



F&G Investor Update

Winter 2023



Disclaimer & Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements that are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. Some of the forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terms such as “believes”, “expects”, “may”, “will”, “could”, “seeks”, “intends”, “plans”, “estimates”, “anticipates” or other comparable terms. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements regarding our expectations, hopes, intentions or strategies regarding the future are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on management's beliefs, as well as assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. Because such statements are based on expectations as to future financial and operating results and are not statements of fact, actual results may differ materially from those projected. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The risks and uncertainties which forward-looking statements are subject to include, but are not limited to: general economic conditions and other factors, including prevailing interest and unemployment rate levels and stock and credit market performance; natural disasters, public health crises, international tensions and conflicts, geopolitical events, terrorist acts, labor strikes, political crisis, accidents and other events; concentration in certain states for distribution of our products; the impact of interest rate fluctuations; equity market volatility or disruption; the impact of credit risk of our counterparties; changes in our assumptions and estimates regarding amortization of our deferred acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements and value of business acquired balances; regulatory changes or actions, including those relating to regulation of financial services affecting (among other things) underwriting of insurance products and regulation of the sale, underwriting and pricing of products and minimum capitalization and statutory reserve requirements for insurance companies, or the ability of our insurance subsidiaries to make cash distributions to us; and other factors discussed in “Risk Factors” and other sections of the Company’s Form 10-K and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.



Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) is the term used to refer to the standard framework of guidelines for financial accounting. GAAP includes the standards, conventions, and rules accountants follow in recording and summarizing transactions and in the preparation of financial statements. In addition to reporting financial results in accordance with GAAP, this presentation includes non-GAAP financial measures, which the Company believes are useful to help investors better understand its financial performance, competitive position and prospects for the future. Management believes these non-GAAP financial measures may be useful in certain instances to provide additional meaningful comparisons between current results and results in prior operating periods. Our non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other organizations because other organizations may not calculate such non-GAAP measures in the same manner as we do. The presentation of this financial information is not intended to be considered in isolation of or as a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. By disclosing these non-GAAP financial measures, the Company believes it offers investors a greater understanding of, and an enhanced level of transparency into, the means by which the Company's management operates the Company. Any non-GAAP measures should be considered in context with the GAAP financial presentation and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP net earnings, net earnings attributable to common shareholders, or any other measures derived in accordance with GAAP as measures of operating performance or liquidity. Reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measures are provided within.



Executed Strategy & Delivered Shareholder Value

- ✓ Record gross sales of \$13.2B in 2023
- ✓ Record assets under management and positioned for sustained asset growth
- ✓ Diversified, high quality investment portfolio well matched to liabilities
- ✓ Consistent economics and margin expansion over time despite short-term earnings volatility
- ✓ Strong balance sheet with financial flexibility
- ✓ Capital allocation supports growth and return of capital to shareholders

2023 Gross Sales

\$13.2B

+ 17% YoY

2023 Net Sales

\$9.2B

On Plan

Assets Under
Management (AUM)¹

\$49.5B

+ 14% YoY

3-Year Average Portfolio
Credit-Related Impairments

5 bps

Well below pricing

2023 Adjusted ROA,
ex significant items

1.17%

Above
1.10% expected

2023 Adjusted ROE,
ex significant items

10.4%

+ 80 bps YoY

2023 Capital Return to
Shareholders

\$119M

Dividends &
Repurchases

Market
Capitalization¹

\$5.8B

+ 132% YoY

¹As of 12/31/2023



Fourth Quarter Financial Highlights

F&G expects steady and growing adjusted net earnings over time, excluding significant items which include short-term mark-to-market effects

Financial Highlights

(\$M) - except per share data and ROA	Quarterly		Full Year	
Period ended December 31	4Q22	4Q23	2022	2023
Gross sales	\$2,719	\$4,083	\$11,254	\$13,153
Net sales	\$1,911	\$2,549	\$9,006	\$9,238
Assets under management (AUM)	\$43,568	\$49,453	\$43,568	\$49,453
AUM before flow reinsurance	\$46,432	\$56,278	\$46,432	\$56,278
Adjusted return on assets (ROA)	0.88%	0.72%	0.88%	0.72%
Net earnings (loss)	(\$176)	(\$299)	\$635	(\$58)
Net earnings (loss) per diluted share	(\$1.41)	(\$2.41)	\$5.52	(\$0.47)
Adjusted net earnings (ANE)	\$130	\$75	\$353	\$335
Adjusted net earnings per diluted share	\$1.04	\$0.60	\$3.07	\$2.68
Adjusted weighted average diluted shares	125	125	115	125
Adjusted ROA – ex significant items	1.18%	1.17%	1.18%	1.17%
ANE – ex significant items	\$144	\$131	\$471	\$539
ANE per diluted share – ex significant items	\$1.15	\$1.05	\$4.10	\$4.31

Significant Items – Quarterly

ANE (\$M) and Per Share	4Q22		4Q23	
Favorable / (Unfavorable)	(\$M)	Per share	(\$M)	Per share
Alternatives investment short-term returns versus long-term return expectations	(72)	(\$0.58)	(37)	(\$0.30)
Other significant (income) expense items	58	\$0.47	(19)	(\$0.15)

Significant Items – Full Year

ANE (\$M) and Per Share	2022		2023	
Favorable / (Unfavorable)	(\$M)	Per share	(\$M)	Per share
Alternatives investment short-term returns versus long-term return expectations	(217)	(\$1.89)	(153)	(\$1.22)
Other significant (income) expense items	99	\$0.86	(51)	(\$0.41)



About F&G Snapshot

Our Product Lines

Fixed Deferred Annuities

- Fixed indexed annuity (FIA)
- Multi-year guaranteed annuity (MYGA)

Pension Risk Transfer (PRT)

Life Insurance

- Indexed universal life (IUL)

Funding Agreements

- Funding agreement backed notes (FABN)
- Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB)

Background

- Founded in 1959 as a life insurance company
- Listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: FG) eff. 12/1/2022
- Fidelity National Financial (NYSE: FNF) retains ~85% ownership
- Headquartered in Des Moines, IA; nearly 1,200 employees
- Ranking as a Top Workplaces company for 6 consecutive years

Five Distinct Distribution Channels / Markets

Retail Channels

- Independent insurance agents (IMOs)
- Broker Dealers
- Banks

Institutional Markets

- Pension risk transfer
- Funding agreements

Financial Strength Ratings

A
Stable
A.M. Best

A-
Stable
S&P Global

A-
Stable
Fitch Ratings

A3
Stable
Moody's



F&G's Competitive Advantages



Targeting Large and Growing Markets

F&G is a nationwide leader in the large markets we play in, and we expect demographic trends will provide tailwinds to give us significant room to continue growing – including untapped Middle Market demand for Life coverage and the opportunity to migrate consumers from CDs to fixed annuities



Superior Ecosystem

We have long-standing relationships with multiple distribution channels, an investment edge, and a track record of attracting top talent which gives us a competitive advantage



Track Record of Success

We have delivered consistent top line growth and return on assets across varying market cycles, and we expect to continue to outperform the rest of the market, whether rates are rising or falling



Driving Margin Expansion and Improved Returns

F&G is pursuing strategies to grow earnings, while generating significant positive net cash flow and diversifying into “capital light” flow reinsurance and accretive owned distribution to generate higher ROEs

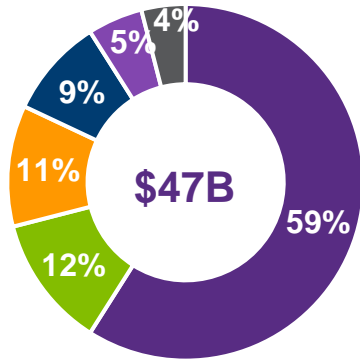


We Have A Clean & Profitable Inforce Book

Our inforce liabilities are surrender charge protected and our asset and liability cash flows are well matched; our inforce book does not contain typical problematic legacy business

- Our liability profile drives our investment strategy
 - Retail fixed annuities are 92% surrender protected
 - Non-surrenderable liabilities include funding agreements, pension risk transfer and immediate annuities
- New business and inforce are actively managed to maintain pricing targets
- Asset and liability cash flows are well matched

GAAP Net Reserves¹



- Fixed Indexed Annuities
- Fixed Rate Annuities
- Funding Agreements
- Pension Risk Transfer
- Life
- Immediate Annuities

¹As of 12/31/2023

Fixed Annuity Metrics¹

Weighted average time remaining in surrender charge period	6 Years
% Surrender protected	92%
Average remaining surrender charge (% of account value)	7%
% Subject to market value adjustment (MVA)	75%
Average cost of options/interest credited	2.6%
Distance to guaranteed minimum crediting rates	170 bps



We Are Playing In High Growth Markets

The U.S. retirement and middle markets are growing and we are both well established and well positioned for continued growth in our retail channels and institutional markets

Mutual Fund 401(k) Assets¹



➔ \$4.3T

Registered index linked annuities (RILAs) provide alternative with upside potential and limited downside risk

U.S. Consumer Savings²



\$777B

Consumers increasingly rely on personal savings for retirement income

Retail Life & Annuities³



\$326B

Untapped demand for permanent life insurance, especially in the Middle Market

Pension Risk Transfer⁴



\$260B

Transaction volume likely to increase⁵

Funding Agreements⁶



\$182B

¹2Q23 Quarterly Retirement Market Data, Investment Company Institute, 12/13/2023

²Personal savings in the U.S. per Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis as of September 2023

³2022 U.S. retail life sales (annualized premium) and U.S. individual annuity sales per LIMRA

⁴Value of U.S. pension risk transfer (PRT) assets held with all current PRT writers per LIMRA 3Q23 Pension Risk Transfer Survey

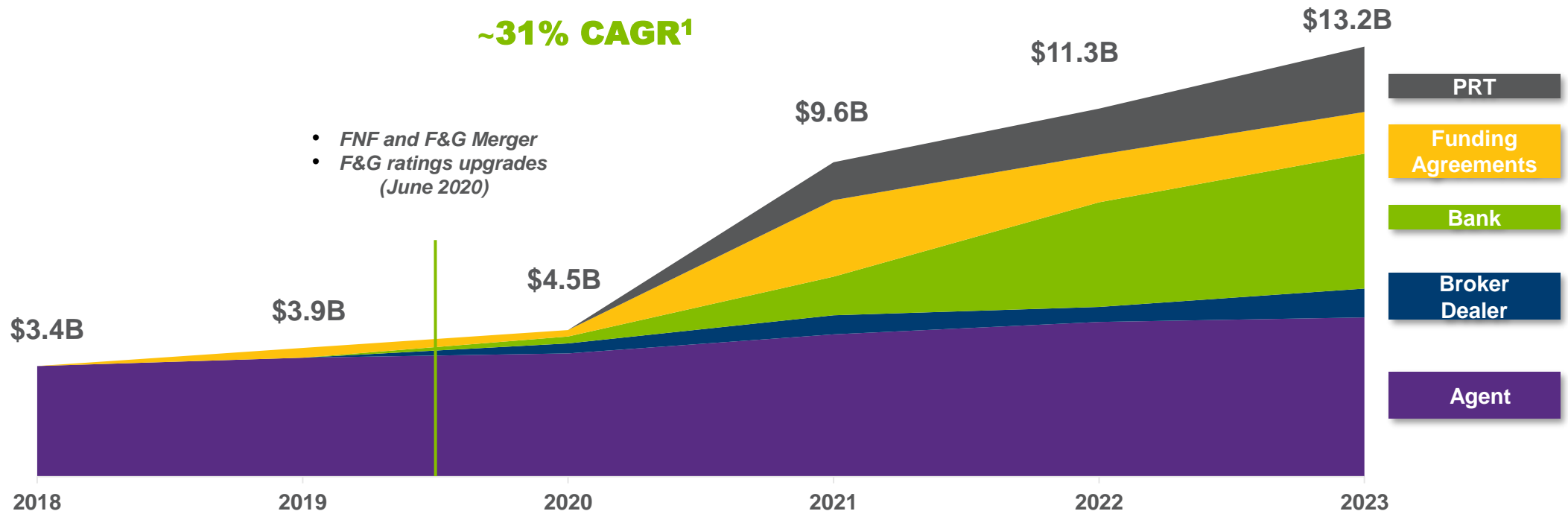
⁵U.S. Pension Risk Transfer Market Posts Record-Breaking 2021 per Pensions & Investments, Source Legal & General, 2/8/2022

⁶Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Funding Agreement-Backed Securities (FABS) as of 9/30/2023



... And We're Winning ...

