reports on the results to the Board.

e. **Stress testing and sensitivity analysis to assess Material Risks**

The Group assesses interest rate exposures, equity shocks, and changes in default rates on fixed income instruments for financial assets, liabilities and derivatives using hypothetical stress tests and exposure analyses. Assuming all other factors are constant, if there was an immediate, parallel increase in interest rates of 25 basis points from levels as of December 31, 2021, the estimated point-in-time impact to our pre-tax consolidated statements of income would have decreased after December 31, 2021.

Assuming a 25 basis points increase in interest rates persists for a 12-month period, the estimated impact to adjusted operating income would have increased. This is driven by an increase in investment income from floating rate assets, offset by VOBA amortization and rider reserve change, all calculated without regard to future changes to assumptions. The models used to estimate the impact of a 25 basis point change in market interest rates incorporate numerous assumptions, require significant estimates, and assume an immediate change in interest rates without any discretionary management action to counteract such a change. Consequently, potential changes in our valuations indicated by these simulations will likely be different from the actual changes experienced under any given interest rate scenarios and these differences may be material. Due to us actively managing our assets and liabilities, the net exposure to interest rates can vary over time. However, any such decreases in the fair value of fixed maturity securities, unless related to credit concerns of the issuer requiring recognition of an impairment, would generally be realized only if we were required to sell such securities at losses to meet liquidity needs.

7. SOLVENCY VALUATION

a. Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of each asset class

The Group has considered the valuation principles outlined by the BMA's "Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime" for the reporting period's statutory filing. The Group's economic valuation principles are to measure assets on a fair value basis. Fair value is the price we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability (exit price) in an orderly transaction between market participants. We determine fair value based on the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for inactive markets or valuation techniques that require observable direct or indirect inputs for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets,
- Observable inputs other than quoted market prices, and
- Observable inputs derived principally from market data through correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Prices or valuation techniques with unobservable inputs significant to the overall fair value estimate. These valuations use critical assumptions not readily available to market participants. Level 3 valuations are based on market standard valuation methodologies, including discounted cash flows, matrix pricing or other similar techniques.

NAV – Investment funds are typically measured using NAV as a practical expedient in determining fair value and are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. Our carrying value reflects our pro rata ownership percentage as indicated by NAV in the investment fund financial statements, which we may adjust if we determine NAV is not calculated consistent with investment company fair value principles. The underlying investments of the investment funds may have significant unobservable inputs, which may include but are not limited to, comparable multiples and weighted average cost of capital rates applied in valuation models or a discounted cash flow model.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). If the inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the category level is based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the instrument's fair value measurement.

We use a number of valuation sources to determine fair values. Valuation sources can include quoted market prices; third-party commercial pricing services; third-party brokers; industry-standard, vendor modeling software that uses market observable inputs; and other internal modeling techniques based on projected cash flows. We periodically review the assumptions and inputs of third-party commercial pricing services through internal valuation price variance reviews, comparisons to internal pricing models, back testing to recent trades, or monitoring trading volumes.

Fair Value Valuation Methods - We used the following valuation methods and assumptions to estimate fair value:

Fixed maturity securities - We obtain the fair value for most marketable securities without an active market from several commercial pricing services. These are classified as Level 2 assets. The pricing services incorporate a variety of market observable information in their valuation techniques, including benchmark yields, trading activity, credit quality, issuer spreads, bids, offers and other reference data. This category typically includes U.S. and non-U.S. corporate bonds, U.S. agency and government guaranteed securities, CLO, ABS, CMBS and RMBS.

We also have fixed maturity securities priced based on indicative broker quotes or by employing market accepted valuation models. For certain fixed maturity securities, the valuation model uses significant unobservable inputs and are included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy. Significant unobservable inputs used include: discount rates, issue specific credit adjustments, material non-public financial information, estimation of future earnings and cash flows, default rate assumptions, liquidity assumptions and indicative quotes from market makers. These inputs are usually considered unobservable, as not all market participants have access to this data.

We value privately placed fixed maturity securities based on the credit quality and duration of comparable marketable securities, which may be securities of another issuer with similar characteristics. In some instances, we use a matrix-based pricing model. These models consider the current level of risk-free interest rates, corporate spreads, credit quality of the issuer and cash flow characteristics of the security. We also consider additional factors such as net worth of the borrower, value of collateral, capital structure of the borrower, presence of guarantees and our evaluation of the borrower's ability to compete in its relevant market. Privately placed fixed maturity securities are classified as Level 2 or 3.

