ROTH IRA Disclosure Statement

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INTRODUCTION

This Roth IRA is an annuity contract issued by Athene Annuity and Life Company (Athene) to fund special retirement benefits. If you are an eligible individual, you may establish the Roth IRA offered by Athene. This disclosure statement describes some of the statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to the operation of Roth IRAs.

Remember: There is no tax deduction for contributions to Roth IRAs and eligibility to contribute to a Roth IRA is restricted to taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) below statutory limits (see discussion below regarding MAGI). Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules require that this disclosure statement be given to each person desiring to establish a Roth IRA. The tax rules regarding IRAs and Roth IRAs are complex and this statement only highlights some of the important issues. You should obtain tax advice regarding the tax treatment and suitability of a Roth IRA as an investment.

APPLICATION, ETC.

Athene will accept contributions eligible to be made to Roth or Roth Conversion IRAs described in Internal Revenue Code (IRC) §408A and certain rollovers. No contribution will be accepted which is made pursuant to a Traditional IRA described in IRC §408 or a Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees (SIMPLE) or Simplified Employee Pension (SEP) Plan sponsored by an employer. This IRA is not suitable for an Education IRA (Coverdell Education Savings Account), described in IRC §530. If you wish to learn more about Traditional IRAs, or Education IRAs, contact your tax or financial advisor or your insurance professional. This disclosure statement does not address rules specific to Traditional IRAs, SIMPLE or Education IRAs.

> **WARNING:** Your contract provisions take precedent over commentaries set forth in this disclosure statement. In the event a statement in this disclosure appears to be incomplete or in any way appears to conflict with contract provisions, the contract provision will, at all times, govern.

RIGHT TO EXAMINE, RIGHT TO REVOKE

You have the right to revoke and receive a refund of the contribution made to your Roth IRA at any time within 10 days of receiving your contract. You may make this revocation by delivering or mailing your contract to the agent through whom it was purchased or to Athene Annuity and Life Company, ATTN: Customer Contact Center, P.O. Box 1555, Des Moines, IA 50306- 1555. If revoked, Athene will return in full the contributions you made to your Roth IRA without adjustment for such items as sales commissions, administrative expenses or fluctuation in market value. If you send your contract by first class mail, your revocation will be deemed mailed as of the date of the postmark. The insurance laws of some states may extend the foregoing described 10-day period. Please review the Right to Examine Contract section of your contract.

IRC REQUIREMENTS

This Athene Roth IRA is nonforfeitable and for your exclusive benefit and that of your beneficiaries. The form of the annuity follows IRS guidelines; however, no representation has been made by the IRS regarding the merits of the Roth IRA as an investment. The Athene Roth IRA contract meets the following IRC Requirements of a Roth IRA:

1. This contract is issued by Athene (an insurance company) and annual premium payments are not established as a fixed amount. All premium payments must be in cash or cash equivalents.
2. You cannot transfer your Roth IRA and your interest in a Roth IRA is generally nonforfeitable.
3. No contribution will be accepted unless it is in cash or cash equivalents. Also, no contribution, other than rollover contributions may exceed the lesser of the applicable amount or your taxable compensation. The applicable amount is determined under (i) or (ii) below:
   (i) If you are under age 50, the applicable amount is $6,000 for taxable year 2020.
   (ii) If you are 50 or older, the applicable amount is $7,000 for taxable year 2020.

   The limits in paragraph (i) and (ii) above will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under IRC §219(b)(5)(C). Such adjustments will be in multiples of $500.

RESTRICTIONS ON ELIGIBILITY/CONTRIBUTIONS

Roth IRA annual contributions are also subject to a MAGI phase-out rule. This is not a question of deductibility as no Roth IRA contribution is deductible. Simply put, contributions cannot be made to a Roth IRA if the MAGI threshold test is not satisfied (i.e., too much money earned during a taxable year). Active participants in an employer-sponsored retirement plan may, subject to applicable rules, contribute to a Roth IRA (see Contribution Limit below). Unlike traditional IRAs, they are not phased out of a tax deduction based upon AGI. Roth IRA contributions are not deductible in any case.