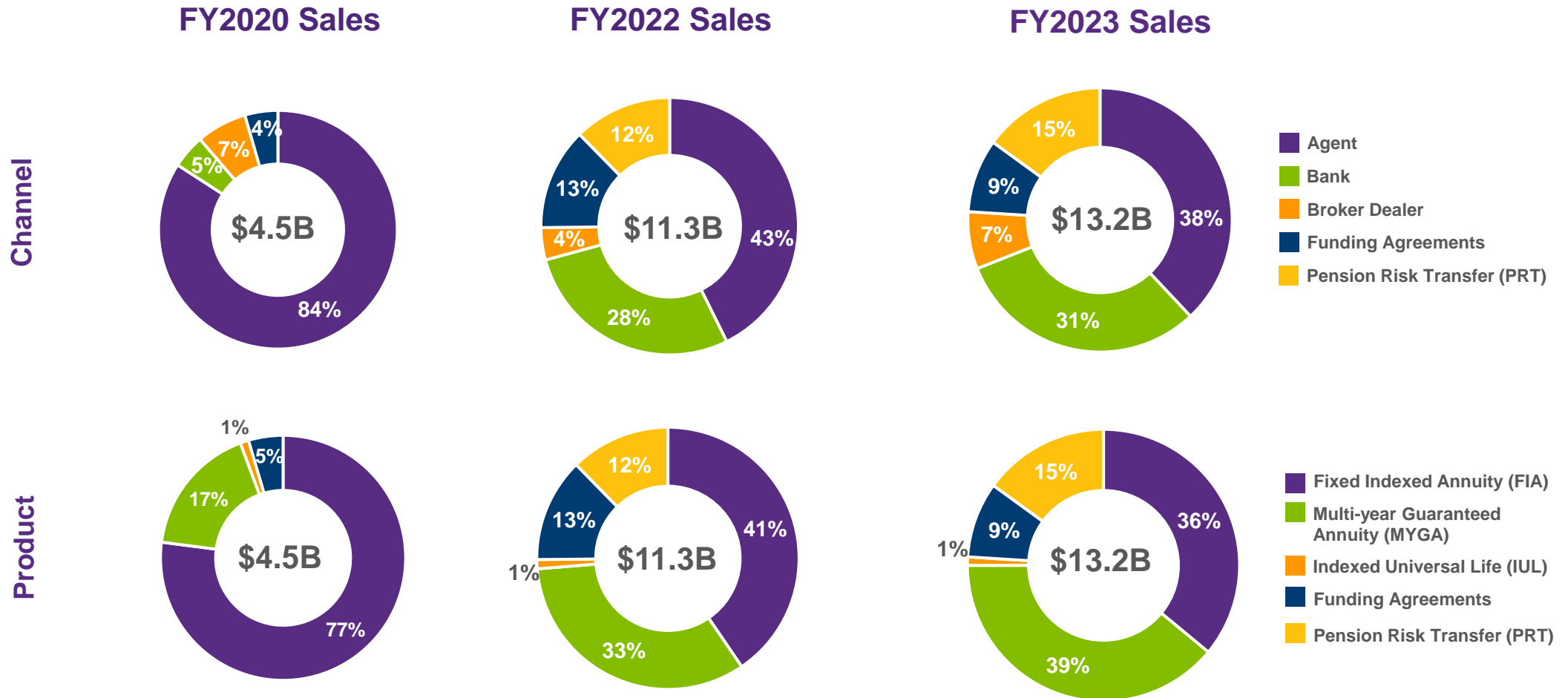
Annual Gross Sales by Retail Channel and Institutional Market (\$B)



¹CAGR reflects 2018-2023 annual periods



... While Significantly Diversifying Our Business



Note: Reflects Total Gross Sales

High Quality & Well-Diversified Portfolio¹

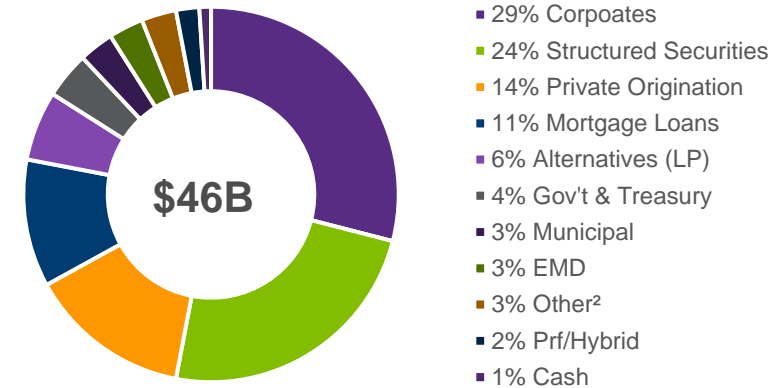
Portfolio conservatively positioned & well-matched to liability profile

- Fixed income is 96% investment grade
- Modest average credit-related impairments of 5 bps over the last 3 years, well below our pricing assumption

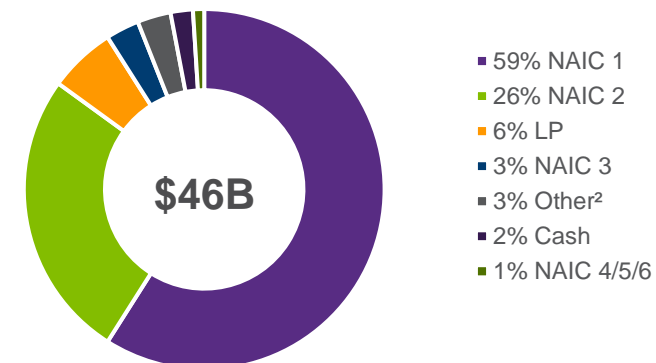
CMBS/CML portfolios are high quality, with moderate leverage and diversified across property types

- CMBS, CMLs and Alternative LPs comprise 18% of total portfolio, with only 2.1% in office
- Alternative LPs comprise 6% of total portfolio, with only 1.8% of Alternative LPs portfolio in office

Investment Portfolio by Asset Class



Investment Portfolio by NAIC Designation



¹GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023 (net of reinsurance FWH)

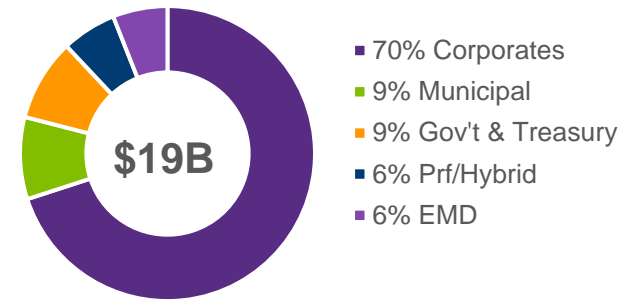
²Other consists of ICOLI, FHLB stock, LIHTC, options and private origination equity tranches

Our Investment Portfolio Key Attributes

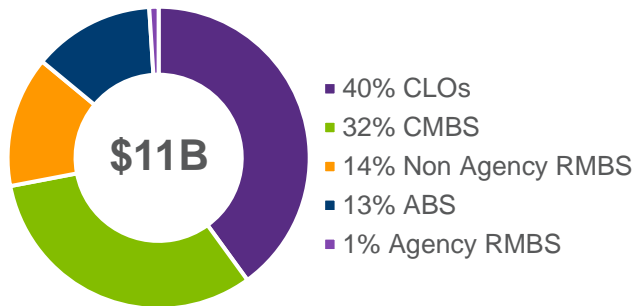
Investment Rationale

- **Core fixed income:** Focus remains high grade public and private securities with strong risk adjusted returns
- **Structured credit:** Provides access to well diversified, high-quality assets across CLOs, CMBS and ABS
- **Mortgage loans:** Superior loss-adjusted performance relative to similar rated corporates
- **Direct Origination:** Diversified private credit exposure to a wide spectrum of underlying collateral

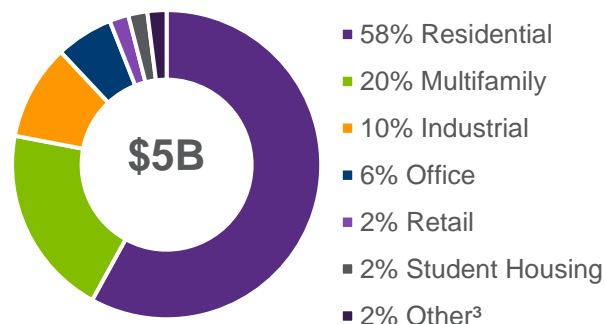
Fixed Income^{1,2} (ex. Structured, Mortgage Loan & Private Origination)



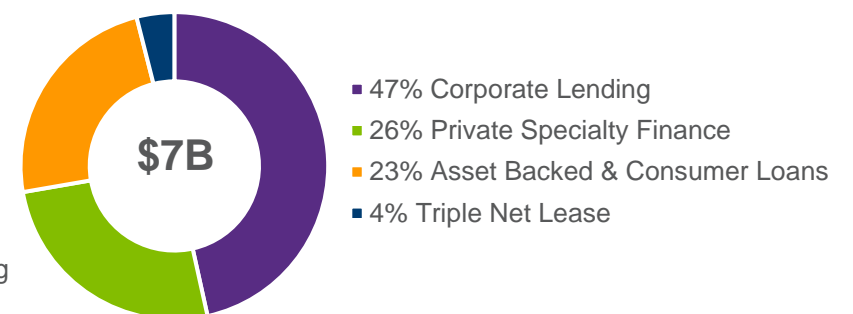
Structured Credit Portfolio^{1,2}



Mortgage Loans^{1,2}



Private Origination Portfolio^{1,2}



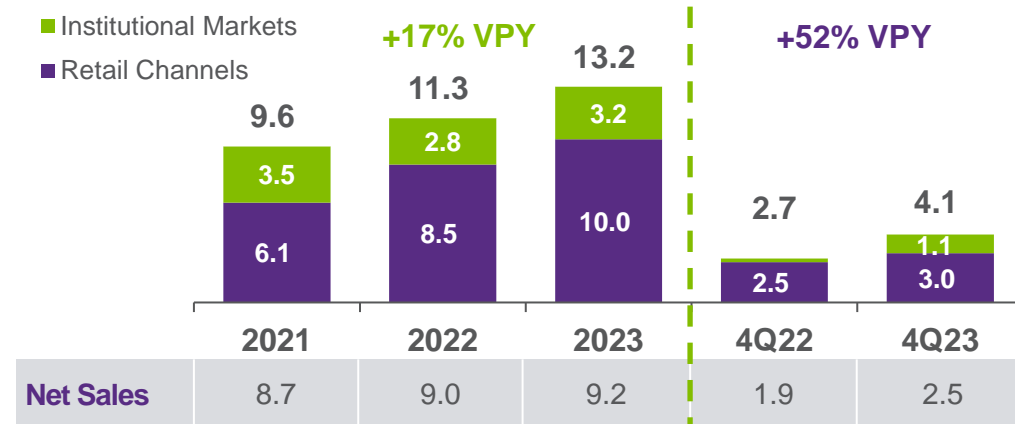
¹GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023 (net of reinsurance FWH)

