



The Canada Life
Assurance Company

2025 Annual report

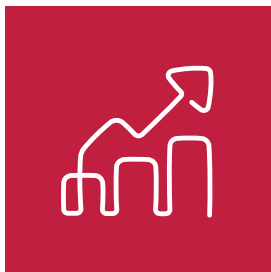


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18+ million Customer relationships



\$723 billion Assets under administration ¹



19,400+ Employees supporting our customers



\$13 million Contributed to communities

About Canada Life

The Canada Life Assurance Company is a Canadian-based international company providing retirement, wealth, group benefits, and insurance and annuities products and services in Canada, the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, Germany and Ireland. Founded in 1847, we were Canada's first domestic life insurance company. Since then, our customers have trusted us to provide for their financial security needs and to deliver on the promises we have made.

In Canada

Canada Life has been helping improve the financial, physical and mental well-being of Canadians for over 175 years. We are an industry leader providing Canadians options for personal insurance solutions, including life, health and dental, disability, critical illness and creditor insurance. As a leading provider of group workplace benefit plans, we help employers and associations provide valuable benefits to their employees and members. In 2023, Canada Life became the largest provider of workplace benefits² – currently serving more than 1 in every 3 Canadians. In addition, Canada Life offers investments, retirement and wealth management solutions, including annuities and segregated funds.

Internationally

Canada Life Limited, with operations in the United Kingdom, provides individuals and businesses with a range of retirement, investment, insurance and wealth solutions. Canada Life offers individual annuities, pension de-risking solutions, home finance, estate planning and investment options, and workplace protection products.

Canada Life International is a leading offshore provider, providing retirement, investment and protection solutions to individuals, families and businesses in Ireland and Isle of Man.

Canada Life Assurance Europe plc, located in Germany, is a leading company in the brokerage market for unit-linked products.

Canada Life Reinsurance, as a division of Canada Life, offers a range of innovative risk and capital management solutions. These cover mortality, longevity, health and lapse risks for insurers, reinsurers and pension funds across the U.S., Europe, Middle East and Asia.

Irish Life is a subsidiary of Canada Life. With operations in Ireland, Irish Life provides pensions and investments, income and life protection, and health insurance to individuals and businesses.

Community Support

Supporting charitable organizations and initiatives are among the ways our companies give back, yet it means more than simply writing a cheque. We also engage our employees and advisors in volunteering opportunities, workplace campaigns and corporate donations so we're all connected by a shared sense of responsibility to give back and help build stronger communities.

The Canada Life Assurance Company is a subsidiary of Great-West Lifeco Inc. and a member of the Power Corporation group of Companies.

¹ This metric is a non-GAAP financial measure, does not have a standard meaning prescribed by GAAP and is not directly comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Additional information regarding this non-GAAP financial measure, including a reconciliation of such non-GAAP financial measure to a measure prescribed by GAAP, is incorporated by reference herein and can be found in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios section of the Company's 2025 Annual MD&A, available for review under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.com.

² Largest Group and Life benefits provider in Canada by premiums.



Jeffrey Orr
Chair of the Board



David Harney
President and Chief Executive Officer

Great-West Lifeco has a long and successful history with its beginnings in Canada over 175 years ago. Since then, we've grown into a global organization that, together with our operations in the U.S., supports approximately 40 million customer relationships. We've done this by maintaining an unwavering focus on our purpose: We are here to build stronger, more financially secure futures.

Over the past year, through the strength and focus of our teams, we continued to deliver for our customers, our advisors and our communities. We also delivered record base earnings and exceptional total shareholder returns, supported by our deliberate steps to reposition our portfolio to become more focused and capital efficient.

In 2025, after 12 years as President & CEO, Paul Mahon announced his retirement. Under Paul's leadership, the company has grown in scale, focus and ambition. On behalf of the Board of Directors, shareholders, policyholders, employees, advisors and all stakeholders, we'd like to extend to Paul our sincere gratitude for his many years of service and dedication.

A tribute to Paul Mahon

"On behalf of our Board of Directors, I want to extend our deep appreciation to Paul Mahon for his extraordinary 39-year career of service, including the past 12 years as President & CEO where he led the company to achieve record performance. Paul is a principled leader whose clarity, compassion and long-term vision strengthened our organization and positioned it for sustained success. Under his stewardship, Great-West reshaped its portfolio and unified our brands under Canada Life - achievements made possible by his belief in people and his commitment to doing what is right for customers, employees and communities.

As we mark this leadership transition, the Board is pleased to welcome David Harney as President & CEO. David brings more than 35 years of experience across our organization, a proven record as a business builder, and a leadership style grounded in collaboration, integration and execution. His appointment reflects the strength of our succession planning and the depth of talent across our teams. We look forward to working closely with David as we continue the company's growth journey - advancing our strategy, creating long-term value and building on a strong foundation."

Jeffrey Orr

Positioned to support customers through change

We have leading businesses in each of our markets, supported by strong brands, dedicated teams and compelling solutions to meet our customers' needs. We'll grow our reach and impact across our retirement, wealth and insurance solutions businesses by helping clients achieve lasting financial security. With investments in new technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), and new streamlined processes, we're elevating customer experiences to drive deeper and more meaningful relationships. This combination of innovation and trusted advice is what sets us apart - and what will continue to drive our growth.

The world around us is evolving rapidly. Life expectancy is increasing, creating new challenges and opportunities for retirement planning, insurance and wealth management solutions. Individuals are seeking a partner to help them navigate their long-term financial needs in a more uncertain world.

Directors' Report to Shareholders

At the same time, the advice gap is widening. Customers want personalized solutions – enabled by technology and powered by human insight. Finally, our corporate clients are looking for partners with expertise, experience and the financial strength to help them manage their long-term risk and capital needs.

These trends present significant opportunities across all our markets. Guided by a disciplined execution roadmap, we are ready to meet these needs and deliver value for customers and shareholders alike.

A clear strategy and focused leadership

Our strategy is simple and powerful. We are in the right markets, the right geographies and have the right teams in place to deliver. We will build on our market leadership, expand into adjacent growth areas and invest in our brand and capabilities with discipline and capital efficiency.

As we deliver on our strategy, we do so with focus on our customers, because they are at the heart of everything we do. Our company's culture is defined by doing what's right for our customers and always delivering against the promises we make.

As important is the service we provide. Which is why as an organization, we're enabling better customer interactions, by improving operational excellence through simplified processes and the use of innovative technologies, including AI. We believe that when put to use in the right way, AI can unlock better customer experiences and make us an even more human company.

A year of strong performance and strategic progress

The strong performance we delivered in 2025 reflects the quality of our balance sheet and focus on long-term shareholder value.

Our success is powered by talent. In 2025, we welcomed new leaders to our executive management team. Lindsey Rix-Broom was appointed CEO, Europe and John Melvin joined as Great-West's Chief Investment Officer. Lindsey and John, alongside Jeff Poulin, CEO Reinsurance, joined Great-West's executive leadership team. Additionally, Emma Watkins joined our organization as CEO of Canada Life UK and Julia McGillis joined our Canada Life business in Canada to lead our Workplace Benefits and Retirement business. These new appointments have further strengthened our deep bench of proven professionals across our company.

At all levels of our organization, we've built a culture where our colleagues can bring the best version of themselves every day. We believe that when we invest in individuals to harness their fullest potential, they in turn empower our customers to realize theirs.

Delivering for our communities

At the same time that we're building enduring value for our customers and shareholders, we're also strengthening our communities through our actions. In 2025, we continued to invest in community revitalization, supported financial security for underserved populations, and contributed to arts and education programs. Over the past 10 years, including our operations in the U.S., we've contributed over \$174 million in donations to local charitable initiatives.

Among many donations, Canada Life announced a \$2 million gift, together with Power Corporation of Canada, for the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation. This gift will help to create a place of learning and dialogue where the truths of the residential school experience will be honoured and kept safe for future generations.

Thank you

We would like to extend our sincere thanks to our Board of Directors, customers, advisors, shareholders and policyholders for your trust and support. Thank you also to our employees and associates for their hard work and dedication.

We remain committed to responsible governance, disciplined execution and long-term success.

Together, we will continue to deliver reliable, responsive advice and solutions that individuals, families and businesses can count on while shaping stronger communities for today, tomorrow and for life.



Jeffrey Orr
Chair of the Board



David Harney
President and Chief Executive Officer

Businesses of Canada Life

Canada Life is a diversified international financial services company offering protection and wealth management products to individuals and groups, principally in Canada, the United Kingdom (U.K.), the Isle of Man, Ireland, Germany and the United States (U.S.). The Company also provides reinsurance products, primarily in the U.S., Barbados, Bermuda and Ireland.

The Company's reportable operating segments are the participating and shareholder operations of the Company. The business units within these segments are Canada, Europe, Capital and Risk Solutions and Corporate. Business activities and transactions that are not associated with the specific business units are attributed to Corporate.

Basis of Presentation and Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The annual consolidated financial statements of Canada Life, which are the basis for data presented in this report, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) unless otherwise noted and are presented in millions of Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. This report should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

From time to time, the Company makes written and/or oral forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws, including in this report. Forward-looking information includes statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or include words such as "achieve," "ambition," "anticipate," "believe," "could," "estimate," "expect," "initiatives," "intend," "may," "objective," "opportunity," "plan," "potential," "project," "target," "will" and other similar expressions or negative versions of those words. Forward-looking information includes, without limitation, statements about the Company and its operations, business (including business mix), financial condition, expected financial performance (including revenues, earnings or growth rates, and medium-term financial objectives), strategies and prospects, expected costs and benefits of acquisitions and divestitures (including timing of integration activities and timing and extent of revenue and expense synergies), the timing and extent of expected transformation charges/impacts, expected expenditures or investments (including but not limited to investment in technology infrastructure and digital capabilities and solutions and investments in strategic partnerships), value creation and realization and growth opportunities, product and service innovation, expected dividend levels, expected cost reductions and savings, expected capital management activities and use of capital, market position, estimates of risk sensitivities affecting capital adequacy ratios, estimates of financial risk sensitivities (including as a result of current market conditions), anticipated global economic conditions, potential impacts of catastrophe events, potential impacts of geopolitical events and conflicts and the impact of regulatory developments (including changes to laws and government policies) on the Company's business strategy, growth objectives and capital.

Forward-looking statements are based on expectations, forecasts, estimates, predictions, projections and conclusions about future events that were current at the time of the statements and are inherently subject to, among other things, risks, uncertainties and assumptions about the Company, economic factors and the financial services industry generally, including the insurance, wealth and retirement solutions industries. They are not guarantees of future performance, and actual events and results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. Many of these assumptions are based on factors and events that are not within the control of the Company and there is no assurance that they will prove to be correct. In all cases, whether or not actual results differ from forward-looking information may depend on numerous factors, developments and assumptions, including, without limitation, the ability to integrate and leverage acquisitions and achieve anticipated benefits and synergies, the Company's ability to execute strategic plans and adapt or recalibrate these plans as needed, the Company's reputation, business competition, assumptions around sales, pricing, fee rates, customer behaviour (including contributions, redemptions, withdrawals and lapse rates), mortality and morbidity experience, expense levels, reinsurance arrangements, global equity and capital markets (including continued access to equity and debt markets and credit instruments on economically feasible terms), geopolitical tensions and related economic impacts, interest and foreign exchange rates, inflation levels, liquidity requirements, investment values and asset breakdowns, hedging activities, financial condition of industry sectors and individual issuers that comprise part of the Company's investment portfolio, credit ratings, taxes, impairments of goodwill and other intangible assets, technological changes, including the use of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI) in our business, breaches or failure of information systems and security (including cyber attacks), assumptions around third-party suppliers, changes in local and international laws and regulations, changes in accounting policies and the effect of applying future accounting policy changes, changes in actuarial standards, unexpected judicial or regulatory proceedings, catastrophic events, continuity and availability of personnel and third-party service providers, unplanned changes to the Company's facilities, customer and employee relations, levels of administrative and operational efficiencies, and other general economic, political and market factors in North America and internationally.

The above list is not exhaustive, and there may be other factors listed in other filings with securities regulators, including those set out in the "Risk Management" and "Summary of Critical Accounting Estimates" sections of the Company's management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2025 (the "2025 Annual MD&A") which, along with other filings, are available for review at www.sedarplus.com. The reader is cautioned to consider these and other factors, uncertainties and potential events carefully and not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Other than as specifically required by applicable law, the Company does not intend to update any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Cautionary Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios

This report contains some non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) financial measures and non-GAAP ratios as defined in National Instrument 52-112 "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure". Terms by which non-GAAP financial measures are identified include, but are not limited to "assets under management or advisement," "assets under administration" and "client assets".

Non-GAAP financial measures and ratios are used to provide management and investors with additional measures of performance to help assess results where no comparable GAAP (IFRS) measure exists. However, non-GAAP financial measures and ratios do not have standard meanings prescribed by GAAP (IFRS) and are not directly comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Refer to the "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" section in the 2025 Annual MD&A for the appropriate reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to measures prescribed by GAAP as well as additional details on each measure and ratio.

Financial Highlights (unaudited)

(in Canadian \$ millions)

As at and for the years ended December 31	2025	2024
Summary of net earnings attributable to:		
Participating account	\$ 42	\$ 107
Common shareholder	2,724	3,140
Net earnings	\$ 2,766	\$ 3,247
Insurance service result		
Net investment result	603	1,015
Fee and other income	3,016	2,853
Total assets		
Total assets under management or advisement¹	529,301	469,722
Total assets under administration¹	723,435	654,853
Total contractual service margin (net of reinsurance held)	\$ 13,494	\$ 13,243
Participating account surplus		
Non-controlling interests	–	10
Shareholders' equity	20,938	20,909
Total equity	\$ 24,020	\$ 23,962
LICAT Ratio²	128%	130%

¹ This metric is a non-GAAP financial measure, does not have a standard meaning prescribed by GAAP and is not directly comparable to similar measures used by other companies. Additional information regarding this non-GAAP financial measure, including a reconciliation of such non-GAAP financial measure to a measure prescribed by GAAP, is incorporated by reference herein and can be found in the Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios section of the Company's 2025 Annual MD&A, available for review under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.com.

² The Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (LICAT) Ratio is calculated in accordance with the Office of Superintendent of Financial Institutions' guideline - Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test. Additional information regarding this financial measure has been incorporated by reference herein and can be found in the Capital Management Adequacy section of the Company's 2025 Annual MD&A, available for review under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.com.

Financial Reporting Responsibility

The consolidated financial statements of The Canada Life Assurance Company are the responsibility of management and are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), including the accounting requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada. The financial information contained elsewhere in the annual report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements necessarily include amounts that are based on management's best estimates. These estimates are based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accounting practices utilized are appropriate in the circumstances and the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and its segregated funds and the results of its operations and its cash flows and the changes in assets of its segregated funds in accordance with IFRS, including the requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada.

In carrying out its responsibilities, management maintains appropriate internal control over financial reporting designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, including the requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors, which has oversight responsibilities with respect to financial reporting. The Board of Directors carries out this responsibility principally through the Audit Committee, which comprises of non-management directors. The Audit Committee is charged with, among other things, the responsibility to:

- Review the interim and annual consolidated financial statements and report thereon to the Board of Directors.
- Review internal control procedures.
- Review the independence of the external auditors and the terms of their engagement and recommend the appointment and compensation of the external auditors to the Board of Directors.
- Review other audit, accounting and financial reporting matters as required.

In carrying out the above responsibilities, the Audit Committee meets regularly with management, and with both the Company's external and internal auditors to review their respective audit plans and to review their audit findings. The Committee is readily accessible to external and internal auditors and to the Appointed Actuary.

The Board of Directors of the Company, pursuant to the Insurance Companies Act (Canada), appoints an Actuary who is a Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. The Actuary:

- Ensures that the assumptions and methods used in the valuation of policy liabilities are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, accepted actuarial practice, applicable legislation and associated regulations and directives, and the consolidated financial statements fairly present the result of the valuation.
- Examination of supporting data for accuracy and completeness is an important elements of the work required to form this opinion.
- Annually analyzes the financial condition of the Company and prepares a report for the Risk Committee of the Board of Directors. The analysis covers a five year period, and tests the projected capital adequacy of the Company, under adverse economic and business conditions.

Deloitte LLP Chartered Professional Accountants, as Canada Life's external auditors, have audited the consolidated financial statements. The Independent Auditor's Report to the Policyholders and Shareholder is presented following the consolidated financial statements. Their opinion is based upon an examination conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, performing such tests and other procedures as they consider necessary in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and its financial performance and its cash flows in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).



David Harney
President and
Chief Executive Officer



Jon Nielsen
Executive Vice-President and
Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Ontario
February 11, 2026

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(in Canadian \$ millions)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Insurance service result		
Insurance revenue (note 12)	\$ 22,131	\$ 21,007
Insurance service expenses (note 13)	(17,002)	(16,165)
Net expense from reinsurance contracts	(1,679)	(1,584)
	3,450	3,258
Net investment result (note 6)		
Net investment income	5,837	5,719
Changes in fair value on fair value through profit or loss assets	1,328	1,280
	7,165	6,999
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(6,116)	(5,851)
Net finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(303)	26
Changes in investment contract liabilities	(143)	(159)
	603	1,015
Net investment result - insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders		
Net investment income	5,044	6,828
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(5,044)	(6,828)
	—	—
Other income and expenses		
Fee and other income	3,016	2,853
Operating and administrative expenses (note 13)	(3,408)	(3,088)
Amortization of finite life intangible assets (note 9)	(194)	(185)
Financing costs (note 19)	(107)	(105)
Restructuring and integration expenses (note 4)	(346)	(49)
	3,014	3,699
Earnings before income taxes		
Income taxes (note 29)	248	455
	2,766	3,244
Net earnings before non-controlling interests		
Attributable to non-controlling interests (note 22)	—	(3)
	2,766	3,247
Net earnings		
Net earnings - participating account (note 21)	42	107
	2,724	3,140
Net earnings - common shareholder	\$ 2,724	\$ 3,140

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(in Canadian \$ millions)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Net earnings	\$ 2,766	\$ 3,247
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Consolidated Statements of Earnings		
Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations	226	718
Unrealized gains (losses) on hedges of the net investment in foreign operations	59	(128)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(17)	36
Unrealized gains (losses) on bonds and mortgages at fair value through other comprehensive income	75	79
Income tax (expense) benefit	(10)	(17)
Realized (gains) losses on bonds and mortgages at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6)	(4)	45
Income tax expense (benefit)	3	(10)
Total items that may be reclassified	332	723
Items that will not be reclassified to Consolidated Statements of Earnings		
Re-measurements on defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans (note 26)	151	212
Income tax (expense) benefit	(43)	(61)
Total items that will not be reclassified	108	151
Total other comprehensive income	440	874
Comprehensive income	\$ 3,206	\$ 4,121

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in Canadian \$ millions)

	December 31 2025	December 31 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	\$ 4,679	\$ 4,522
Bonds (note 6)	104,567	100,863
Mortgage loans (note 6)	26,009	25,477
Stocks (note 6)	16,990	14,794
Investment properties (note 6)	8,277	8,235
	<u>160,522</u>	<u>153,891</u>
Insurance contract assets (note 14)	1,256	858
Reinsurance contract held assets (note 15)	6,399	6,544
Goodwill (note 9)	6,905	6,827
Intangible assets (note 9)	2,983	2,866
Derivative financial instruments (note 30)	1,290	1,458
Owner occupied properties (note 10)	641	589
Fixed assets (note 10)	321	277
Accounts and interest receivable	3,926	3,704
Other assets (note 11)	2,981	2,647
Current income taxes	315	185
Deferred tax assets (note 29)	1,156	958
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders (note 17)	316,957	280,400
Total assets	<u>\$ 505,652</u>	<u>\$ 461,204</u>
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities (note 14)	\$ 147,329	\$ 140,310
Investment contract liabilities (note 16)	4,422	4,687
Reinsurance contract held liabilities (note 15)	787	628
Debentures and other debt instruments (note 18)	827	807
Preferred shares (note 23)	1,000	1,000
Derivative financial instruments (note 30)	2,130	2,074
Accounts payable	2,236	2,028
Other liabilities (note 20)	5,006	4,534
Current income taxes	400	227
Deferred tax liabilities (note 29)	538	547
Insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders (note 17)	56,153	51,934
Investment contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders (note 17)	260,804	228,466
Total liabilities	<u>481,632</u>	<u>437,242</u>
Equity		
Participating account surplus (note 21)	3,082	3,043
Non-controlling interests (note 22)	—	10
Shareholder's equity		
Share capital		
Common shares (note 23)	7,995	7,995
Accumulated surplus	11,332	11,758
Accumulated other comprehensive income (note 27)	1,154	711
Contributed surplus	457	445
Total equity	<u>24,020</u>	<u>23,962</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 505,652</u>	<u>\$ 461,204</u>

Approved by the Board of Directors:



Jeffrey Orr
Chair of the Board



David Harney
President and Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(in Canadian \$ millions)

December 31, 2025

	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total shareholder's equity	Non-controlling interests	Participating account surplus	Total equity
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 7,995	\$ 445	\$ 11,758	\$ 711	\$ 20,909	\$ 10	\$ 3,043	\$ 23,962
Net earnings	—	—	2,724	—	2,724	—	42	2,766
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	443	443	—	(3)	440
	7,995	445	14,482	1,154	24,076	10	3,082	27,168
Dividends to common shareholder	—	—	(3,150)	—	(3,150)	—	—	(3,150)
Share-based payments (note 25)	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12
Derecognition of non-controlling interest in subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	(10)	—	(10)
Balance, end of year	\$ 7,995	\$ 457	\$ 11,332	\$ 1,154	\$ 20,938	\$ —	\$ 3,082	\$ 24,020

December 31, 2024

	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total shareholder's equity	Non-controlling interests	Participating account surplus	Total equity
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 7,995	\$ 433	\$ 11,456	\$ (71)	\$ 19,813	\$ 16	\$ 2,844	\$ 22,673
Net earnings (loss)	—	—	3,140	—	3,140	(3)	107	3,244
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	782	782	—	92	874
	7,995	433	14,596	711	23,735	13	3,043	26,791
Dividends to common shareholder	—	—	(2,838)	—	(2,838)	—	—	(2,838)
Share-based payments (note 25)	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	12
Derecognition of non-controlling interest in subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Balance, end of year	\$ 7,995	\$ 445	\$ 11,758	\$ 711	\$ 20,909	\$ 10	\$ 3,043	\$ 23,962

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in Canadian \$ millions)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Operations		
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 3,014	\$ 3,699
Income taxes paid, net of refunds received	(554)	(602)
Adjustments:		
Change in insurance contract liabilities	5,118	6,256
Change in investment contract liabilities	(261)	(326)
Change in reinsurance contract held liabilities	147	133
Change in reinsurance contract held assets	351	206
Change in insurance contract assets	(376)	58
Changes in fair value through profit or loss	(1,328)	(1,280)
Sales, maturities and repayments of portfolio investments	37,806	31,916
Purchases of portfolio investments	(40,045)	(35,642)
Other	(621)	(1,071)
	<u>3,251</u>	<u>3,347</u>
Financing Activities		
Dividends paid on common shares	(3,150)	(2,838)
Investment Activities		
Investment in associates and joint ventures	(22)	(103)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	78	172
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	157	578
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,522	3,944
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 4,679</u>	<u>\$ 4,522</u>
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest income received	\$ 5,172	\$ 4,675
Interest paid	114	112
Dividend income received	447	417

(in Canadian \$ millions except per share amounts and where otherwise indicated)

1. Corporate Information

The Canada Life Assurance Company (Canada Life or the Company) is incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The registered address of the Company is 100 Osborne Street North, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 1V3. Canada Life is wholly-owned by Great-West Lifeco Inc. (Lifeco). Lifeco is a member of the Power Corporation of Canada (Power Corporation) group of companies and is a subsidiary of Power Corporation.

Canada Life is a leading Canadian insurer, with interests in the life insurance, health insurance, investment, savings and retirement income and reinsurance businesses, primarily in Canada and Europe through its subsidiaries including The Canada Life Group (U.K.) Limited, Canada Life Limited, Irish Life Group Limited (Irish Life), Canada Life Capital Corporation Inc., Toronto College Park Ltd., Quadrus Investment Services Ltd. and GWL Realty Advisors Inc.

The consolidated financial statements (financial statements) of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors on February 11, 2026.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Material Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with IFRS Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Consistent accounting policies were applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries of the Company.

Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company adopted the amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards for IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* effective January 1, 2025. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company were prepared as at and for the year ended December 31, 2025 with comparative information as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The Company has control when it has the power to direct the relevant activities, has significant exposure to variable returns from these activities and has the ability to use its power to affect the variable returns. All intercompany balances and transactions, including income and expenses, profits or losses and dividends, are eliminated on consolidation.

Use of Significant Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In preparation of these consolidated financial statements, management is required to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net earnings and related disclosures. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and areas where significant judgments have been made are listed below and discussed throughout the notes to these consolidated financial statements including:

- Management applies judgment in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination.
- Management uses independent qualified appraisal services to determine the fair value of investment properties, which utilize judgments and estimates. These appraisals are adjusted by applying management judgments and estimates for material changes in property cash flows, capital expenditures or general market conditions (note 6).
- Management uses internal valuation models which utilize judgments and estimates to determine the fair value of equity release mortgages. These valuations are adjusted by applying management judgments and estimates for material changes in projected asset cash flows, and discount rates (note 6).
- In the determination of the fair value of financial instruments, management exercises judgment in the determination of fair value inputs, particularly those items categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (note 8).
- Cash generating units for intangible assets and cash generating unit groupings for goodwill have been determined by management as the lowest level that the assets are monitored for internal reporting purposes, which requires management judgment in the determination of the lowest level of monitoring (note 9).