Compensation. Compensation, for purposes of the Roth IRA rules, generally means wages, salaries, tips, professional fees, bonuses, and other amounts received for providing personal services. If self-employed, compensation is the net earnings from a trade or business, reduced by the deduction for contribution to retirement plans (e.g. Keogh plans) and the deduction allowed for one-half of self-employment taxes. If divorced, it includes taxable alimony and separate maintenance payments received under a divorce or separation instrument executed on or before December 31, 2018. Compensation also includes any differential wage payments paid with respect to service in the uniformed services, and beginning in 2020, compensation includes any taxable amounts paid to you in the pursuit of graduate or postdoctoral study. The term compensation does not include earnings from property (such as interest, rents, and dividends), pension or annuity income, deferred compensation, foreign earned income and any other amounts that are excluded from income.

Modified AGI. MAGI is the adjusted gross income (AGI) as shown on a tax return, modified as follows:

1. Subtract any income resulting from the conversion of an IRA (other than a Roth IRA) to a Roth IRA (conversion income) and any minimum required distribution from IRAs (for conversions only). (Conversions are discussed below).
2. Add the following deductions and exclusions:
    - Traditional IRA deduction,
    - Student loan interest deduction,
    - Tuition and fees deduction,
    - Foreign earned income exclusion,
    - Foreign housing exclusion or deduction,
    - Exclusion of qualified bond interest shown on Form 8815
    - Exclusion of employer-paid adoption expenses shown on Form 8839, and

If the result is more than the Roth IRA limit and there are other income or loss items, such as social security income or passive activity losses, that are subject to reduction and possible elimination if the AGI is too great, the AGI may be refigured solely for the purpose of figuring the MAGI for Roth IRA purposes. Refigure the AGI without taking income from conversions into account then go to 2 above to refigure the MAGI.

Warning: Conversion income must be taken into account when computing other AGI-based phase-outs (e.g., with respect to traditional IRAs) and taxable income for the year. You disregard conversion income only for the purpose of figuring your MAGI for Roth IRA purposes.

Contribution Limit. The contribution limit for Roth IRAs depends on whether a contribution is made only to Roth IRAs or to both Traditional and Roth IRAs.

Roth IRAs Only. If a contribution is made only to Roth IRAs, the maximum contribution limit is the lesser of the applicable amount or your taxable compensation. Unless provided otherwise in your Roth IRA, the applicable amount is determined under (i), or (ii)below:

(i) If you are under age 50, the applicable amount is $6,000 for taxable year 2020.
(ii) If you are 50 or older, the applicable amount is $7,000 for taxable year 2020.

In addition to the amounts described in paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, you may make additional contributions specifically authorized by statute, if permitted under your contract, such as repayments of qualified reservist distributions, qualified birth or adoption distributions, qualified disaster distributions, and coronavirus-related distributions.

The limits in paragraph (i) and (ii) above will be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury for cost-of-living increases under IRC §219(b)(5)(C). Such adjustments will be in multiples of $500.
If your MAGI is above the amounts shown on the table below, your contribution limit may be reduced, as explained below under Contribution Limit Reduced.

Roth IRAs and Traditional IRAs. If you contribute to both Roth IRAs and traditional IRA, your contribution limit for Roth IRAs is the lesser of:
1. The maximum contribution limit reduced by all contributions (other than employer contributions under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan) for the year to all IRAs other than Roth IRAs, or
2. Your taxable compensation minus all contributions (other than employer contributions under a SEP or SIMPLE IRA plan) for the year to all IRAs other than Roth IRAs.

Contribution Limit Reduced. If your MAGI is above a certain amount, your maximum contribution limit is gradually reduced. If your MAGI is equal to or above the high-end of the phase out range in the table's right column, your ability to contribute to a Roth IRA is completely phased-out. The following table may be used to determine if this reduction applies to you.

IF your filing status is . . .	AND your 2020 MAGI is between . . .
Married filing joint return	$196,000 and $206,000
Married filing separately - and you lived with your spouse during the year	$0 and $10,000
Single, head of household, or married filing separately and you did not live with your spouse at any time during the year	$124,000 and $139,000

Figuring the reduction. If your MAGI is within the range shown in the table for your filing status, figure your reduced contribution limit as follows:

1. Start with your MAGI.
2. **Subtract** from your MAGI:
   (a) $196,000 (2020) if filing a joint return or qualifying widow or widower,
   (b)$-0- if married filing a separate return, and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year, or
   (c) $124,000 (2020) for all other individuals.
3. **Divide** the result in (2) by $15,000 ($10,000 if filing a joint return, qualifying widow or widower or married filing a separate return and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year).
4. **Multiply** the maximum contribution limit (before reduction by this adjustment and before reduction for any contributions to traditional IRAs) by the result in (3).
5. **Subtract** the result in (4) from the maximum contribution limit before this reduction. The result is your reduced contribution limit.
   Note: Round your reduced contribution limit up to the nearest $10. If your reduced contribution limit is more than $0, but less than $200, increase the limit to $200.