²Excludes \$4.6B of alternatives/equity, FHLB, call options and cash

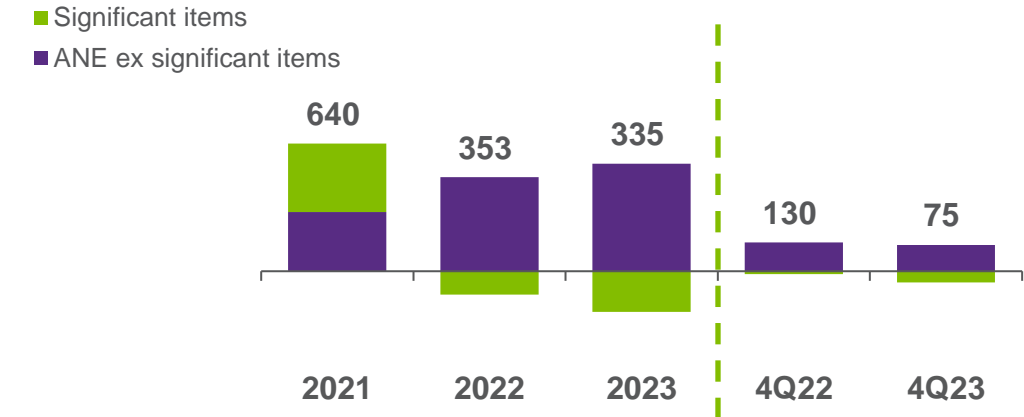
³Other consists of data center, mixed use and hotel properties

Our Proven Track Record of Profitable Growth

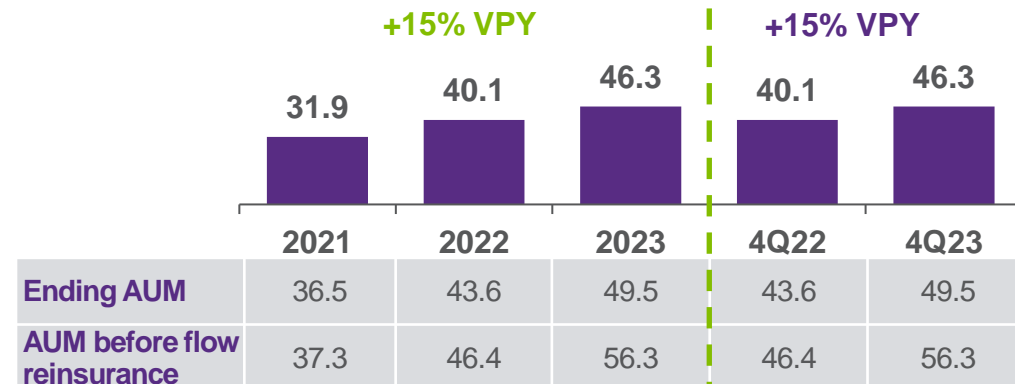
Gross Sales (\$B)



Adjusted Net Earnings (\$M)



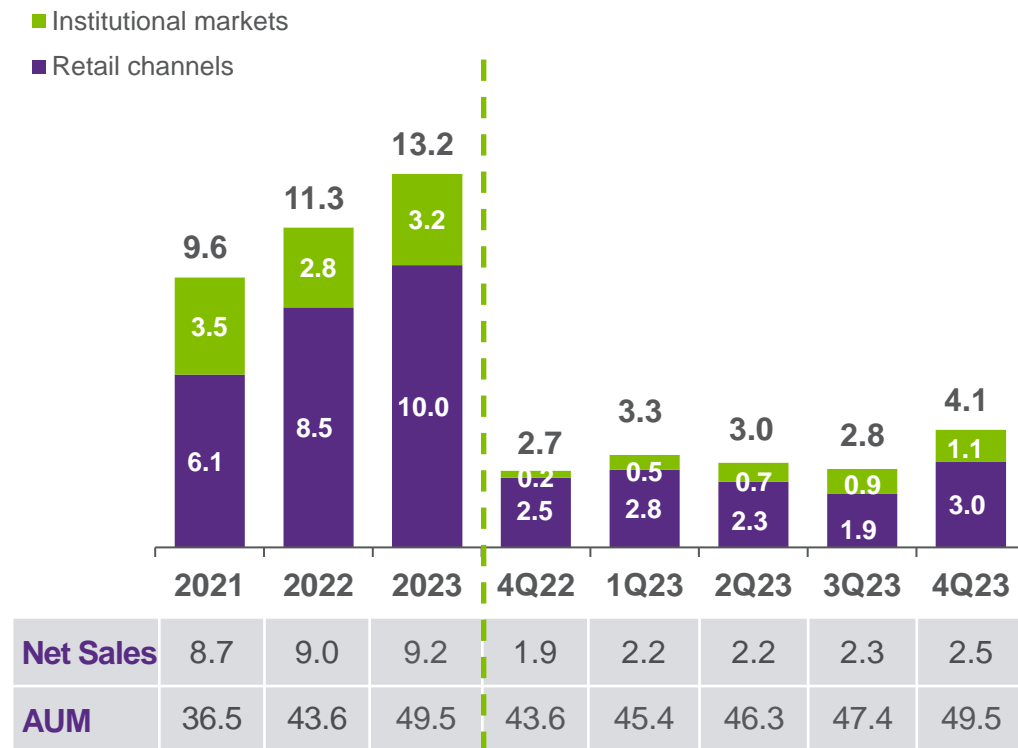
Average Assets Under Management (AAUM) (\$B)



For further details on significant items, see Appendix

Our Proven Track Record: Sales

Gross Sales (\$B)



Gross sales reflect diversified growth strategy; sales volumes effectively managed within profitability & capital targets

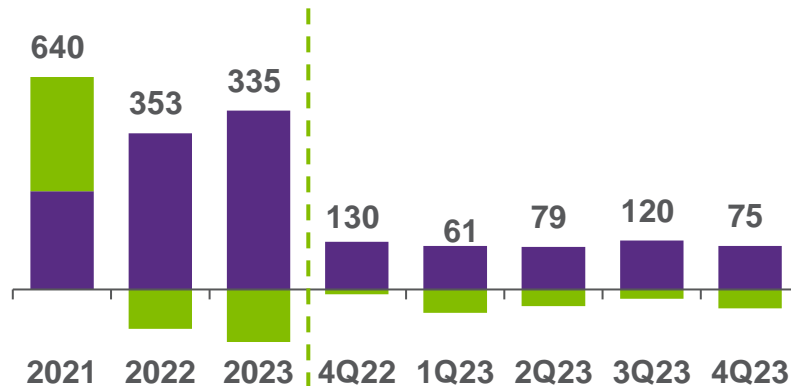
- Record gross sales for 2023 reflect record retail sales and robust institutional sales
- Net sales reflect third party flow reinsurance which has increased from 50% to 90% during 2023, as expected
- Ending assets under management at \$49.5B, driven primarily by net new business flows, stable inforce and net debt proceeds

Our Proven Track Record: Adj. Net Earnings

Adjusted Net Earnings (ANE) (\$M)

■ Significant items

■ ANE ex significant items



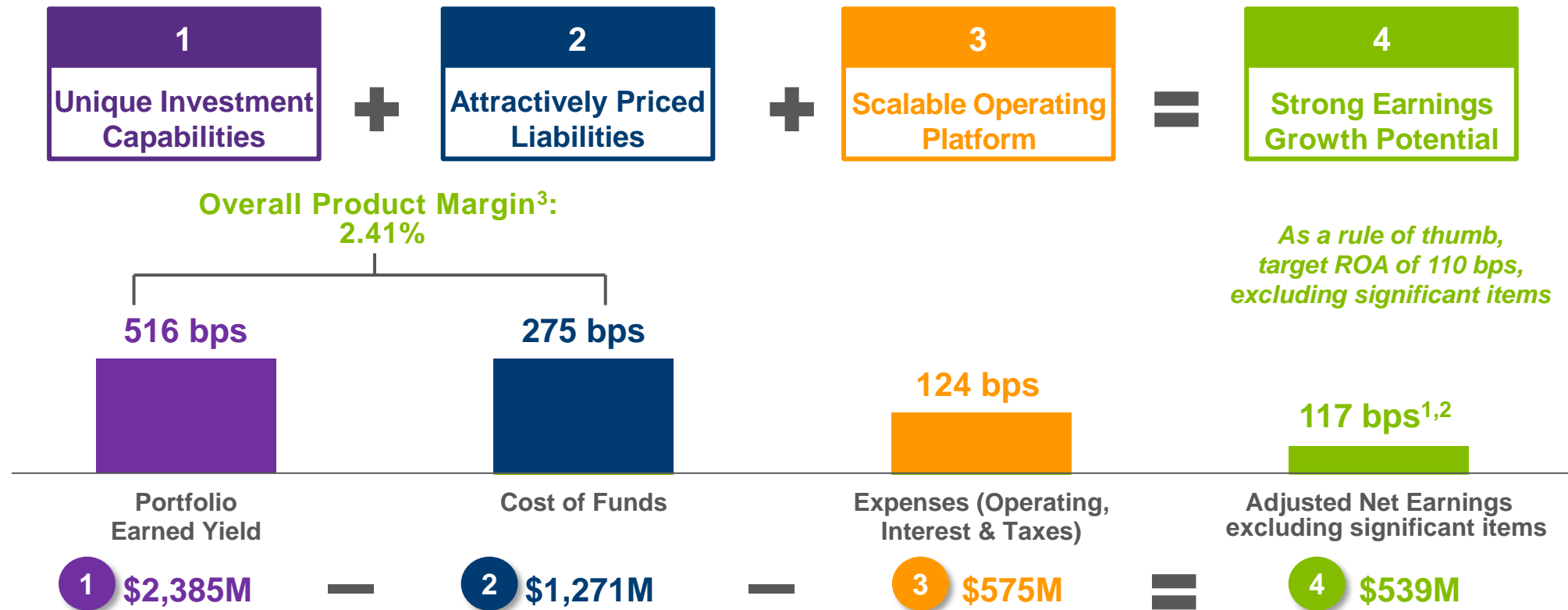
Net earnings (loss)	1,240	635	(58)	(176)	(195)	130	306	(299)
ANE per share	\$6.10	\$3.07	\$2.68	\$1.04	\$0.49	\$0.63	\$0.96	\$0.60
Adj. ROA ¹	0.93%	1.18%	1.17%	1.18%	1.18%	1.16%	1.19%	1.17%
Adj. ROE ¹	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%

F&G expects steady and growing adjusted net earnings over time, excluding significant items

- **4Q23 earnings** volatility reflects “blip” given rapid movement in rates; no change in economics or expectation for 2024 margins
- **Annual growth in ANE ex significant items** reflects:
 - asset growth,
 - margin expansion from core business & flow reinsurance,
 - disciplined expense management, and
 - higher interest expense on debt in line with capital plan
- *For further details on significant items, see Appendix*

¹Reflects adjusted net earnings ex significant items

Scalable ROA Model (ex Significant Items) – FY2023



¹Adjusted return on assets (ROA) excluding significant items in bps

²See discussion of significant income and expense items in the Appendix

³Overall Product margin = portfolio earned yield – cost of funds



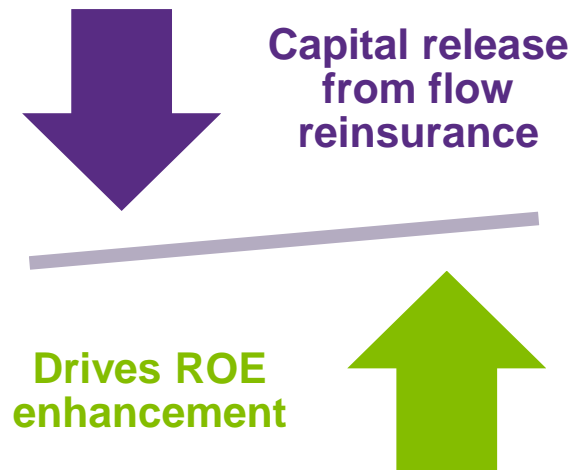
Our Disciplined “Core” Margin Management

We strive to opportunistically grow stable liabilities that generate our targeted levels of profitability and have a proven track record of protecting our “core” spread-based margins in varying environments