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- Management evaluates the future benefit for initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and intangible assets as well as testing the recoverable amounts. The determination of the carrying value and recoverable amounts of the cash generating unit groupings for goodwill and cash generating units for intangible assets relies upon the determination of fair value or value-in-use using valuation methodologies (note 9).
- Management applies judgment in determining whether deferred acquisition costs and deferred income reserves can be recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Deferred acquisition costs are recognized if management determines the costs meet the definition of an asset, are incremental and related to the issuance of the investment contract (notes 11 and 20).
- Management applies judgment when evaluating the classification of insurance and reinsurance contracts to determine whether these arrangements should be accounted for as insurance, investment or service contracts.
- The actuarial assumptions, such as mortality, longevity, morbidity, expense and policyholder behaviour, used in the valuation of insurance and certain investment contract liabilities require judgment and estimation (notes 14 and 16).
- Management applies judgment in determining the coverage units which are based on an estimate of the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in a group, considering the quantity of benefits provided and the expected coverage duration.
- The Company considers all terms of contracts it issues to determine whether there are amounts payable to the policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of contract cancellation, maturity, and the occurrence or non-occurrence of an insured event. Some amounts, once paid by the policyholder, are repayable to the policyholder in all circumstances. The Company considers such payments to meet the definition of an investment component, irrespective of whether the amount repayable varies over the term of the contract as the amount is repayable only after it has first been paid by the policyholder.
- In determining discount rates to apply to most insurance contract liability cash flows, the Company generally uses the top-down approach for cash flows of non-participating contracts that do not depend on underlying items. Applying this approach, the Company uses the yield curve implied in a reference portfolio of assets and adjusts it to exclude the effects of risks (e.g., credit risk) present in the cash flows from the financial instruments that are part of the reference portfolio, but not in the insurance cash flows. One of the key sources of estimation uncertainty is estimating the market risk premiums for credit risk of the underlying items that are only relevant to assets included in the reference portfolio, but not to the non-participating contracts. For some products, discount rates are set using a bottom-up approach, based on risk-free rates, plus an illiquidity premium, which also requires judgment (note 14).
- When determining the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, the Company applies judgment in reflecting diversification and calculating the confidence level.
- The determination of whether a contract or a group of contracts is onerous is based on the expectations as at the date of initial recognition and subsequently, with fulfillment cash flow expectations determined on a probability-weighted basis. The Company determines the appropriate level at which reasonable and supportable information is available to make this assessment. The Company applies judgment in determining at what level of granularity the Company has sufficient information to conclude that all contracts within a set will be in the same group.
- The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9) across relevant financial assets requires judgment, in particular for the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.
- The actuarial assumptions used in determining the expense and benefit obligations for the Company's defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits requires judgment and estimation. Management reviews previous experience of its plan members and market conditions including interest rates and inflation rates in evaluating the assumptions used in determining the expense for the current year (note 26).
- The Company operates within various tax jurisdictions where management judgments and estimates are required when interpreting the relevant tax laws, regulations and legislation in the determination of the Company's tax provisions and the carrying amounts of its tax assets and liabilities (note 29).
- Management applies judgment in assessing the recoverability of the deferred income tax asset carrying values based on future years' taxable income projections (note 29).
- Legal and other provisions are recognized resulting from a past event which, in the judgment of management, has resulted in a probable outflow of economic resources which would be passed to a third-party to settle the obligation. Management applies judgment in evaluating the possible outcomes and risks in determining the best estimate of the provision at the balance sheet date (note 31).

- The operating segments of the Company are the segments reviewed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer to assess performance and allocate resources within the Company. Management applies judgment in the aggregation of the business units into the Company's operating segments (note 33).
- The Company consolidates all subsidiaries and entities which management determines that the Company controls. Control is evaluated on the ability of the Company to direct the activities of the subsidiary or entity to derive variable returns and management applies judgment in determining whether control exists. Judgment is exercised in the evaluation of the variable returns and in determining the extent to which the Company has the ability to exercise its power to generate variable returns.
- Management applies judgment when determining whether the Company retains the primary obligation with a client in sub-advisor arrangements. Where the Company retains the primary obligation to the client, revenue and expenses are recorded on a gross basis.
- The results of the Company reflect management's judgments regarding the impact of prevailing global credit, equity and foreign exchange market conditions. The Company's practice is to use third-party independent credit ratings where available. Judgment is required when setting credit ratings for instruments that do not have a third-party rating.

The material accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Portfolio Investments

Portfolio investments that meet the definition of a financial asset include bonds, mortgage loans and stocks.

A financial asset is measured at fair value on initial recognition and is classified and subsequently measured as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), or amortized cost based upon the Company's business model for managing its assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset.

The Company's business models are determined at the level that reflects how its groups of financial assets are managed together to achieve business objectives.

A financial asset is classified as FVOCI if it meets the following criteria and is not designated as FVTPL:

- It is held in a business model whose objective is to hold to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets, and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is classified as amortized cost if it meets the following criteria and is not designated as FVTPL:

- It is held in a business model whose objective is to hold to collect contractual cash flows, and
- Its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

FVOCI investments are recognized at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with unrealized gains and losses recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income.

Any financial asset that does not qualify for measurement at amortized cost or FVOCI is classified as FVTPL. For financial instruments that meet the amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, the Company may exercise the option to designate, at initial recognition, such financial instruments as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Investments measured as FVTPL are recognized at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with realized and unrealized gains and losses recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Investments in stocks, except for those where the Company exerts significant influence, are classified on initial recognition as FVTPL unless an irrevocable designation is made to classify an individual instrument as FVOCI.

Interest income earned on bonds and mortgages is calculated using the effective interest method and is recorded within net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Investment properties are real estate held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. All changes in fair value are recorded within the net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Properties held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation that have an insignificant portion that is owner occupied or where there is no intent to occupy on a long-term basis are classified as investment properties. Properties that do not meet these criteria are classified as owner occupied properties. Property that is leased that would otherwise be classified as investment property if owned by the Company is also included within investment properties.

Investments in Joint Arrangements and Associates

The Company recognizes an investee as a joint venture when the Company or one of its subsidiaries requires unanimous consent with other investor(s) over decisions about the relevant activities of the investee. An associate is an entity which the Company exercises significant influence over the entity's financial and operating policies without having control or joint control.

The Company applies equity method accounting to its investments in joint ventures and associates. Under the equity method, an investment in a joint venture or an associate is recognized initially on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The Company's investments in associates and joint ventures are presented as stocks on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company's proportionate share of the associate's or joint venture's earnings is recorded in net investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Fair Value Measurement

The following is a description of the methodologies used to value instruments carried at fair value:

Bonds - FVTPL and FVOCI

Fair values for bonds measured as FVTPL or FVOCI are determined with reference to quoted market bid prices primarily provided by third-party independent pricing sources. Where prices are not quoted in an active market, fair values are determined by valuation models. The Company maximizes the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company obtains quoted prices in active markets, when available, for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure bonds at fair value in its FVTPL and FVOCI portfolios.

The Company estimates the fair value of bonds not traded in active markets by referring to actively traded securities with similar attributes, dealer quotations, matrix pricing methodology, discounted cash flow analyses and/or internal valuation models. This methodology considers such factors as the issuer's industry, the security's rating, term, coupon rate and position in the capital structure of the issuer, as well as yield curves, credit curves, prepayment rates and other relevant factors. For bonds that are not traded in active markets, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity, and such adjustments generally are based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

Mortgages - FVTPL and FVOCI

There are no market observable prices for mortgages; therefore fair values for mortgages are determined by discounting expected future cash flows using current market rates for similar instruments. Valuation inputs typically include benchmark yields and risk-adjusted spreads based on current lending activities and market activity.

Equity Release Mortgages - FVTPL

There are no market observable prices for equity release mortgages; therefore an internal valuation model is used for discounting expected future cash flows and includes consideration of the embedded no negative equity guarantee. Inputs to the model include market observable inputs such as benchmark yields and risk-adjusted spreads. Non-market observable inputs include property growth and volatility rates, expected rates of voluntary redemptions, death, moving to long term care and interest cessation assumptions and the value of the no negative equity guarantee.

Stocks - FVTPL

Fair values for stocks traded on an active market are generally determined by the last bid price for the security from the exchange where it is principally traded. Fair values for stocks for which there is no active market are typically based upon alternative valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis, review of price movement relative to the market and utilization of information provided by the underlying investment manager. The Company maximizes the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company obtains quoted prices in active markets, when available, for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure stocks at fair value in its FVTPL portfolios.

Investment Properties

Fair values for investment properties are determined using independent qualified appraisal services and include management adjustments for material changes in property cash flows, capital expenditures or general market conditions in the interim period between appraisals. The determination of the fair value of investment property requires the use of estimates including future cash flows (such as future leasing assumptions, rental rates, capital and operating expenditures) and discount, reversionary and overall capitalization rates applicable to the asset based on current market conditions. Investment property under construction is valued at fair value if such values can be reliably determined; otherwise they are recorded at cost.

Net Investment Income Recognition

Interest income on bonds and mortgages is recognized and accrued using the effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established. This is the ex-dividend date for listed stocks, and usually the notification date or date when the shareholders have approved the dividend for private equity instruments.

Investment property income includes rents earned from tenants under lease agreements and property tax and operating cost recoveries. Rental income leases with contractual rent increases and rent-free periods are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortized cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. In addition, on derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated is reclassified to the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Expected Credit Losses

Expected credit loss (ECL) allowances are recognized on all financial assets, except for financial assets classified or designated as FVTPL and equity securities designated as FVOCI.

The ECL allowance is based on a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses expected as a result of defaults over the relevant time period as prescribed under the ECL model, which is a three-stage impairment approach.

Stage 1

Performing financial assets that have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or have low credit risk are categorized into stage 1. A 12-month ECL allowance is calculated for stage 1 financial assets. To assess if credit risk has increased significantly, the Company compares the risk of default at initial recognition to the risk as at the current reporting date.

Stage 2

Performing financial assets that have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are categorized into stage 2. A lifetime ECL allowance is calculated for stage 2 financial assets. Financial assets are assessed for a significant increase in credit risk on an individual basis, utilizing the Company's internal credit risk rating system and the monitoring of timely payments on the assets. Financial assets that have contractual payments more than 30 days past due are generally presumed to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk and are included in stage 2. A financial asset in stage 2 can revert to stage 1 if the credit risk subsequently improves.

Stage 3

Impaired financial assets are categorized into stage 3 and require a lifetime ECL allowance. Financial assets are reviewed regularly on an individual basis to determine impairment status. The Company considers various factors in the impairment evaluation process, including, but not limited to, the financial condition of the issuer, specific adverse conditions affecting an industry or region, decline in fair value not related to interest rates, bankruptcy or defaults, and delinquency in payments of interest or principal. Financial assets are deemed to be impaired when there is objective evidence that timely collection of future cash flows can no longer be reliably estimated. The fair value of a financial asset is not a definitive indicator of impairment, as it may be significantly influenced by other factors including the remaining term to maturity and liquidity of the asset; however, market price is taken into consideration when evaluating impairment.

The Company monitors all financial assets that are subject to impairment for significant increases in credit risk. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Modified Financial Assets

An existing financial asset whose terms have been modified may be derecognized and the renegotiated asset recognized as a new financial asset at fair value in accordance with the Company's accounting policies.

If modification does not result in derecognition, the financial asset continues to be subject to the assessment for significant increase in credit risk relative to initial recognition. Expected cash flows arising from the modified contractual terms are considered when calculating the ECL for the modified asset. For loans that were modified while having lifetime ECLs, such loans can revert to having 12-month ECLs if the borrower's financial condition improves.

Definition of Default

The definition of default used in the measurement of ECL is consistent with the definition used for the Company's internal credit risk management purposes. A financial asset is considered to be in default when the issuer is unlikely to meet its credit obligations in full or when it is 90 days past due.

Securities Lending

The Company engages in securities lending through its securities custodians as lending agents. Loaned securities are not derecognized, and continue to be reported within invested assets, as the Company retains substantial risks and rewards and economic benefits related to the loaned securities.

(b) Transaction Costs

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred for financial instruments classified as FVTPL. Transaction costs are capitalized for all other classifications of financial instruments at acquisition, and taken into net earnings using the effective interest method for fixed income instruments or when sold for equity instruments.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, current operating accounts, overnight bank and term deposits with maturities of three months or less held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash requirements. Net payments in transit and overdraft bank balances are included in other liabilities.

(d) Trading Account Assets

Trading account assets include the portfolio investments of the Company's consolidated sponsored funds, open ended investment companies and sponsored unit-trusts, which are carried at fair value based on the net asset value of these funds. Investments in these assets are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(e) Debentures and Other Debt Instruments and Capital Trust Securities

Debentures and other debt instruments and capital trust securities are initially recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method with amortization expense recorded in financing costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. These liabilities are derecognized when the obligation is cancelled or redeemed.

(f) Other Assets and Other Liabilities

Other assets includes prepaid expenses, deferred acquisition costs, finance leases receivable, right-of-use assets and other miscellaneous assets, which are measured at cost or amortized cost. Other assets also includes funds held under investment contracts, which comprises of cash and cash equivalents, bonds, mortgages and other miscellaneous assets, which are measured in accordance with the Company's corresponding accounting policies.

Other liabilities includes deferred income reserves, bank overdraft, lease liabilities and other miscellaneous liabilities, which are measured at cost or amortized cost.

Provisions are recognized within other liabilities when the Company has a present obligation, either legal or constructive, resulting from a past event, and in management's judgment, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount. The amount recognized for provisions are management's best estimate at the balance sheet date. The Company recognizes a provision for restructuring when a detailed formal plan for the restructuring has been established and that the plan has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the restructuring will occur.

Pension and other post-employment benefits also included within other assets and other liabilities are measured in accordance with note 2(s).

(g) Disposal Group Classified As Held For Sale and Discontinued Operations

Disposal groups are classified as held for sale when the carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than continuing use. The fair value of a disposal group is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Individual assets and liabilities in a disposal group not subject to these measurement requirements include financial assets, investment properties and insurance contract liabilities. These assets and liabilities are measured in accordance with the relevant accounting policies described for those assets and liabilities included in this note before the disposal group as a whole is measured to the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. Any impairment loss for the disposal group is recognized as a reduction to the carrying amount for the portion of the disposal group under the measurement requirements for IFRS 5, *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

Disposal group assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Gains and losses from disposal groups held for sale are presented separately in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

A disposal group qualifies as a discontinued operation if it is a component of an entity for which operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company, that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- Represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- Is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs at the earlier of disposal and when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

Discontinued operations are excluded from the results of continuing operations and are presented as a single amount in net earnings (loss) from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative Consolidated Statements of Earnings is represented as if the operation had been discontinued from the beginning of the comparative year.

(h) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging

The Company uses derivative products as risk management instruments to hedge or manage asset, liability and capital positions, including fee and investment income. The Company's policy guidelines prohibit the use of derivative instruments for speculative trading purposes.

The Company includes disclosure of the maximum credit risk, future credit exposure, credit risk equivalent and risk weighted equivalent in note 30 as prescribed by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) in Canada.

All derivatives including those that are embedded in financial and non-financial contracts that are not closely related to the host contracts are recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The method of recognizing unrealized and realized fair value gains and losses depends on whether the derivatives are designated as hedging instruments. For derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments, unrealized and realized gains and losses are recorded within the net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. For derivatives designated as hedging instruments, unrealized and realized gains and losses are recognized according to the nature of the hedged item.

Derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market based inputs to models, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. When models are used, the selection of a particular model to value a derivative depends on the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument, as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices and rates, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs.

As permitted under IFRS 9, the Company has elected to continue to apply the hedge accounting principles under IAS 39, *Financial Instruments*, instead of those under IFRS 9. To qualify for hedge accounting, the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument must meet several strict conditions on documentation, probability of occurrence, hedge effectiveness and reliability of measurement. If these conditions are not met, the relationship does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and both the hedged item and the hedging instrument are reported independently as if there was no hedging relationship.

Where a hedging relationship exists, the Company documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking derivatives that are used in hedging transactions to specific assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. The Company also assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. Hedge effectiveness is reviewed quarterly through correlation testing. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges for Accounting Purposes

For derivative investments not designated as accounting hedges, changes in fair value are recorded in the net investment result.

Fair Value Hedges

For fair value hedges, changes in fair value of both the hedging instrument and the hedged risk are recorded in the net investment result and consequently any ineffective portion of the hedge is recorded immediately in the net investment result.

The Company currently uses foreign exchange forward contracts designated as fair value hedges.

Cash Flow Hedges

For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded in the same manner as the hedged item while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the net investment result. Gains and losses that accumulate in other comprehensive income are recorded in the net investment result in the same period the hedged item affects net earnings. Gains and losses on cash flow hedges are immediately reclassified from other comprehensive income to the net investment result if and when it is probable that a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur.

The Company currently has no instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

Net Investment Hedges

For net investment hedges, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the net investment result. The unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on the instruments are recorded within accumulated other comprehensive income and will be reclassified into net earnings when the Company disposes of the foreign operation.

The Company currently uses foreign exchange forward contracts designated as net investment hedges.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company operates with multiple functional currencies. The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars as this presentation is most meaningful to financial statement users. For those subsidiaries with different functional currencies, exchange rate differences arising from the translation of monetary items that form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recorded in unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet dates and all income and expense items are translated at an average of daily rates. Unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses on translation of the Company's net investment in its foreign operations are presented separately as a component of other comprehensive income. Unrealized gains and losses will be recognized proportionately within the Consolidated Statements of Earnings when there has been a disposal of the investment in the foreign operations.

Foreign currency translation gains and losses on foreign currency transactions of the Company are included in the net investment result.

(j) Business Combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The Company identifies and classifies, in accordance with the Company's accounting policies, all assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the acquisition date. Goodwill represents the excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of net assets of the acquired subsidiaries of the Company. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets represent finite life and indefinite life intangible assets of acquired subsidiaries of the Company and software acquired or internally developed by the Company. Finite life intangible assets include the value of technology/software, certain customer contracts and distribution channels. These finite life intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, typically ranging between 3 and 30 years.

Indefinite life intangible assets include brands and trademarks, certain customer contracts and the shareholders' portion of acquired future participating account profits. Amounts are classified as indefinite life intangible assets when, based on an analysis of all the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company. The identification of indefinite life intangible assets is made by reference to relevant factors such as product life cycles, potential obsolescence, industry stability and competitive position. Following initial recognition, indefinite life intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment Testing

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets, including those resulting from an acquisition during the year, are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events indicate that impairment may have occurred. Intangible assets that were previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date for evidence of reversal. In the event that certain conditions have been met, the Company would be required to reverse the impairment loss or a portion thereof.

Goodwill has been allocated to cash generating unit groupings, representing the lowest level that the assets are monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill is tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value of each cash generating unit grouping to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Intangible assets have been allocated to cash generating units, representing the lowest level that the assets are monitored for internal reporting purposes.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are reviewed annually to determine if there are indicators of impairment. If indicators of impairment have been identified, a test for impairment is performed and recognized as necessary. Impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying values of the assets to their recoverable amounts. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use.

Finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually to determine if there are indicators of impairment and assess whether the amortization periods and methods are appropriate. If indicators of impairment have been identified, a test for impairment is performed and then the amortization of these assets is adjusted or impairment is recognized as necessary.

(k) Fee and Other Income Recognition

Fee income includes fees earned from management of investment contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders, proprietary mutual fund assets, record-keeping, fees earned on administrative services only Group health contracts, commissions and fees earned from management services. Fee and other income is recognized on the transfer of services to customers for the amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those services promised.

The Company has sub-advisor arrangements where the Company retains the primary obligation with the client; as a result, fee income earned is reported on a gross basis with the corresponding sub-advisor expense recorded in operating and administrative expenses.

(l) Owner Occupied Properties and Fixed Assets

Property held for own use and fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, disposals and impairments. Depreciation is expensed over the estimated useful lives of the assets, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Owner occupied properties	15 - 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10 years
Other fixed assets	3 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually and adjusted if necessary.

(m) Deferred Acquisition Costs

Included in other assets are deferred acquisition costs related to investment contracts and service contracts. These are recognized as assets if the costs are incremental and incurred due to the contract being issued and are primarily amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract, not to exceed 20 years.

(n) Segregated Funds

Segregated fund assets and liabilities arise from contracts where all financial risks associated with the related assets are borne by policyholders and are presented separately on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The assets and liabilities are set equal to the fair value of the underlying asset portfolio. Segregated fund contracts are classified as insurance contracts or investment contracts following the classification criteria described in the accounting policy for Insurance Contracts, Investment Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts Held. Investment income and changes in fair value of the segregated fund assets are offset by a corresponding change in the segregated fund liabilities. The Company accounts for guarantees on its segregated fund products within insurance contract liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(o) Insurance Contracts, Investment Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts Held

Contract Classification

Insurance Contracts

The Company identifies insurance contracts as arrangements where the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or beneficiary of the contract for specified uncertain future events that adversely affect the policyholder and for which the amount and timing is unknown.

The Company determines whether a contract contains significant insurance risk by assessing if an insured event could cause the Company to pay to the policyholder additional amounts that are significant in any single scenario with commercial substance even if the insured event is extremely unlikely or the expected present value of the contingent cash flows is a small proportion of the expected present value of the remaining cash flows from the insurance contract. In making this assessment, the Company considers all its substantive rights and obligations, whether they arise from contract, law or regulation.

When the Company issues insurance contracts to compensate another entity for claims arising from one or more insurance contracts issued by that other entity, the associated contracts are reinsurance contracts issued which is part of insurance contracts issued.

Investment Contracts

In the absence of significant insurance risk, the Company classifies contracts as investment contracts or service contracts. Investment contracts with discretionary participating features are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 17) and investment contracts without discretionary participating features are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 9. The Company has not classified any contracts as investment contracts with discretionary participating features.

Investment contracts may be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant. A contract that is classified as an insurance contract at contract inception remains as such until all rights and obligations under the contract are extinguished or expire. Investment contracts are contracts that carry financial risk, which is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of the following: interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, or credit rating. Refer to note 7 for discussion of risk management.

Investment contracts are measured at FVTPL in order to eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets that back the contract on different bases.

Reinsurance Contracts Held

The Company enters into arrangements to transfer insurance risk, along with the respective premiums, to one or more reinsurers who will share the risks. To the extent that assuming reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations, the Company remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured. Contracts of this nature are defined as reinsurance contracts held.

Separating Components from Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

At inception, the Company separates the following components from an insurance or reinsurance contract held and accounts for them as if they were stand-alone financial instruments:

- Derivatives embedded in the contract which have economic characteristics and risks that are not closely related to those of the host contract, and which have terms that would not meet the definition of an insurance or reinsurance contract held as a stand-alone instrument; and
- Distinct investment components: investment components that are not highly inter-related with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction.

After separating any financial instrument components, the Company separates any promises to transfer distinct goods or non-insurance services to policyholders and accounts for them as separate contracts with customers. A good or service is distinct if the policyholder can benefit from it either on its own or with other resources that are readily available to the policyholder. A good or service is not distinct and is accounted for together with the insurance component if the cash flows and risks associated with the good or service are highly inter-related with the cash flows and risks associated with the insurance component, and the Company provides a significant service of integrating the good or service with the insurance component.

Level of Aggregation

The Company determines its level of aggregation for the insurance contracts issued by dividing the business written into portfolios. Portfolios comprise groups of contracts with similar risks which are managed together. The Company has defined portfolios of insurance contracts issued based on its product lines. Portfolios are further disaggregated into groups of contracts that are issued within an annual period (typically a financial year) and are further divided into onerous contracts, contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, and all other contracts. An insurance contract is onerous if, at the date of initial recognition, the estimated fulfillment cash flow expectations determined on a probability-weighted basis is a net outflow. The Company's evaluation of whether contracts are onerous is based on reasonable and supportable information. The Company has not identified any groups of insurance contracts that have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently.

In determining groups of contracts, the Company has elected to include in the same group contracts where its ability to set prices or levels of benefits for policyholders with different characteristics is constrained by regulation. Contracts are aggregated into groups once they have been initially recognized.

The Company has defined portfolios of reinsurance contracts held based on the portfolios of the underlying insurance contracts issued. Groups of reinsurance contracts held that are entered into within an annual period (typically a financial year) are divided based on whether they are in a net gain or net loss position at initial recognition.

Some reinsurance contracts held provide cover for underlying contracts that are included in different groups. However, these contracts' legal form of a single contract reflects the substance of the Company's contractual rights and obligations, considering that the different remaining coverages lapse together and are not sold separately. As a result, the reinsurance contract held is not separated into multiple insurance components that relate to different underlying groups.

Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes a group of insurance contracts that it issues from the earliest of:

- The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due or when the first payment is received if there is no due date; and
- For a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous if facts and circumstances indicate there is such a group.

A group of reinsurance contracts held is recognized on the following date:

- Reinsurance contracts held initiated by the Company that provide proportionate coverage: the date on which any underlying insurance contract is initially recognized;
- Other reinsurance contracts held initiated by the Company: the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts. However, if the Company recognizes an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts on an earlier date and the related reinsurance contract held was entered into before that earlier date, then the group of reinsurance contracts held is recognized on that earlier date; and
- Reinsurance contracts held that are acquired by the Company: the date of acquisition.

Contract Boundaries

The Company includes in the measurement of a group of insurance and reinsurance contracts held all the future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the boundary of a contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay the premiums (or is compelled to pay amounts to a reinsurer), or in which the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with services (or receive services from a reinsurer). A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks, or
- Both the following criteria are satisfied:
 - The Company has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio of insurance contracts that contain the contract and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risk of that portfolio; and
 - The pricing of the premiums for coverage up to the date when the risks are reassessed does not take into account the risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

For reinsurance contracts held, a substantive obligation to receive services ends when the reinsurer has the practical ability to reassess the risk transferred to it and, as a result, can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those risks, or the reinsurer has the substantive right to terminate the coverage.

For insurance contracts with renewal periods, the Company assesses whether premiums and related cash flows that arise from the renewed contract are within the contract boundary. The pricing of renewals is established by the Company after considering the risks and terms of coverage for the policyholder, with reference to the pricing of contracts with equivalent risks and terms on the renewal dates. The Company reassesses the contract boundary of each group at the end of each reporting period.

Liabilities or assets relating to expected premiums or claims outside the boundary of the insurance contract are not recognized as these amounts relate to future insurance contracts.

Measurement of Insurance Contracts

There are three measurement models provided by IFRS 17 to measure insurance contracts:

- The General Measurement Model (GMM);

- The Variable Fee Approach (VFA); and
- The Premium Allocation Approach (PAA).

The General Measurement Model

The Company applies this model to its medium to long-term insurance products, such as individual protection, payout annuities, and longevity swaps.