Spousal Roth IRAs. If you are married and file a joint tax return you may be eligible to set up and contribute to a Roth IRA for your spouse, whether or not he or she received compensation during any part of the taxable year. This is called a Spousal Roth IRA and is generally set up for a non-working spouse. The total combined contributions you can make each year to your Roth IRA and a Spousal Roth IRA is the lesser of 2x the maximum amount shown on pages 2 and 3 or your joint taxable compensation for the year. You can divide your Roth IRA contributions between your Roth IRA and the Spousal Roth IRA in any way you choose, as long as you do not contribute more than the maximum amount to either IRA.

Contribution Timing. You can make contributions to a Roth IRA for a specific year at any time during that year or by the due date for your income tax return for that year (not including extension). The due date is usually April 15th.

Tax Credits. Certain individuals who are at least age 18, and are not full-time students and not claimed as a dependent on another taxpayer's tax return, may be in a position to claim a non-refundable tax credit equal to a percentage of the individual's qualified retirement savings. See IRC § 25B for further details and feel free to contact your insurance professional.

Deemed Roth IRAs. For pension plan years after 2002 (check with your employer concerning "plan years") a qualified plan or Tax Sheltered Annuity (i.e., a 403(b)) Plan may permit employees to make voluntary contributions to a separate annuity contract. The separate annuity will be "deemed" an IRA or Roth IRA and IRA reporting rules will apply. See IRC § 408(q) for further details. The annuity must be set up by your employer under the employer's qualified plan.

ROLLOVER, TRANSFERS AND CONVERSIONS

Roth IRAs may be rolled over to another Roth IRA. They may also receive rollover contributions from another Roth IRA or Traditional IRA. Rollover transactions can be complex. Therefore, if you have any questions concerning the applicable technicalities associated with Roth IRAs, we recommend you consult a competent tax advisor. However, the following general rules can be applied:

1. Roth IRA Rollovers. Part or all of a distribution received from a Roth IRA (account or annuity) may be rolled over to another Roth IRA (account or annuity) without the imposition of tax. To have a proper rollover from another Roth IRA (account or annuity) you must make the rollover within 60 days of receiving the distribution (if the distribution included both money and property, you must roll over the same property). You are not required to roll over all of the distribution you receive, however, any earnings not rolled over may be taxable to you and may be subject to penalties.

   You can make only one tax-free rollover of part or all of a distribution from an IRA to another (or the same) IRA in any 12-month period regardless of the number of IRAs you own. This once-a-year limit applies by aggregating all of your IRAs, including SEP and SIMPLE IRAs as well as Traditional and Roth IRAs, effectively treating them as one IRA for purposes of the limit. Your rights in the Roth IRA must be nonforfeitable and nontransferable.
   If the Roth IRA distribution does not satisfy the rollover rules, it may be (1) taxable in the year distributed, (2) subject to a 10% tax on early distributions, and (3) treated as a regular contribution to the recipient Roth IRA, which could result in an excess contribution subject to an additional tax. The IRS may waive the failure to satisfy the 60-day rollover

requirement but not the once-a-year limit on rollovers. The once-a-year limit on rollovers between IRAs does not apply to rollovers between IRAs and eligible retirement plans.

2. **Direct Transfers (IRA to IRA).** Instead of a rollover, you may wish to directly transfer the funds to another Roth (or Roth Conversion) IRA. Direct transfers between such IRAs are not taxable, are not subject to the once-a-year rule and are not reported on a Form 1099-R.

3. **Conversion to a Roth IRA from Other Than a Roth IRA.** You may convert all or any portion of an existing Traditional IRA into your Roth IRA. You may also make a rollover contribution to a Roth IRA from an eligible retirement plan. Conversion of a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA is treated as a distribution of the amount involved and is included in your gross income. Only nondeductible contributions to your IRA are exempt from tax conversion. However, the 10/% early distribution penalty will not apply if the conversion satisfies the applicable rules. Also, the once-a-year rollover rule does not apply to the conversion of a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

   Any distribution made as part of a Roth Conversion must be rolled over within 60 days. Amounts not rolled over within the 60-day period do not qualify for rollover treatment and cannot be paid to a Roth IRA, unless the failure to satisfy the 60-day requirement is waived by the IRS.