- Our multiple channels and markets **provide flexibility** to respond to **changing market conditions**
- We are **disciplined** in new business pricing to achieve targeted returns, **prioritizing profit over volume**
- Our inforce has **built-in structural protections** and we take prudent action to **maintain lifetime profitability targets**
- **Reserves** are based on **conservative actuarial assumptions**
- We have **robust risk management** and **rigorous stress testing** practices
- We continually evaluate opportunities for **upside risk adjusted returns** and **downside protection** in our investment portfolio
 - Portfolio asset allocation
 - Yield enhancement opportunities to maintain competitive positioning
 - Floating rate portfolio interest rate hedge

Our Accretive Flow Reinsurance Opportunity

Flow reinsurance provides a lower capital requirement on ceded new business, while allocating capital to the highest returning retained business, enhancing cash flow and generating fee-based earnings



For a reinsured sale, based on current economics, we would expect to receive ~1/3 of the ROA with proportionately less, or ~1/5 of the capital requirement

- Reinsurance allows us to grow sales faster, because of lower capital requirements
 - For every \$1B of new business flow reinsurance, we free up \$75M of capital to redeploy to the highest earning retained business
- Reinsurance cash flows provide 'capital light' fee based earnings with significantly higher IRRs
 - Reinsurers are paying us to generate (source) their asset accumulation through a ceding commission
 - Provides benefit of scale faster than without reinsurance; expense coverage is more than the marginal expense of putting business on the books



F&G's Owned Distribution Track Record

As a manufacturer, F&G is uniquely positioned to be a distribution consolidator

F&G Is Building A Proven Track Record

Deals Closed¹

~\$530M

Pro forma ~20%+ ROI's over time

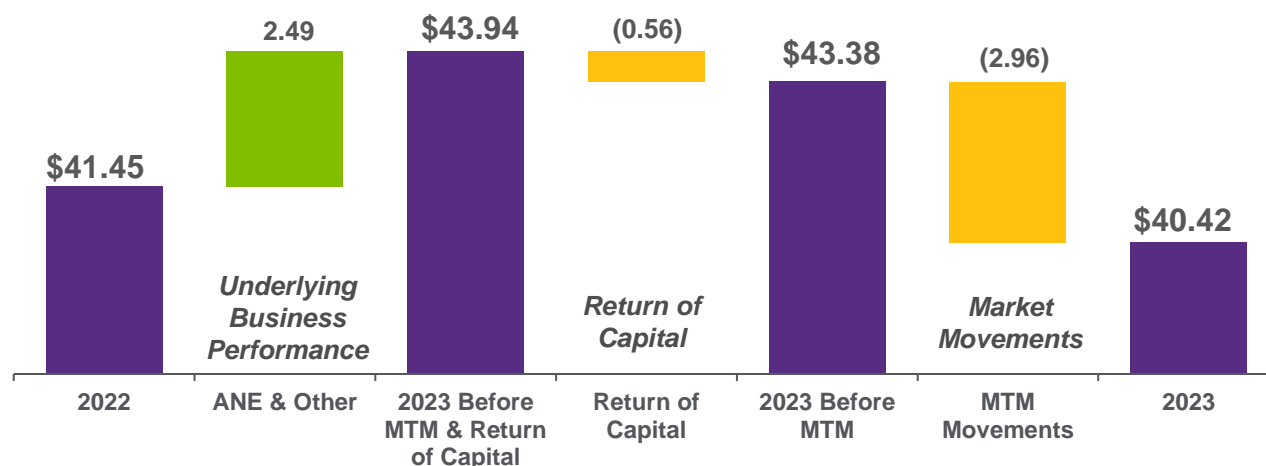
F&G is a consolidator of choice in the distribution space

- Our deep distribution relationships, long-term focus, and product expertise provide an opportunity for us to bring value to our network in ways private equity-backed acquirers cannot
- Solidifies relationships with key partners that we have worked with for decades
- Boosts our presence in underserved multi-cultural and middle market segments
- Plays to key experience and expertise within the F&G management team which helps the IMO's to accelerate their growth
- **Adds a capital light, diversifying source of fee-based earnings for F&G**

¹Includes acquisition of a 70% majority ownership stake for approximately \$270M on January 2, 2024

Book Value Per Share Rollforward

BVPS ex. AOCI¹ – 12/31/2022 to 12/31/2023



BVPS ex AOCI of \$43.38 per share before MTM movements, ↑ 5% vs. PY

BVPS ex AOCI of \$40.42 per share after MTM movements, ↓ 2% vs. PY

- \$2.49 per share, ↑ 6%, due to underlying business performance
- (\$0.56) per share for return of capital, primarily common dividend
- (\$2.96) per share decrease due to mark-to-market movements which are unrealized and point in time

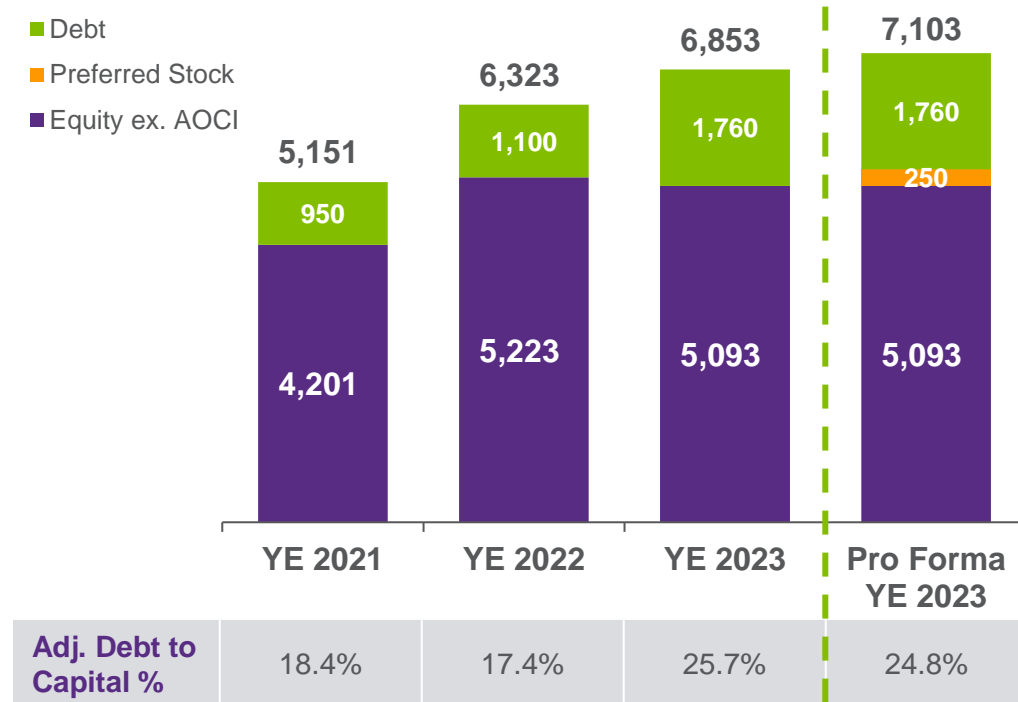
Equity ex. AOCI ¹ (\$M)	5,223	314	5,537	(71)	5,466	(373)	5,093
Shares O/S ² (M)	126						126

¹Excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (ex AOCI)

²Outstanding shares of 126,409,904 as of 12/31/2022 and 126,332,142 as of 12/31/2023

Stable and Strong Capital Profile

GAAP Capitalization ex AOCI¹ (\$M)



Solid F&G capitalization; debt-to-capitalization ratio in line with long term target of 25%

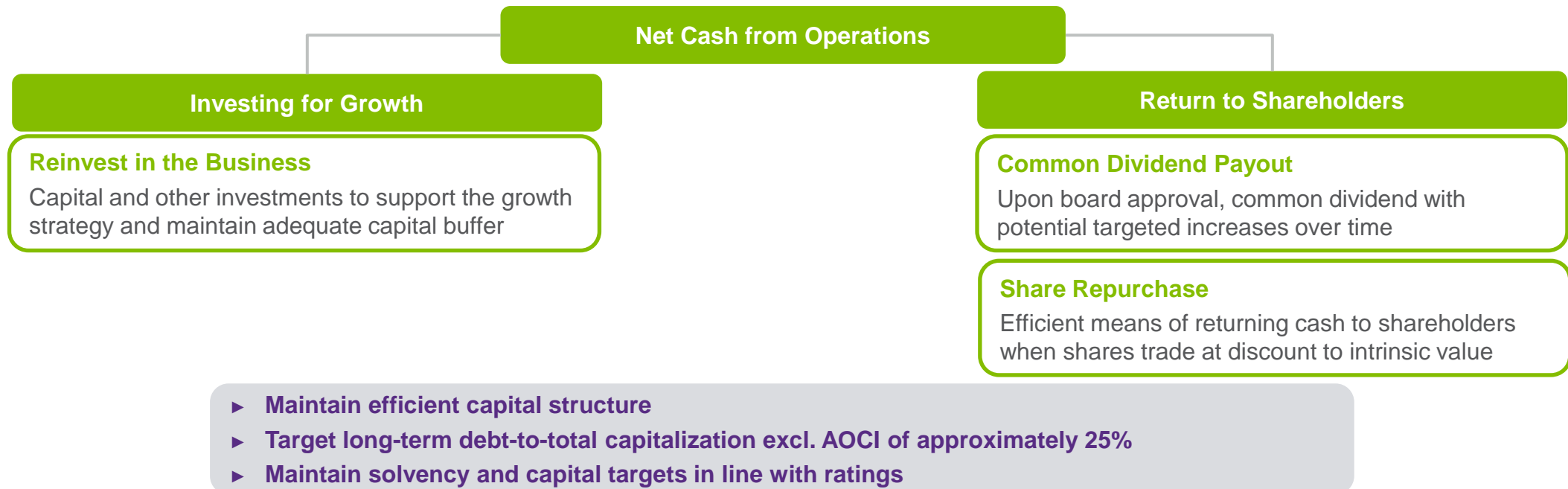
- In 2023, issued \$845M senior notes to support future growth, liquidity and partial revolver paydown, as planned
- Recent developments:
 - In January 2024, \$250M mandatory convertible preferred stock investment from parent FNF; net proceeds to support growth of retained assets under management
 - In February 2024, revolving credit facility extended and upsized to \$750M; \$365M outstanding balance

¹Excluding accumulated other comprehensive income (ex AOCI)

Our Capitalization Supports Growth & Dividend

F&G's capital allocation priorities focus on deploying capital to best maximize shareholder value through both continued investment in our business and generation of distributable cash for return of capital to shareholders

- F&G has flexibility to adjust retained sales level, as a “lever” to support net cash from operations with sustained asset growth
- F&G has returned \$119M of capital to shareholders in 2023, including \$101M common dividends and \$18M share repurchases



Appendix - Investments



Investment Portfolio Stress Testing

Stress Testing Scenarios and Methodology

- **Moderate, Severe Recession and Stagflation scenarios modeled by F&G and Blackstone investments and risk teams**
 - Moderate Recession: Based on characteristics from recessions in 1990/1991 (1st Gulf War), 2001 (dot-com and 9/11) and 2020 (COVID-19)
 - Severe Recession: Based on characteristics from the Great Recession (2007-2009)
 - Stagflation: Introduced to provide perspective to risks potentially emerging from current macroeconomic trends
- **Methodology: Used cumulative historical credit migration, defaults, and recoveries assuming instantaneous shock with no management actions**
 - Top-down losses and credit migration applied to corporates, muni's, preferred stock and alternatives
 - Bottom's up, collateral level loss modeling for CLO's, CMBS and RMBS; applied Global Financial Crisis (GFC) collateral level constant default rates (CDRs) and severity to post-GFC (2.0/3.0) structures which feature higher levels of subordination and tighter collateral eligibility requirements