Initial Measurement

On initial recognition, the Company measures a group of insurance contracts as the total of the fulfillment cash flows, and the contractual service margin (CSM).

Fulfillment Cash Flows

Fulfillment cash flows comprise probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, discounted to reflect the time value of money and the associated financial risks, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The Company estimates future contractual cash flows within the contracts' boundary by considering evidence from current and past conditions, as well as possible future conditions to reflect market and non-market variables impacting the valuation of cash flows. The estimates of these cash flows are based on probability-weighted expected values that reflect the average of a full range of possible outcomes and includes an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The risk adjustment is the compensation the Company receives in fulfilling an insurance contract that arises from uncertainties surrounding the amount and timing of cash flows for non-financial risks. The non-financial risk assumptions are mortality, longevity, morbidity, lapse, and expense. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically for appropriateness in reflecting current, past, and future conditions.

When estimating fulfillment cash flows, the Company includes all cash flows that are within the contract boundary including:

- Premiums and related cashflows;
- Claims and benefits, including reported claims not yet paid, incurred claims not yet reported and expected future claims;
- Premium and other transaction-based taxes and cash flows from loans to policyholders;
- Insurance acquisition cash flows which are allocated to groups of contracts on a systematic and rational basis;
- Other fixed and variable expenses directly attributable to the fulfillment of insurance contracts;
- Investment expenses incurred in investment activities related to underlying items such as universal life funds and segregated fund account balances; and
- The impact of funds withheld for reinsurance contracts issued to manage credit risk.

Contractual Service Margin

The CSM of a group of insurance contracts represents the unearned profit that the Company expects to recognize in the future as it provides services under those contracts.

On initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts, if the total of the fulfillment cash flows, any derecognized assets for insurance acquisition cash flows, and any cash flows arising at that date is a net inflow, the group of contracts is non-onerous. In this case, the CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no net income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

Discount Rates

The Company measures time value of money using discount rates that are consistent with observable market prices and reflect the liquidity characteristics of the insurance contracts. They exclude the effect of factors that influence such observable market prices but do not affect the future cash flows of the insurance contracts (e.g., credit risk).

The Company applies the top-down approach for insurance contract liabilities that have assets backing them. Under this approach, discount rates are estimated by starting from the yield curve implied in a reference portfolio of assets that closely reflects the duration, currency, and liquidity characteristics of the insurance cash flows, and then excluding the effects of risks (e.g., credit risk) present in the cash flows from the financial instruments that are part of the reference portfolio, but not in the insurance contracts cash flows. The allowance for credit risk in the discount rate varies depending on the credit rating, sector and term of the assets reflected in the discount rate. The allowance is estimated based on historic credit experience and prevailing market conditions. For example, if there is a significant widening of market credit spreads, an additional allowance for credit risk to reduce the discount rate may be required to reflect prevailing market conditions. The Company uses the fixed-income assets supporting the insurance contract liabilities as the reference portfolio to determine the discount rates, in the

observable period, while the discount rates in the unobservable period are based on an ultimate investment rate. In situations where the fixed-income assets supporting the insurance contract liabilities do not appropriately reflect the illiquidity characteristics of the liability, an additional adjustment is made to the discount rate.

In cases where the insurance contract liabilities are not backed by assets, the Company applies the bottom-up approach to set the discount rate. This approach uses a risk-free rate, plus a spread to reflect the liquidity characteristics of the liability. Risk-free rates are determined by reference to highly liquid government securities in the currency of the insurance contract liability, and the spread is derived from an external benchmark.

Risk Adjustment

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation that the Company requires for bearing uncertainty in the amount and timing of insurance contract cash flows due to non-financial risk. Non-financial risks are insurance risks such as life mortality, annuity mortality and morbidity, and other risks such as expense and lapse. The risk adjustment is calculated by applying a margin to non-financial assumptions and discounting the resulting margin cash flows at the same discount rates as the best estimate cash flows. The margins applied reflect diversification benefits across all non-financial risks. The risk adjustment for insurance contracts issued by the Company reflects the degree of diversification available across the Lifeco operations. Lifeco's target range for the confidence level of the risk adjustment is between the 85th and 90th percentile, and the risk adjustment is currently within the target range. The confidence level is determined on a net-of-reinsurance basis.

Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from selling and underwriting activities required to initiate a group of contracts.

Any assets or liabilities for insurance acquisition cash flows recognized before the corresponding insurance contracts are recognized and included in the carrying amount of the related groups of insurance contracts issued. Judgments are applied by management to determine which costs are directly attributable to the issuance of a group of contracts and the portion of those costs that are allocated to groups of contracts arising from expected renewals.

The asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if facts and circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. In testing for impairment, the carrying value of the asset is compared to the expected net cash inflow for the related group of insurance contracts.

Additionally, if a portion of the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows has been allocated to future renewals of the related group of contracts, the carrying value of the asset is compared to the expected net cash inflow for those expected renewals. If the carrying value exceeds the expected net cash inflows described above, a loss is recognized in the insurance service result. In the event that facts and circumstances indicate the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is no longer impaired, the impairment loss, or a portion thereof, is reversed.

Subsequent Measurement

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

- The liability for remaining coverage comprises the fulfillment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and any remaining CSM at that date.
- The liability for incurred claims comprises the fulfillment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported.

The fulfillment cash flows for groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates, and current estimates of risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

For a group of insurance contracts, the carrying amount of the CSM of the group at the end of the reporting period equals the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period, adjusted for:

- The CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the period;
- Interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the period, measured at the discount rates on nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on any underlying items determined on initial recognition;
- The changes in fulfillment cash flows that relate to future services (measured using initial recognition discount rates), except to the extent that:
 - Any increases in the fulfillment cash flows that exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, in which case the excess is recognized as a loss in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and creates a loss component; or
 - Any decreases in the fulfillment cash flows are allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- The amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the period.

The changes in fulfillment cash flows that relate to future services that adjust the CSM comprise of:

- Experience adjustments arising from premium and premium related cash flows received in the period that relate to future services;
- Changes in both estimates of the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment in the liability for remaining coverage, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition, except for those that relate to the effects of the time value of money and financial risk changes; and
- Differences between any investment components not separated from the contract expected to become payable in the period (after allowing for financial experience variance) and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period, measured at the discount rates determined on initial recognition.

Changes in expected future discretionary cash flows are regarded as an assumption relating to future services and accordingly adjust the CSM.

Changes in fulfillment cash flows that relate to current or past service are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings as part of the insurance service result. Changes that relate to the effects of the time value of money and financial risk are recognized in insurance finance income or expenses.

The Variable Fee Approach

The Company applies this model to contracts with direct participating features such as participating insurance and segregated fund business with insurance guarantees, where an investment return is provided to the policyholder based on a defined pool of items (e.g., a portfolio of assets).

Recognition

The Company will recognize an insurance contract under the VFA if it meets all of the following conditions at initial recognition:

- The policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- The Company expects to pay the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the returns from the underlying items; and
- The substantial proportion of the cash flows the Company expects to pay to the policyholder is expected to vary with cash flows from the underlying items.

The Company performs the test for VFA qualification at initial recognition.

Initial Measurement

Similar to the GMM, the VFA initially measures the insurance contract liabilities as the fulfillment cash flows plus CSM.

Subsequent Measurement

For a group of insurance contracts applying the VFA, the carrying amount of the CSM of the group at the end of the reporting period equals the carrying amount at the beginning of the reporting period adjusted for the following:

- The effect of any new contracts added to the group;
- The Company's share of the change in the fair value of the underlying items, except to the extent that:
 - The Company has a previously documented risk-management objective and strategy for using derivatives to mitigate financial risk arising from the insurance contracts, as it does for the insured assets contracts;
 - The Company's share of a decrease in the fair value of the underlying items exceeds the carrying amount of the contractual service margin, giving rise to a loss; or
 - The Company's share of an increase in the fair value of the underlying items reverses the amount previously recognized as a loss.
- The changes in fulfillment cash flows, relating to future service, except to the extent that:
 - The Company has a previously documented risk-management objective and strategy for using derivatives to mitigate financial risk arising from the insurance contracts, as it does for insured assets contracts;

- Such increases in the fulfillment cash flows exceed the carrying amount of the contractual service margin, giving rise to a loss; or
- Such decreases in the fulfillment cash flows are allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage.
- The effect of any currency exchange differences on the CSM; and
- The amount recognized as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the period.

Risk Mitigation

The Company mitigates the financial risks created by guarantees embedded in some of their insurance contracts with direct participation features through the use of derivatives and reinsurance contracts held. The derivatives are in the scope of IFRS 9 with changes in their fair value reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. In applying risk mitigation, the financial impact on the guarantees embedded in these direct participating contracts do not adjust the CSM and are also reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Premium Allocation Approach

The Company applies this model to its short-term insurance products, such as group life and health.

Recognition

Contracts with Coverage Periods of One Year or Less

The Company applies the PAA to measure the liability for remaining coverage of insurance contracts with coverage periods of one year or less.

Contracts with Coverage Periods of More than One Year

The Company applies the PAA to contracts with coverage periods longer than one year that are relatively stable and have low variability in fulfillment cash flows. The low variability in fulfillment cash flows indicates there is no material difference in the liability for remaining coverage measured under the PAA as compared to the GMM. Generally, this applies to products with rate guarantees between 2 and 5 years.

New groups of insurance contracts are assessed to determine whether they can be measured using the PAA at initial recognition.

The eligibility test for the PAA model will not be subsequently performed after initial recognition unless there are substantial changes to the terms of the groups of insurance contracts.

Measurement

Initial Measurement of the Liability for Remaining Coverage

On initial recognition, the liability for remaining coverage is initially measured as the premiums received in the period minus any insurance acquisition cash flows not expensed, plus or minus any amount caused by the derecognition of an acquisition cash flow asset or liability which represents any acquisition costs that were paid before the contracts were recognized.

Insurance acquisition costs are included as fulfillment cash flows of the liability and are allocated over the contract boundary on a straight-line basis. For contracts with expected future renewals, a portion of the acquisition costs are capitalized as an asset and deferred until the future contract renewals are recognized.

The fulfillment cash flows of contracts with coverage periods of more than one year are discounted to reflect the impact of financial risk on the contract. The discount rates used reflect the characteristics of the contract cash flows. For contracts where premiums are received within one year of the coverage period, the Company has elected not to adjust the liability for the time value of money.

Subsequent Measurement

At the end of each reporting period, the Company measures the liability for remaining coverage for contracts under the PAA as the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage at the beginning of the period, adjusted for the following:

- Add the premiums received in the period;
- Less any insurance acquisition cash flows during the period not directly expensed;
- Add the amortization of acquisition cash flows, plus any adjustments to a financing component;
- Less the amount recognized as insurance revenue for the coverage provided in the period; and
- Less any investment components paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims.

If circumstances indicate that a contract under the PAA model has become onerous, a loss is immediately recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, and a separate component of the liability for remaining coverage is created to record this loss component. The loss is measured as the difference between the fulfillment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group and the current carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage using the measurement described above.

The liability for incurred claims is measured under the same approach as the GMM, which is the fulfillment cash flows related to incurred claims. When claims are expected to be settled less than one year after being incurred, the Company has elected not to discount the liability for incurred claims.

Measurement of Reinsurance Contracts Held

The General Measurement Model

The accounting policies used to measure a group of insurance contracts under the GMM apply to the measurement of a group of reinsurance contracts held, with the following modifications:

- The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts held at each reporting date is the sum of the remaining coverage component and the incurred claims component. The remaining coverage component comprises:
 - The fulfillment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods; and
 - Any remaining CSM at that date.

The Company measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the amount of the risk transferred by the Company to the reinsurer.

On initial recognition, the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts held represents a net cost or net gain on purchasing reinsurance. It is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the total of the fulfillment cash flows, any derecognized assets for cash flows occurring before the recognition of the group, any cash flows arising at that date and any income recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings because of onerous underlying contracts recognized at that date. However, if any net cost on purchasing reinsurance coverage relates to insured events that occurred before the purchase of the group, then the Company recognizes the cost immediately in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings as an expense.

The Company adjusts the carrying amount of the CSM of a group of reinsurance contracts held at the end of a reporting period to reflect changes in the fulfillment cash flows applying the same approach as for insurance contracts issued, except when the underlying contract is onerous and the change in the fulfillment cash flows for underlying insurance contracts is recognized in profit or loss by adjusting the loss component. The respective changes in reinsurance contracts held is also recognized in profit and loss (adjusting the loss recovery component).

Funds withheld under reinsurance contracts held to manage credit risk are included in the carrying amount of the reinsurance contracts held asset.

The Premium Allocation Approach

The Company reinsures some of its direct insurance contract liabilities. The reinsurance contracts held that are eligible for the PAA and have underlying direct contracts measured under the PAA are also classified and measured under the PAA.

Onerous Underlying Insurance Contracts

The Company adjusts the CSM of the group to which a reinsurance contract held belongs and as a result recognizes income when it recognizes a loss on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract held is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts are recognized. The adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:

- The amount of the loss that relates to the underlying contracts; and
- The percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held.

For reinsurance contracts held that are acquired by the Company in a transfer of contracts or a business combination covering onerous underlying contracts, the adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:

- The amount of the loss component that relates to the underlying contracts at the date of acquisition; and

- The percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Company expects at the date of acquisition to recover from the reinsurance contracts held.

A loss recovery component is created or adjusted for the group of reinsurance contracts held to depict the adjustment to the CSM, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts held and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid in the net expense from reinsurance contracts held.

Measurement of Investment Contracts

Investment contracts are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the contract. At recognition, the Company measures an investment contract at its fair value. Transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the investment contract are expensed as incurred.

When the fair value of the investment contract differs from the transaction price on initial recognition, the Company recognizes the difference as follows:

- When the fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e., a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the difference is recognized as a gain or loss.
- In all other cases, the difference is deferred, and the timing of recognition of deferred day one profit or loss is determined individually. It is either amortized over the life of the instrument, deferred until the instrument's fair value can be determined using market observable inputs or realized through settlement.

Investment contracts are subsequently measured at FVTPL where the fair value is set to the higher of the market value of the assets supporting the liability balance and the result of discounting risk-adjusted cash flows using rates derived from a reference portfolio or stochastic modeling. The Company's main valuation techniques incorporate all factors that market participants would consider and make maximum use of observable market data.

Coverage Units

Amortization of the Contractual Service Margin

The CSM is a component of the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Company will recognize as it provides services in the future. An amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The amount that is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the current period is determined by identifying the coverage units in the group, allocating the CSM at the end of the period to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future periods.

The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of coverage provided by the contracts in the group, which is determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage duration.

For reinsurance contracts issued, the number of coverage units in a group reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in-force.

For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM amortization is similar to the reinsurance contracts issued and reflects the expected pattern of underwriting of the underlying contracts because the level of service provided depends on the number of underlying contracts in-force.

Insurance Revenue

The Company's insurance revenue depicts the provision of services arising from a group of insurance contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. Insurance revenue from a group of insurance contracts is therefore the relevant portion for the period of the total consideration for the contracts, (i.e., the amount of premiums paid to the Company adjusted for financing effect (the time value of money) and excluding any investment components).

Insurance Finance Income or Expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- The effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- The effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

The Company has elected to recognize insurance finance income or expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Net Income or Expense from Reinsurance Contracts Held

The Company presents separately in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings the amounts expected to be recovered from reinsurers, and an allocation of the reinsurance premiums paid. The Company treats reinsurance cash flows that are contingent on claims on the underlying contracts as part of the claims that are expected to be reimbursed under the reinsurance contract held, and excludes investment components and commissions from an allocation of reinsurance premiums presented in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Amounts relating to the recovery of losses relating to reinsurance of onerous direct contracts are included as amounts recoverable from the reinsurer.

Contract Modifications and Derecognition

Contract Modifications

When the terms of insurance contracts are modified, the Company assesses whether the modification is substantial enough to lead to the derecognition of the original contract and recognition of a new modified contract as if it was entered for the first time. If the contract modification does not lead to a re-recognition of the contract, then the effect of the modification is treated as a change in the estimates of fulfillment cash flows which is recorded as an experience adjustment to the existing contract.

Derecognition of Contracts

The Company derecognizes a contract when it is extinguished, which is when the specified obligations in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

When an insurance contract not accounted for under the PAA is derecognized from within a group of insurance contracts:

- The fulfillment cash flows allocated to the group are adjusted to eliminate those that relate to the rights and obligations derecognized;
- The CSM of the group is adjusted for the change in the fulfillment cash flows, except where such changes are allocated to a loss component; and
- The number of coverage units for the expected remaining coverage is adjusted to reflect the coverage units derecognized from the group.

If a contract is derecognized because it is transferred to a third party, then the CSM is also adjusted for the premium charged by the third party, unless the group is onerous.

When an insurance contract accounted for under the PAA is derecognized, adjustments to the fulfillment cash flows to remove related rights and obligations and account for the effect of the derecognition result in the following amounts being charged immediately to the Consolidated Statements of Earnings:

- If the contract is extinguished, any net difference between the derecognized part of the liability for remaining coverage of the original contract and any other cash flows arising from extinguishment; and
- If the contract is transferred to the third party, any difference between the derecognized part of the liability for remaining coverage of the original contract and the premium charged by the third party.

(p) Deferred Income Reserves

Included in other liabilities are deferred income reserves relating to investment contracts. These are amortized on a straight-line basis to recognize the initial policy fees over the policy term, not to exceed 20 years.

(q) Participating Account

The shareholder portion of participating earnings represents, as restricted by law, a portion of net earnings before policyholder dividends of the participating account. The actual payment of the shareholder portion of participating earnings is legally determined as a percentage of policyholder dividends paid. The participating operations and the participating balance sheets are presented as combined or consolidated in the operations in the Company's financial statements.

The Canada Life participating account is comprised of two main subdivisions. The liabilities for participating policies issued or assumed by Canada Life prior to demutualization are held in closed block sub-accounts. These liabilities for guaranteed and other non-guaranteed benefits are determined using best estimate assumptions. If at any time the value of the assets allocated to these policies were, in the opinion of the Appointed Actuary, less than the assets required in the long term to support the liabilities of these policies and the future reasonable expectations of the policyholders, assets having a sufficient value to rectify the situation would be transferred first from the additional ancillary sub-accounts maintained in the participating account for this purpose and then, if the deficiency is expected to be permanent, from the shareholder account. Any such transfers from the shareholder account would be recorded as an expense to shareholder net earnings.

The second main subdivision comprises the open block sub-accounts containing all liabilities in respect of new participating policies issued on or after demutualization. On demutualization, \$50 of seed capital was transferred from shareholder surplus to the participating account. The seed capital amount, together with a reasonable rate of return, may be transferred to the shareholder account if the seed capital is no longer required to support the new participating policies. Transfers of seed capital to the shareholder account would be returns of capital and would be recorded as adjustments to shareholder surplus. A reasonable rate of return on seed capital will be recognized as income in the shareholder account and as an expense in the participating account when paid. To date all seed capital has been repaid except for \$21 (\$22 in 2024).

(r) Income Taxes

The income tax expense for the period represents the sum of current income tax and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items that are recognized outside profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the income tax is also recognized outside profit or loss.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax is based on taxable income for the year. Current income tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in each respective jurisdiction. Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the recognized amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

A provision for tax treatment uncertainties which meet the probable threshold for recognition is measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value, depending upon which method provides the better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty. The provision for tax uncertainties will be classified as current or deferred based on how a disallowance of the underlying uncertain tax treatment would impact the tax provision accrual as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and carryforwards can be utilized.

Recognition is based on the fact that it is probable that the entity will have taxable profits and/or tax planning opportunities available to allow the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Changes in circumstances in future periods may adversely impact the assessment of the recoverability. The uncertainty of the recoverability is taken into account in establishing the deferred income tax assets. The Company's annual financial planning process provides a significant basis for the measurement of deferred income tax assets.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to net current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the group controls the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(s) Pension Plans and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Company and its subsidiaries maintain contributory and non-contributory defined benefit pension plans for eligible employees and advisors. The Company and its subsidiaries also provide post-employment health, dental and life insurance benefits to eligible employees, advisors and their dependents.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost is determined using the projected unit credit method (note 26). Pension plan assets are recorded at fair value.

For the Company and its subsidiaries, defined benefit plans, service costs and net interest costs are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Service costs include current service cost, administration expenses, past service costs and the impact of curtailments and settlements. To determine the net interest costs (income) recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, the Company applies a discount rate to the net benefit liability (asset), where the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the beginning of the year on high quality corporate bonds.

For the Company and its subsidiaries defined benefit plans, re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) due to asset returns less (greater) than interest income, actuarial losses (gains) and increases (decreases) in the asset ceiling are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income as losses (gains).

The Company and its subsidiaries also maintain defined contribution pension plans for eligible employees and advisors. For the Company and its subsidiaries defined contribution plans, the current service costs are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(t) Equity

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as share capital if they represent a residual interest in the assets of the Company. Preferred share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or retractable only at the Company's option and any dividends are discretionary. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of share capital are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of income tax.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) represents the total of the unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations, the unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets, the re-measurements on defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans net of tax and the revaluation surplus on transfer to investment properties, where applicable.

The Company presents the following as non-controlling interests:

- the portion of equity that is attributable to minority shareholders in its subsidiaries, and
- the equity attributable to the participating account of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(u) Share-Based Payments

Lifeco has a stock option plan that provides for the granting of options on common shares of Lifeco to certain officers and employees of Lifeco and its affiliates.

The Company follows the fair value based method of accounting for the valuation of compensation expense for shares and share options granted to employees under its stock option plans (note 25). This share-based payment expense is recognized in operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and as an increase to contributed surplus over the vesting period of the granted options.

The Company and certain of its affiliates have Deferred Share Unit Plans (DSU Plans) in which the Directors and certain employees of the Company participate. Units issued to Directors under the DSU Plans vest when granted. Units issued to certain employees under the DSU Plans primarily vest over a three year period. The Company recognizes an increase in operating and administrative expenses for the units granted under the DSU Plans. The Company recognizes a liability for units granted under the DSU Plans which is remeasured at each reporting period based on the market value of Lifeco's common shares.

Certain employees of the Company are entitled to participate in the Performance Share Unit Plan (PSU Plan). Units issued under the PSU Plan vest over a three year period. The Company uses the fair value method to recognize compensation expense for the units granted under the plan over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in the liability based on the market value of Lifeco's common shares.

The Company has an Employee Share Ownership Program (ESOP) where, subject to certain conditions being met, the Company will match contributions up to a maximum amount to purchase Lifeco common shares. The Company's contributions are expensed within operating and administrative expenses as incurred.

The Company's stock option plan is accounted for as equity-settled and all other share-based payments are accounted for as cash-settled.

(v) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as at the lease commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured based on the initial amount of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, initial direct costs incurred and any lease incentive received. Right-of-use assets are

included within other assets with the exception of right-of-use assets which meet the definition of investment property which are presented within investment properties and subject to the Company's associated accounting policy. Right-of-use assets presented within other assets are depreciated to the earlier of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the lease term using the straight-line method. Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included within operating and administrative expenses.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and is included within other liabilities. Interest expense on lease liabilities is included within operating and administrative expenses.

The Company has elected to apply a practical expedient not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets.

Where the Company is the lessor under an operating lease for its investment property, the assets subject to the lease arrangement are presented within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Income from these leases is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Investments in a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as a finance lease. The Company is the lessor under a finance lease and the investment is recognized as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, which is represented as the present value of the minimum lease payments due from the lessee and is presented within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Payments received from the lessee are apportioned between the recognition of finance lease income and the reduction of the finance lease receivable. Income from the finance leases is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings at a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the finance lease.

(w) Operating Segments

Operating segments have been identified based on internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer to allocate resources and assess performance of segments and for which discrete financial information is available. The Company's operating segments are the participating and shareholder operations of the Company. The business units within these segments are Canada, Europe, Capital and Risk Solutions, and Corporate. The Canada business unit comprises the Retirement, Wealth, Group Benefits and Insurance & Annuities lines of business. The Europe business unit comprises businesses in United Kingdom, Ireland, and Germany. Reinsurance is reported in the Capital and Risk Solutions business unit. The Corporate business unit represents activities and transactions that are not directly attributable to the measurement of the operating business units of the Company.

(x) Future Accounting Policies

The Company actively monitors changes in IFRS Accounting Standards, both proposed and released, by the IASB for potential impact on the Company. The following sets out standards released and updates to the Company's analysis since the year ended December 31, 2024:

New Standard	Summary of Future Changes
IFRS 18 – <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i>	<p>In April 2024, the IASB published IFRS 18, <i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</i> (IFRS 18). The standard aims to improve how companies communicate information in their financial statements, with a focus on information about financial performance in the statement of earnings.</p> <p>IFRS 18 will require companies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide defined subtotals in the statement of earnings; • Disclose information for any management-defined performance measures related to the statement of earnings; and • Implement principles for the grouping of information in the financial statements, and whether to provide it in the primary financial statements or notes. <p>The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard.</p>
IFRS 9 – <i>Financial Instruments</i> and IFRS 7 – <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>	<p>In May 2024, the IASB published amendments to IFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i> and IFRS 7, <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>. The amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance and similar features, the settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems, and introduce additional disclosure requirements to enhance transparency for investors.</p> <p>These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. The Company does not anticipate an impact on its consolidated financial statements as a result of these amendments, except as indicated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Company will apply the election permitted by the amendments to deem a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) that is settled using an electronic payment system to be derecognized before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. The Company will apply this election to all settlements made through electronic payment systems meeting the criteria, effective January 1, 2026. • For cash settlement of financial liabilities not qualified for the election, at each period-end, the Company will derecognize the associated liabilities on settlement date. The Company expects the adoption of these amendments will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. <p>These amendments will be applied retrospectively with no restatement to comparative balances.</p>

3. Business Acquisitions and Other Transactions**Sale of U.K. Onshore Bond Business**

On December 23, 2024, Canada Life U.K. announced the signing of an agreement to transfer its onshore bond business to Countrywide Assured plc (Countrywide), a subsidiary of Chesnara plc. Concurrently, the two parties entered into a reinsurance agreement such that the risks and rewards of the underlying business are transferred to Countrywide. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the transaction resulted in a net gain of \$21 pre-tax, mainly driven by recognition of assets associated with the reinsurance agreement. The underlying assets and the related liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders, with a carrying value of \$2,787 as at December 31, 2025 (\$2,750 as at December 31, 2024), are to be transferred to Countrywide pending court approval, which is expected to occur in 2026.