   If you have started taking substantially equal periodic payments from an IRA or eligible retirement plan under a 72(t) distribution, you might be able to convert the amounts to a Roth IRA and then continue the periodic payments. The 10% additional tax on early distributions will not apply even if the distributions are not qualified distributions (as long as they are part of a series of a 72(t) distribution). You cannot, however, convert amounts that must be distributed for a particular year (including the calendar year in which you reach age 72 (age 70-1/2 if you were born on or before June 30, 1949)) under the required distribution rules. If you inherited an IRA from someone other than your spouse, you cannot convert it to a Roth IRA.

   If you inherited an eligible retirement plan other than an IRA from someone other than your spouse, you may make a rollover to a Roth IRA established in the name of the deceased employee. The Roth IRA is treated as an Inherited Roth IRA.

   At the time you make a rollover to a Roth IRA, you must designate, in writing, your election to treat that contribution as a rollover. Once made, the rollover election is irrevocable.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Gross income does not include qualified distributions or distributions that are a return of your regular contributions from your Roth IRA. If the distribution is qualified, both the contributions and earnings are excluded from gross income. Distributions from your Roth IRA that you rollover tax free into another Roth IRA are not included in your income. Part of the distribution may need to be included in your income (see Ordering Rules For Withdrawals, below).

Qualified Distributions. Generally, a qualified distribution is a distribution from your Roth IRA made after the 5-taxable-year period beginning with the first taxable year for which a contribution was made to your Roth IRA provided the distribution is because: you attained age 59-1/2, you became disabled, you died, or you are a first home buyer (up to a $10,000 lifetime limit).

Non-Qualified Distributions. A distribution is not a qualified distribution (and income tax will be due on Roth IRA earnings) if it is made within the 5-year period beginning with the first year for which either a regular or a conversion contribution was made to a Roth IRA or made after the 5-year period, but you have not reached age 59-1/2, you are not disabled, you have not died, you are not a first time home buyer or you withdrew contributions and earnings on or before the due date of your tax return (including extensions) for the year in which you made the contributions.

If, within the 5-year period starting with the year in which you converted any amount from a Traditional IRA to a Roth IRA, you withdraw from a Roth IRA an amount attributable to a portion of the conversion contribution that you had to include in income, you generally must pay the 10% additional tax on premature distributions.

Unless an exception applies, you must pay the 10% additional tax on premature distributions on the taxable part of any distributions that are not qualified distributions. The exceptions to the 10% additional tax on premature distributions are described below.

The taxable portion of any non-qualified distribution is generally taxable in the year in which the distribution is made. However, the taxable portion of qualified disaster distributions and coronavirus-related distributions is included in income in equal amounts over three years, unless you elect to include the entire taxable amount in income in the year it was received. Such distributions can be recontributed within three years and treated as tax-free trustee-to-trustee transfers that is made within 60 days. The taxable portion of a qualified birth or adoption distribution is included in income in the year of the distribution and the distribution can be recontributed and treated as a tax-free trustee-to-trustee transfer that is within 60 days. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor if you think you are eligible for a qualified disaster distribution, coronavirus-related distribution, or qualified birth or adoption distribution.

ORDERING RULES FOR WITHDRAWALS

If you make a withdrawal from a Roth IRA that is not a qualified distribution, part of the withdrawal may be taxable. For purposes of determining the correct tax treatment of withdrawals, there is a set order in which contributions (including conversion contributions) and earnings are considered to be withdrawn from your Roth IRA. (See IRS Publication 590-A (Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)) for the treatment of excess contribution withdrawals.) Basically, when you take a distribution, the amounts you contributed annually to any Roth IRA account will be deemed to be removed first, followed by conversion contributions made to any Roth IRA on a first-in, first-out basis, and then followed by earnings on contributions. Therefore, non-qualified distributions will not be taxable to you until your withdrawals exceed the amount of your contributions. Rollover contributions from other Roth IRAs are disregarded for purposes of ordering. The ordering rules are complex. If you have any questions regarding the taxation of distributions from a Roth IRA, please see a competent tax advisor.