Stress Test: Results & No Management Actions

Stress Test Scenario Results by Asset Class

Before Stress Test, excess capital at 350% RBC is \$600M

		Moderate Recession		Severe Recession		Stagflation	
	4Q23 Portfolio Allocation	Stat Loss (\$M)	Loss % per Asset Class	Stat Loss (\$M)	Loss % per Asset Class	Stat Loss (\$M)	Loss % per Asset Class
Corporates & Municipals (OTTI)	40%	(48)	-0.3%	(100)	-0.6%	(48)	-0.3%
Structured Assets (CLO/ABS) (OTTI)	29%	(27)	-0.2%	(41)	-0.3%	(27)	-0.2%
Commercial Mortgages (CML/CMBS) (OTTI)	13%	(9)	-0.2%	(19)	-0.3%	(9)	-0.2%
Residential Mortgages (RML/RMBS) (OTTI)	11%	(21)	-0.5%	(42)	-0.9%	(21)	-0.5%
Subtotal Fixed Income¹	93%	(105)	-0.3%	(202)	-0.5%	(105)	-0.3%
Alternative MTM	6%	(523)	-20.3%	(697)	-27.1%	(517)	-20.1%
Preferred Stock MTM	1%	(34)	-7.0%	(69)	-14.4%	(34)	-7.0%
Subtotal Equity	7%	(557)	-18.2%	(766)	-25.1%	(551)	-18.0%
Total		(662)	-1.5%	(968)	-2.2%	(656)	-1.5%
Incremental Required Capital Impacts (Credit Drift @ 350)		97	0.2%	18	0.0%	96	0.2%
Total Impact on Excess Capital		(565)	-1.3%	(950)	-2.1%	(560)	-1.3%

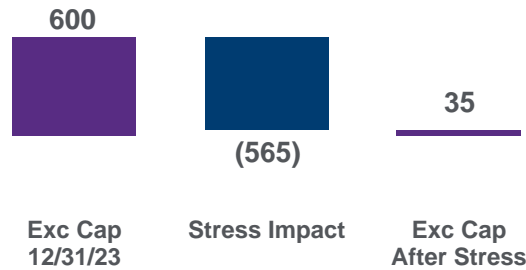
- Impact of default losses & credit drift are mitigated by reduced required capital from lower alternative asset market value and improved covariance benefit
- Mark-to-market (MTM) impact on alternatives is **unrealized** and would be expected to recover over time, consistent with historical and recent experience
- The stress scenarios assume an instantaneous shock on 12/31/23 investment portfolio, with no additional earnings on the underlying inforce block

¹Reflects fixed income other than temporary impairment (OTTI)

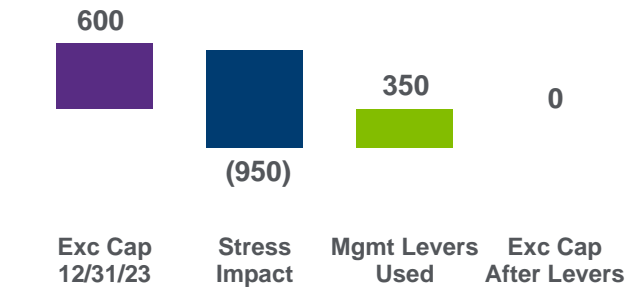
Stress Test: Management Actions to Mitigate Impact

Capital Position Before & After Stress & Management Actions (\$M)

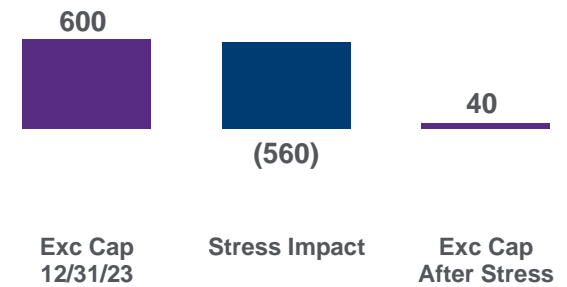
Moderate Stress Impact on Excess Capital



Severe Stress Impact on Excess Capital



Stagflation Impact on Excess Capital



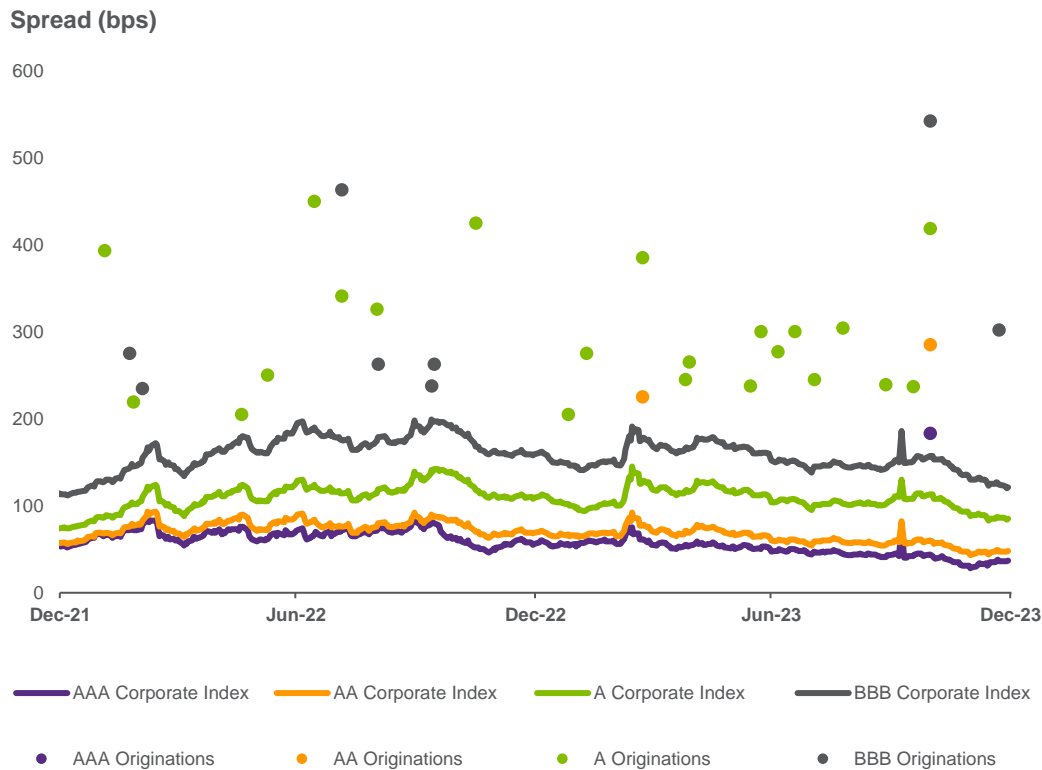
■ Increase
 ■ Decrease
 ■ Total Excess Capital

Base modeling assumed no management actions; however active portfolio management affords many opportunities to mitigate loss and credit drift impact

- Alts & Preferred Stock MTM losses are considered temporary (unrealized) and expect to normalize over time
- Management levers provide near term benefit of >\$900M:
 - +\$585M revolver capacity utilization (\$385M FG + \$200M FNF)
 - +\$200M increased reinsurance activity, reducing retained by \$3B
 - +\$150M reduced new business by \$1B for 1 year
- After Moderate Stress and Stagflation excess capital remains; no management actions required to maintain positive excess capital
- After Severe Stress, \$900M+ management actions are more than sufficient to return to positive excess capital

Our Origination Premiums Enhance Yield

Structured Private Origination vs. Comparable Duration & Quality Corporates



Our direct origination platform provides additional spread, while limiting additional credit risk, as compared to the broadly syndicated market

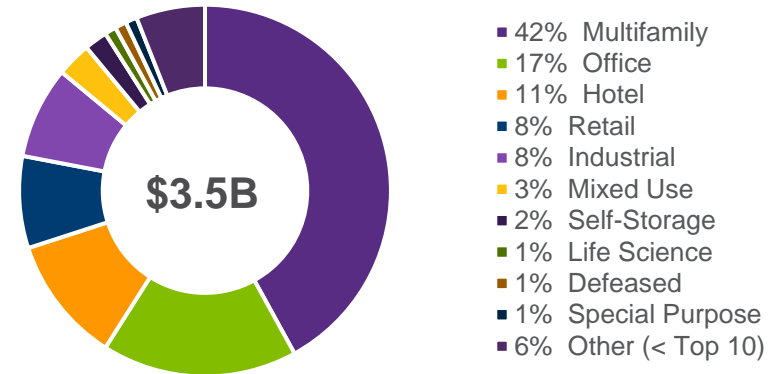
- Borrowers & originators value certainty of execution & ability to customize terms of debt, resulting in higher yields and current income to the investor
- Most directly originated asset classes have been in existence for a long time within the bank channel and have a long performance history over multiple market cycles, providing observable data for thorough underwriting
- Directly originated assets allow for customization
 - Careful selection of sectors, issuers and borrower profiles
 - Higher structural protection provides better performance vs. public market assets
- We can pivot quickly between public and private new originations as market conditions change, enabling us to maintain competitive positioning in all market environments

Structured Credit – Why We Like It

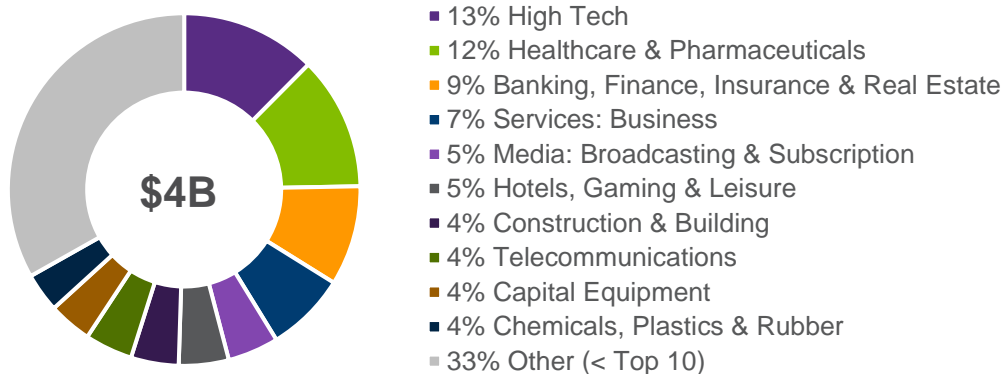
Investment Rationale

- **Collateralized loan obligation (CLO)** portfolio well diversified across industry, issuer and manager; focus on investment grade with ample par subordination
- **Commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS)** focus on seasoned CMBS which allows for visibility into credit performance, built-in appreciation and contractual amortization which reduces risk exposure; target more stable property types, such as multi-family, to create a defensive portfolio
- **Asset Backed Securities (ABS)** focus on high quality, directly originated specialty finance assets diversified by collateral type