4. Restructuring Expenses

The Company undertakes a variety of initiatives related to operational restructuring, acquisition-related integration and technology and process modernization. Only the initiatives that qualify as formal restructuring programs in accordance with IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, result in a provision. These provisions are described further below. Other restructuring and business transformation costs that do not qualify are expensed as incurred and are not included in the amounts described below.

The Company recorded restructuring provisions of \$344 for the year ended December 31, 2025. The provisions recorded in the year ended December 31, 2025 are related to planned technology and efficiency initiatives intended to position the Company for future growth and expense savings, primarily driven by initiatives in Canada of \$226 (\$186 in the shareholder account and \$40 in the participating account) and Europe of \$107. The Company expects to complete these restructuring initiatives by the end of 2027. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded restructuring provisions of \$49.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company has restructuring provisions of \$349 remaining in other liabilities (\$111 at December 31, 2024).

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2025		2024	
Cash	\$	3,293	\$	3,242
Short-term deposits		1,386		1,280
Total	\$	4,679	\$	4,522

At December 31, 2025, cash and short-term deposits of \$314 were restricted for use by the Company (\$421 at December 31, 2024) in respect of cash held in trust for reinsurance agreements or with regulatory authorities, cash held under certain indemnity arrangements, client monies held by brokers and cash held in escrow.

6. Portfolio Investments

(a) Carrying Values and Estimated Fair Values of Portfolio Investments

	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Bonds				
FVTPL - designated	\$ 93,120	\$ 93,120	\$ 89,794	\$ 89,794
FVTPL - mandatory	798	798	995	995
FVOCI	10,559	10,559	9,980	9,980
Amortized cost	90	90	94	94
	104,567	104,567	100,863	100,863
Mortgage loans				
FVTPL - designated	15,538	15,538	15,842	15,842
FVTPL - mandatory	5,664	5,664	4,818	4,818
FVOCI	6	6	7	7
Amortized cost	4,801	4,350	4,810	4,193
	26,009	25,558	25,477	24,860
Stocks				
FVTPL - mandatory	16,090	16,090	13,955	13,955
Equity method	900	1,043	839	853
	16,990	17,133	14,794	14,808
Investment properties	8,277	8,277	8,235	8,235
Total	\$ 155,843	\$ 155,535	\$ 149,369	\$ 148,766

(b) Carrying Value of Bonds and Mortgages by Term to Maturity

	2025				2024			
	Term to maturity			Total	Term to maturity			Total
	1 year or less	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years		1 year or less	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Bonds	\$ 12,864	\$ 22,099	\$ 69,604	\$ 104,567	\$ 14,208	\$ 20,394	\$ 66,261	\$ 100,863
Mortgage loans ¹	3,411	10,381	12,217	26,009	2,758	10,674	12,045	25,477
Total	\$ 16,275	\$ 32,480	\$ 81,821	\$ 130,576	\$ 16,966	\$ 31,068	\$ 78,306	\$ 126,340

¹ Mortgage loans include equity release mortgages which do not have a fixed redemption date. The maturity profile of the portfolio has been estimated based on previous redemption experience.

(c) Equity Method Investments

A significant amount of the Company's equity method investments relate to the Company's investment in an affiliated company, IGM Financial Inc. (IGM), a member of the Power Corporation group of companies, over which it exerts significant influence but does not control. The Company's proportionate share of IGM's earnings is recorded in net investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The Company owned 9,200,407 shares of IGM at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, representing a 3.90% ownership interest (3.89% at December 31, 2024). The Company uses the equity method to account for its investment in IGM as it exercises significant influence. Significant influence arises from several factors, including, but not limited to the following: common control of the Company and IGM by Power Corporation, shared representation on the Boards of Directors of the Company and IGM, interchange of managerial personnel, certain shared strategic alliances, significant intercompany transactions and service agreements that influence the financial and operating policies of both companies.

The Company and IGM both have a year-end date of December 31. The Company's year-end results are approved and reported before IGM publicly reports its financial results; therefore, the Company reports IGM's financial information by estimating the amount of earnings attributable to the Company, based on prior quarter information as well as other market expectations, to complete equity method accounting. The difference between actual and estimated results is reflected in the subsequent quarter and is not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IGM's financial information as at December 31, 2025 can be obtained in its publicly available information.

The Company and its subsidiaries also hold equity investments in certain related parties which the Company accounts for using equity method accounting (note 28).

	2025		
	IGM	Other Related Parties	Total
Carrying value, beginning of year	\$ 407	\$ 432	\$ 839
Additions	—	22	22
Equity method share of net earnings	37	6	43
Dividends received	(20)	(3)	(23)
Other	—	19	19
Carrying value, end of year	\$ 424	\$ 476	\$ 900
Fair value, end of year	\$ 567	\$ 476	\$ 1,043
	2024		
	IGM	Other Related Parties	Total
Carrying value, beginning of year	\$ 387	\$ 309	\$ 696
Additions	—	103	103
Equity method share of net earnings	41	15	56
Dividends received	(21)	(4)	(25)
Other	—	9	9
Carrying value, end of year	\$ 407	\$ 432	\$ 839
Fair value, end of year	\$ 421	\$ 432	\$ 853

(d) Net Investment Income

	2025					
	Bonds	Mortgage loans	Stocks	Investment properties	Other	Total
Net investment income:						
Investment income earned	\$ 4,511	\$ 1,015	\$ 454	\$ 559	\$ (374)	\$ 6,165
Net realized gains on derecognition of FVOCI assets	4	—	—	—	—	4
Gains on derecognition of amortized cost assets	—	12	—	—	—	12
Net ECL recovery	1	7	—	—	—	8
Other income and expenses	—	—	—	(223)	(129)	(352)
	4,516	1,034	454	336	(503)	5,837
Changes in fair value on FVTPL assets:						
FVTPL - designated	(102)	226	—	—	(1,045)	(921)
FVTPL - mandatory	4	76	2,323	—	—	2,403
Recorded at fair value	—	—	—	(154)	—	(154)
	(98)	302	2,323	(154)	(1,045)	1,328
Total	\$ 4,418	\$ 1,336	\$ 2,777	\$ 182	\$ (1,548)	\$ 7,165
	2024					
	Bonds	Mortgage loans	Stocks	Investment properties	Other	Total
Net investment income:						
Investment income earned	\$ 4,010	\$ 949	\$ 407	\$ 504	\$ 217	\$ 6,087
Net realized losses on derecognition of FVOCI assets	(45)	—	—	—	—	(45)
Gains on derecognition of amortized cost assets	—	2	—	—	—	2
Net ECL recovery	—	7	—	—	—	7
Other income and expenses	—	—	—	(192)	(140)	(332)
	3,965	958	407	312	77	5,719
Changes in fair value on FVTPL assets:						
FVTPL - designated	(1,424)	479	—	—	857	(88)
FVTPL - mandatory	1	(39)	1,559	—	—	1,521
Recorded at fair value	—	—	—	(153)	—	(153)
	(1,423)	440	1,559	(153)	857	1,280
Total	\$ 2,542	\$ 1,398	\$ 1,966	\$ 159	\$ 934	\$ 6,999

Investment income from bonds and mortgages includes interest income, and premium and discount amortization. Investment income from stocks includes dividends and distributions from private equity funds. Investment properties income includes rental income earned on investment properties, ground rent income earned on leased and sub-leased land, fee recoveries, lease cancellation income, and interest and other investment income earned on investment properties. Other investment income and expenses includes expenses incurred by investment properties, foreign exchange gains and losses, income earned from the investments in IGM and other related parties.

(e) Net Investment Result

	2025	2024
Investment return		
Net investment income	\$ 5,837	\$ 5,719
Changes in fair value on FVTPL assets	1,328	1,280
Total investment return	7,165	6,999
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts		
Changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participating contracts	(4,478)	(4,672)
Effects of risk mitigation option	214	45
Interest accreted	(3,136)	(3,767)
Effect of changes in discount rate and other financial assumptions	1,074	2,767
Effect of measuring changes in estimates at current rates and adjusting the CSM at rates on initial recognition	210	(224)
Total net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(6,116)	(5,851)
Net finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts		
Interest accreted	6	340
Other	(309)	(314)
Total net finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(303)	26
Changes in investment contract liabilities	(143)	(159)
	\$ 603	\$ 1,015

(f) Securities Lending

The Company engages in securities lending to generate additional income. The Company's securities custodians are used as lending agents. Collateral, which exceeds the fair value of the loaned securities, is deposited by the borrower with the Company's lending agent and maintained by the lending agent until the underlying security has been returned. The fair value of the loaned securities is monitored on a daily basis by the lending agent who obtains or refunds additional collateral as the fair value of the loaned securities fluctuates. Collateral primarily consists of government bonds and investment grade corporate bonds. In addition, the securities lending agent indemnifies the Company against borrower risk, meaning that the lending agent agrees contractually to replace securities not returned due to a borrower default. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had loaned securities (which are included in invested assets) with a fair value of \$3,864 (\$3,804 at December 31, 2024).

7. Risk Management

The Company has policies relating to the identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting of risks associated with financial instruments and insurance contracts. The key risks related to financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (currency, interest rate and equity). The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of the Company's key risks.

The following sections describe how the Company manages each of these risks.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from an obligor's potential inability or unwillingness to fully meet its contractual obligations.

The following policies and procedures are in place to manage this risk:

- Investment and risk policies aim to minimize undue concentration within issuers, connected companies, industries or individual geographies.
- Investment and risk limits specify minimum and maximum limits for each asset class.
- Identification of credit risk through an internal credit risk rating system which includes a detailed assessment of an obligor's creditworthiness. Internal credit risk ratings cannot be higher than the highest rating provided by certain independent ratings companies.
- Portfolios are monitored continuously, and reviewed regularly with the Risk Committee and the Investment Committee of the Board of Directors.

- Credit risk associated with derivative instruments is evaluated quarterly based on conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, using practices that are at least as conservative as those recommended by regulators. The Company manages derivative credit risk by including derivative exposure to aggregate credit exposures measured against rating based obligor limits and through collateral arrangements where possible.
- Counterparties providing reinsurance to the Company are reviewed for financial soundness as part of an ongoing monitoring process. The minimum financial strength of reinsurers is outlined in the Reinsurance Risk Management Policy. The Company seeks to minimize reinsurance credit risk by setting rating based limits on net ceded exposure by counterparty as well as seeking protection in the form of collateral or funds withheld arrangements where possible.
- Investment guidelines also specify collateral requirements.

(i) Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

The following summarizes the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk related to financial instruments as well as insurance and reinsurance contracts.

	2025	2024
Financial instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,679	\$ 4,522
Bonds	104,567	100,863
Mortgage loans	26,009	25,477
Interest due and accrued	1,252	1,127
Accounts receivable	2,674	2,577
Trading account assets	163	161
Finance leases receivable	1,043	926
Other assets ¹	677	472
Derivative assets	1,290	1,458
	142,354	137,583
Insurance and reinsurance contracts		
Reinsurance contract held assets ²	6,399	6,544
Insurance contract assets	1,256	858
Funds held by ceding insurers ³	3,212	3,365
	10,867	10,767
Total	\$ 153,221	\$ 148,350

¹ Includes items such as current income taxes receivable and miscellaneous other assets of the Company (note 11).

² Includes funds withheld on reinsurance contracts issued.

³ Included in insurance contract liabilities (note 14).

Credit risk is also mitigated by entering into collateral agreements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and the valuation parameters. Collateral primarily consists of government bonds and investment grade corporate bonds. Management monitors the value of the collateral, requests additional collateral when needed and performs an impairment valuation when applicable. The Company has \$1,168 of collateral received from counterparties as at December 31, 2025 (\$972 at December 31, 2024) relating to derivative assets.

(ii) Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise from exposures to a single obligor, a group of related obligors or groups of obligors that have similar credit risk characteristics and operate in the same geographic region or in similar industries. The characteristics are similar in that changes in economic or political environments may impact their ability to meet obligations as they come due.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following provides details of the carrying value of bonds by issuer, industry sector and business unit:

	2025				
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total
Bonds issued or guaranteed by:					
Treasuries	\$ 1,740	\$ 7,592	\$ 3,041	\$ 36	\$ 12,409
Government related	16,787	8,118	1,186	397	26,488
Agency securitized	—	—	11	7	18
Non-agency securitized	3,931	886	266	312	5,395
Financials	5,281	5,887	991	223	12,382
Communications	1,370	949	224	8	2,551
Consumer products	4,955	2,039	1,272	189	8,455
Energy	3,049	800	351	103	4,303
Industrials	2,985	1,157	469	151	4,762
Technology	1,345	419	370	19	2,153
Transportation	4,816	1,153	284	33	6,286
Utilities	12,923	4,840	1,337	265	19,365
Total	\$ 59,182	\$ 33,840	\$ 9,802	\$ 1,743	\$ 104,567

	2024				
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total
Bonds issued or guaranteed by:					
Treasuries	\$ 1,554	\$ 7,274	\$ 4,220	\$ 94	\$ 13,142
Government related	17,286	7,444	694	129	25,553
Agency securitized	186	—	12	10	208
Non-agency securitized	3,453	800	160	406	4,819
Financials	4,698	5,651	1,163	220	11,732
Communications	1,194	856	208	19	2,277
Consumer products	5,086	2,084	1,059	244	8,473
Energy	2,809	502	354	84	3,749
Industrials	2,878	1,178	466	172	4,694
Technology	1,329	409	317	14	2,069
Transportation	4,426	853	198	33	5,510
Utilities	12,559	4,660	1,087	331	18,637
Total	\$ 57,458	\$ 31,711	\$ 9,938	\$ 1,756	\$ 100,863

The following provides details of the carrying value of mortgage loans by business unit:

	2025				
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total
Single family residential	\$ 765	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 765
Multi-family residential	4,985	932	33	101	6,051
Equity release	2,058	2,888	718	—	5,664
Commercial	9,084	4,103	87	255	13,529
Total	\$ 16,892	\$ 7,923	\$ 838	\$ 356	\$ 26,009

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2024				
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total
Single family residential	\$ 1,225	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	1,225
Multi-family residential	4,523	946	34	150	5,653
Equity release	1,949	2,279	590	—	4,818
Commercial	9,228	4,133	153	267	13,781
Total	\$ 16,925	\$ 7,358	\$ 777	\$ 417	\$ 25,477

(iii) Expected Credit Losses

The following table reconciles the allowance for credit losses under the ECL model in IFRS 9 by asset classification and stage:

	2025			
	Performing		Impaired	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Bonds at FVOCI				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	2
Provision for credit losses				
Maturities	(1)	—	—	(1)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	1
Mortgages at amortized cost				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1	\$ 20	\$ 7	28
Provision for credit losses				
Transfers to stage 2	1	(1)	—	—
Maturities	—	—	(2)	(2)
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	(1)	(3)	(1)	(5)
Exchange rate and other	—	—	1	1
Balance, end of year	\$ 1	\$ 16	\$ 5	22
Total allowance for credit losses, end of year	\$ 2	\$ 16	\$ 5	23
	2024			
	Performing		Impaired	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Bonds at FVOCI				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	1
Provision for credit losses				
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	1	—	—	1
Balance, end of year	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	2
Mortgages at amortized cost				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1	\$ 29	\$ 4	34
Provision for credit losses				
Transfers to stage 1	3	(3)	—	—
Net re-measurement of loss allowance	(3)	(7)	3	(7)
Exchange rate and other	—	1	—	1
Balance, end of year	\$ 1	\$ 20	\$ 7	28
Total allowance for credit losses, end of year	\$ 3	\$ 20	\$ 7	30

(iv) Credit Risk Exposure by Internal Risk Rating

The following table presents the fair value of bonds and mortgages at FVOCI and carrying amounts of mortgages at amortized cost. Risk ratings are based on internal ratings used in the measurement of ECLs as at the reporting date.

	2025			
	Performing		Impaired	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Bonds at FVOCI				
Investment grade	\$ 10,551	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,551
Non-investment grade	—	8	—	8
Impaired	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 10,551	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 10,559
Mortgage loans at FVOCI				
Investment grade	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6
Total	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6
Mortgages at amortized cost				
Investment grade	\$ 4,601	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,601
Non-investment grade	—	212	—	212
Impaired	—	—	10	10
	4,601	212	10	4,823
Allowance for credit losses	(1)	(16)	(5)	(22)
Total	\$ 4,600	\$ 196	\$ 5	\$ 4,801
	2024			
	Performing		Impaired	Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Bonds at FVOCI				
Investment grade	\$ 9,968	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,968
Non-investment grade	—	12	—	12
Impaired	—	—	—	—
Total	\$ 9,968	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 9,980
Mortgage loans at FVOCI				
Investment grade	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7
Total	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7
Mortgages at amortized cost				
Investment grade	\$ 4,562	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,562
Non-investment grade	—	266	—	266
Impaired	—	—	10	10
	4,562	266	10	4,838
Allowance for credit losses	(1)	(20)	(7)	(28)
Total	\$ 4,561	\$ 246	\$ 3	\$ 4,810

(v) Credit Impact on Financial Assets Designated as FVTPL

The carrying value of the Company's portfolio investments designated as FVTPL represents the maximum exposure to credit risk for those assets. The change in fair value attributable to the change in credit risk of these assets is generally insignificant in the absence of significant credit events occurring on specific assets. Fair value losses of \$20 in the year ended 2025 (\$13 in 2024) is reflected in changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings related to significant credit events occurring on financial instruments designated as FVTPL.

(vi) Asset Quality***Bond Portfolio by Credit Rating***

	2025	2024
Based on internal ratings:		
AAA	\$ 12,680	\$ 12,681
AA	26,233	26,884
A	39,560	36,862
BBB	25,023	23,711
BB and lower	1,071	725
Total	\$ 104,567	\$ 100,863

Derivative Portfolio by Credit Rating

	2025	2024
Over-the-counter contracts (counterparty ratings):		
AA	\$ 662	\$ 763
A	626	694
Exchange-traded	2	1
Total	\$ 1,290	\$ 1,458

Reinsurance Contract Held Assets by Credit Rating

	2025	2024
Based on Rating Agency ratings:		
AA- to AA+	\$ 4,903	\$ 5,132
A- to A+	1,464	1,409
BBB+ and lower	—	8
Not rated	32	(5)
Total reinsurance contract held assets	\$ 6,399	\$ 6,544
Total reinsurance contract held assets less collateral	\$ 4,132	\$ 4,161

Total reinsurance contract held assets are net of funds held under reinsurance contracts.

(vii) Funds Held by Ceding Insurers

At December 31, 2025 the Company had amounts on deposit of \$3,212 (\$3,365 at December 31, 2024) for funds held by ceding insurers. This amount has been included in insurance contract liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Included in these amounts are assets of \$153 at December 31, 2025 (\$98 at December 31, 2024) where the Company does not retain the credit risk. Income and expenses arising from the underlying assets are included in net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The details of the funds on deposit for certain agreements where the Company has credit risk are as follows:

(i) Carrying Values and Estimated Fair Values

	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ 166	\$ 166
Bonds	2,971	2,971	3,053	3,053
Other assets	18	18	48	48
Total	\$ 3,059	\$ 3,059	\$ 3,267	\$ 3,267
Supporting:				
Insurance contract liabilities	\$ 3,059	\$ 3,059	\$ 3,267	\$ 3,267
Total	\$ 3,059	\$ 3,059	\$ 3,267	\$ 3,267

(ii) Carrying Value of Bonds Included in the Funds on Deposit by Issuer and Industry Sector

	2025	2024
Bonds issued or guaranteed by:		
Treasuries	\$ 145	\$ 216
Government related	705	700
Non-agency securitized	343	342
Financials	585	591
Communications	82	74
Consumer products	186	154
Energy	104	141
Industrials	100	131
Technology	13	26
Transportation	126	117
Utilities	582	561
Total	\$ 2,971	\$ 3,053

(iii) Asset Quality

Bond Portfolio by Credit Rating

	2025	2024
AAA	\$ 279	\$ 304
AA	1,141	1,207
A	1,180	1,264
BBB	339	246
BB and lower	32	32
Total	\$ 2,971	\$ 3,053

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity risk management framework and associated limits are designed to allow the Company to meet cash and collateral commitments as they fall due, both on an expected basis and under a severe liquidity stress.

- The Company attempts to mitigate liquidity risk through product design and maintaining a high quality, diversified investment portfolio with a spread of asset maturities by year. Approximately 47% (46% in 2024) of our insurance and investment contract liabilities (measured based on carrying value and excluding liabilities held on account of segregated fund holders) are subject to discretionary withdrawal.
- Management closely monitors the solvency and capital positions of its principal subsidiaries opposite liquidity requirements at the holding company. Additional liquidity is available through established lines of credit or via capital market transactions.

(i) Payments Due by Period

In the normal course of business the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments of future minimum payments that impact short-term and long-term liquidity. The following summarizes the principal repayment schedule for certain of the Company's financial liabilities.

	2025						
	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Debentures and other debt instruments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 100	\$ 52	\$ —	\$ 522	\$ 674
Capital trust securities ¹	—	—	—	—	—	150	150
Purchase obligations	113	66	49	23	17	6	274
Pension contributions	132	—	—	—	—	—	132
Total	\$ 245	\$ 66	\$ 149	\$ 75	\$ 17	\$ 678	\$ 1,230

¹ Payments due have not been reduced to reflect that the Company held capital trust securities of \$37 principal amount (\$44 carrying value).

	2024						
	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Debentures and other debt instruments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 100	\$ 55	\$ 498	\$ 653
Capital trust securities ¹	—	—	—	—	—	150	150
Purchase obligations	92	69	45	30	11	15	262
Pension contributions	122	—	—	—	—	—	122
Total	\$ 214	\$ 69	\$ 45	\$ 130	\$ 66	\$ 663	\$ 1,187

¹ Payments due have not been reduced to reflect that the Company held capital trust securities of \$37 principal amount (\$44 carrying value).

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument and the value of insurance and investment contract liabilities will fluctuate as a result of changes in market factors which include three types: currency risk, interest rate (including related inflation) risk and equity risk.

Caution Related to Risk Sensitivities

These financial statements include estimates of sensitivities and risk exposure measures for certain risks, such as the sensitivity due to specific changes in interest rate levels projected and market prices as at the valuation date. Actual results can differ significantly from these estimates for a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, changes in the Company's asset or liability profile, changes in business mix, effective income tax rates, other market factors, differences in the actual exposure relative to broad market indices, variation in exposures by geography, and general limitations of the Company's internal models.

For these reasons, the sensitivities should only be viewed as directional estimates of the underlying sensitivities for the respective factors. Given the nature of these calculations, the Company cannot provide assurance that the actual impact on shareholder's net earnings will be as indicated.

(i) Currency Risk

Currency risk relates to the Company operating and holding financial instruments in different currencies. For the assets backing insurance and investment contract liabilities that are not matched by currency, changes in foreign exchange rates can expose the Company to the risk of foreign exchange losses not offset by liability decreases.

- A 10% weakening of the Canadian dollar against foreign currencies would be expected to increase non-participating insurance and investment contract liabilities and their supporting assets by approximately the same amount resulting in an immaterial immediate change to net earnings. A 10% strengthening of the Canadian dollar against foreign currencies would be expected to decrease non-participating insurance and investment contract liabilities and their supporting assets by approximately the same amount resulting in an immaterial immediate change in shareholder's net earnings.

The Company has net investments in foreign operations. The Company's debt obligations are denominated in Canadian dollars and euros. In accordance with IFRS, foreign currency translation gains and losses from net investments in foreign operations, net of related hedging activities and tax effects, are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Strengthening or weakening of the Canadian dollar spot rate compared to the U.S. dollar, British pound and euro spot rates impacts the Company's total equity. Correspondingly, the Company's book value per share and capital ratios monitored by rating agencies are also impacted.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk exists if asset and liability cash flows are not closely matched and interest rates change causing a difference in the value of assets and the value of liabilities. The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to interest rate risk:

- Interest rate risk is managed by investing in assets that are suitable for the products sold.
- The Company utilizes a formal process for managing the matching of assets and liabilities. This involves grouping general fund assets and liabilities into segments. Assets in each segment are managed in relation to the liabilities in the segment.
- For products with fixed and highly predictable benefit payments, investments are generally made in fixed income assets or investment properties whose cash flows closely match the liability product cash flows. Where assets are not available to match certain period cash flows, such as long-tail cash flows, a portion of these are invested in equities and other non-fixed income assets, while the rest are duration matched.
- Hedging instruments are employed when there is a lack of suitable permanent investments or to manage the level of loss exposure to interest rate changes.
- To the extent asset and liability cash flows are matched, protection against interest rate change is achieved and any change in the fair value of the assets will be offset by a similar change in the fair value of the liabilities.
- For products with less predictable timing of benefit payments, investments are made in fixed income assets with cash flows of a shorter duration than the anticipated timing of benefit payments, or equities and other non-fixed income assets.
- The risk associated with the mismatch in portfolio duration and cash flow, asset prepayment exposure and the pace of asset acquisition are quantified and reviewed regularly.

The impact to shareholder's net earnings from changes in the interest rates would be largely offset by changes in the value of financial assets supporting the liabilities. However, differences in the interest rate sensitivity in the value of assets and the value of insurance and investment contract liabilities leads to a sensitivity to interest rate movements in shareholder's net earnings.

The Company's asset liability management strategy uses public equities and other non-fixed income assets as a component of general fund assets supporting liabilities, which leads to interest rate exposure in the net earnings. Further, the classification of financial assets, such as mortgage assets in the United Kingdom which are carried at amortized cost and held in the general fund assets supporting liabilities, also contributes to interest rate exposure in shareholder's net earnings.

The impact to shareholder's net earnings and equity from an immediate parallel 50 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates is illustrated in the table below, rounded to the nearest \$25:

Change in Market Yield Curves

	2025		2024	
	Increase 50 basis points interest rates	Decrease 50 basis points interest rates	Increase 50 basis points interest rates	Decrease 50 basis points interest rates
Shareholder's net earnings	\$ 25	\$ (50)	\$ 100	\$ (125)
Shareholder's equity	—	(50)	75	(125)

The sensitivities above reflect the immediate impacts on shareholder's net earnings and shareholder's equity from market movements.