Note: IRS Publication 590-B (Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)) provides information concerning how these ordering rules operate and how the taxable portion of the non-qualified distributions is determined.

INCOME AND TRANSFER TAXES

No Income Tax Deduction. No income tax deduction is allowed for Roth IRA contributions.

Tax-Deferred Earnings. The investment earnings of your Roth IRA are not subject to Federal Income Tax as they accumulate in your Roth IRA. In addition, distributions of your Roth IRA earnings will be free from Federal Income Tax if your distribution is a qualified distribution.

Estate Tax. The value of your IRA will be included in your gross estate for purposes of determining whether your estate owes federal estate tax when you die. A beneficiary may be able to claim a deduction for estate tax resulting from certain distributions from an IRA. The beneficiary can deduct the estate tax paid on any part of a distribution that is income in respect of a decedent. He or she can take the deduction for the tax year the income is reported. A beneficiary should consult a professional tax advisor regarding his or her situation.

Gift Tax. Generally, the revocable designation by you of a beneficiary to receive a survivor benefit after your death is not considered a gift subject to gift tax. An irrevocable designation of a beneficiary may not be exempt from gift tax. You should consult your professional tax advisor regarding your situation.

MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS

No Required Distributions At Age 72. Distributions from your Roth IRA are not mandatory at age 72 or any other age. The minimum distribution rules applicable to Traditional IRAs do not apply to Roth IRAs while the owner is alive. You cannot use Roth IRA distributions to satisfy minimum distribution requirements for Traditional IRAs. Nor can you use distributions from Traditional IRAs for required distributions from Inherited Roth IRAs.

2020 RMD Waiver. Notwithstanding the rules discussed below, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act waives required minimum distributions otherwise due in 2020.

Distributions to Beneficiaries. While there are no minimum distribution requirements which apply to your Roth IRA while you are alive, there are minimum distribution rules which apply to your Roth IRA upon your death. Beginning with deaths that occur after 2019, the Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement (SECURE) Act changed how minimum distributions must be taken after your death. The post-death minimum distribution rules under prior law and the new law are summarized below. The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor for tax advice as to your particular situation.

Prior Law. Under prior law, the interest remaining in your Roth IRA after your death must be distributed (1) within 5 years after the death (the 5-year rule), or (2) over the life of the designated beneficiary, or over a period not extending beyond the life expectancy of the designated beneficiary, provided that such distributions commence within one year after death (the lifetime payout rule).

The New Law. Under the new law, if you die after 2019, and you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" (EDB) or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the Roth IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death. If the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death.

Instead of taking distributions under the new 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence within one year of your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of majority, and any remaining interest being distributed under this stretch rule must be distributed within 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or in some cases a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed under prior law in accordance with the 5-year rule. However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the beneficiaries of the trust might be treated as designated beneficiaries under special rules for certain trusts, including special rules allowing a beneficiary of a trust who is disabled or chronically ill to stretch the distribution of their interest over their life or life expectancy in some cases. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations, particularly if a trust is involved.

The new post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the Roth IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased Roth IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule generally will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of a Roth IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited Roth IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of a Roth IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

If you begin taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be accelerated at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Athene) in order to comply with the new post-death distribution requirements.

The annuity options that are made available might be limited as a result of the new post-death distribution rules.

As a general matter, however, the new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to annuity contracts purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

Spousal Continuation. Under the new law, as under prior law, if your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse's death by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own Roth IRA, or by treating your Roth IRA as your surviving spouse's own Roth IRA.

Aggregation with Other Roth IRAs. It is possible for the spouse of a deceased Roth IRA owner to aggregate Roth IRAs in order to satisfy minimum distribution rules. See IRS Publication 590-B (Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)).

Distributions That Are Not Qualified Distributions. If a distribution to a beneficiary does not satisfy the requirements for a qualified distribution, it is generally includible in the beneficiary's gross income in the same manner as it would have been included in the owner's income had it been distributed to the Roth IRA owner when he or she was alive.