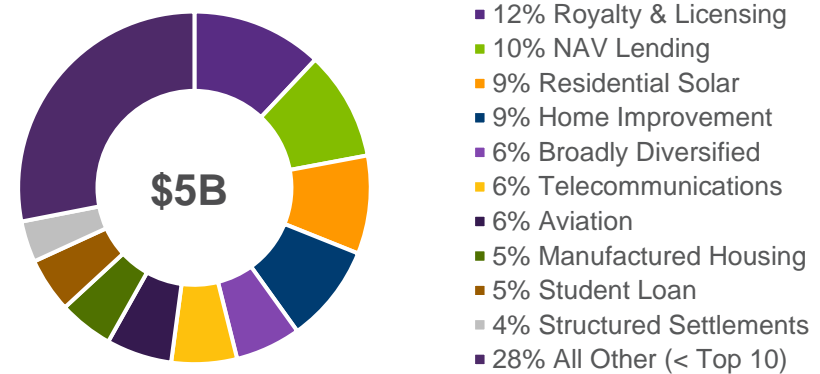
CMBS by Property Type¹



CLO Top 10 Industries²



ABS Top 10 Collateral Type¹



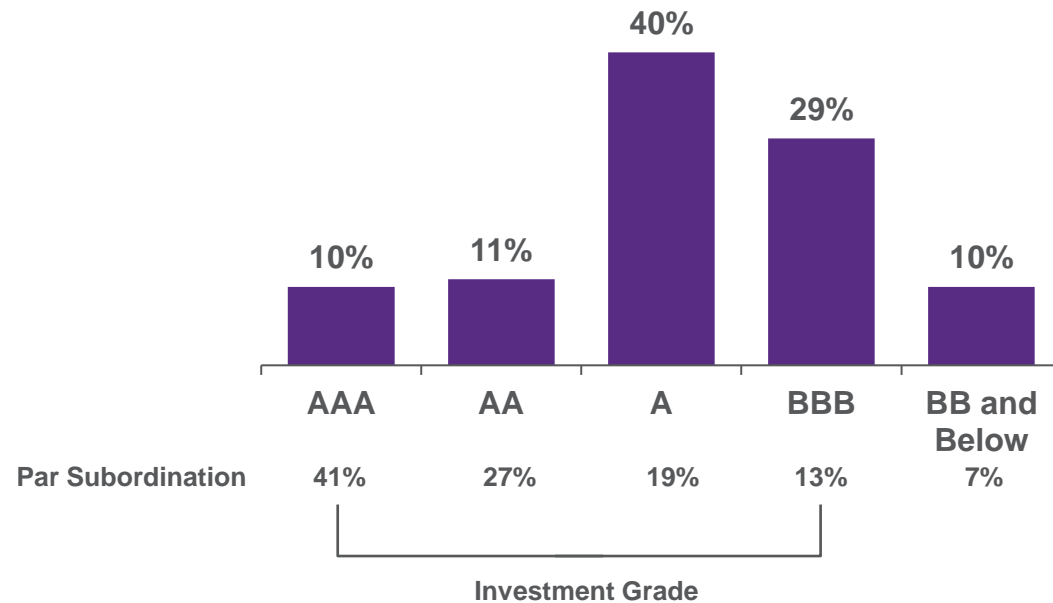
¹GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023 (net of reinsurance FWH)

²Par values as of 12/31/2023 (net of reinsurance FWH)

Portfolio Spotlight: CLO

- Highly diversified portfolio with ample par subordination
- Blackstone's broad & deep understanding of the asset class, and ability to perform loan level underwriting, distinguishes F&G's portfolio from its peers

F&G CLO Portfolio Composition – % Fair Value



Market Value

\$4.3B

CLO exposure

Credit Quality

90%

investment grade

Structural Protection

20%

par subordination¹

Capital Efficiency

1.39

Average NAIC rating

Note: GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023

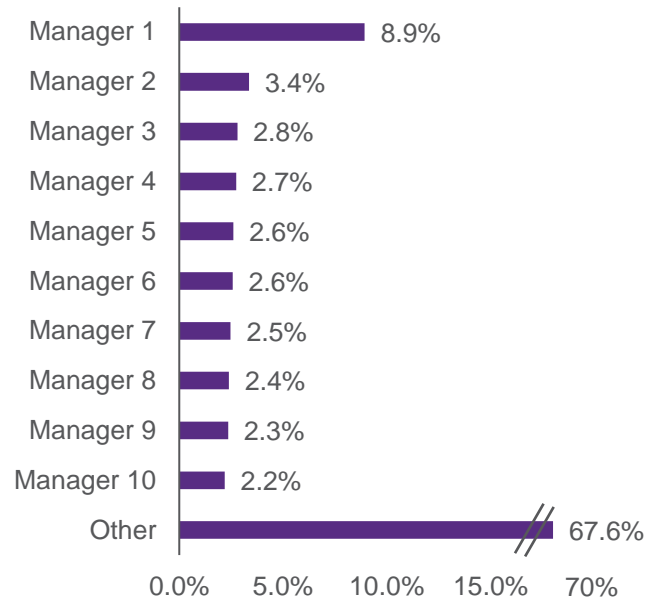
¹Reflects the weighted average par subordination of the CLO portfolio



Our CLO Portfolio: Look Through Analysis

Portfolio focused on high quality CLO securities backed by highly diversified pool of loans

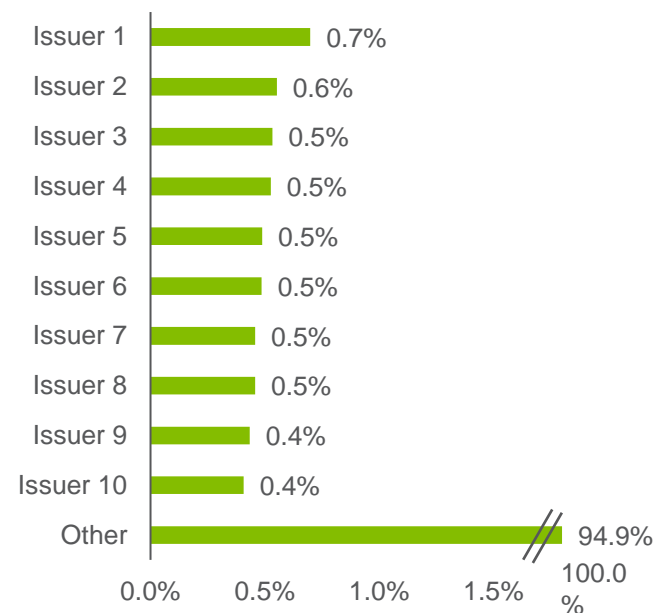
CLO Managers



96

CLO managers

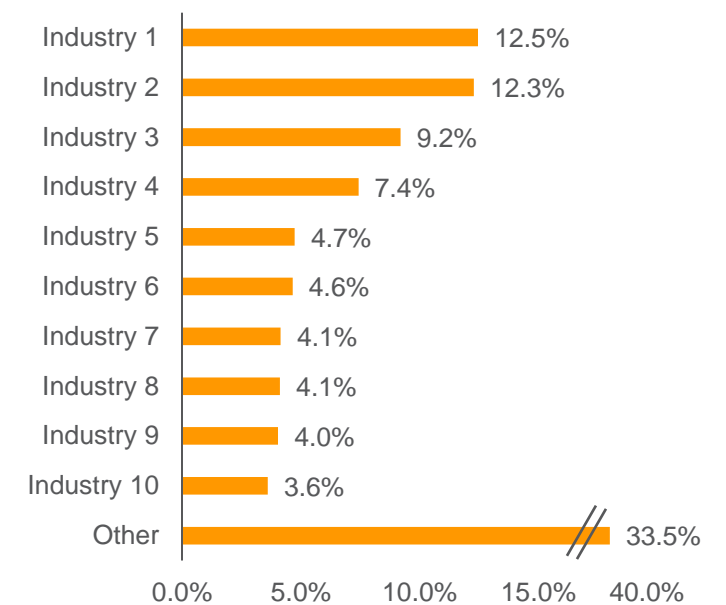
Companies



1,880

Companies

Industries



33

Industries

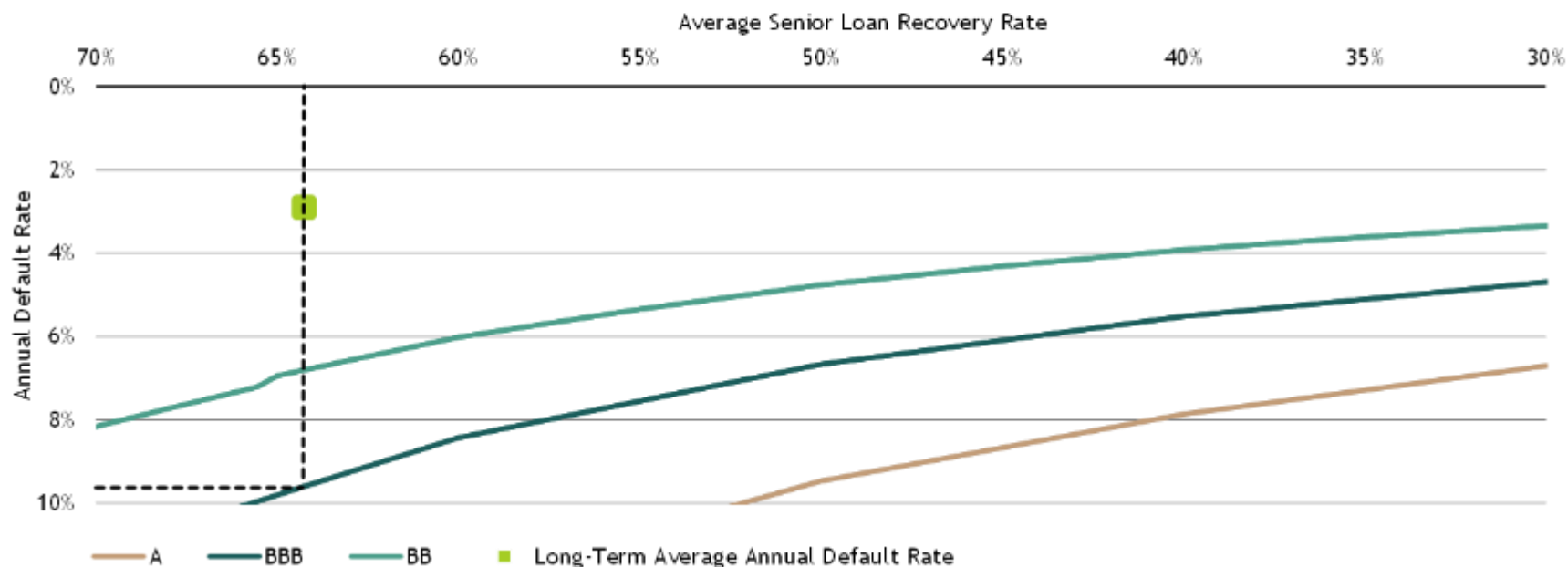
Note: GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023

U.S. CLO Impairment Frontier

CLO debt is well insulated from higher defaults and lower recovery rates

- BBB CLOs can withstand an annualized default of 9.6% (that would have to occur every year) assuming a 64.3% average long-term loan recovery rate

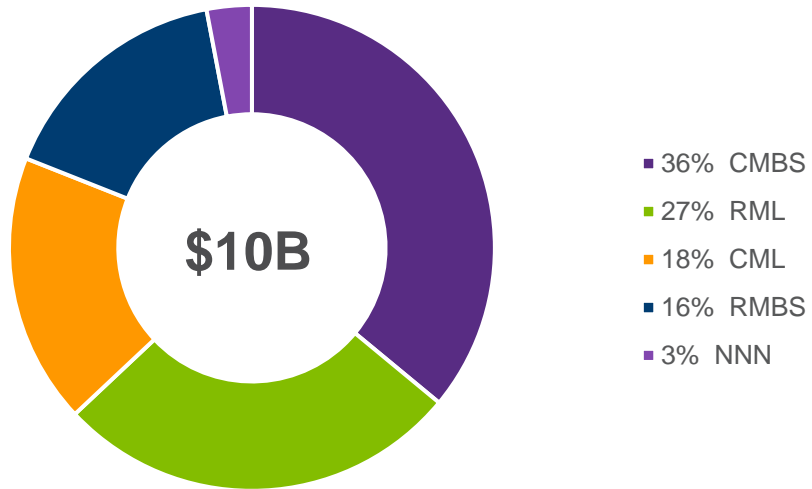
U.S. CLO Impairment Frontier (First-loss scenarios among CLO tranches)



Note: Reflects Blackstone Credit's views and beliefs as of June 30, 2023. Source: U.S. J.P. Morgan as of June 30, 2023 for average recovery rate and annual loan default rate; CLO impairment frontiers generated from Intex model and include key assumptions as follows: Interest rates based on current Intex curve, annual prepayment rate of 20%, Recovery lag = 12 months, CLO redeemed at AAA payoff date in standard CLO run, reinvestment price = 99.75, reinvestment rate = 3 month Libor + 325bps, no reinvestment post Reinvestment Period. Please note: the historical data point shown is calculated using annual default and recovery rates from J.P. Morgan Leveraged Loan Index and represents the average default rates and weighted average recovery rates from 1998-2023 for the long-term average time period. Average recovery rate is representative of first-lien loans as of June 30, 2023

Portfolio Spotlight: Real Estate Debt

Blackstone Real Estate Debt Strategies (BREDS) has assembled a high-quality portfolio with diversified exposure across asset classes and properties