Actual impacts of interest rate changes will vary depending upon the geography where the changes occur. Net earnings are positively impacted by a parallel increase in interest rates in Canada and the United Kingdom, and are positively impacted by a parallel decrease in interest rates in the United States and eurozone. Actual impacts of interest rate changes also vary by the level of change in interest rates by term. Therefore, actual impacts from interest rate changes may differ from the estimated impact of parallel movements in all geographies, which is presented above.

The potential impact on shareholder's net earnings of the Company does not take into account any future potential changes to the Company's ultimate investment rate (UIR) assumptions. As at both December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the sensitivity of shareholder's net earnings of the Company to a 10 basis point increase or decrease in the UIR in all geographies would be an increase of \$10 or a decrease of \$10 post-tax, respectively, when rounded to the nearest \$10.

The impact to shareholder's net earnings and equity from an immediate parallel 50 basis point increase or decrease in credit spreads is illustrated in the table below, rounded to the nearest \$25, with no change to the ultimate illiquidity premium:

Change in Credit Spreads

	2025		2024	
	Increase 50 basis points credit spreads	Decrease 50 basis points credit spreads	Increase 50 basis points credit spreads	Decrease 50 basis points credit spreads
Shareholder's net earnings	\$ 150	\$ (200)	\$ 225	\$ (275)
Shareholder's equity	225	(300)	325	(400)

The sensitivities above reflect the immediate impacts on shareholder's net earnings and shareholder's equity from market movements.

Actual impacts of credit spread changes will vary depending on the geographies where the changes occur, and the changes in credit spreads by term. A change in credit spreads may also lead to a change in the allowance for credit risk within the discount rate, depending on prevailing market and credit conditions at the time; any potential earnings impacts that may arise from such a change are not reflected in the sensitivities above.

(iii) Equity Risk

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets and liabilities arising from changes in equity markets and other pricing risk. To mitigate this risk, the Company has investment policy guidelines in place that provide for prudent investment in equity markets within clearly defined limits. The risks associated with segregated fund guarantees on lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefits have been mitigated through a hedging program using equity futures, currency forwards, and interest rate derivatives.

Some insurance and investment contract liabilities with long-tail cash flows are supported by publicly traded common stocks and investments in other non-fixed income assets, primarily comprised of investment properties, real estate funds, private stocks, and equity release mortgages. Shareholder's net earnings will reflect changes in the values of non-fixed income assets. However, in most cases the value of the liabilities will not fluctuate with changes in the value of the non-fixed income assets.

The liabilities for segregated fund products with guarantees will fluctuate with changes in the value of the non-fixed income assets. Under current market conditions, there are no material earnings impacts to the Company on segregated fund business that it does not hedge, as changes in the cost of guarantees are offset within the contractual service margin (CSM). For segregated fund business that the Company hedges, there is a limited earnings impact with respect to the change in liability versus the change in hedge assets.

The following table provides information on the expected impacts of an immediate 10% or 20% increase or decrease in the value of publicly traded common stocks on the shareholder's net earnings and equity, rounded to the nearest \$25:

Change in Publicly Traded Common Stock Values

	2025				2024			
	20% increase	10% increase	10% decrease	20% decrease	20% increase	10% increase	10% decrease	20% decrease
Shareholder's net earnings	\$ 75	\$ 50	\$ (50)	\$ (75)	\$ 100	\$ 50	\$ (50)	\$ (100)
Shareholder's equity	325	175	(175)	(350)	350	175	(175)	(375)

The sensitivities above reflect the immediate impacts on shareholder's net earnings and shareholder's equity from market movements.

The following table provides information on the expected impacts of an immediate 5% or 10% increase or decrease in the value of other non-fixed income assets on the shareholder's net earnings and equity, rounded to the nearest \$25:

Change in Other Non-Fixed Income Asset Values

	2025				2024			
	10% increase	5% increase	5% decrease	10% decrease	10% increase	5% increase	5% decrease	10% decrease
Shareholder's net earnings	\$ 400	\$ 200	\$ (225)	\$ (450)	\$ 400	\$ 200	\$ (225)	\$ (450)
Shareholder's equity	450	225	(250)	(500)	450	225	(225)	(475)

The sensitivities above reflect the immediate impacts on shareholder's net earnings and shareholder's equity from market movements.

(d) Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements

The Company enters into International Swaps and Derivative Association's (ISDA's) master agreements for transacting over-the-counter derivatives. The Company receives and pledges collateral according to the related ISDA's Credit Support Annexes. The ISDA's master agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting on the Consolidated Balance Sheets because they create a right of set-off that is enforceable only in the event of default, insolvency, or bankruptcy.

For exchange-traded derivatives subject to derivative clearing agreements with the exchanges and clearinghouses, there is no provision for set-off at default. Initial margin is excluded from the table within this disclosure as it would become part of a pooled settlement process.

The table sets out the potential effect on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets on financial instruments that have been shown in a gross position where right of set-off exists under certain circumstances that do not qualify for netting on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	2025			
	Gross amount of financial instruments presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Related amounts not set-off in the Consolidated Balance Sheets		
		Offsetting counterparty position ¹	Financial collateral received / pledged ²	Net exposure
Financial instruments - assets				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 1,290	\$ (1,071)	\$ (235)	\$ (16)
Total financial instruments - assets	\$ 1,290	\$ (1,071)	\$ (235)	\$ (16)
Financial instruments - liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 2,130	\$ (1,071)	\$ (853)	\$ 206
Total financial instruments - liabilities	\$ 2,130	\$ (1,071)	\$ (853)	\$ 206

2024

	Related amounts not set-off in the Consolidated Balance Sheets			
	Gross amount of financial instruments presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	Offsetting counterparty position ¹	Financial collateral received / pledged ²	Net exposure
Financial instruments - assets				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 1,458	\$ (1,082)	\$ (371)	\$ 5
Total financial instruments - assets	\$ 1,458	\$ (1,082)	\$ (371)	\$ 5
Financial instruments - liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 2,074	\$ (1,082)	\$ (801)	\$ 191
Total financial instruments - liabilities	\$ 2,074	\$ (1,082)	\$ (801)	\$ 191

¹ Includes counterparty amounts recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets where the Company has a potential offsetting position (as described above) but does not meet the criteria for offsetting on the balance sheet, excluding collateral.

² Financial collateral presented above excludes overcollateralization and, for exchange-traded derivatives, initial margin. At December 31, 2025, total financial collateral, including initial margin and overcollateralization, received on derivative assets was \$1,168 (\$972 at December 31, 2024), and pledged on derivative liabilities was \$1,971 (\$1,652 at December 31, 2024).

8. Fair Value Measurement

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Fair value measurements utilize observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 1 inputs include actively exchange-traded equity securities, exchange-traded futures, and mutual and segregated funds which have available prices in an active market with no redemption restrictions.

Level 2: Fair value measurements utilize inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Level 2 assets and liabilities include those priced using a matrix which is based on credit quality and average life, government and agency securities, restricted stock, some private bonds and investment funds, most investment-grade and high-yield corporate bonds, most asset-backed securities, most over-the-counter derivatives, and mortgage loans. Investment contracts that are measured at FVTPL are mostly included in the Level 2 category.

Level 3: Fair value measurements utilize one or more significant inputs that are not based on observable market inputs and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The values of the majority of Level 3 securities were obtained from single broker quotes, internal pricing models, or external appraisers. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 3 inputs generally include certain bonds, certain asset-backed securities, some private equities, investments in mutual and segregated funds where there are redemption restrictions, certain over-the-counter derivatives, investment properties and equity release mortgages.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by hierarchy level:

	2025				2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets measured at fair value								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,679	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,679	\$ 4,522	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,522
Financial assets at FVTPL								
Bonds	—	93,620	298	93,918	—	90,611	178	90,789
Mortgage loans	—	15,538	5,664	21,202	—	15,842	4,818	20,660
Stocks	12,180	—	3,910	16,090	10,669	—	3,286	13,955
Total financial assets at FVTPL	12,180	109,158	9,872	131,210	10,669	106,453	8,282	125,404
Financial assets at FVOCI								
Bonds	—	10,559	—	10,559	—	9,980	—	9,980
Mortgage loans	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	7
Total financial assets at FVOCI	—	10,565	—	10,565	—	9,987	—	9,987
Investment properties	—	—	8,277	8,277	—	—	8,235	8,235
Derivatives ¹	2	1,288	—	1,290	1	1,457	—	1,458
Other assets - trading account assets	163	—	—	163	161	—	—	161
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 17,024	\$ 121,011	\$ 18,149	\$ 156,184	\$ 15,353	\$ 117,897	\$ 16,517	\$ 149,767
Liabilities measured at fair value								
Mortgage on investment property	\$ —	\$ 51	\$ —	\$ 51	\$ —	\$ 54	\$ —	\$ 54
Derivatives ²	3	2,127	—	2,130	—	2,074	—	2,074
Investment contract liabilities	—	4,422	—	4,422	—	4,687	—	4,687
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ 3	\$ 6,600	\$ —	\$ 6,603	\$ —	\$ 6,815	\$ —	\$ 6,815

¹ Excludes collateral received from counterparties of \$290 at December 31, 2025 (\$440 at December 31, 2024).

² Excludes collateral pledged to counterparties of \$1,022 at December 31, 2025 (\$934 at December 31, 2024).

There were no transfers of the Company's assets and liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 during the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The following presents additional information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

	2025				
	FVTPL bonds	FVTPL mortgage loans	FVTPL stocks ³	Investment properties	Total Level 3 assets
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 178	\$ 4,818	\$ 3,286	\$ 8,235	\$ 16,517
Total gains (losses)					
Included in net earnings	(6)	274	175	(154)	289
Included in other comprehensive income ¹	3	84	—	(40)	47
Purchases	50	—	669	649	1,368
Issues	—	739	—	—	739
Sales	(5)	—	(220)	(439)	(664)
Settlements	—	(251)	—	—	(251)
Transferred from owner occupied properties	—	—	—	26	26
Transfers into Level 3 ²	78	—	—	—	78
Transfers out of Level 3 ²	—	—	—	—	—
Balance, end of year	\$ 298	\$ 5,664	\$ 3,910	\$ 8,277	\$ 18,149
Total gains (losses) for the year included in net investment income	\$ (6)	\$ 274	\$ 175	\$ (154)	\$ 289
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for the year included in net earnings for assets held at December 31, 2025	\$ (6)	\$ 262	\$ 175	\$ (154)	\$ 277
	2024				
	FVTPL bonds	FVTPL mortgage loans	FVTPL stocks ³	Investment properties	Total Level 3 assets
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 252	\$ 4,203	\$ 2,406	\$ 7,849	\$ 14,710
Total gains (losses)					
Included in net earnings	7	200	440	(153)	494
Included in other comprehensive income ¹	—	153	—	264	417
Purchases	29	—	626	618	1,273
Issues	—	481	—	—	481
Sales	(27)	—	(186)	(334)	(547)
Settlements	—	(219)	—	—	(219)
Transferred to owner occupied properties	—	—	—	(9)	(9)
Transfers into Level 3 ²	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 ²	(83)	—	—	—	(83)
Balance, end of year	\$ 178	\$ 4,818	\$ 3,286	\$ 8,235	\$ 16,517
Total gains (losses) for the year included in net investment result	\$ 7	\$ 200	\$ 440	\$ (153)	\$ 494
Change in unrealized gains (losses) for the year included in net earnings for assets held at December 31, 2024	\$ 7	\$ 191	\$ 440	\$ (165)	\$ 473

¹ Amount of other comprehensive income for FVTPL bonds, mortgage loans and investment properties represents the unrealized gains (losses) on foreign exchange.

² Transfers into Level 3 are due primarily to decreased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies or the placement of redemption restrictions on investments in mutual and segregated funds. Transfers out of Level 3 are due primarily to increased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies as evidenced by corroboration of market prices with multiple pricing vendors or the lifting of redemption restrictions on investments in mutual and segregated funds.

³ Includes investments in mutual and segregated funds where there are redemption restrictions. The fair value is based on observable, quoted prices.

The following sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at period-end in measuring assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

Type of asset	Valuation approach	Significant unobservable input	Input value	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investment properties	Investment property valuations are generally determined using property valuation models based on expected capitalization rates and models that discount expected future net cash flows. The determination of the fair value of investment property requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows (such as future leasing assumptions, rental rates, capital and operating expenditures) and discount, reversionary and overall capitalization rates applicable to the asset based on current market rates.	Discount rate Reversionary rate Vacancy rate	Range of 4.5% - 13.1% Range of 4.3% - 8.0% Weighted average of 8.4%	A decrease in the discount rate would result in an increase in fair value. An increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in fair value. A decrease in the reversionary rate would result in an increase in fair value. An increase in the reversionary rate would result in a decrease in fair value. A decrease in the expected vacancy rate would generally result in an increase in fair value. An increase in the expected vacancy rate would generally result in a decrease in fair value.
Mortgage loans - equity release mortgages (FVTPL)	The valuation approach for equity release mortgages is to use an internal valuation model to determine the projected asset cash flows, including the cost of the no negative equity guarantee for each individual loan, to aggregate these across all loans and to discount those cash flows back to the valuation date. The projection is done monthly until expected redemption of the loan either voluntarily or on the death/entering into long term care of the loanholders.	Discount rate	Range of 4.7% - 6.4%	A decrease in the discount rate would result in an increase in fair value. An increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in fair value.

Stocks categorized as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy relate to limited partnership investments. The significant unobservable input used in the valuation of these investments is the Company's invested portion of the net asset value provided by management of the limited partnerships.

The following presents the Company's assets and liabilities disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis by hierarchy level:

		2025				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other assets / liabilities not held at fair value	Total
Assets disclosed at fair value						
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Bonds	\$	—	\$	—	\$	90
Mortgage loans		—	4,350	—	—	4,350
Total financial assets at amortized cost		—	4,350	—	90	4,440
Other stocks ¹		567	—	—	476	1,043
Total assets disclosed at fair value	\$	567	\$	4,350	\$	566
					\$	5,483
Liabilities disclosed at fair value						
Debentures and other debt instruments						
	\$	—	\$	286	\$	522
					\$	808
Total liabilities disclosed at fair value	\$	—	\$	286	\$	522
					\$	808
		2024				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other assets / liabilities not held at fair value	Total
Assets disclosed at fair value						
Financial assets at amortized cost						
Bonds	\$	—	\$	—	\$	94
Mortgage loans		—	4,193	—	—	4,193
Total financial assets at amortized cost		—	4,193	—	94	4,287
Other stocks ¹		421	—	—	432	853
Total assets disclosed at fair value	\$	421	\$	4,193	\$	526
					\$	5,140
Liabilities disclosed at fair value						
Debentures and other debt instruments						
	\$	—	\$	289	\$	498
					\$	787
Total liabilities disclosed at fair value	\$	—	\$	289	\$	498
					\$	787

¹ Other stocks include the Company's investment in IGM and other related parties.

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

(a) Goodwill

(i) Carrying Value and Changes in the Carrying Value of Goodwill

	2025	2024
Cost		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 6,867	\$ 7,107
Business acquisitions	17	—
Purchase price allocation adjustments	—	36
Disposals	(5)	(4)
Allocated to intangible assets	—	(299)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	61	27
Balance, end of year	\$ 6,940	\$ 6,867
Accumulated impairment		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (40)	\$ (35)
Disposals	5	2
Impairment	—	(7)
Balance, beginning and end of year	\$ (35)	\$ (40)
Net carrying amount	\$ 6,905	\$ 6,827

(ii) Goodwill Assigned to Cash Generating Unit Groupings

	2025	2024
Canada ¹	\$ 4,450	\$ 4,435
Europe	2,455	2,392
Total	\$ 6,905	\$ 6,827

¹ Considering recent business transformation activities, the Company reassessed its cash generating unit groupings in the Canada segment and has grouped Individual Customer and Group Customer into Canada to reflect the current lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

(b) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets of \$2,983 (\$2,866 as at December 31, 2024) include indefinite life and finite life intangible assets. The carrying value and changes in the carrying value of these intangible assets are as follows:

(i) Indefinite Life Intangible Assets

	2025				2024			
	Brands and trademarks	Customer contract related	Shareholder's portion of acquired future participating account profit	Total	Brands and trademarks	Customer contract related	Shareholder's portion of acquired future participating account profit	Total
Cost								
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 530	\$ 545	\$ 354	\$ 1,429	\$ 521	\$ 410	\$ 354	\$ 1,285
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	135
Changes in foreign exchange rates	17	2	—	19	9	—	—	9
Balance, end of year	\$ 547	\$ 547	\$ 354	\$ 1,448	\$ 530	\$ 545	\$ 354	\$ 1,429
Accumulated impairment								
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (35)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (35)	\$ (35)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (35)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(3)	—	—	(3)	—	—	—	—
Balance, end of year	\$ (38)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (38)	\$ (35)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (35)
Net carrying amount	\$ 509	\$ 547	\$ 354	\$ 1,410	\$ 495	\$ 545	\$ 354	\$ 1,394

(ii) Indefinite Life Intangible Assets Assigned to Cash Generating Unit Groupings

	2025	2024
Canada	\$ 1,138	\$ 1,138
Europe	272	256
Total	\$ 1,410	\$ 1,394

(iii) Finite Life Intangible Assets

	2025			
	Customer contract related	Distribution channels	Technology and software	Total
Amortization period range	7 - 30 years	30 years	3 - 20 years	
Amortization method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	
Cost				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,160	\$ 111	\$ 2,032	\$ 3,303
Additions	48	—	246	294
Changes in foreign exchange rates	22	4	41	67
Disposals	(10)	—	(31)	(41)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,220	\$ 115	\$ 2,288	\$ 3,623
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (617)	\$ (79)	\$ (1,135)	\$ (1,831)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(13)	(3)	(20)	(36)
Disposals	2	—	9	11
Amortization	(40)	(4)	(150)	(194)
Balance, end of year	\$ (668)	\$ (86)	\$ (1,296)	\$ (2,050)
Net carrying amount	\$ 552	\$ 29	\$ 992	\$ 1,573
	2024			
	Customer contract related	Distribution channels	Technology and software	Total
Amortization period range	7 - 30 years	30 years	3 - 10 years	
Amortization method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	
Cost				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 945	\$ 107	\$ 1,818	\$ 2,870
Additions	211	—	205	416
Changes in foreign exchange rates	9	4	17	30
Disposals	(5)	—	(8)	(13)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,160	\$ 111	\$ 2,032	\$ 3,303
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (564)	\$ (73)	\$ (999)	\$ (1,636)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(11)	(3)	(7)	(21)
Disposals	5	—	8	13
Impairment	(2)	—	—	(2)
Amortization	(45)	(3)	(137)	(185)
Balance, end of year	\$ (617)	\$ (79)	\$ (1,135)	\$ (1,831)
Net carrying amount	\$ 543	\$ 32	\$ 897	\$ 1,472

The weighted average remaining amortization period of the customer contract related and distribution channels are 15 and 8 years respectively (16 and 9 years respectively at December 31, 2024).

(c) Recoverable Amount

For the purposes of annual impairment testing, the Company allocates intangible assets to cash generating units and goodwill to cash generating unit groupings. Any potential impairment of indefinite life intangible assets is identified by comparing the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit to its carrying value. Any potential impairment of goodwill is identified by comparing the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit grouping to its carrying value.

Fair value is initially assessed with reference to valuation multiples of comparable publicly-traded financial institutions and precedent business acquisition transactions. The calculations utilize earnings and cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management. These valuation multiples may include price-to-earnings or price-to-book measures for life insurers and asset managers. This assessment may give regard to a variety of relevant considerations, including expected growth, risk and capital market conditions, among other factors. The valuation multiples used in assessing fair value represent Level 2 inputs.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Company conducted its annual impairment testing of intangible assets and goodwill based on September 30, 2025 asset balances. It was determined that the recoverable amounts of cash generating units for intangible assets and cash generating unit groupings for goodwill were in excess of their carrying values and there was no evidence of impairment.

Any reasonable changes in assumptions and estimates used in determining recoverable amounts of cash generating units or cash generating unit groupings is unlikely to cause carrying values to exceed recoverable amounts.

10. Owner Occupied Properties and Fixed Assets

The carrying value of owner occupied properties and the changes in the carrying value of owner occupied properties are as follows:

	2025	2024
Carrying value, beginning of year	\$ 773	\$ 709
Less: accumulated depreciation/impairments	(184)	(165)
Net carrying value, beginning of year	589	544
Additions	107	52
Impairment	(29)	(3)
Transferred to investment properties	(26)	9
Depreciation	(15)	(16)
Foreign exchange	15	3
Net carrying value, end of year	<u>\$ 641</u>	<u>\$ 589</u>

The net carrying value of fixed assets is \$321 at December 31, 2025 (\$277 at December 31, 2024).

There are no restrictions on the title of the owner occupied properties and fixed assets, nor are they pledged as security for debt.

11. Other Assets

	2025	2024
Deferred acquisition costs	\$ 527	\$ 476
Right-of-use assets	167	187
Finance leases receivable	1,043	926
Defined benefit pension plan assets (note 26)	589	493
Trading account assets	163	161
Prepaid expenses	130	117
Miscellaneous other assets	362	287
Total	<u>\$ 2,981</u>	<u>\$ 2,647</u>

Total other assets of \$710 (\$604 at December 31, 2024) are expected to be derecognized within 12 months from the reporting date. This amount excludes deferred acquisition costs, the changes in which are noted below.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 476	\$ 453
Additions	92	85
Amortization	(53)	(48)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	36	12
Disposals	(24)	(26)
Balance, end of year	\$ 527	\$ 476

12. Insurance Revenue

	2025	2024
Contracts not measured under the premium allocation approach (PAA)		
Amounts relating to changes in liabilities for remaining coverage		
Experience adjustments	\$ (129)	\$ (99)
CSM recognized for services provided	1,308	1,212
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	616	616
Expected incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	9,823	9,417
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	658	588
	12,276	11,734
Contracts measured under the PAA	9,855	9,273
Total insurance revenue	\$ 22,131	\$ 21,007

13. Insurance Service and Other Operating Expenses

	2025	2024 ¹
Claims and benefits incurred	\$ 15,108	\$ 14,445
Allocation of premium directly to recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows	843	748
Adjustments to the liability for incurred claims	(829)	(772)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous insurance contracts	136	50
Salaries and other employee benefits	2,933	2,760
General and administrative	433	339
Interest expense on leases	6	6
Depreciation of fixed assets	62	62
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	35	36
Commissions	1,683	1,579
Total expenses	\$ 20,410	\$ 19,253
Represented by:		
Insurance service expenses	\$ 17,002	\$ 16,165
Other operating and administrative expenses	3,408	3,088
Total expenses	\$ 20,410	\$ 19,253

¹ Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

14. Insurance Contracts

(a) Analysis by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims

Insurance contracts	2025								
	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims				Asset for acquisition cash flows	Total	
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Contracts under PAA		Asset for acquisition cash flows			Total
				Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk				
Opening assets	\$ (1,078)	\$ 3	\$ 190	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (858)		
Opening liabilities	122,283	279	3,494	13,866	569	(181)	140,310		
Opening liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	51,934	—	—	—	—	—	51,934		
Net opening balance	173,139	282	3,684	13,893	569	(181)	191,386		
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income									
Insurance revenue	(22,131)	—	—	—	—	—	(22,131)		
Insurance service expenses									
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(30)	9,916	6,904	62	—	16,852		
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	843	—	—	—	—	—	843		
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	136	—	—	—	—	136		
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	(57)	(692)	(80)	—	(829)		
	843	106	9,859	6,212	(18)	—	17,002		
Investment components	(9,970)	—	6,834	3,136	—	—	—		
Total changes in insurance service result	(31,258)	106	16,693	9,348	(18)	—	(5,129)		
Net finance (income) expenses from insurance contracts	5,197	(2)	5,474	474	16	—	11,159		
Effect of movement in exchange rates	2,361	2	68	159	9	—	2,599		
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	(23,700)	106	22,235	9,981	7	—	8,629		
Cash flows									
Premiums received	34,300	—	—	—	—	—	34,300		
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	(49)	—	(22,133)	(9,708)	—	—	(31,890)		
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(959)	—	—	—	—	—	(959)		
Insurance acquisition cash flows transferred from the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at initial recognition	(36)	—	—	—	—	—	(36)		
Other cash flows ¹	819	—	—	—	—	—	819		
Total cash flows	34,075	—	(22,133)	(9,708)	—	—	2,234		
Asset for acquisition cash flows									
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period	—	—	—	—	—	(40)	(40)		
Insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts recognized in the period	—	—	—	—	—	36	36		
Total changes in asset for acquisition cash flows	—	—	—	—	—	(4)	(4)		
Other movements ²	(19)	—	—	—	—	—	(19)		
Net closing balance ³	\$ 183,495	\$ 388	\$ 3,786	\$ 14,166	\$ 576	\$ (185)	\$ 202,226		
Recorded in:									
Closing assets	\$ (2,059)	\$ —	\$ 894	\$ (91)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,256)		
Closing liabilities	129,401	388	2,892	14,257	576	(185)	147,329		
Closing liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	56,153	—	—	—	—	—	56,153		
Net closing balance ³	\$ 183,495	\$ 388	\$ 3,786	\$ 14,166	\$ 576	\$ (185)	\$ 202,226		

¹ Other cash flows includes transfer to/from segregated funds, premiums to be settled via funding component balance (FCB), claims to be settled via FCB, net settlements, and other cash flows from policy loans.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

³ Included in the insurance contract balances are loans to policyholders of \$3,723 and funds withheld of \$3,212.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Insurance contracts

2024

	Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims				Asset for acquisition cash flows	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts not under PAA	Contracts under PAA		Asset for acquisition cash flows		
				Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk			
Opening assets	\$ (1,730)	\$ —	\$ 831	\$ (3)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (902)	
Opening liabilities	112,684	247	2,799	13,578	555	(174)	129,689	
Opening liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	47,410	—	—	—	—	—	47,410	
Net opening balance	158,364	247	3,630	13,575	555	(174)	176,197	
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income								
Insurance revenue	(21,007)	—	—	—	—	—	(21,007)	
Insurance service expenses								
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(20)	9,489	6,615	55	—	16,139	
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	748	—	—	—	—	—	748	
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	50	—	—	—	—	50	
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	(16)	(689)	(67)	—	(772)	
	748	30	9,473	5,926	(12)	—	16,165	
Investment components	(9,626)	—	6,571	3,055	—	—	—	
Total changes in insurance service result	(29,885)	30	16,044	8,981	(12)	—	(4,842)	
Net finance (income) expenses from insurance contracts	7,176	1	4,980	505	17	—	12,679	
Effect of movement in exchange rates	2,619	4	76	188	9	—	2,896	
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	(20,090)	35	21,100	9,674	14	—	10,733	
Cash flows								
Premiums received	35,103	—	—	—	—	—	35,103	
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	(51)	—	(21,046)	(9,356)	—	—	(30,453)	
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(879)	—	—	—	—	—	(879)	
Insurance acquisition cash flows transferred from the asset for insurance acquisition cash flows at initial recognition	(34)	—	—	—	—	—	(34)	
Other cash flows ¹	807	—	—	—	—	—	807	
Total cash flows	34,946	—	(21,046)	(9,356)	—	—	4,544	
Asset for acquisition cash flows								
Insurance acquisition cash flows paid in the period	—	—	—	—	—	(41)	(41)	
Insurance acquisition cash flows allocated to groups of insurance contracts recognized in the period	—	—	—	—	—	34	34	
Total changes in asset for acquisition cash flows	—	—	—	—	—	(7)	(7)	
Other movements ²	(81)	—	—	—	—	—	(81)	
Net closing balance ³	\$ 173,139	\$ 282	\$ 3,684	\$ 13,893	\$ 569	\$ (181)	\$ 191,386	
Recorded in:								
Closing assets	\$ (1,078)	\$ 3	\$ 190	\$ 27	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (858)	
Closing liabilities	122,283	279	3,494	13,866	569	(181)	140,310	
Closing liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	51,934	—	—	—	—	—	51,934	
Net closing balance ³	\$ 173,139	\$ 282	\$ 3,684	\$ 13,893	\$ 569	\$ (181)	\$ 191,386	

¹ Other cash flows includes transfer to/from segregated funds, premiums to be settled via FCB, claims to be settled via FCB, net settlements, and other cash flows from policy loans.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

³ Included in the insurance contract balances are loans to policyholders of \$3,912 and funds withheld of \$3,365.