EXCISE TAXES

Premature Distributions. If you are under age 59-1/2 and receive a distribution from the Roth IRA that is not a qualified distribution, or if you receive a distribution of conversion amounts within the five-year period beginning with the year in which the conversion occurred, an additional tax of 10% will generally apply to the amount includible in income in the year of the distribution or conversion. The 10% tax will not apply if the distribution is is made: on account of your death or disability; as a qualifying rollover; as a direct transfer; as a timely withdrawal of an excess contribution; in a series of substantially equal periodic payments (at least annual payments) made over your life (or life expectancy) or the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of you and your beneficiary; to pay for medical expenses which are deductible as itemized expenses without regard to whether you itemized deductions; to an unemployed taxpayer after separation from employment, for health insurance premiums, if certain conditions are met; to pay for certain qualified higher education expenses; to pay for certain expenses related to a first-time home purchase; as a direct payment to the government in accordance with an IRS levy; as a qualified reservist distribution; as a qualified disaster distribution; as a qualified birth or adoption distribution; or as a coronavirus-related distribution..

Excess Contributions. An excess contribution is any contribution amount which exceeds your contribution limit, excluding rollover and direct transfer amounts. Your contribution limit is the lesser of the maximum contribution set forth in Section

Roth IRAs Only on page 2 or 100% of your compensation for the taxable year. Your contribution may be further limited if your MAGI exceeds the levels discussed in the section titled Contribution Limit Reduced. A 6% excise tax is imposed upon any excess contribution made to a Roth IRA. This tax will apply each year in which an excess contribution remains in your Roth IRA.

For purposes of determining excess contributions, any contribution that is withdrawn on or before the due date (including extensions) for filing your tax return for the year is not treated as a contribution. This treatment only applies if any earnings on the contributions are also withdrawn. The earnings are considered earned and received in the year the excess contribution was made.

If contributions to your Roth IRA for a year were more than the limit, you can apply the excess contribution in one year to a later year if the contributions for that later year are less than the maximum allowed for that year.

Minimum Distribution. Unless your sole beneficiary is your surviving spouse, your designated beneficiary is required to take certain minimum distributions after your death (see, Distributions to Beneficiary discussed above). An additional tax of 50% is imposed on the amount of the required minimum distribution which is not timely distributed from the Roth IRA. Tax Reporting. You must file Form 5329 (Additional Taxes on Qualified Plans (including IRAs) and Other Tax-Favored Accounts) with the IRS when any additional or excise taxes are due.

PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

Roth IRAs are subject to the prohibited transaction rules of IRC §4975. You will be treated as the creator of the IRA with respect to these provisions. A typical prohibited transaction might involve you borrowing the income or corpus from the contract. If you engage in a prohibited transaction, your Roth IRA will lose its tax exempt status. This will be effective as of the first day of the tax year in which the prohibited transaction occurs. Once your Roth IRA loses its exempt status, you are required to include its value in your taxable income for that tax year. Additionally, this amount may be subject to the 10% penalty tax for Premature Distributions discussed above. This value is determined as of the first day of the tax year in which the prohibited transaction occurred. Prohibited transactions include: the sale, exchange or leasing of any property between the plan and a party-in-interest; lending of money or any other extension of credit to a party-in-interest; furnishing of goods, services or facilities between the Roth IRA and a party-in-interest; transfer to or use for the benefit of a party-in-interest of the income or assets of the Roth IRA; act by a party-in-interest who is a fiduciary whereby he/she deals with the income or assets of the Roth IRA in his/her own interest or for his/her own account; or receipt of any consideration for his/her own personal account by any party-in-interest who is a fiduciary dealing with the Roth IRA in connection with a transaction involving the income or assets of the Roth IRA.

Borrowing. In general, if you borrow any money from your Roth IRA or use any portion of your Roth IRA as security for a loan, it will cease to qualify as a tax-exempt Roth IRA as of the first day of the taxable year such action was taken and for all taxable years thereafter. You may also be subject to the 10% penalty tax on premature distributions.

STATUS OF APPROVAL

The annuity policy **has not** been approved as to form for use as a Roth IRA by the IRS. The IRS approval is a determination only as to the form of the annuity and does not represent a determination of the merits of such annuity.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

We have included, as part of this disclosure statement, a projection of the accumulation value of an IRA assuming the factors set forth on the projection. Hopefully, the projection is informative, but the accumulation values shown are only estimates and are not guaranteed. See projection attached.

OTHER

You may obtain further information on IRAs from your District Office of the IRS. In particular, you may wish to obtain Publication 590-A (Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)) and Publication 590-B (Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)). These publications are available from your local IRS office, on the IRS's Internet Website at www.IRS.gov, or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORMS.