Market Value

\$9.9B

Real estate portfolio

Duration

3.8

years

Weighted Average Life

5.7

years

Quality

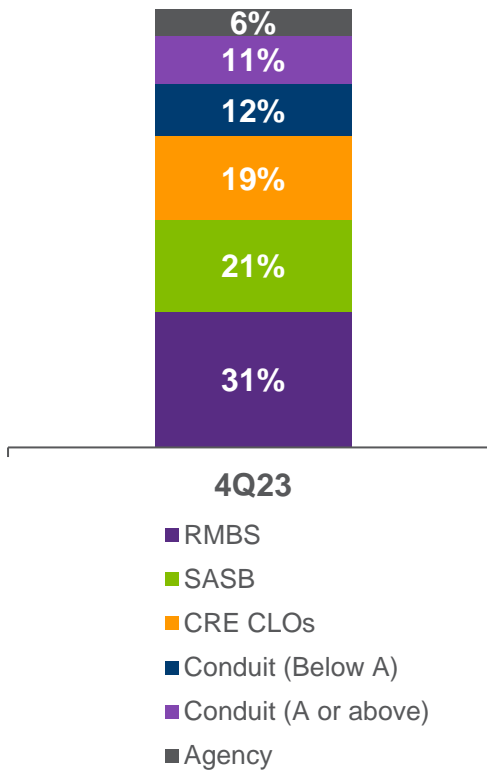
1.4

Average NAIC rating

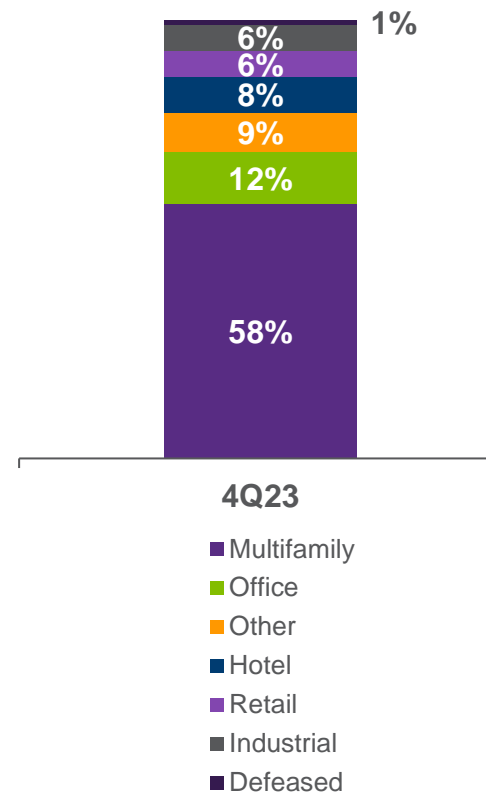
Note: GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023

Portfolio Spotlight: CMBS & RMBS

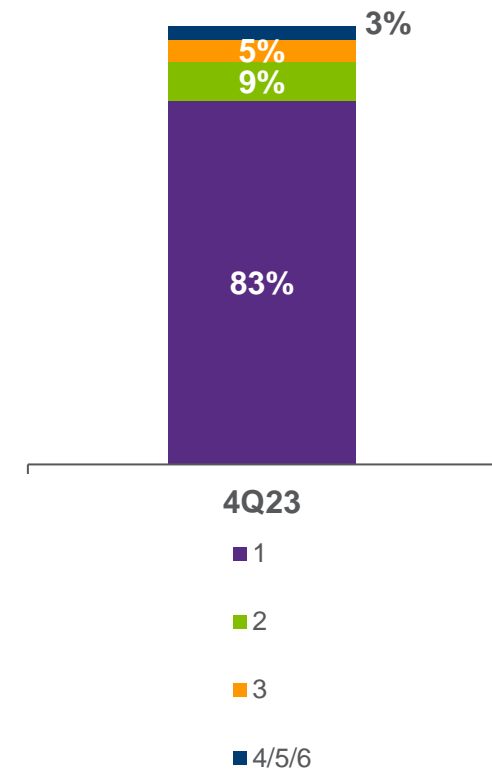
By Asset Type



By Property Type



By NAIC Rating



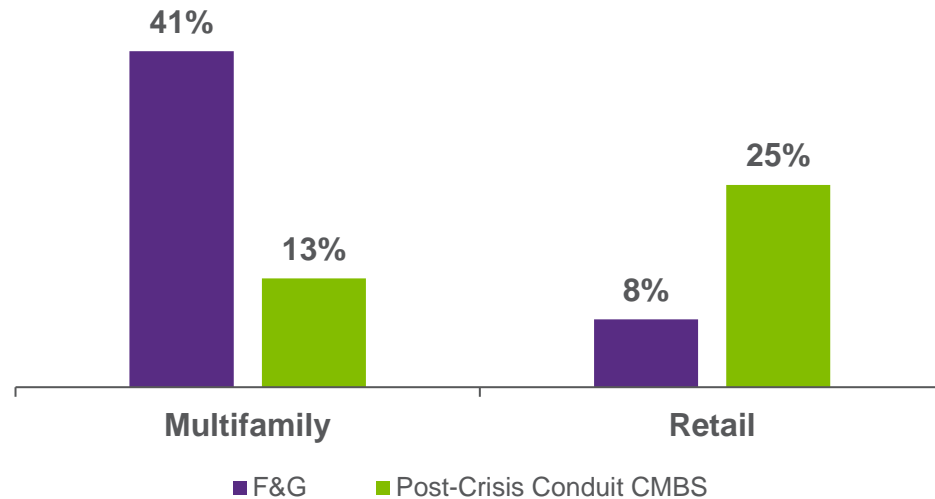
Note: GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023



Portfolio Spotlight: CMBS

Prudent asset selection has led to more multifamily exposure and less retail vs. Conduit CMBS market averages

Portfolio Construction Comparison¹



Market Value
\$3.5B
CMBS portfolio

Credit Quality
89%
Investment grade (NRSRO)

Credit focus
A
NRSRO rating

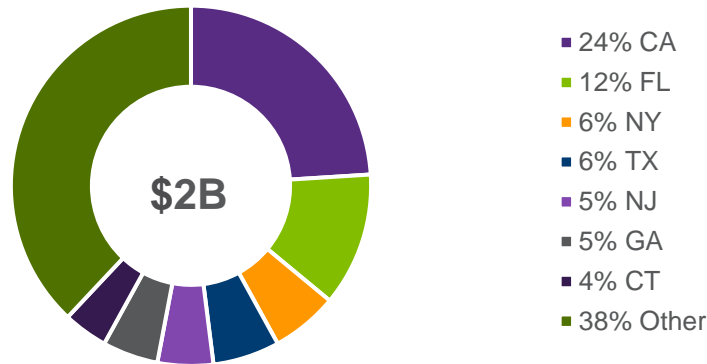
Quality
1.4
Average NAIC rating

Note: GAAP Fair Values as of 12/31/2023

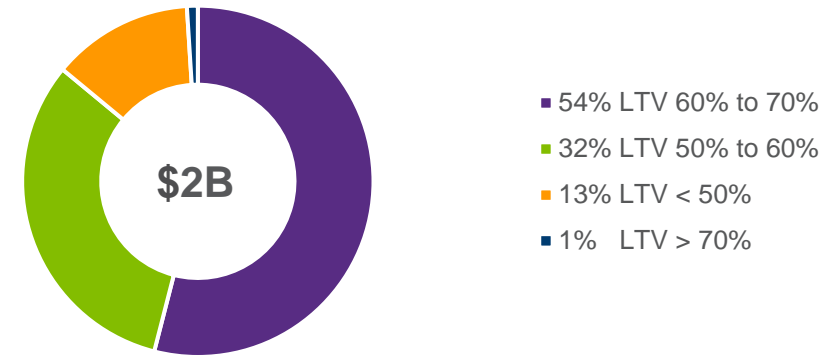
¹BAML Conduit Data as of 12/31/2023

Portfolio Spotlight: CMLs

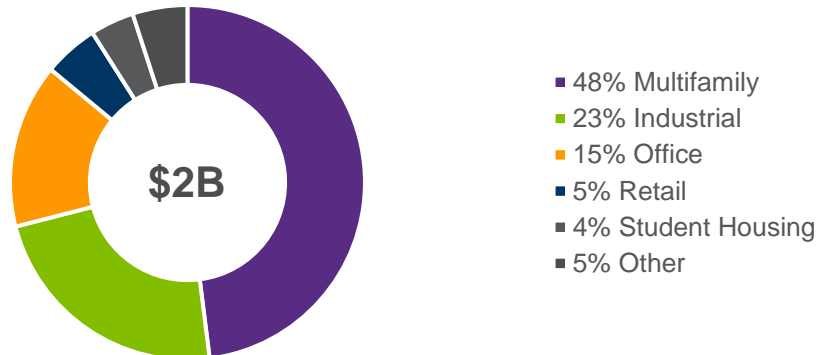
By State



By Loan-To-Value %



By Underlying Property Type



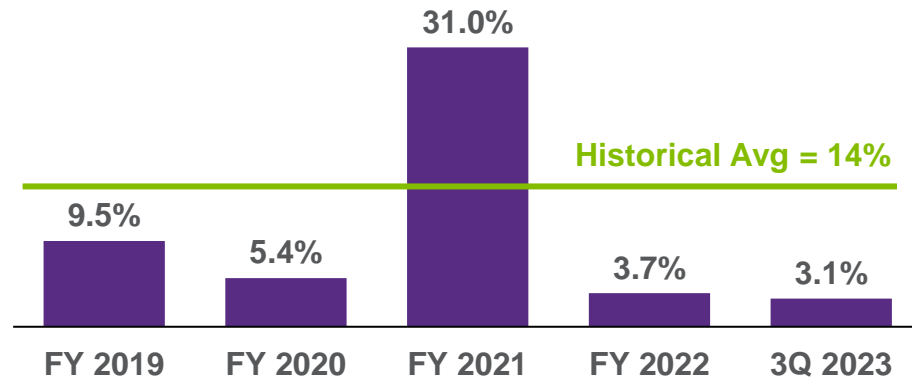
Investment Rationale

- **Our Commercial Mortgage Loan (CML) portfolio is low risk, low leveraged and well diversified**
 - All first mortgage loans, with average loan-to-value of ~60%
 - 77 holdings, with average loan size of \$28M
 - 1.3% of CML portfolio loans have a DSCR <1x

Note: Par Values as of 12/31/2023

Portfolio Spotlight: Alternatives LPs

Historical Performance



- Alternatives portfolio has demonstrated robust returns; historical average of 14%
- Commitments to Blackstone and non-Blackstone alternatives total \$4.5B; invested capital of \$2.4B
 - Total Alts NAV of \$2.7B or 6% of total portfolio
- The portfolio is well-diversified by underlying asset type, vintage year and geography
 - Only 1.8% of Alternative LPs portfolio in office

Note: Reflects net asset value (NAV) as of 9/30/2023; includes Blackstone and Non-Blackstone funds



Blackstone Related Important Disclosures

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Blackstone Proprietary Data. Certain information and data provided herein is based on Blackstone proprietary knowledge and data. Portfolio companies may provide proprietary market data to Blackstone, including about local market supply and demand conditions, current market rents and operating expenses, capital expenditures, and valuations for multiple assets. Such proprietary market data is used by Blackstone to evaluate market trends as well as to underwrite potential and existing investments. While Blackstone currently believes that such information is reliable for purposes used herein, it is subject to change, and reflects Blackstone’s opinion as to whether the amount, nature and quality of the data is sufficient for the applicable conclusion, and no representations are made as to the accuracy or completeness thereof.