Equity securities - Fair values of publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices and classified as Level 1. Other equity securities, typically private equities or equity securities not traded on an exchange, we value based on other sources, such as commercial pricing services or brokers and are classified as Level 2 or 3.

Mortgage loans - Mortgage loans for which we have elected the fair value option or those held for sale are carried at fair value. We estimate fair value on a monthly basis using discounted cash flow analysis and rates being offered for similar loans to borrowers with similar credit ratings. Loans with similar characteristics are aggregated for purposes of the calculations. The discounted cash flow model uses unobservable inputs, including estimates of discount rates and loan prepayments. Mortgage loans are classified as Level 3.

Investment funds - Certain investment funds for which we elected the fair value option are included in Level 3 and are priced based on market accepted valuation models. The valuation models use significant unobservable inputs, which include material non-public financial information, estimation of future distributable earnings and demographic assumptions. These inputs are usually considered unobservable, as not all market participants have access to this data.

Funds withheld at interest embedded derivative - We estimate the fair value of the embedded derivative based on the change in the fair value of the assets supporting the funds withheld balances under modco and funds withheld reinsurance agreements. As a result, the fair value of

the embedded derivative is classified as Level 2 or 3 based on the valuation methods used for the assets held supporting the reinsurance agreements.

Derivatives - Derivative contracts can be exchange traded or over-the-counter. Exchange-traded derivatives typically fall within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy depending on trading activity. Over-the-counter derivatives are valued using valuation models or an income approach using third-party broker valuations. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlation of the inputs. We consider and incorporate counterparty credit risk in the valuation process through counterparty credit rating requirements and monitoring of overall exposure. We also evaluate and include our own nonperformance risk in valuing derivatives. The majority of our derivatives trade in liquid markets; therefore, we can verify model inputs and model selection does not involve significant management judgment. These are typically classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash - The carrying amount for cash equals fair value. We estimate the fair value for cash equivalents based on quoted market prices. These assets are classified as Level 1.

Interest sensitive contract liabilities embedded derivative - Embedded derivatives related to interest sensitive contract liabilities with fixed indexed annuity products are classified as Level 3. The valuations include significant unobservable inputs associated with economic assumptions and actuarial assumptions for policyholder behavior.

Liability for Investment Contracts Held at Fair Value - For liabilities for investment contracts we have elected to apply the fair value option. We used an actuarial appraisal method to measure the fair value of the investment contracts. The valuations include significant unobservable inputs associated with economic assumptions and actuarial assumptions. Liability for Investment Contracts Held at Fair Value are classified as Level 3.

Financial Instrument Held at Fair Value - We elected to apply the fair value option to account for certain financial instruments. The fair value was determined using principals consistent with the pricing of a total return swap. The valuations include significant unobservable inputs associated with economic assumptions and actuarial assumptions. Financial Instruments held at fair value are classified as Level 3.

AmerUs Closed Block - We elected the fair value option for the future policy benefits liability in the AmerUs Closed Block. Our valuation technique is to set the fair value of policyholder liabilities equal to the fair value of assets. There is an additional component which captures the fair value of the open block's obligations to the closed block business. This component is the present value of the projected release of required capital and future earnings before income taxes on required capital supporting the AmerUs Closed Block, discounted at a rate which represents a market participant's required rate of return, less the initial required capital. Unobservable inputs include estimates for these items. The AmerUs Closed Block policyholder liabilities and any corresponding reinsurance recoverable are classified as Level 3.

ILICO Closed Block - We elected the fair value option for the ILICO Closed Block. Our valuation technique is to set the fair value of policyholder liabilities equal to the fair value of assets. There is an additional component which captures the fair value of the open block's obligations to the closed block business. This component uses the present value of future cash flows which include commissions, administrative expenses, reinsurance premiums and benefits, and an explicit cost of capital. The discount rate includes a margin to reflect the business and nonperformance risk. Unobservable inputs include estimates for these items. The ILICO Closed Block policyholder liabilities and corresponding reinsurance recoverable are classified as Level 3.

Universal life liabilities and other life benefits – We elected the fair value option for certain blocks of universal and other life business ceded to Global Atlantic. We use a present value of liability cash flows. Unobservable inputs include estimates of mortality, persistency, expenses, premium payments and a risk margin used in the discount rates that reflects the riskiness of the business. These universal life policyholder liabilities and corresponding reinsurance recoverable are classified as Level 3.

b. Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of technical provisions

The Group has considered valuation principles outlined by the BMA's "Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime" when determining insurance technical provisions. The Group believes that the techniques it uses in developing the insurance technical provisions are consistent with BMA guidance.