We will furnish annual calendar year reports concerning the status of the annuity and such information concerning required minimum distributions as prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

PLEASE REMEMBER, THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION IS INTENDED TO CONSTITUTE ONLY A SIMPLE GUIDE. IN ALL CASES YOU SHOULD OBTAIN COMPETENT INDEPENDENT TAX ADVICE REGARDING YOUR TAX SITUATION AND THE RULES GOVERNING IRAs.

ATHENE ANNUITY AND LIFE COMPANY

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

If your IRA or Roth IRA Annuity is to be funded with a single contribution, please refer to Table 1. If your IRA or Roth IRA Annuity is to be funded with multiple contributions, please refer to Table 2.

TABLE 1

Table 1 shows Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values at the end of select contract years assuming no withdrawals and an initial one-time contribution of $1,000 paid at contract issuance. For purposes of this financial disclosure, the Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values are calculated at 87.5% of paid premiums accumulated at 1.0% annually. To the extent your annuity provides for surrender or withdrawal charges, such charges are reflected in the values shown in Table 1 below. In some instances, optional riders for a charge, may reduce the Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value. See the specific product brochure Disclosure Summary or Certificate of Disclosure for more details.

End of Contract Year	Paid Premiums*	Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value	End of Contract Year	Paid Premiums*	Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value	End of Contract Year	Paid Premiums*	Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value
1	1,000.00	883.75	26	0.00	1,133.35	51	0.00	1,453.44
2	0.00	892.59	27	0.00	1,144.68	52	0.00	1,467.98
3	0.00	901.51	28	0.00	1,156.13	53	0.00	1,482.66
4	0.00	910.53	29	0.00	1,167.69	54	0.00	1,497.48
5	0.00	919.63	30	0.00	1,179.37	55	0.00	1,512.46
6	0.00	928.83	31	0.00	1,191.16	56	0.00	1,527.58
7	0.00	938.12	32	0.00	1,203.07	57	0.00	1,542.86
8	0.00	947.50	33	0.00	1,215.10	58	0.00	1,558.29
9	0.00	956.97	34	0.00	1,227.25	59	0.00	1,573.87
10	0.00	966.54	35	0.00	1,239.53	60	0.00	1,589.61
11	0.00	976.21	36	0.00	1,251.92	61	0.00	1,605.51
12	0.00	985.97	37	0.00	1,264.44	62	0.00	1,621.56
13	0.00	995.83	38	0.00	1,277.09	63	0.00	1,637.78
14	0.00	1,005.79	39	0.00	1,289.86	64	0.00	1,654.15
15	0.00	1,015.85	40	0.00	1,302.76	65	0.00	1,670.70
16	0.00	1,026.01	41	0.00	1,315.78	66	0.00	1,687.40
17	0.00	1,036.27	42	0.00	1,328.94	67	0.00	1,704.28
18	0.00	1,046.63	43	0.00	1,342.23	68	0.00	1,721.32
19	0.00	1,057.10	44	0.00	1,355.65	69	0.00	1,738.53
20	0.00	1,067.67	45	0.00	1,369.21	70	0.00	1,755.92
21	0.00	1,078.34	46	0.00	1,382.90	71	0.00	1,773.48
22	0.00	1,089.13	47	0.00	1,396.73	72	0.00	1,791.21
23	0.00	1,100.02	48	0.00	1,410.70	73	0.00	1,809.12
24	0.00	1,111.02	49	0.00	1,424.80	74	0.00	1,827.22
25	0.00	1,122.13	50	0.00	1,439.05	75	0.00	1,845.49

*Paid Premiums are determined after deducting applicable premium taxes, if any.

More information regarding guaranteed surrender values can be found in the annuity contract that you purchased. This information should be reviewed carefully and any questions should be directed immediately to your agent through whom the annuity contract was purchased.

TABLE 2

Table 2 shows Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values at the end of select contract years assuming an initial $1,000 contribution paid at contract issuance, an additional $1,000 contribution paid on the first day of each subsequent contract year and no withdrawals. For purposes of this financial disclosure, the Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Values are calculated at 87.5% of first year paid premiums accumulated at 1.0% annually plus 87.5% of second year and after paid premiums accumulated at 1.0% annually. To the extent your annuity provides for surrender or withdrawal charges, such charges are reflected in the values shown in Table 2 below. In some instances, optional riders for a charge, may reduce the Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value. See the specific product brochure Disclosure Summary or Certificate of Disclosure for more details.