(b) Analysis by Measurement Component for Insurance Contracts not Measured Under PAA**Insurance contracts**

	2025			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
Opening assets	\$ (3,800)	\$ 571	\$ 2,423	\$ (806)
Opening liabilities	108,996	6,037	11,660	126,693
Opening liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	51,934	—	—	51,934
Net opening balance	157,130	6,608	14,083	177,821
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income				
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognized for services provided	—	—	(1,308)	(1,308)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(619)	—	(619)
Experience adjustments	194	1	—	195
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognized in the year	(863)	257	620	14
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(135)	(15)	150	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contacts	111	11	—	122
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(54)	(3)	—	(57)
Total changes in insurance service result	(747)	(368)	(538)	(1,653)
Net finance (income) expenses from insurance contracts	10,390	89	190	10,669
Effect of movement in exchange rates	1,927	132	366	2,425
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	11,570	(147)	18	11,441
Cash flows				
Premiums received	21,444	—	—	21,444
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	(22,182)	—	—	(22,182)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(807)	—	—	(807)
Other cash flows ¹	880	—	—	880
Total cash flows	(665)	—	—	(665)
Other movements ²	(19)	—	—	(19)
Net closing balance	\$ 168,016	\$ 6,461	\$ 14,101	\$ 188,578
Recorded in:				
Closing assets	\$ (6,621)	\$ 1,537	\$ 4,030	\$ (1,054)
Closing liabilities	118,484	4,924	10,071	133,479
Closing liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	56,153	—	—	56,153
Net closing balance	\$ 168,016	\$ 6,461	\$ 14,101	\$ 188,578

¹ Other cash flows includes transfer to/from segregated funds, premiums to be settled via FCB, claims to be settled via FCB, net settlements, and other cash flows from policy loans.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Insurance contracts	2024			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	Total
Opening assets	\$ (5,996)	\$ 1,638	\$ 3,539	\$ (819)
Opening liabilities	101,350	5,256	9,809	116,415
Opening liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	47,410	—	—	47,410
Net opening balance	142,764	6,894	13,348	163,006
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income				
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognized for services provided	—	—	(1,212)	(1,212)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(619)	—	(619)
Experience adjustments	151	1	—	152
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognized in the year	(1,229)	330	913	14
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(268)	(277)	545	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	26	11	—	37
Changes that relate to past service				
Adjustment to liabilities for incurred claims	(16)	—	—	(16)
Total changes in insurance service result	(1,336)	(554)	246	(1,644)
Net finance (income) expenses from insurance contracts	11,908	73	179	12,160
Effect of movement in exchange rates	2,194	195	310	2,699
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	12,766	(286)	735	13,215
Cash flows				
Premiums received	22,661	—	—	22,661
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid	(21,096)	—	—	(21,096)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(750)	—	—	(750)
Other cash flows ¹	866	—	—	866
Total cash flows	1,681	—	—	1,681
Other movements ²	(81)	—	—	(81)
Net closing balance	\$ 157,130	\$ 6,608	\$ 14,083	\$ 177,821
Recorded in:				
Closing assets	\$ (3,800)	\$ 571	\$ 2,423	\$ (806)
Closing liabilities	108,996	6,037	11,660	126,693
Closing liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders	51,934	—	—	51,934
Net closing balance	\$ 157,130	\$ 6,608	\$ 14,083	\$ 177,821

¹ Other cash flows includes transfer to/from segregated funds, premiums to be settled via FCB, claims to be settled via FCB, net settlements, and other cash flows from policy loans.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

(c) CSM and Insurance Revenue by Transition Approach

	2025	2024
CSM movement by transition approach		
Insurance contracts under fair value approach		
CSM balance, beginning of year	\$ 8,594	\$ 9,175
Change related to current service provided		
CSM recognized for services provided	(786)	(824)
Changes that relate to future service		
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	61	43
Total changes in insurance service result	(725)	(781)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	46	62
Effect of movement in exchange rates	214	138
Total change	(465)	(581)
CSM balance, end of year	\$ 8,129	\$ 8,594
Other insurance contracts		
CSM balance, beginning of year	\$ 5,489	\$ 4,173
Change related to current service provided		
CSM recognized for services provided	(522)	(388)
Changes that relate to future service		
Contracts initially recognized in the year	620	913
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	89	502
Total changes in insurance service result	187	1,027
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	144	117
Effect of movement in exchange rates	152	172
Total change	483	1,316
CSM balance, end of year	\$ 5,972	\$ 5,489
Net CSM balance, end of year	\$ 14,101	\$ 14,083
Insurance revenue		
Insurance revenue for contracts under fair value approach	\$ 7,343	\$ 8,360
Insurance revenue for contracts under other approaches	14,788	12,647
Total insurance revenue	\$ 22,131	\$ 21,007

Upon transition, IFRS 17 required an entity to apply the standard retrospectively unless impracticable. The Company performed a cut-off date assessment (by region and product) to determine the contracts to which the full retrospective approach can be applied. The Company applied the full retrospective approach to all identified insurance contracts unless it was impracticable, where reasonable and supportable information necessary to complete the full retrospective approach was not available.

The Company applied the fair value approach to contracts where it was impracticable to apply the full retrospective approach. The fair value approach calculates the CSM or loss component of the liability for remaining coverage as the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts at the date of transition and the fulfillment cash flows measured at that date.

The Company used an embedded value approach to determine the fair value within the fair value approach. Under the embedded value approach, the fair value is measured as the third party's present value of fulfillment cash flows, plus future costs of capital, less any future profits. The cost of capital was measured as the total required capital multiplied by a hurdle rate, and the future profits are driven by the release of risk adjustment and investment income on required capital. The development of the assumptions were based on a combination of publicly available industry data, historic economic data and the Company's own view of assumptions when the external data sources were not available.

(d) Composition of Insurance Contract Liabilities and Related Supporting Assets**(i) Composition of Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Assets and Liabilities, as well as Investment Contract Liabilities**

		2025						
		Insurance contract assets	Reinsurance contract held assets	Insurance contract liabilities	Investment contract liabilities	Reinsurance contract held liabilities		
Participating								
Canada	\$	—	\$	—	\$ 61,045	\$	—	
Europe		—		—	118		—	
Capital and Risk Solutions		—		—	651		—	
Corporate		—		—	1,892		—	
Non-Participating								
Canada		445		1,224	30,600		3,456	321
Europe		534		3,705	45,386		377	397
Capital and Risk Solutions		277		103	6,212		589	69
Corporate		—		1,367	1,425		—	—
Total	\$	1,256	\$	6,399	\$ 147,329	\$	4,422	\$ 787

		2024						
		Insurance contract assets	Reinsurance contract held assets	Insurance contract liabilities	Investment contract liabilities	Reinsurance contract held liabilities		
Participating								
Canada	\$	—	\$	—	\$ 55,941	\$	—	
Europe		—		—	122		—	
Capital and Risk Solutions		—		—	678		—	
Corporate		—		—	1,989		—	
Non-Participating								
Canada		434		1,216	31,309		3,698	283
Europe		353		3,746	41,944		330	313
Capital and Risk Solutions		71		119	6,808		659	32
Corporate		—		1,463	1,519		—	—
Total	\$	858	\$	6,544	\$ 140,310	\$	4,687	\$ 628

(ii) Composition of Assets Supporting Insurance Contract Liabilities

	2025					
	Bonds	Mortgage loans	Stocks	Investment properties	Other	Total
Participating liabilities						
Canada	\$ 29,132	\$ 12,332	\$ 12,618	\$ 5,630	\$ 1,333	\$ 61,045
Europe	56	—	39	—	23	118
Capital and Risk Solutions	613	—	—	—	38	651
Corporate	1,251	350	—	—	291	1,892
Non-participating liabilities						
Canada	23,072	3,533	3,422	573	—	30,600
Europe	29,177	7,923	126	1,658	6,502	45,386
Capital and Risk Solutions	5,354	811	47	—	—	6,212
Corporate	13	—	—	—	1,412	1,425
Total	\$ 88,668	\$ 24,949	\$ 16,252	\$ 7,861	\$ 9,599	\$ 147,329

	2024 ¹					
	Bonds	Mortgage loans	Stocks	Investment properties	Other	Total
Participating liabilities						
Canada	\$ 27,497	\$ 12,239	\$ 10,513	\$ 5,164	\$ 528	\$ 55,941
Europe	53	—	34	3	32	122
Capital and Risk Solutions	604	—	—	—	74	678
Corporate	1,503	410	—	—	76	1,989
Non-participating liabilities						
Canada	23,553	3,727	3,206	742	81	31,309
Europe	27,227	7,359	396	1,909	5,053	41,944
Capital and Risk Solutions	6,057	751	—	—	—	6,808
Corporate	13	—	—	—	1,506	1,519
Total	\$ 86,507	\$ 24,486	\$ 14,149	\$ 7,818	\$ 7,350	\$ 140,310

¹ Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

Cash flows of assets supporting insurance contract liabilities are matched within reasonable limits.

(e) Effect on Measurement Components of Contracts Initially Recognized in the Year**Insurance contracts**

	2025		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
Insurance acquisition cash flows	\$ 683	\$ 49	\$ 732
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	7,425	83	7,508
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	8,108	132	8,240
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	(8,968)	(135)	(9,103)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	240	17	257
CSM	620	—	620
Total losses (gains) recognized on initial recognition	\$ —	\$ 14	\$ 14

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Insurance contracts

	2024		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
Insurance acquisition cash flows	\$ 582	\$ 42	\$ 624
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	9,241	79	9,320
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	9,823	121	9,944
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	(11,050)	(123)	(11,173)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	312	18	330
CSM	913	—	913
Total losses (gains) recognized on initial recognition	\$ (2)	\$ 16	\$ 14

The Company did not acquire any insurance contracts through transfer or business combination.

(f) Maturity Analysis of Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts Held

The following table shows the undiscounted expected future cash outflows (inflows) for insurance and reinsurance contracts held by expected timing based on best estimate actuarial assumptions and excludes amounts from insurance contract liabilities on account of segregated fund holders. Whole life individual insurance products have expected cash flows for several decades in the future. Examples of cash outflows are payment of claims and expenses, and examples of cash inflows are premiums.

	2025						
	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Insurance contracts							
Insurance contract liabilities	\$ 8,626	\$ 4,997	\$ 5,140	\$ 5,181	\$ 5,449	\$ 497,952	\$ 527,345
Insurance contract assets	(720)	(760)	(722)	(631)	(578)	(7,859)	(11,270)
	\$ 7,906	\$ 4,237	\$ 4,418	\$ 4,550	\$ 4,871	\$ 490,093	\$ 516,075
Reinsurance contracts held							
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	\$ 115	\$ 199	\$ 204	\$ 183	\$ 159	\$ 1,344	\$ 2,204
Reinsurance contract held assets	(735)	(215)	(197)	(195)	(198)	(4,471)	(6,011)
	\$ (620)	\$ (16)	\$ 7	\$ (12)	\$ (39)	\$ (3,127)	\$ (3,807)
2024							
	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Insurance contracts							
Insurance contract liabilities	\$ 7,835	\$ 4,142	\$ 4,148	\$ 4,421	\$ 4,538	\$ 446,267	\$ 471,351
Insurance contract assets	(532)	(512)	(484)	(427)	(376)	(2,948)	(5,279)
	\$ 7,303	\$ 3,630	\$ 3,664	\$ 3,994	\$ 4,162	\$ 443,319	\$ 466,072
Reinsurance contracts held							
Reinsurance contract held liabilities	\$ 145	\$ 80	\$ 82	\$ 70	\$ 57	\$ 250	\$ 684
Reinsurance contract held assets	(661)	(194)	(172)	(168)	(169)	(4,094)	(5,458)
	\$ (516)	\$ (114)	\$ (90)	\$ (98)	\$ (112)	\$ (3,844)	\$ (4,774)

(g) Amount of Insurance Contract Liabilities Payable on Demand

The amounts from insurance contract liabilities that are payable on demand are set out below. The amounts payable on demand include the cash surrender value and/or the account value less applicable surrender charges payable. Insurance contract liabilities held on account of segregated fund holders are excluded from the amounts payable on demand and carrying amounts.

	2025	2024
Amounts payable on demand	\$ 64,549	\$ 60,969
Carrying amounts	102,516	98,236

(h) Expected Remaining CSM Recognition

	Insurance contracts							Total
	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	
2025	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,003	\$ 922	\$ 843	\$ 3,281	\$ 5,688	\$ 14,101
2024	1,158	1,078	990	917	844	3,286	5,810	14,083

(i) Expected Derecognition of the Asset for Insurance Acquisition Cash Flows

	Insurance contracts							Total
	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	
2025	\$ 34	\$ 31	\$ 28	\$ 25	\$ 21	\$ 46	\$ —	\$ 185
2024	32	30	27	24	21	47	—	181

(j) Insurance Risk**Actuarial Assumptions**

In the computation of insurance contract liabilities, valuation assumptions have been made regarding rates of mortality/morbidity, investment returns, levels of operating expenses, rates of policy termination and rates of utilization of elective policy options or provisions. The valuation assumptions use best estimates of future experience together with a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation that the Company requires for bearing uncertainty in the amount and timing of insurance contract cash flows. Risk adjustments for non-financial risk are reviewed periodically for continued appropriateness.

The Company measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for reinsurance held using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any non-performance by the reinsurer.

Investment contract liabilities are measured at fair value determined using discount rates derived from a reference portfolio or stochastic modeling at end of the reporting period. The Company's main valuation techniques incorporate all factors that market participants would consider and make maximum use of observable market data.

The methods for arriving at these valuation assumptions are outlined below:

Mortality

A life insurance mortality study is carried out regularly for each major block of insurance business. The results of each study are used to update the Company's experience valuation mortality tables for that business. Annuitant mortality is also studied regularly, and the results are used to modify established annuitant mortality tables. When there is insufficient data, the Company uses the latest industry experience to derive an appropriate valuation mortality assumption. Improvement scales for life insurance and annuitant mortality are updated periodically based on population and industry studies, product specific considerations, as well as professional guidance. In addition, appropriate provisions are made for future mortality deterioration on term insurance.

Morbidity

The Company uses industry developed experience tables modified to reflect emerging Company experience. Both claim incidence and termination are monitored regularly, and emerging experience is factored into the current valuation.

Expenses

Expenses for certain items, such as sales commissions and policy taxes and fees, are either contractual or specified by law, and so they are only reflected on a best estimate basis in the liability. Operating expenses, such as policy and claims administration as well as overhead, are more variable. The Company produces expense studies for operating expenses regularly to determine an appropriate estimate of future operating expenses for the liability type being valued. An inflation assumption is incorporated in the estimate of future operating expenses held within the liability.

Policy Termination

Studies to determine rates of policy termination are updated regularly to form the basis of this estimate. Industry data is also available and is useful where the Company has no experience with specific types of policies or its exposure is limited. The Company's most significant exposures are in respect of the T-100 and Level Cost of Insurance Universal Life products in

Canada and policy renewal rates at the end of the term for renewable term policies in Canada and Capital and Risk Solutions. Industry experience has guided the Company's assumptions for these products as its own experience is very limited.

Property and Casualty Reinsurance

Insurance contract liabilities for property and casualty reinsurance written by Capital and Risk Solutions are determined using accepted actuarial practices for property and casualty insurers in Canada. The insurance contract liabilities are based on cession statements provided by ceding companies. In addition, insurance contract liabilities also include an amount for incurred but not reported losses, which may differ significantly from the ultimate loss development. The estimates and underlying methodology are continually reviewed and updated and adjustments to estimates are reflected in net earnings. Capital and Risk Solutions analyzes the emergence of claims experience against expected assumptions for each reinsurance contract separately and at the portfolio level. If necessary, a more in depth analysis is undertaken of the cedant experience.

Utilization of Elective Policy Options

There are a wide range of elective options embedded in the policies issued by the Company. Examples include term renewals, conversion to whole life insurance (term insurance), settlement annuity purchase at guaranteed rates (deposit annuities) and guarantee re-sets (segregated fund maturity guarantees). The assumed rates of utilization are based on Company or industry experience when it exists and otherwise based on judgment considering incentives to utilize the option. Generally, whenever it is clearly in the best interests of an informed policyholder to utilize an option, then it is assumed to be elected.

Policyholder Dividends and Adjustable Policy Features

Future policyholder dividends and other adjustable policy features are included in the determination of insurance contract liabilities with the assumption that policyholder dividends or adjustable benefits will change in the future in response to the relevant experience. The dividend and policy adjustments are determined consistent with policyholders' reasonable expectations, such expectations being influenced by the participating policyholder dividend policies and/or policyholder communications, marketing material and past practice. It is the Company's expectation that changes will occur in policyholder dividend scales or adjustable benefits for participating or adjustable business respectively, corresponding to changes in the best estimate assumptions, resulting in an immaterial net change in insurance contract liabilities. Where underlying guarantees may limit the ability to pass all of this experience back to the policyholder, the impact of this non-adjustability impacting shareholder's net earnings is reflected in the impacts of changes in best estimate assumptions below.

Investment Returns

Interest rate risk is managed by investing in assets that are suitable for the products sold. The Company utilizes a formal process for managing the matching of assets and liabilities. This involves grouping general fund assets and liabilities into segments. Assets in each segment are managed in relation to the liabilities in the segment. The impact to net earnings from changes in the interest rates would be largely offset by changes in the value of financial assets supporting the liabilities. However, differences in the interest rate sensitivity in the value of assets and the value of insurance and investment contract liabilities leads to a sensitivity to interest rate movements in net earnings.

Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities

In determining the Company's insurance contract liabilities, valuation assumptions are made regarding rates of mortality/morbidity, investment returns, levels of operating expenses, rates of policy termination and rates of utilization of elective policy options or provisions. When the assumptions are revised to reflect emerging experience or change in outlook, the result is a change in the value of liabilities which in turn affects the Company's earnings.

Non-Financial Exposures and Sensitivities

Insurance Risk

	2025			
	Net earnings		CSM ¹	
	Before Reinsurance	Net of Reinsurance Held	Before Reinsurance	Net of Reinsurance Held
2% Life mortality increase	\$ (225)	\$ (200)	\$ (225)	\$ (75)
2% Annuity mortality decrease	200	175	(750)	(625)
5% Morbidity adverse change	(150)	(150)	(225)	(100)
5% Expense increase	(25)	—	(125)	(125)
10% Adverse change in policy termination and renewal	(225)	(150)	(675)	(725)

2024

	Net earnings		CSM ¹	
	Before Reinsurance	Net of Reinsurance Held	Before Reinsurance	Net of Reinsurance Held
2% Life mortality increase	\$ (100)	\$ (100)	\$ (350)	\$ (175)
2% Annuity mortality decrease	200	175	(725)	(625)
5% Morbidity adverse change	(150)	(125)	(200)	(100)
5% Expense increase	—	—	(125)	(150)
10% Adverse change in policy termination and renewal	(50)	—	(825)	(850)

¹ The impacts to the CSM are pre-tax.

These sensitivities reflect the impact on net earnings and CSM of an immediate change in assumptions on the value of insurance and reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts. The impact on equity is equal to the net earnings impact.

Assumption changes on insurance risks directly impact CSM, for contracts which have CSM. The impact of assumption changes on CSM are measured at locked-in discount rates, for contracts measured under the General Measurement Model. Net earnings impacts arise from any differences relative to the fair value impact of assumption changes impacting CSM, as well as assumption changes on contracts which do not have CSM (including short term insurance contracts). For assumption changes impacting CSM, there is a second-order impact to earnings which captures the present value difference between the impact of assumption changes measured at prevailing discount rates and locked-in discount rates. In general, prevailing discount rates are currently higher than locked-in rates for the Company's insurance contracts, as most locked-in rates for the calculation of CSM impacts were struck at January 1, 2022 for the in-force portfolio. Therefore, an unfavourable change in assumptions on insurance risks, leading to a liability strengthening offset by CSM reduction, also results in a positive earnings impact in the period due to the fair value impact.

Concentration risk may arise from geographic regions, accumulation of risks and market risk. The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by geographic region is described in the segmented information (note 33).

Reinsurance Risk

Maximum limits per insured life benefit amount (which vary by line of business) are established for life and health insurance, and reinsurance is purchased for amounts in excess of those limits.

Reinsurance costs and recoveries as defined by the reinsurance agreement are reflected in the valuation with these costs and recoveries being appropriately calibrated to the direct assumptions.

Reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. Failure of reinsurers to honour their obligations could result in losses to the Company. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies.

Certain of the reinsurance contracts are on a funds withheld basis where the Company retains the assets supporting the reinsured insurance contract liabilities, thus minimizing the exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvency on those contracts.

(k) Discount Rates

The following table provides the lower and upper end of the range of the spot rates used by the Company to discount liability cash flows by major currency:

2025		Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 20	Year 30	Year 50
CAD	Lower	2.9 %	3.6 %	4.0 %	4.4 %	4.5 %	4.9 %
	Upper	3.9 %	4.6 %	5.0 %	5.4 %	5.5 %	5.4 %
USD	Lower	4.1 %	4.4 %	4.9 %	5.8 %	5.7 %	5.1 %
	Upper	4.6 %	4.9 %	5.4 %	6.3 %	6.2 %	5.4 %
EUR	Lower	2.5 %	2.9 %	3.4 %	3.9 %	4.2 %	4.6 %
	Upper	3.2 %	3.7 %	4.1 %	4.7 %	4.8 %	4.7 %
GBP	Lower	4.1 %	4.5 %	5.1 %	5.8 %	5.9 %	4.5 %
	Upper	4.8 %	5.2 %	5.9 %	6.6 %	6.6 %	5.3 %

2024		Year 1	Year 5	Year 10	Year 20	Year 30	Year 50
CAD	Lower	4.2 %	4.2 %	4.5 %	4.6 %	4.6 %	4.9 %
	Upper	4.6 %	4.6 %	4.9 %	5.0 %	5.0 %	5.0 %
USD	Lower	5.1 %	5.4 %	5.7 %	6.1 %	5.8 %	5.3 %
	Upper	5.3 %	5.6 %	5.8 %	6.2 %	6.0 %	5.4 %
EUR	Lower	2.5 %	2.5 %	2.8 %	3.0 %	3.2 %	4.3 %
	Upper	3.6 %	3.6 %	3.8 %	4.0 %	4.1 %	4.5 %
GBP	Lower	4.9 %	4.8 %	5.1 %	5.7 %	5.7 %	4.3 %
	Upper	5.7 %	5.5 %	5.9 %	6.5 %	6.5 %	5.1 %

The spot rates in the table above are calculated based on prevailing interest rates observed in their respective markets. When interest rates are not observable, the yield curve to discount cash flows transitions to an ultimate rate composed of a risk-free rate and illiquidity premium. These amounts are set based on historical data.

(I) Impact of Assumption Changes and Management Actions

Throughout the year, the Company completed certain assumption reviews and model refinements related to insurance contract liabilities. The following table shows the net earnings and CSM impacts of assumption changes and management actions for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

Assumptions	CSM impacts ¹	Net earnings impact (pre-tax)	Description
For the year ended December 31, 2025			
Longevity	\$ 30	\$ 18	Updates to reflect recent longevity experience, primarily on portfolios in the Capital and Risk Solutions business unit and the Europe business unit
Mortality	(8)	(23)	Updates to reflect recent mortality experience on the U.S. life reinsurance portfolio in the Capital and Risk Solutions business unit, and recent mortality experience and trends in the Canada business unit
Policyholder behaviour	(184)	50	Updates to lapse assumptions on universal life insurance in the Canada business unit
Other	15	(94)	Other updates, including financial and expense assumptions
Total	\$ (147)	\$ (49)	
For the year ended December 31, 2024			
Total	\$ 240	\$ (192)	

¹ Excludes participating and segregated fund policies.