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Appendix - Finance

SECTION **3**

Non-GAAP Measure Reconciliations

	Year ended			Three months ended				
	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	June 30, 2023	September 30, 2023	December 31, 2023
Net earnings (loss)	\$1,232	\$635	(\$58)	(\$176)	(\$195)	\$130	\$306	(\$299)
Non-GAAP adjustments (a):								
Recognized (gains) and losses, net								
Net realized and unrealized (gains) losses on fixed maturity available-for-sale securities, equity securities and other invested assets	(56)	446	98	110	48	27	14	9
Change in allowance for expected credit losses	(5)	24	48	11	8	20	5	15
Change in fair value of reinsurance related embedded derivatives	(34)	(352)	128	5	19	(17)	(36)	162
Change in fair value of other derivatives and embedded derivatives	(14)	(1)	(60)	10	(1)	—	13	(72)
Recognized (gains) losses, net	(109)	117	214	136	74	30	(4)	114
Market related liability adjustments	(233)	(534)	258	217	244	(102)	(237)	353
Purchase price amortization	26	21	22	5	5	6	5	6
Transaction costs and other non-recurring items (b)	(430)	10	3	2	2	—	1	—
Income taxes on non-GAAP adjustments	154	104	(104)	(54)	(69)	15	49	(99)
Adjusted net earnings (loss) (a)	\$640	\$353	\$335	\$130	\$61	\$79	\$120	\$75
Alternatives investment short-term returns versus long-term return expectations	(261)	217	153	72	33	55	28	37
Other significant (income) expense items	(83)	(99)	51	(58)	37	(5)	—	19
Adjusted net earnings excluding significant items	\$296	\$471	\$539	\$144	\$131	\$129	\$148	\$131

All amounts in millions

^(a)Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures Definitions"

^(b)For the year ended December 31, 2021, reflects a one-time favorable adjustment to benefits and other changes in policy reserves resulting from an actuarial system conversion at September 31, 2021, which reflects modeling enhancement and other refinements of \$435M



ANE – Significant Items¹

<u>Year ended</u>	<u>Significant Income and Expense Items Reflected in ANE</u>	<u>Alternatives Long-term Expected Return Not Reflected in ANE</u>	<u>Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding</u>
December 31, 2023			
Adjusted net earnings of \$335 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 included \$405 million of investment income from alternative investments and \$5 million of bond prepay income, partially offset by \$37 million tax valuation allowance, \$10 million of one-time fixed asset impairment charge and \$9 million actuarial industry assumption updates. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$558 million.	\$354	\$558	125
December 31, 2022			
Adjusted net earnings of \$353 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 included \$202 million of investment income from alternative investments, \$66 million gain from actuarial assumption updates, \$20 million net, tax benefits and \$13 million net, CLO redemption gains and other income and expense items. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$419 million.	\$301	\$419	115
December 31, 2021			
Adjusted net earnings of \$640 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 included \$497 million investment income from alternative investments, \$73 million of CLO redemption gains and other income and \$10 million of other items. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$236 million.	\$580	\$236	105

¹Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures Definitions"



ANE – Significant Items¹ (cont.)

	Significant Income and Expense Items Reflected in ANE	Alternatives Long-term Expected Return Not Reflected in ANE	Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding
Three months ended			
December 31, 2023			
Adjusted net earnings of \$75 million for the three months ended December 31, 2023 included \$110 million of investment income from alternative investments, partially offset by \$10 million of one-time fixed asset impairment charge and \$9 million actuarial industry assumption updates. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$147 million.	\$91	\$147	125
September 30, 2023			
Adjusted net earnings of \$120 million for the three month ended September 30, 2023 included \$114 million of investment income from alternative investments. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$142 million.	\$114	\$142	125
June 30, 2023			
Adjusted net earnings of \$79 million for the three months ended June 30, 2023 included \$82 million of investment income from alternative investments and \$5 million of bond prepay income. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$137 million.	\$87	\$137	125
March 31, 2023			
Adjusted net earnings of \$61 million for the three months ended March 31, 2023 included \$99 million of investment income from alternative investments, partially offset by \$37 million tax valuation allowance. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$132 million.	\$62	\$132	125
December 31, 2022			
Adjusted net earnings of \$130 million for the three months ended December 31, 2022 included \$41 million of investment income from alternative investments and \$58 million one-time tax benefit from carryback of capital losses. Alternative investments investment income based on management's long-term expected return of approximately 10% was \$113 million.	\$99	\$113	125

¹Refer to "Non-GAAP Financial Measures Definitions"



Non-GAAP Measures and Definitions

DEFINITIONS

The following represents the definitions of non-GAAP measures used by F&G:

Adjusted Net Earnings

Adjusted net earnings is a non-GAAP economic measure we use to evaluate financial performance each period. Adjusted net earnings is calculated by adjusting net earnings (loss) to eliminate:

- (i) Recognized (gains) and losses, net: the impact of net investment gains/losses, including changes in allowance for expected credit losses and other than temporary impairment (“OTTI”) losses, recognized in operations; and the effect of changes in fair value of the reinsurance related embedded derivative, including interest rate swaps and forwards;
- (ii) Market related liability adjustments: the impacts related to changes in the fair value, including both realized and unrealized gains and losses, of index product related derivatives and embedded derivatives, net of hedging cost; the impact of initial pension risk transfer deferred profit liability losses, including amortization from previously deferred pension risk transfer deferred profit liability losses; and the changes in the fair value of market risk benefits by deferring current period changes and amortizing that amount over the life of the market risk benefit;
- (iii) Purchase price amortization: the impacts related to the amortization of certain intangibles (internally developed software, trademarks and value of distribution asset (“VODA”)) recognized as a result of acquisition activities;
- (iv) Transaction costs: the impacts related to acquisition, integration and merger related items;
- (v) Other “non-recurring,” “infrequent” or “unusual items”: Management excludes certain items determined to be “non-recurring,” “infrequent” or “unusual” from adjusted net earnings when incurred if it is determined these expenses are not a reflection of the core business and when the nature of the item is such that it is not reasonably likely to recur within two years and/or there was not a similar item in the preceding two years.
- (vi) Income taxes: the income tax impact related to the above-mentioned adjustments is measured using an effective tax rate, as appropriate by tax jurisdiction.

While these adjustments are an integral part of the overall performance of F&G, market conditions and/or the non-operating nature of these items can overshadow the underlying performance of the core business. Accordingly, management considers this to be a useful measure internally and to investors and analysts in analyzing the trends of our operations. Adjusted net earnings should not be used as a substitute for net earnings (loss). However, we believe the adjustments made to net earnings (loss) in order to derive adjusted net earnings provide an understanding of our overall results of operations.



Non-GAAP Measures and Definitions (cont.)

Adjusted Net Earnings per Common Share

Adjusted net earnings per common share is calculated as adjusted net earnings divided by the weighted-average common shares outstanding.

Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and for investors and analysts to assess the level of return driven by the Company that is available to common shareholders.

Adjusted Net Earnings per Diluted Share

Adjusted net earnings per diluted share is calculated as adjusted net earnings divided by the adjusted weighted-average diluted shares outstanding.

Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and for investors and analysts to assess the level of return driven by the Company that is available to common shareholders.

Adjusted Return on Assets

Adjusted return on assets is calculated by dividing year-to-date annualized adjusted net earnings by year-to-date AAUM. Return on assets is comprised of net investment income, less cost of funds, and less expenses (including operating expenses, interest expense and income taxes) consistent with our adjusted net earnings definition and related adjustments. Cost of funds includes liability costs related to cost of crediting as well as other liability costs. Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and to investors and analysts when assessing financial performance and profitability earned on AAUM.

Adjusted Weighted Average Diluted Shares Outstanding

Adjusted weighted average diluted shares outstanding is the same as weighted average diluted shares outstanding except for periods in which there is a net earnings loss on a GAAP basis but adjusted net earnings using the non-GAAP measure to include additional dilutive shares that would be dilutive to adjusted net earnings.

Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and for investors and analysts to assess the level of return driven by the Company that is available to common shareholders.



Non-GAAP Measures and Definitions (cont.)

Adjusted Return on Average Equity excluding AOCI

Adjusted return on average equity is calculated by dividing the rolling four quarters adjusted net earnings (loss), by total average equity excluding AOCI. Average equity excluding AOCI for the twelve months rolling period is the average of 5 points throughout the period. Since AOCI fluctuates from quarter to quarter due to unrealized changes in the fair value of available for sale investments, changes in instrument-specific credit risk for market risk benefits and discount rate assumption changes for the future policy benefits, management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be a useful internally and for investors and analysts to assess the level return driven by the Company's adjusted earnings (loss).

Assets Under Management (AUM)

AUM is comprised of the following components and is reported net of reinsurance qualifying for risk transfer in accordance with GAAP:

- (i) total invested assets at amortized cost, excluding investments in unconsolidated affiliates and derivatives;
- (ii) investments in unconsolidated affiliates at carrying value;
- (iii) related party loans and investments;
- (iv) accrued investment income;
- (v) the net payable/receivable for the purchase/sale of investments; and
- (vi) cash and cash equivalents excluding derivative collateral at the end of the period

Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and to investors and analysts when assessing the size of our investment portfolio that is retained.

AUM before Flow Reinsurance

AUM before Flow Reinsurance is comprised of components consistent with AUM but also includes flow reinsured assets.

Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and to investors and analysts when assessing the size of our investment portfolio including reinsured assets.

Average Assets Under Management (AAUM) (Quarterly and YTD)

AAUM is calculated as AUM at the beginning of the period and the end of each month in the period, divided by the total number of months in the period plus one.

Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and to investors and analysts when assessing the rate of return on retained assets.



Non-GAAP Measures and Definitions (cont.)

Book Value per Share excluding AOCI

Book value per share excluding AOCI is calculated as total equity (or total equity excluding AOCI) divided by the total number of shares of common stock outstanding. Management considers this to be a useful measure internally and for investors and analysts to assess the capital position of the Company.

Return on Average Equity excluding AOCI

Return on average equity excluding AOCI is calculated by dividing the rolling four quarters net earnings (loss), by total average equity excluding AOCI. Average equity excluding AOCI for the twelve months rolling period is the average of 5 points throughout the period. Since AOCI fluctuates from quarter to quarter due to unrealized changes in the fair value of available for sale investments, changes in instrument-specific credit risk for market risk benefits and discount rate assumption changes for the future policy benefits, management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and for investors and analysts to assess the level of return driven by the Company that is available to common shareholders.

Sales

Annuity, IUL, funding agreement and non-life contingent PRT sales are not derived from any specific GAAP income statement accounts or line items and should not be viewed as a substitute for any financial measure determined in accordance with GAAP. Sales from these products are recorded as deposit liabilities (i.e., contractholder funds) within the Company's consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Life contingent PRT sales are recorded as premiums in revenues within the consolidated financial statements. Management believes that presentation of sales, as measured for management purposes, enhances the understanding of our business and helps depict longer term trends that may not be apparent in the results of operations due to the timing of sales and revenue recognition.

Total Capitalization excluding AOCI

Total Capitalization excluding AOCI is based on Total Equity and the total aggregate principal amount of debt and Total Equity excluding the effect of AOCI. Since AOCI fluctuates from quarter to quarter due to unrealized changes in the fair value of available for sale investments, changes in instrument-specific credit risk for market risk benefits and discount rate assumption changes for the future policy benefits, management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to provide useful supplemental information internally and to investors and analysts to help assess the capital position of the Company.



Non-GAAP Measures and Definitions (cont.)

Total Debt-to-Capitalization excluding AOCI

Debt-to-capital ratio excluding AOCI is computed by dividing total aggregate principal amount of debt by total capitalization (total debt plus total equity excluding AOCI). Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and to investors and analysts when assessing its capital position.

Total Equity excluding AOCI

Total equity excluding AOCI is based on total equity excluding the effect of AOCI. Since AOCI fluctuates from quarter to quarter due to unrealized changes in the fair value of available for sale investments, changes in instrument-specific credit risk for market risk benefits and discount rate assumption changes for the future policy benefits, management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to provide useful supplemental information internally and to investors and analysts assessing the level of earned equity on total equity.

Yield on AAUM

Yield on AAUM is calculated by dividing annualized net investment income by AAUM. Management considers this non-GAAP financial measure to be useful internally and to investors and analysts when assessing the level of return earned on AAUM.