End of Contract Year	Premium Paid*	Total Premium Paid*	Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value	End of Contract Year	Premium Paid*	Total Premium Paid*	Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value	End of Contract Year	Premium Paid*	Total Premium Paid*	Projected Minimum Cash Surrender Value
1	1,000.00	1,000.00	883.75	26	1,000.00	26,000.00	26,093.28	51	1,000.00	51,000.00	58,422.78
2	1,000.00	2,000.00	1,776.34	27	1,000.00	27,000.00	27,237.96	52	1,000.00	52,000.00	59,890.76
3	1,000.00	3,000.00	2,677.85	28	1,000.00	28,000.00	28,394.09	53	1,000.00	53,000.00	61,373.42
4	1,000.00	4,000.00	3,588.38	29	1,000.00	29,000.00	29,561.78	54	1,000.00	54,000.00	62,870.90
5	1,000.00	5,000.00	4,508.01	30	1,000.00	30,000.00	30,741.15	55	1,000.00	55,000.00	64,383.36
6	1,000.00	6,000.00	5,436.84	31	1,000.00	31,000.00	31,932.31	56	1,000.00	56,000.00	65,910.94
7	1,000.00	7,000.00	6,374.96	32	1,000.00	32,000.00	33,135.38	57	1,000.00	57,000.00	67,453.80
8	1,000.00	8,000.00	7,322.46	33	1,000.00	33,000.00	34,350.49	58	1,000.00	58,000.00	69,012.09
9	1,000.00	9,000.00	8,279.44	34	1,000.00	34,000.00	35,577.74	59	1,000.00	59,000.00	70,585.96
10	1,000.00	10,000.00	9,245.98	35	1,000.00	35,000.00	36,817.27	60	1,000.00	60,000.00	72,175.57
11	1,000.00	11,000.00	10,222.19	36	1,000.00	36,000.00	38,069.19	61	1,000.00	61,000.00	73,781.08
12	1,000.00	12,000.00	11,208.16	37	1,000.00	37,000.00	39,333.63	62	1,000.00	62,000.00	75,402.64
13	1,000.00	13,000.00	12,203.99	38	1,000.00	38,000.00	40,610.72	63	1,000.00	63,000.00	77,040.41
14	1,000.00	14,000.00	13,209.78	39	1,000.00	39,000.00	41,900.58	64	1,000.00	64,000.00	78,694.57
15	1,000.00	15,000.00	14,225.63	40	1,000.00	40,000.00	43,203.33	65	1,000.00	65,000.00	80,365.26
16	1,000.00	16,000.00	15,251.64	41	1,000.00	41,000.00	44,519.12	66	1,000.00	66,000.00	82,052.67
17	1,000.00	17,000.00	16,287.90	42	1,000.00	42,000.00	45,848.06	67	1,000.00	67,000.00	83,756.94
18	1,000.00	18,000.00	17,334.53	43	1,000.00	43,000.00	47,190.29	68	1,000.00	68,000.00	85,478.26
19	1,000.00	19,000.00	18,391.63	44	1,000.00	44,000.00	48,545.94	69	1,000.00	69,000.00	87,216.79
20	1,000.00	20,000.00	19,459.29	45	1,000.00	45,000.00	49,915.15	70	1,000.00	70,000.00	88,972.71
21	1,000.00	21,000.00	20,537.64	46	1,000.00	46,000.00	51,298.05	71	1,000.00	71,000.00	90,746.19
22	1,000.00	22,000.00	21,626.76	47	1,000.00	47,000.00	52,694.78	72	1,000.00	72,000.00	92,537.40
23	1,000.00	23,000.00	22,726.78	48	1,000.00	48,000.00	54,105.48	73	1,000.00	73,000.00	94,346.53
24	1,000.00	24,000.00	23,837.80	49	1,000.00	49,000.00	55,530.28	74	1,000.00	74,000.00	96,173.74
25	1,000.00	25,000.00	24,959.93	50	1,000.00	50,000.00	56,969.34	75	1,000.00	75,000.00	98,019.23

*Paid Premiums are determined after deducting applicable premium taxes, if any.

More information regarding guaranteed surrender values can be found in the annuity contract that you purchased. This information should be reviewed carefully and any questions should be directed immediately to your agent through whom the annuity contract was purchased.