15. Reinsurance Contracts Held

(a) Analysis by Remaining Coverage and Incurred Claims

Reinsurance contracts held

2025

	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims			Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Contracts not under the PAA	Contracts under PAA		
				Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	
Opening assets	\$ 5,273	\$ 72	\$ 1,069	\$ 124	\$ 6	\$ 6,544
Opening liabilities	(1,101)	28	339	98	8	(628)
Net opening balance	4,172	100	1,408	222	14	5,916
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income						
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(4,672)	—	1,986	1,003	4	(1,679)
Investment components	(140)	—	140	—	—	—
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts, excluding the effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	(326)	(2)	18	7	—	(303)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	145	3	43	5	—	196
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	(4,993)	1	2,187	1,015	4	(1,786)
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	5,257	—	—	—	—	5,257
Incurred claims received and other insurance service amounts received	—	—	(2,118)	(908)	—	(3,026)
Other cash flows ¹	(730)	—	—	—	—	(730)
Total cash flows	4,527	—	(2,118)	(908)	—	1,501
Other movements ²	(19)	—	—	—	—	(19)
Net closing balance ³	\$ 3,687	\$ 101	\$ 1,477	\$ 329	\$ 18	\$ 5,612
Recorded in:						
Closing assets	\$ 5,023	\$ 80	\$ 948	\$ 330	\$ 18	\$ 6,399
Closing liabilities	(1,336)	21	529	(1)	—	(787)
Net closing balance ³	\$ 3,687	\$ 101	\$ 1,477	\$ 329	\$ 18	\$ 5,612

¹ Other cash flows includes premiums to be settled via FCB, claims to be settled via FCB, and net settlements.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

³ Included in the reinsurance contracts held amounts are funds withheld by the Company under reinsurance contracts of \$5,779.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Reinsurance contracts held

2024

	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims				Total
	Excluding loss recovery component	Loss recovery component	Contracts not under the PAA	Contracts under PAA			
				Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk		
Opening assets	\$ 5,166	\$ 90	\$ 1,031	\$ 247	\$ 12	\$ 6,546	
Opening liabilities	(713)	20	219	(1)	—	(475)	
Net opening balance	4,453	110	1,250	246	12	6,071	
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income							
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(4,513)	(10)	1,977	961	1	(1,584)	
Investment components	(123)	—	123	—	—	—	
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts, excluding the effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	(16)	(1)	36	6	1	26	
Effect of movement in exchange rates	155	1	21	5	—	182	
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	(4,497)	(10)	2,157	972	2	(1,376)	
Cash flows							
Premiums paid	3,738	—	—	—	—	3,738	
Incurred claims received and other insurance service amounts received	—	—	(1,999)	(996)	—	(2,995)	
Other cash flows ¹	559	—	—	—	—	559	
Total cash flows	4,297	—	(1,999)	(996)	—	1,302	
Other movements ²	(81)	—	—	—	—	(81)	
Net closing balance ³	\$ 4,172	\$ 100	\$ 1,408	\$ 222	\$ 14	\$ 5,916	
Recorded in:							
Closing assets	\$ 5,273	\$ 72	\$ 1,069	\$ 124	\$ 6	\$ 6,544	
Closing liabilities	(1,101)	28	339	98	8	(628)	
Net closing balance ³	\$ 4,172	\$ 100	\$ 1,408	\$ 222	\$ 14	\$ 5,916	

¹ Other cash flows includes premiums to be settled via FCB, claims to be settled via FCB, and net settlements.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

³ Included in the reinsurance contracts held amounts are funds withheld by the Company under reinsurance contracts of \$4,632.

(b) Analysis by Measurement Component for Reinsurance Contracts Held not Measured Under PAA**Reinsurance contracts held**

	2025			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	Total
Opening assets	\$ 5,304	\$ 770	\$ 347	\$ 6,421
Opening liabilities	(2,082)	1,015	493	(574)
Net opening balance	3,222	1,785	840	5,847
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income				
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognized for services received	—	—	(89)	(89)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(180)	—	(180)
Experience adjustments	36	—	—	36
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognized in the year	(106)	138	(21)	11
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	113	42	(155)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contacts	(13)	14	—	1
Changes that relate to past service				
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	(18)	(1)	—	(19)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	12	13	(265)	(240)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts, excluding the effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	(316)	(6)	13	(309)
Effect of movement in exchange rates	113	56	19	188
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	(191)	63	(233)	(361)
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	2,825	—	—	2,825
Incurred claims received and other insurance service amounts received	(2,119)	—	—	(2,119)
Other cash flows ¹	(730)	—	—	(730)
Total cash flows	(24)	—	—	(24)
Other movements ²	(19)	—	—	(19)
Net closing balance	\$ 2,988	\$ 1,848	\$ 607	\$ 5,443
Recorded in:				
Closing assets	\$ 5,262	\$ 708	\$ 255	\$ 6,225
Closing liabilities	(2,274)	1,140	352	(782)
Net closing balance	\$ 2,988	\$ 1,848	\$ 607	\$ 5,443

¹ Other cash flows includes premiums to be settled via FCB, claims to be settled via FCB, and net settlements.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Reinsurance contracts held

	2024			
	Estimates of present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	CSM	Total
Opening assets	\$ 5,294	\$ 919	\$ 210	\$ 6,423
Opening liabilities	(1,970)	854	680	(436)
Net opening balance	3,324	1,773	890	5,987
Changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income				
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognized for services received	—	—	(100)	(100)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(183)	—	(183)
Experience adjustments	30	(1)	—	29
Changes that relate to future service				
Contracts initially recognized in the year	(115)	159	(34)	10
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(10)	(42)	52	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(17)	11	—	(6)
Changes that relate to past service				
Changes in amounts recoverable arising from changes in liability for incurred claims	21	—	—	21
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(91)	(56)	(82)	(229)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts, excluding the effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	(34)	34	21	21
Effect of movement in exchange rates	135	34	11	180
Total changes in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income	10	12	(50)	(28)
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	1,409	—	—	1,409
Incurred claims received and other insurance service amounts received	(1,999)	—	—	(1,999)
Other cash flows ¹	559	—	—	559
Total cash flows	(31)	—	—	(31)
Other movements ²	(81)	—	—	(81)
Net closing balance	\$ 3,222	\$ 1,785	\$ 840	\$ 5,847
Recorded in:				
Closing assets	\$ 5,304	\$ 770	\$ 347	\$ 6,421
Closing liabilities	(2,082)	1,015	493	(574)
Net closing balance	\$ 3,222	\$ 1,785	\$ 840	\$ 5,847

¹ Other cash flows includes premiums to be settled via FCB, claims to be settled via FCB, and net settlements.

² Other movements represent changes in the expected fulfillment cash flows on certain reinsurance contracts held where the Company has no continuing involvement other than exposure to the remote insolvency risk of the reinsurer. This movement is offset by movement in associated reinsurance assets.

(c) CSM by Transition Approach

	2025	2024
Reinsurance contracts held		
Reinsurance contracts held under fair value approach		
CSM balance, beginning of year	\$ 789	\$ 882
Change related to current service provided		
CSM recognized for services provided	(87)	(92)
Changes that relate to future service		
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(59)	(33)
Total changes in insurance service result	(146)	(125)
Net finance expenses from reinsurance contracts	38	32
Total change	(108)	(93)
CSM balance, end of year	\$ 681	\$ 789
Other reinsurance contracts held		
CSM balance, beginning of year	\$ 51	\$ 8
Change related to current service provided		
CSM recognized for services provided	(2)	(8)
Changes that relate to future service		
Contracts initially recognized in the year	(21)	(34)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(96)	85
Total changes in insurance service result	(119)	43
Net finance expenses from reinsurance contracts	(6)	—
Total change	(125)	43
CSM balance, end of year	\$ (74)	\$ 51
Net CSM balance, end of year	\$ 607	\$ 840

(d) Effect on Measurement Components of Contracts Initially Recognized in the Year

	2025	2024
Reinsurance contracts held		
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	\$ 3,332	\$ 3,522
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	(3,226)	(3,407)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(138)	(159)
Income recognized on initial recognition	11	10
CSM	\$ 21	\$ 34

The Company did not acquire any reinsurance contracts held through transfer or business combination.

(e) Expected Remaining CSM Recognition

	Reinsurance contracts held							Total
	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	
2025	\$ (73)	\$ (64)	\$ (56)	\$ (49)	\$ (41)	\$ (146)	\$ (178)	\$ (607)
2024	(92)	(82)	(74)	(66)	(59)	(207)	(260)	(840)

16. Investment Contract Liabilities

Change in Investment Contract Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,953
Normal change in force business	(403)	(484)
Investment experience	143	159
Management action and changes in assumptions	2	—
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	(7)	59
Balance, end of year	\$ 4,422	\$ 4,687

All investment contract liabilities are measured at FVTPL.

17. Segregated Funds and Other Structured Entities

The Company offers segregated fund products in Canada and Europe that are referred to as segregated funds, separate accounts and unit-linked funds in the respective region. These funds are contracts issued by insurers to segregated fund policyholders where the benefit is directly linked to the performance of the investments, the risks or rewards of the fair value movements and net investment income is realized by the segregated fund policyholders. The segregated fund policyholders are required to select segregated funds that hold a range of underlying investments. While the Company has legal title to the investments, there is a contractual obligation to pass along the investment results to the segregated fund policyholder and the Company segregates these investments from those of the Company.

In Canada, the segregated fund assets are legally separated from the general assets of the Company under the terms of the policyholder agreement and cannot be used to settle obligations of the Company. In Europe, the assets of the funds are functionally and constructively segregated from those of the Company. As a result of the legal and constructive arrangements of these funds, the assets of these funds are presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as investments on account of segregated fund policyholders and the associated liabilities as investment contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders and insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders.

In circumstances where the segregated funds are invested in structured entities and are deemed to control the entity, the Company has presented the non-controlling ownership interest within the segregated funds for the risk of policyholders as equal and offsetting amounts in the assets and liabilities. The amounts presented within are \$6,708 at December 31, 2025 (\$6,082 at December 31, 2024).

Within the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, all segregated fund policyholders' income, including fair value changes and net investment income, is credited to the segregated fund policyholders and reflected in the assets and liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. These revenues and expenses are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings where the contracts with the segregated fund policyholders are classified as insurance contracts.

Segregated Funds Guarantee Exposure

The Company offers retail segregated fund products, and unitized with profits (UWP) products that provide for certain guarantees that are tied to the market values of the investment funds. While these products are similar to mutual funds, there is a key difference from mutual funds as the segregated funds have certain guarantee features that protect the segregated fund policyholder from market declines in the underlying investments. These guarantees are the Company's primary exposure on these funds. The Company accounts for these guarantees within insurance and investment contract liabilities within the consolidated financial statements. In addition to the Company's exposure on the guarantees, the fees earned by the Company on these products are impacted by the market value of these funds.

In Canada, the Company offers retail segregated fund products. These products provide guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB) and guaranteed minimum accumulation on maturity benefits.

In Europe, the Company offers UWP products in Germany and unit-linked products with investment guarantees in Ireland. These products are similar to segregated fund products but include minimum credited interest rates and pooling of policyholders' funds.

The Company also offers a guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) product in Germany, and previously offered a GMWB product in Canada and Ireland. Certain GMWB products offered by the Company offer levels of death and maturity

guarantees. At December 31, 2025, the amount of GMWB product in-force in Canada, Ireland and Germany was \$1,966 (\$1,997 at December 31, 2024).

The following presents further details of the investments, determined in accordance with the relevant statutory reporting requirements of each region of the Company's operations, on account of segregated fund policyholders:

(a) Investments on Account of Segregated Fund Policyholders

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,434	\$ 15,618
Bonds	40,737	36,663
Mortgage loans	2,142	2,083
Stocks and units in unit trusts	176,917	154,418
Mutual funds	65,872	57,257
Investment properties	11,050	11,317
	313,152	277,356
Accrued income	654	582
Other liabilities	(3,557)	(3,620)
Non-controlling mutual funds interest	6,708	6,082
Total¹	\$ 316,957	\$ 280,400

¹ At December 31, 2025, \$2,787 of investments on account of segregated fund policyholders on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets are expected to be transferred to Countrywide in 2026 (\$2,750 as at December 31, 2024) (note 3). Included in this amount are \$93 of cash and cash equivalents, \$2,718 of stocks and units in unit trusts and \$(24) of other liabilities.

(b) Insurance and Investment Contracts on Account of Segregated Fund Policyholders

	2025	2024
Insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders	\$ 56,153	\$ 51,934
Investment contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders	260,804	228,466
	316,957	280,400

(c) Insurance Contracts on Account of Segregated Fund Policyholders - Effect on Measurement Components of Contracts Initially Recognized in the Year

Segregated funds

	2025		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
Insurance acquisition cash flows	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	3,613	49	3,662
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	3,613	49	3,662
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	(3,613)	(49)	(3,662)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	—	—	—
Total losses (gains) recognized on initial recognition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

Segregated funds

	2024		
	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
Insurance acquisition cash flows	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	3,938	—	3,938
Estimates of present value of cash outflows	3,938	—	3,938
Estimates of present value of cash inflows	(3,938)	—	(3,938)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	—	—	—
Total losses (gains) recognized on initial recognition	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

(d) Changes in Insurance and Investment Contracts on Account of Segregated Funds Policyholders

	For the years ended December 31	
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 280,400	\$ 243,186
Additions (deductions):		
Policyholder deposits	30,216	26,509
Net investment income	3,696	3,570
Net realized capital gains (losses) on investments	11,621	7,777
Net unrealized capital gains (losses) on investments	7,687	18,312
Unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in foreign exchange rates	10,355	4,993
Policyholder withdrawals	(27,657)	(23,977)
Change in general fund investment in segregated fund	(1)	1
Net transfer from (to) general fund	14	17
Non-controlling mutual funds interest	626	12
Total	36,557	37,214
Balance, end of year	\$ 316,957	\$ 280,400

(e) Investments on Account of Segregated Fund Policyholders by Fair Value Hierarchy Level

	2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders¹	\$ 212,073	\$ 93,909	\$ 13,973	\$ 319,955

¹ Excludes other liabilities, net of other assets, of \$2,998.

	2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders ¹	\$ 191,447	\$ 78,488	\$ 13,298	\$ 283,233

¹ Excludes other liabilities, net of other assets, of \$2,833.

During 2025, certain foreign stock holdings valued at \$2,779 have been transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 (\$1,624 were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 at December 31, 2024) primarily based on the Company's change in use of inputs in addition to quoted prices in active markets for certain foreign stock holdings. Level 2 assets include those assets where fair value is not available from normal market pricing sources, where inputs are utilized in addition to quoted prices in active markets and where the Company does not have access to the underlying asset details within an investment fund.

As at December 31, 2025, \$6,315 (\$4,061 at December 31, 2024) of the segregated funds were invested in funds managed by related parties IG Wealth Management and Mackenzie Investments, members of the Power Corporation group of companies (note 28).

The following presents additional information about the Company's investments on account of segregated fund policyholders for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

	2025	2024
	Balance, beginning of year	\$ 13,298
Total gains (losses) included in segregated fund investment income	(455)	(762)
Purchases	2,040	1,077
Sales	(1,043)	(850)
Transfers into Level 3	133	96
Transfers out of Level 3	—	—
Balance, end of year	\$ 13,973	\$ 13,298

Transfers into Level 3 are due primarily to decreased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies. Transfers out of Level 3 are due primarily to increased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies as evidenced by corroboration of market prices with multiple pricing vendors.

(f) Other Structured Entities

In addition to the segregated funds, the Company has interests in a number of structured unconsolidated entities including mutual funds, open-ended investment companies, and unit trusts. These entities are created as investment strategies for its unit-holders based on the directive of each individual fund.

Some of these funds are sub-advised by related parties of the Company, who are paid sub-advisory fees at normal market rates for their services.

The Company earns management fees related to managing the segregated fund products. Management fees can be variable due to performance of factors – such as markets or industries, in which the fund invests. Fee income derived in connection with the management of investment funds generally increases or decreases in direct relationship with changes of assets under management which is affected by prevailing market conditions, and the inflow and outflow of client assets.

Factors that could cause assets under management and fees to decrease include declines in equity markets, changes in fixed income markets, changes in interest rates and defaults, redemptions and other withdrawals, political and other economic risks, changing investment trends and relative investment performance. The risk is that fees may vary but expenses and recovery of initial expenses are relatively fixed, and market conditions may cause a shift in asset mix potentially resulting in a change in revenue.

During 2025, fee and other income earned by the Company resulting from the Company's interests in segregated funds and other structured entities was \$2,384 (\$2,252 during 2024).

Included within other assets (note 11) at December 31, 2025 is \$163 (\$161 at December 31, 2024) of investments in stocks of consolidated sponsored unit trusts in Europe.

18. Debentures and Other Debt Instruments

	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Long-term				
Operating:				
Mortgage on investment property, due January 1, 2029 (U.S. \$39) with interest of 4.51%	\$ 51	\$ 51	\$ 54	\$ 54
Capital:				
6.74% Debentures due November 24, 2036, unsecured (note 28)	200	200	200	200
6.40% Subordinated debentures due December 11, 2028, unsecured	100	109	100	110
€200 subordinated loan, matures December 7, 2031, bearing an interest rate of 2.53% until first par call date of December 7, 2026, and, thereafter, at a rate equal to the five-year euro semi-annual mid-swap rate plus 1.85%, unsecured (note 28)	322	322	298	298
Canada Life Capital Trust (CLCT)				
7.529% due June 30, 2052, unsecured, face value \$150	154	177	155	179
Total	\$ 827	\$ 859	\$ 807	\$ 841

Capital Trust Securities

CLCT, a trust established by Canada Life, had issued \$150 of Canada Life Capital Securities - Series B (CLiCS - Series B), the proceeds of which were used by CLCT to purchase Canada Life senior debentures in the amount of \$150.

Distributions and interest on the capital trust securities are classified as financing costs in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (note 19). The fair value for capital trust securities is determined by the bid-ask price. Refer to note 7 for risk management.

Subject to regulatory approval, CLCT may redeem the CLiCS - Series B, in whole or in part, at any time.

19. Financing Costs

Financing costs consist of the following:

	2025	2024
Financial charges:		
Interest on long-term debentures and other debt instruments	\$ 30	\$ 27
Dividends on preferred shares classified as liabilities	63	63
Interest on capital trust securities	11	11
Other	3	4
Total	\$ 107	\$ 105

20. Other Liabilities

	2025	2024
Pension and other post-employment benefits (note 26)	\$ 444	\$ 452
Lease liabilities	204	223
Bank overdraft	375	379
Deferred income reserves	284	264
Other	3,699	3,216
Total	\$ 5,006	\$ 4,534

Total other liabilities of \$4,074 (\$3,595 at December 31, 2024) are expected to be derecognized within 12 months from the reporting date. This amount excludes deferred income reserves, the changes in which are noted below.

Deferred Income Reserves

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 264	\$ 256
Additions	78	63
Amortization	(57)	(53)
Changes in foreign exchange	13	12
Disposals	(14)	(14)
Balance, end of year	\$ 284	\$ 264

21. Participating Account

The participating operations and the participating balance sheets are presented as combined or consolidated in the operations in the Company's financial statements.

The shareholder portion of participating earnings represents, as restricted by law, a portion of net earnings before policyholder dividends of the participating account, \$72 in 2025 (\$62 in 2024). The actual payment of the shareholder portion of participating net earnings is legally determined as a percentage of policyholder dividends paid. \$2 of shareholder surplus (\$89 in 2024) that has been recognized but not paid is dependent on future payment of dividends to participating policyholders. The following provides additional information related to the operations and financial position of each entity.

(a) Net Earnings, Participating Account

	2025	2024
Net earnings - participating account	\$ 42	\$ 107

The Company paid \$2,103 participating policyholder dividends for the year ended December 31, 2025 (\$1,899 for the year ended December 31, 2024).

(b) Participating Account Surplus in Subsidiaries

	2025	2024
Participating account accumulated surplus	\$ 3,081	\$ 3,039
Participating account accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1	4
Total	\$ 3,082	\$ 3,043

(c) Participating Account - Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to the participating account for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$(3) (\$92 for the year ended December 31, 2024).

22. Non-Controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries include non-controlling interests through a subsidiary's controlling interest in certain Canadian advisor businesses.

The net earnings attributable to non-controlling interests in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2025 was nil (\$(3) for the year ended December 31, 2024). Non-controlling interests on the Consolidated Balance Sheets for December 31, 2025 was nil (\$10 at December 31, 2024).

23. Share Capital

Authorized

Unlimited Common Shares

Unlimited Preferred Shares

Issued and outstanding

	2025		2024	
	Number	Carrying value	Number	Carrying value
Classified as liabilities:				
Preferred shares				
Class A, Series 6, 6.25% Cumulative First Preferred Shares	40,000,000	\$ 1,000	40,000,000	\$ 1,000
Classified as equity:				
Preferred shares				
Class A, Series 1, Non-Cumulative	18,000	\$ —	18,000	\$ —
Common shares				
Balance, beginning and end of year	2,419,730	\$ 7,995	2,419,730	\$ 7,995

24. Capital Management**(a) Policies and Objectives**

Managing capital is the continual process of establishing and maintaining the quantity and quality of capital appropriate for the Company and ensuring capital is deployed in a manner consistent with the expectations of the Company's stakeholders. For these purposes, the Board considers the key stakeholders to be the Company's shareholders, policyholders and holders of subordinated liabilities in addition to the relevant regulators in the various jurisdictions where the Company and its subsidiaries operate.

The Company manages its capital on both a consolidated basis as well as at the individual operating subsidiary level. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management strategy are:

- To maintain the capitalization of its regulated operating subsidiaries at a level that will exceed the relevant minimum regulatory capital requirements in the jurisdictions in which they operate;
- To maintain strong credit and financial strength ratings of the Company ensuring stable access to capital markets; and
- To provide an efficient capital structure to maximize shareholder's value in the context of the Company's operational risks and strategic plans.

The target level of capitalization for the Company and its subsidiaries is assessed by considering various factors such as the probability of falling below the minimum regulatory capital requirements in the relevant operating jurisdiction, the views expressed by various credit rating agencies that provide financial strength and other ratings to the Company, and the desire to hold sufficient capital to be able to honour all policyholder and other obligations of the Company with a high degree of confidence.

Management is responsible for establishing capital management procedures for implementing and monitoring the capital plan. The capital planning process is the responsibility of the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The capital plan is approved by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis. The Board of Directors reviews and approves all material capital transactions undertaken by management.

(b) Regulatory Capital

In Canada, OSFI has established a regulatory capital adequacy measurement for life insurance companies incorporated under the Insurance Companies Act (Canada) and their subsidiaries.

The Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (LICAT) Ratio compares the regulatory capital resources of a company to its required capital, defined by OSFI, as the aggregate of all defined capital requirements. The total capital resources are provided by the sum of Available Capital, Surplus Allowance and Eligible Deposits.

The following provides a summary of the LICAT information and ratio for Canada Life:

	2025	2024
Tier 1 Capital	\$ 21,061	\$ 20,142
Tier 2 Capital	7,667	5,253
Total Available Capital	28,728	25,395
Surplus Allowance and Eligible Deposits	5,155	5,130
Total Capital Resources	\$ 33,883	\$ 30,525
Required Capital	\$ 26,541	\$ 23,516
Total LICAT Ratio (OSFI Supervisory Target = 100%) ¹	128 %	130 %

¹ Total Ratio (%) = (Total Capital Resources / Required Capital)

For entities based in Europe, the local solvency capital regime is the Solvency II/UK basis. At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, all European regulated entities met the capital and solvency requirements as prescribed under Solvency II/UK.

Other foreign operations and foreign subsidiaries of the Company are required to comply with local capital or solvency requirements in their respective jurisdictions. At December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company maintained capital levels above the minimum local regulatory requirements in each of its foreign operations.

25. Share-Based Payments

(a) Stock Option Plan

Lifeco has a stock option plan (the Plan) pursuant to which options to subscribe for common shares of Lifeco may be granted to certain officers and employees of Canada Life and its affiliates. Lifeco's Human Resources Committee (the Committee) administers the Plan and, subject to the specific provisions of the Plan, fixes the terms and conditions upon which options are granted. The exercise price of each option granted under the Plan is fixed by the Committee, but cannot under any circumstances be less than the weighted average trading price per Lifeco common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the five trading days preceding the date of the grant. Options granted prior to January 1, 2019 vested over a period of five years. Options granted on or after January 1, 2019 vest 50% three years after the grant date and 50% four years after the grant date. Options have a maximum exercise period of ten years from the grant date. Termination of employment may, in certain circumstances, result in forfeiture of the options, unless otherwise determined by the Committee. In 2025, the maximum number of Lifeco common shares issuable under the Plan was 81,000,000 (72,500,000 in 2024).

During 2025, 2,201,398 common share options were granted (2,673,400 during 2024). The weighted average fair value of common share options granted during 2025 was \$7.28 per option (\$5.43 in 2024). The fair value of each common share option was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for those options granted in 2025: dividend yield 4.60% (5.26% in 2024), expected volatility 19.83% (19.08% in 2024), risk-free interest rate 2.83% (3.43% in 2024), and expected life of eight years (eight years in 2024).

The following summarizes the changes in options outstanding and the weighted average exercise price:

	2025		2024	
	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	14,522,350	\$ 36.18	13,982,380	\$ 34.68
Granted	2,201,398	53.05	2,673,400	42.24
Exercised	(2,263,250)	34.04	(2,055,080)	33.90
Forfeited/expired	(545,400)	38.22	(78,350)	36.22
Outstanding, end of year	13,915,098	\$ 39.12	14,522,350	\$ 36.18
Options exercisable at end of year	5,533,350	\$ 33.33	5,918,400	\$ 32.81

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$56.39 (\$45.55 in 2024).