The primary valuation method that was used to determine the best estimate technical provisions was the BMA's Scenario Based Approach. The best estimate cash flows have been discounted reflecting the projected performance of the Group's assets under the most severe interest rate stress scenario. The risk-free interest rate scenarios were supplied by the BMA.

In addition, the Group also holds a risk margin to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the underlying cash flows which is calculated using the cost of capital approach and a risk-free discount rate term structure. The discount rate term structures are prescribed by the BMA for each reporting period.

The technical provisions for non-participating long duration contracts are established using accepted actuarial valuation methods which require us to make certain assumptions regarding expenses, mortality, and persistency at the date of issue or acquisition.

For the fixed indexed annuity business with guaranteed life withdrawal benefit and guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit riders, the methods we use to estimate the liabilities have assumptions about policyholder behavior, which includes lapses, withdrawals and utilization of the benefit riders, mortality and market conditions affecting the account balance growth.

Projected policyholder lapse and withdrawal behavior assumptions are set in one of two ways. For certain blocks of business, this behavior is a function of our predictive analytics model which considers various observable inputs. For the remaining blocks of business, these assumptions are set at the product level by grouping individual policies sharing similar features and guarantees and are reviewed periodically against experience. Base lapse rates consider the level of surrender charges and are dynamically adjusted based on the level of current interest rates relative to the guaranteed rates and the amount by which any rider guarantees are in a net positive position.

Rider utilization assumptions consider the number and timing of policyholders electing the riders. We track and update this assumption as experience emerges. Mortality assumptions are set at the product level and generally based on standard industry tables, adjusted for historical experience and a provision for mortality improvement.

c. Description of recoverables from reinsurance contracts

The following summarizes our reinsurance recoverables from the following:

<i>(In millions)</i>	December 31,	
	2021	2020 ¹
Global Atlantic	\$ 2,916	\$ 3,108
Protective	1,515	1,558
Other ⁷	163	182
Reinsurance recoverable	\$ 4,594	\$ 4,848

¹Numbers are not inclusive of ALReI (2020: £631).

d. Valuation bases, assumptions and methods to derive the value of other liabilities

Similar to the valuation principles for assets, the Group’s liabilities follow the valuation principles outlined by the BMA’s “Guidance Note for Statutory Reporting Regime” which values liabilities on a fair value basis.

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Eligible Capital

i. Capital Management Policy and process for capital needs, how capital is managed and material changes during the Reporting Period

The Group assesses its capital adequacy and needs in relation to its risk profile, which is assessed against the regulatory level on a periodic basis. The primary capital objectives of capital are:

- To safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to pay policyholder claims as they arise and to provide long-term growth;
- To provide an adequate return to the Group’s shareholders by pricing insurance products and services commensurately with the level of risk;
- To maintain an efficient cost of capital;
- To comply with all regulatory requirements; and
- To maintain financial strength as assessed by rating agencies.

Our capital adequacy assessment tests whether there is sufficient Global Group capital available to withstand the various risks that affect the Group, individually and collectively, up to its risk appetite. Risk appetite is defined and communicated to the Group’s businesses through a series of position, liquidity, and scenario limits, as well through its risk review process. The Group’s risk appetite under ordinary course of events is to have each of its major regulated insurance

⁷ Represents all other reinsurers, with no single reinsurer having a carrying value in excess of 5% of total recoverable.

subsidiaries maintain financial strength ratings from A.M. Best and from at least one other NRSRO. Because rating agency models can be opaque to external users, the Group translates its ratings targets into regulatory capital requirements. The Group considers its capital target linked to the rating target at its operating entities, if the capital target is met, the Group is effectively meeting its rating target.

The Group operates in different regulatory jurisdictions and assess capital management results under the NAIC Risk Based Capital framework and the BSCR frameworks, as applicable.

There have been no material changes in the capital management policy and process in 2021.

ii. Eligible Capital categorized by tiers in accordance with the Eligible Capital Rule

To enable the BMA to better assess the quality of the insurer's capital resources, a Group insurer is required to disclose the makeup of its capital in accordance with the '3-tiered capital system'. Highest quality capital is classified as Tier 1 Capital, lesser quality capital is classified as either Tier 2 or Tier 3 Capital. The Act requires that Group insurers have Tier 1 Capital equal to or greater than 60% of the value of its enhanced capital requirement ("ECR") and Tier 3 Capital of not more than 15% of the aggregate of its Tier 1 Capital and Tier 2 Capital.

As of December 31, 2021, all of the eligible capital used by the Group to meet the minimum margin of solvency ("MSM") and ECR was Tier 1 Capital. The Group monitors its capital tiers and any encumbrances on capital when determining capital tiers, including assessing any capital restricted in trusts and funds withheld or modco arrangements.

iii. Eligible Capital categorized by tiers in accordance with the Eligible Capital Rules used to meet ECR and MSM requirements of the Act

As of December 31, 2021, all of the eligible capital used by the Group to meet the MSM and ECR was Tier 1 Capital.

iv. Confirmation of Eligible Capital that is subject to transitional arrangements

Not applicable.

v. Identification of any factors affecting encumbrances on the availability and transferability of capital to meet the ECR

Not applicable.

vi. Identification of ancillary capital instruments approved by the BMA

Not applicable.

vii. Identification of differences in shareholder's equity as stated in the Financial Statements versus the available capital and surplus

Please see the table in section 8b(i) below - *ECR and MSM requirements at the end of the Reporting Period.*

b. Regulatory Capital Requirements

i. ECR and MSM requirements at the end of the Reporting Period

(In millions)	Year Ended December 31, 2021		
	GAAP	SFS	EBS
Proforma Capital and Surplus	\$21,854	\$21,843	\$20,299
Required Capital ¹	N/A	\$4,933	\$8,480
BSCR Ratio ²	N/A	N/A	239%

¹Represents the MSM for the SFS and the ECR for EBS. There is not a required capital and surplus amount for the GAAP financial statements.

²BSCR ratio for the current binding regulatory solvency constraint of EBS is shown.

ii. Identification of any non-compliance with the MSM and the ECR

The Group was compliant with the MSM and ECR requirements at the end of the reporting period.

iii. A description of the amount and circumstances surrounding the non-compliance, the remedial measures and their effectiveness

Not applicable.

iv. Where the non-compliance is not resolved, a description of the amount of the non-compliance

Not applicable.

c. Approved Internal Capital Model

Not applicable.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Athene/Apollo Merger - On March 8, 2021, AHL entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (“**Merger Agreement**”), by and among AHL, AGM, Tango Holdings, Inc. (“**HoldCo**”), Blue Merger Sub, Ltd. (“**AHL Merger Sub**”) and Green Merger Sub, Inc. (“**AGM Merger Sub**”). AHL and AGM agreed, subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, to effect an all-stock merger transaction to combine their respective businesses by: (1) AGM merging with AGM Merger Sub, with AGM surviving such merger as a direct wholly owned subsidiary of HoldCo (“**AGM Merger**”), (2) AHL merging with AHL Merger Sub, with AHL surviving such merger as a direct wholly owned subsidiary of HoldCo (together with the AGM Merger, the “**Mergers**”), and (3) as of the effective time of the Mergers (“**Effective Time**”) changing the name of HoldCo to be Apollo Global Management, Inc.

On January 1, 2022, the Mergers were completed and AHL became a direct wholly owned subsidiary of AGM. Each issued and outstanding AHL Class A common share (other than AHL Class A common shares held by AHL Merger Sub, the Apollo Operating Group comprised of AGM and certain of AGM’s affiliates or their respective direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of AHL) was converted automatically into 1.149 shares of AGM common shares and any cash paid in lieu of fractional AGM common shares. In connection with the Mergers, AGM issued to AHL Class A

common shareholders 158.2 million AGM common shares in exchange for 137.6 million AHL Class A common shares that were issued and outstanding as of the acquisition date, exclusive of the 54.6 million shares previously held by AGM immediately before the acquisition date.

Restructure - On January 3, 2022, following the transactions contemplated by the Contribution Agreement and the Merger Agreement, AAH entered into an agreement to undergo a series of restructuring transactions ("**Restructure Agreement**"), by and among AAH, AUSA, AARe and ALRe. Pursuant to the Restructure Agreement, AAH transferred 100% of its shareholding in ALRe and ALReI to AUSA.

On January 4, 2022, immediately following the transfer, AUSA transferred 100% of its shareholding in ALRe, ALReI, Athene Annuity & Life Assurance Company ("**AADE**") and its subsidiaries to AARe. As a result ALRe, ALReI, AADE and its subsidiaries will be wholly owned by AARe. Subsequently, AARe transferred 100% of its ownership in AARe II to ALRe. Therefore, AARe II will be a wholly owned subsidiary of ALRe.