Compensation expense due to the Plan transactions accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments of \$12 after-tax in 2025 (\$12 after-tax in 2024) has been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The following summarizes information on the ranges of exercise prices including weighted average remaining contractual life at December 31, 2025:

Exercise price ranges	Outstanding			Exercisable		
	Options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Expiry
\$32.10 - \$35.17	109,166	0.21	\$ 34.44	109,166	\$ 34.44	2026
\$30.28 - \$36.87	353,300	1.25	\$ 35.88	353,300	\$ 35.88	2027
\$30.28 - \$34.21	420,050	2.23	\$ 33.71	420,050	\$ 33.71	2028
\$30.28 - \$32.50	1,358,600	3.22	\$ 30.95	1,358,600	\$ 30.95	2029
\$32.10 - \$32.22	953,800	4.16	\$ 32.22	953,800	\$ 32.22	2030
\$32.10 - \$37.02	1,438,150	5.16	\$ 32.15	1,438,150	\$ 32.15	2031
\$31.59 - \$38.71	1,925,134	6.16	\$ 38.68	900,284	\$ 38.64	2032
\$36.69 - \$38.87	2,649,100	7.16	\$ 36.83	—	\$ —	2033
\$42.22 - \$42.87	2,506,400	8.16	\$ 42.25	—	\$ —	2034
\$51.51 - \$54.78	2,201,398	9.17	\$ 53.05	—	\$ —	2035

(b) Deferred Share Unit Plans

The Company and certain of its subsidiaries have Deferred Share Units (DSUs) in which the Directors and certain employees of the Company are entitled to participate. The qualified Directors must receive part of their annual Board retainer in DSUs. The Directors can choose the remainder compensations to be paid in a combination of cash and DSUs. The qualified employees may elect to receive DSUs as settlement of their annual incentive plan or PSU plan. All participants receive additional DSUs for dividends payable on the Company's common shares based on the value of a DSU at the dividend payment date. DSUs are redeemable when an individual ceases to be a Director, or as applicable, an officer, or employee of the Company or any of its affiliates by a lump sum cash payment, based on the weighted average trading price per Lifeco common share on the TSX for the last five trading days preceding the date of redemption. In 2025, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$23 (\$16 in 2024) for the DSU Plan recorded in operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. At December 31, 2025, the carrying value of the DSU liability is \$202 (\$155 in 2024) recorded within other liabilities.

(c) Performance Share Unit Plan

Certain employees of the Company are entitled to receive Performance Share Units (PSUs). Under the PSU Plan, these employees are granted PSUs equivalent to Lifeco's common shares vesting over a three-year period. Employees receive additional PSUs in respect of dividends payable on the common shares of Lifeco based on the value of a PSU at that time. At the maturity date, employees receive cash representing the value of the PSU at this date. The Company uses the fair-value based method to account for the PSUs granted to employees under the plan. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$94 (\$60 in 2024) for the PSU Plan recorded in operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. At December 31, 2025, the carrying value of the PSU liability is \$179 (\$106 in 2024) recorded within other liabilities.

(d) Employee Share Ownership Plan

The Company's Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) is a voluntary plan where eligible employees can contribute up to 5% of their previous year's eligible earnings to purchase common shares of Lifeco. The Company matches 50% of the total employee contributions. The contributions from the Company vest immediately and are expensed. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$15 (\$14 in 2024) for the ESOP recorded in operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

26. Pension Plans and Other Post-Employment Benefits

Characteristics, Funding and Risk

The Company and its subsidiaries maintain contributory and non-contributory defined benefit pension plans for eligible employees and advisors. The Company and its subsidiaries also maintain defined contribution pension plans for eligible employees and advisors.

The defined benefit pension plans provide pensions based on length of service and final average pay; however, these plans are closed to new entrants. Many of the defined benefit pension plans also no longer provide future defined benefit accruals. The Company's defined benefit plan exposure is expected to reduce in future years. Where defined benefit pension accruals continue, active plan participants share in the cost by making contributions in respect of current service. Certain pension payments are indexed either on an ad hoc basis or a guaranteed basis. The determination of the defined benefit obligation reflects pension benefits in accordance with the terms of the plans. Assets supporting the funded pension plans are held in separate trustee pension funds. Obligations for the wholly unfunded plans are included in other liabilities and are supported by general assets.

New hires and active plan participants in defined benefit plans closed to future defined benefit accruals are eligible for defined contribution pension benefits. The defined contribution pension plans provide pension benefits based on accumulated employee and employer contributions. Employer contributions to these plans are a set percentage of employees' annual income and may be subject to certain vesting requirements.

The Company and its subsidiaries also provide post-employment health, dental and life insurance benefits to eligible employees, advisors and their dependents. Retirees share in the cost of benefits through deductibles, co-insurance and caps on benefits. These plans are closed to new hires and were previously amended to limit which employees could become eligible to receive benefits. The amount of some of the post-employment benefits other than pensions depends on future cost escalation. These post-employment benefits are not pre-funded and the amount of the obligation for these benefits is included in other liabilities and is supported by general assets.

The Company and its subsidiaries have pension and benefit committees or a trustee arrangement that provides oversight for the benefit plans. The benefit plans are monitored on an ongoing basis to assess the benefit, funding and investment policies, financial status, and funding requirements. Significant changes to the Company's or a subsidiary company's benefit plans require approval from that company's Board of Directors.

The funding policies of the Company and its subsidiaries for the funded pension plans require annual contributions equal to or greater than those required by the applicable regulations and plan provisions that govern the funding of the plans. Where funded plans have a net defined benefit pension plan asset, the Company determines if an economic benefit exists in the form of potential reductions in future contributions by the Company, from the payment of expenses from the plan and in the form of surplus refunds, where permitted by applicable regulation and plan provisions.

By their design, the defined benefit plans expose the Company to the typical risks faced by defined benefit plans such as investment performance, changes to the discount rates used to value the obligations, longevity of plan members, and future inflation. Pension and benefit risk is managed by regular monitoring of the plans, applicable regulations and other factors that could impact the expenses and cash flows of the Company.

The following reflects the financial position of the contributory and non-contributory defined benefit plans of the Company and its subsidiaries:

(a) Plan Assets, Benefit Obligation and Funded Status

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Change in fair value of plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 6,069	\$ 5,984	\$ —	\$ —
Interest income	267	253	—	—
Actual return over (less than) interest income	(137)	78	—	—
Employer contributions	(28)	(21)	19	20
Employee contributions	21	22	—	—
Benefits paid	(307)	(267)	(19)	(20)
Settlements	(2)	(8)	—	—
Administrative expenses	(4)	(4)	—	—
Net transfer in	—	1	—	—
Plan amendments	—	(40)	—	—
Foreign exchange rate changes	162	71	—	—
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 6,041	\$ 6,069	\$ —	\$ —
Change in defined benefit obligation				
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 5,646	\$ 5,670	\$ 234	\$ 240
Current service cost	42	44	—	—
Interest cost	249	242	10	11
Employee contributions	21	22	—	—
Benefits paid	(307)	(267)	(19)	(20)
Curtailments and termination benefits	(4)	—	—	—
Settlements	(2)	(8)	—	—
Actuarial loss (gain) on financial assumption changes	(393)	(129)	(2)	—
Actuarial loss (gain) on demographic assumption changes	94	1	8	—
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from member experience	(7)	36	(4)	2
Net transfer in	—	1	—	—
Plan amendments	—	(30)	—	—
Foreign exchange rate changes	151	64	—	1
Defined benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 5,490	\$ 5,646	\$ 227	\$ 234
Asset (liability) recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets				
Funded status of plans - surplus (deficit)	\$ 551	\$ 423	\$ (227)	\$ (234)
Unrecognized amount due to asset ceiling	(179)	(148)	—	—
Asset (liability) recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets	\$ 372	\$ 275	\$ (227)	\$ (234)
Recorded in:				
Other assets (note 11)	\$ 589	\$ 493	\$ —	\$ —
Other liabilities (note 20)	(217)	(218)	(227)	(234)
Asset (liability) recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets	\$ 372	\$ 275	\$ (227)	\$ (234)
Analysis of defined benefit obligation				
Wholly or partly funded plans	\$ 5,279	\$ 5,435	\$ —	\$ —
Wholly unfunded plans	\$ 211	\$ 211	\$ 227	\$ 234

Under IFRIC 14, *The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*, the Company must assess whether each pension plan's asset has economic benefit to the Company through future contribution reductions, from the payment of expenses from the plan, or surplus refunds; in the event the Company is not entitled to a benefit, a limit or 'asset ceiling' is required on the balance. The following provides a breakdown of the changes in the asset ceiling:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2025	2024
Change in asset ceiling		
Asset ceiling, beginning of year	\$ 148	\$ 202
Interest on asset ceiling	6	8
Change in asset ceiling	16	(66)
Foreign exchange rate changes	9	4
Asset ceiling, end of year	\$ 179	\$ 148

(b) Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits Expense

The total pension and other post-employment benefit expense included in operating expenses and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	All pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Defined benefit current service cost	\$ 63	\$ 66	\$ —	\$ —
Defined contribution current service cost	129	115	—	—
Employee contributions	(21)	(22)	—	—
Employer current service cost	171	159	—	—
Administrative expense	4	4	—	—
Curtailments	(4)	—	—	—
Net interest cost	(12)	(3)	10	11
Expense - profit or loss	159	160	10	11
Actuarial (gain) loss recognized	(306)	(92)	2	2
Return on assets (greater) less than assumed	137	(78)	—	—
Change in the asset ceiling	16	(66)	—	—
Re-measurements - other comprehensive (income) loss	(153)	(236)	2	2
Total (income) expense including re-measurements	\$ 6	\$ (76)	\$ 12	\$ 13

(c) Asset Allocation by Major Category Weighted by Plan Assets

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2025	2024
Equity securities	35%	37%
Debt securities	55%	54%
Real estate	6%	6%
Cash and cash equivalents	4%	3%
Total	100%	100%

No plan assets are directly invested in the Company's or related parties' securities. Plan assets include investments in segregated funds and other funds managed by subsidiaries of the Company of \$5,972 at December 31, 2025 and \$5,971 at December 31, 2024, of which \$5,972 (\$5,970 at December 31, 2024) are included on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Plan assets do not include any property occupied or other assets used by the Company.

(d) Details of Defined Benefit Obligation**(i) Portion of Defined Benefit Obligation Subject to Future Salary Increases**

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Benefit obligation without future salary increases	\$ 5,110	\$ 5,200	\$ 227	\$ 234
Effect of assumed future salary increases	380	446	—	—
Defined benefit obligation	\$ 5,490	\$ 5,646	\$ 227	\$ 234

The other post-employment benefits are not subject to future salary increases.

(ii) Portion of Defined Benefit Obligation Without Future Pension Increases

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Benefit obligation without future pension increases	\$ 4,906	\$ 4,986	\$ 227	\$ 234
Effect of assumed future pension increases	584	660	—	—
Defined benefit obligation	\$ 5,490	\$ 5,646	\$ 227	\$ 234

The other post-employment benefits are not subject to future pension increases.

(iii) Maturity Profile of Plan Membership

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Actives	35 %	38 %	3 %	7 %
Deferred vesteds	16 %	15 %	n/a	n/a
Retirees	49 %	47 %	97 %	93 %
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	14.3 years	15.3 years	9.1 years	9.9 years

(e) Cash Flow Information

	Pension plans	Other post-employment benefits	Total
Expected employer contributions for 2026:			
Funded (wholly or partly) defined benefit plans	\$ (39)	\$ —	\$ (39)
Unfunded plans	14	19	33
Defined contribution plans	138	—	138
Total	\$ 113	\$ 19	\$ 132

(f) Actuarial Assumptions and Sensitivities**(i) Actuarial Assumptions**

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
To determine benefit cost:				
Discount rate - past service liabilities	4.4 %	4.3 %	4.6 %	4.7 %
Discount rate - future service liabilities	4.8 %	4.6 %	4.8 %	4.7 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.4 %	3.4 %	— %	— %
Future pension increases ¹	2.0 %	2.1 %	— %	— %
To determine defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate - past service liabilities	4.9 %	4.4 %	4.7 %	4.6 %
Rate of compensation increase	3.3 %	3.4 %	— %	— %
Future pension increases ¹	2.0 %	2.0 %	— %	— %
Medical cost trend rates:				
Initial medical cost trend rate			4.5 %	4.6 %
Ultimate medical cost trend rate			4.0 %	4.0 %
Year ultimate trend rate is reached			2040	2040

¹ Represents the weighted average of plans subject to future pension increases.

(ii) Sample Life Expectancies Based on Mortality Assumptions

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Sample life expectancies based on mortality assumption:				
Male				
Age 65 in fiscal year	23.6	23.1	23.7	22.9
Age 65 for those age 35 in the fiscal year	25.8	24.9	25.8	24.3
Female				
Age 65 in fiscal year	25.9	25.2	26.3	25.2
Age 65 for those age 35 in the fiscal year	28.0	27.0	28.2	26.6

The period of time over which benefits are assumed to be paid is based on best estimates of future mortality, including allowances for mortality improvements. This estimate is subject to considerable uncertainty, and judgment is required in establishing this assumption. As mortality assumptions are significant in measuring the defined benefit obligation, the mortality assumptions applied by the Company take into consideration such factors as age, gender and geographic location, in addition to an estimation of future improvements in longevity.

The mortality tables are reviewed at least annually, and assumptions are in accordance with accepted actuarial practice. Emerging plan experience is reviewed and considered in establishing the best estimate for future mortality.

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions. The effect of a one-year increase in life expectancy would be an increase in the defined benefit obligation of \$156 for the defined benefit pension plans and \$7 for other post-employment benefits.

(iii) Impact of Changes to Assumptions on Defined Benefit Obligation

	1% increase		1% decrease	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Defined benefit pension plans:				
Impact of a change to the discount rate	\$ (670)	\$ (735)	\$ 840	\$ 936
Impact of a change to the rate of compensation increase	145	170	(133)	(154)
Impact of a change to the rate of inflation	335	344	(296)	(304)
Other post-employment benefits:				
Impact of a change to assumed medical cost trend rates	11	13	(10)	(12)
Impact of a change to the discount rate	(18)	(20)	21	24

To measure the impact of a change in an assumption, all other assumptions were held constant. It is expected that there would be interaction between at least some of the assumptions.

27. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

	2025			2024				
	Balance, beginning of year	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Income tax	Balance, end of year	Balance, beginning of year	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Income tax	Balance, end of year
Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations	\$ 1,134	\$ 226	\$ —	\$ 1,360	\$ 416	\$ 718	\$ —	\$ 1,134
Unrealized gains (losses) on hedges of the net investment in foreign operations	(154)	59	(17)	(112)	(62)	(128)	36	(154)
Unrealized gains (losses) on bonds and mortgages at FVOCI	(262)	71	(7)	(198)	(359)	124	(27)	(262)
Re-measurements on defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans	(12)	151	(43)	96	(163)	212	(61)	(12)
Revaluation surplus on transfer to investment properties	10	—	—	10	10	—	—	10
Total	716	507	(67)	1,156	(158)	926	(52)	716
Non-controlling interests	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Participating account	4	(4)	1	1	(88)	128	(36)	4
Shareholder	\$ 711	\$ 511	\$ (68)	\$ 1,154	\$ (71)	\$ 798	\$ (16)	\$ 711

28. Related Party Transactions

Great-West Lifeco Inc. is the parent of the Company. As such, the Company is related to Great-West Lifeco Inc. and its other major operating subsidiaries including Empower Annuity Insurance Company of America (Empower). In addition, Great-West Lifeco Inc. is a member of the Power Corporation group of companies. Through this relationship, the Company is also related to the Power Corporation group of companies which includes IGM, a company in the financial services sector along with its subsidiaries IG Wealth Management and Mackenzie Financial; and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, a holding company based in Europe with substantial holdings in global industrial and services companies.

(a) Principal Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the operations of the following subsidiaries and their subsidiaries:

Company	Incorporated in	Primary business operation	% Held
GWL Realty Advisors Inc.	Canada	Real estate investment management	100.00%
Canada Life Limited	United Kingdom	Insurance and wealth management	100.00%
Irish Life Assurance p.l.c	Ireland	Insurance and wealth management	100.00%

(b) Transactions with Related Parties Included in the Consolidated Financial Statements

Reinsurance Transactions

A subsidiary of the Company has agreements with Empower, an affiliated company, to assume certain life business. In 2025, for the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, these transactions resulted in an increase in insurance service result of \$10 (\$9 in 2024) and a decrease in net investment result of \$8 (\$11 in 2024). The transactions were at market terms and conditions.

During 2005, Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company of South Carolina (GWSC), an affiliated company, assumed on a coinsurance basis with funds withheld, certain of Canada Life's U.S. term life reinsurance business. During 2007, an additional amount of U.S. term life reinsurance business was retroceded by Canada Life to GWSC. In 2025, for the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, these transactions resulted in a reduction in insurance service result of \$25 (\$32 in 2024) and a decrease in net investment result of \$3 (increase of \$9 in 2024). These transactions were at market terms and conditions.

Other Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company provided insurance benefits and other services to other companies within the Power Corporation group of companies. In all cases, transactions were at market terms and conditions.

During the year, the Company provided to and received from IGM and its subsidiaries, a member of the Power Corporation group of companies, certain administrative services. The Company also provided life insurance, annuity and disability insurance products under a distribution agreement with IGM. All transactions were provided at market terms and conditions.

The Company owns 9,200,407 shares representing a 3.90% ownership interest in IGM. The Company uses the equity method to account for its investment in IGM as it exercises significant influence. In 2025, the Company recognized \$37 (\$41 in 2024) for the equity method share of IGM net earnings and received dividends of \$20 (\$21 in 2024) from its investment in IGM (note 6).

During 2008, the Company issued \$2,000 of 7.127% debentures to Lifeco. The Company made a corresponding investment of \$2,000 in preferred shares of a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lifeco. The Company also issued \$1,200 of 5.75% debentures to Lifeco in 2003. The Company made a corresponding investment of \$1,200 in preferred shares of a wholly-owned subsidiary of Lifeco. The Company has legally enforceable rights to settle these financial instruments on a net basis, and the Company intends to exercise these rights. Accordingly, the investments and debentures are offset in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Power Corporation also controls Sagard Holdings Inc. (Sagard), a multi-strategy alternative asset manager, Power Sustainable Manager Inc. (Power Sustainable), a global multi-platform alternative asset manager, and Portage Ventures (Portage), a global fintech venture capital investment entity. Lifeco has a minority investment in Sagard and a long-term strategic partnership with Power Sustainable. Lifeco and Mackenzie Financial Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of IGM, are investors in Northleaf Capital Partners Ltd. (Northleaf), a global private equity, private credit and infrastructure fund manager. The Company and its subsidiaries invest in funds and debt instruments managed by Sagard, Power Sustainable, Portage and Northleaf. Sagard also provides certain sub-advisory and property management services to the Company and its subsidiaries.

Segregated funds of the Company were invested in funds managed by IG Wealth Management and Mackenzie Investments. Mackenzie Investments also manages certain of the Company's portfolio investments. The Company also has interests in mutual funds, open-ended investment companies, unit trusts and private equity funds. Some of these funds are managed by related parties of the Company, who are paid management fees related to these services. During 2025, the Company made additional investments in funds managed by related parties. All transactions were provided at market terms and conditions (note 17).

The Company held debentures issued by IGM with a carrying value of \$89 at December 31, 2025 (\$90 at December 31, 2024).

The Company held investments in Collateralized Loan Obligations managed by Empower Capital Management, LLC with a carrying value of \$249 at December 31, 2025 (\$263 at December 31, 2024).

The Company has service agreements with a subsidiary of Empower to provide administrative and information technology services to the Company.

On December 22, 2020 the Company issued to Great-West Lifeco U.S. LLC, an affiliated entity, a U.S. \$65 (\$89 at December 31, 2025 and \$94 at December 31, 2024), 5-year loan with an annual interest rate of 1.25%. During the year, the maturity date of the loan was extended to December 22, 2030 and the annual interest rate was reset to 4.36%. During 2025, interest income of \$1 (\$1 in 2024) is included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

On December 7, 2016 Lifeco issued to the Company a €200 (\$322 at December 31, 2025 and \$298 at December 31, 2024), 15-year loan with an annual interest rate of 2.53% until first par call date of December 7, 2026, and, thereafter at a rate equal to the five-year euro semi-annual mid-swap rate plus 1.85% (note 18). During 2025, interest expense of \$8 (\$7 in 2024) is included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The Company has 6.74% debentures due to Lifeco, its parent, which have an outstanding balance of \$200 (\$200 in 2024). Financing charges of \$13 is included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (\$13 in 2024).

During 2023, the Company issued a \$2,000 5.30% debenture to Lifeco. The Company made a corresponding investment of \$2,000 in preferred shares of a wholly owned subsidiary of Lifeco. The Company had a legally enforceable right to settle these financial instruments on a net basis. On January 13, 2026, the Company redeemed its \$2,000 5.30% debenture to Lifeco. Also redeemed was the Company's corresponding investment of \$2,000 in preferred shares of a wholly owned subsidiary of Lifeco.

During 2025, the Company redeemed its \$2,000 6.15% debenture issued to Lifeco in 2023. Also redeemed was the Company's corresponding investment of \$2,000 in preferred shares of a wholly owned subsidiary of Lifeco. The Company had a legally enforceable right to settle these financial instruments on a net basis.

(c) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel constitute those individuals that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any Director. The individuals that comprise the key management personnel are the Board of Directors as well as certain key management and officers.

The following describes all compensation paid to, awarded to, or earned by each of the key management personnel for services rendered in all capacities to the Company and its subsidiaries:

	2025	2024 ¹
Salary	\$ 12	\$ 13
Share-based awards	27	21
Option-based awards	11	9
Annual non-equity incentive plan compensation	9	8
Pension value	1	—
Other	5	4
Total	\$ 65	\$ 55

¹ Certain comparative figures were reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

29. Income Taxes

(a) Components of the Income Tax Expense

(i) Income Tax Recognized in Consolidated Statements of Earnings

	2025	2024
Current income tax		
Current income tax	\$ 392	\$ 590
Global Minimum Tax (GMT)	146	104
Total current income tax	\$ 538	\$ 694
Deferred income tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	\$ (279)	\$ (237)
Effect of changes in tax rates or imposition of new taxes	(3)	—
Tax expense (recovery) arising from unrecognized tax losses, tax credits or temporary differences	(8)	(2)
Total deferred income tax	\$ (290)	\$ (239)
Total income tax expense	\$ 248	\$ 455

(ii) Income Tax Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (note 27)

	2025	2024
Current income tax expense (recovery)	\$ 17	\$ (13)
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	50	65
Total	\$ 67	\$ 52

(b) Effective Income Tax Rate

The effective income tax rate reported in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings varies from the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate of 28.00% for the following items:

	2025		2024	
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 3,014		\$ 3,699	
Combined basic Canadian federal and provincial tax rate	844	28.00 %	1,036	28.00 %
Increase (decrease) in the income tax rate resulting from:				
Non-taxable investment income	(264)	(8.76)	(353)	(9.54)
Operations outside of Canada subject to a lower average foreign tax rate	(411)	(13.63)	(347)	(9.38)
Impact of rate changes on deferred income taxes	(3)	(0.10)	—	—
Other	(64)	(2.12)	15	0.41
Total income tax expense (recovery) and effective income tax rate excluding GMT	\$ 102	3.39 %	\$ 351	9.49 %
Global Minimum Tax	146	4.84	104	2.81
Total income tax expense (recovery) and effective income tax rate	\$ 248	8.23 %	\$ 455	12.30 %

(c) Composition and Changes in Net Deferred Income Tax Assets

	2025						
	Insurance and investment contract liabilities	Portfolio investments	Losses carried forward	Intangible assets	Tax credits	Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (254)	\$ 306	\$ 627	\$ (372)	\$ 40	\$ 64	\$ 411
Recognized in Consolidated Statements of Earnings	160	(107)	139	4	(25)	119	290
Recognized in Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	—	(6)	—	—	—	(44)	(50)
Acquired in business combinations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and foreign exchange rate changes	39	(1)	(26)	(4)	—	(41)	(33)
Balance, end of year	\$ (55)	\$ 192	\$ 740	\$ (372)	\$ 15	\$ 98	\$ 618

	2024						
	Insurance and investment contract liabilities	Portfolio investments	Losses carried forward	Intangible assets	Tax credits	Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ (353)	\$ 230	\$ 525	\$ (295)	\$ 82	\$ 101	\$ 290
Recognized in Consolidated Statements of Earnings	150	64	61	(39)	(42)	45	239
Recognized in Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	—	(2)	—	—	—	(63)	(65)
Acquired in business combinations	—	(59)	—	(36)	—	1	(94)
Other and foreign exchange rate changes	(51)	73	41	(2)	—	(20)	41
Balance, end of year	\$ (254)	\$ 306	\$ 627	\$ (372)	\$ 40	\$ 64	\$ 411

Recorded on Consolidated Balance Sheets:

	2025		2024	
Deferred tax assets	\$	1,156	\$	958
Deferred tax liabilities		(538)		(547)
Total	\$	618	\$	411

A deferred income tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses and carryforwards only to the extent that realization of the related income tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable.

Recognition is based on the fact that it is probable that the entity will have taxable profits and/or tax planning opportunities available to allow the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Changes in circumstances in future periods may adversely impact the assessment of the recoverability. The uncertainty of the recoverability is taken into account in establishing the deferred income tax assets. The Company's annual financial planning process provides a significant basis for the measurement of deferred income tax assets.

Management assesses the recoverability of the deferred income tax assets carrying values based on future years' taxable income projections and believes the carrying values of the deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2025 are recoverable.

At December 31, 2025, the Company has recognized a deferred tax asset of \$740 (\$627 at December 31, 2024) on tax loss carryforwards totaling \$3,467, of which \$159 expire between 2030 and 2045 while \$3,308 have no expiry date. The Company will realize this benefit in future years through a reduction in current income taxes payable.

The Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset of \$136 (\$136 in 2024) on tax loss carryforwards totaling \$582 (\$582 in 2024). Of this amount, \$245 expire between 2026 and 2045 while \$337 have no expiry date. In addition, the Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset of \$6 (\$9 in 2024) on other temporary differences of \$27 (\$42 in 2024) associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, and associates.

A deferred income tax liability has not been recognized in respect of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates as the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Company has applied the mandatory temporary exception in IAS 12, *Income Taxes* from recognizing and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the GMT.

30. Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging

In the normal course of managing exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates, and to market risks, the Company is an end-user of various derivative financial instruments. It is the Company's policy to transact in derivatives only with the most creditworthy financial intermediaries. Note 7 discloses the credit quality of the Company's exposure to counterparties. Credit risk equivalent amounts are presented net of eligible collateral received of \$290 as at December 31, 2025 (\$440 at December 31, 2024).

(a) Summary of the Derivative Portfolio and Related Credit Exposure Using OSFI's Prescribed Definitions of Risk

Maximum credit risk	The total replacement cost of all derivative contracts with positive values.
Future credit exposure	The potential future credit exposure is calculated based on a formula prescribed by OSFI. The factors prescribed by OSFI for this calculation are based on derivative type and duration.
Credit risk equivalent	The sum of maximum credit risk and the potential future credit exposure less any eligible collateral held.
Risk weighted equivalent	Represents the credit risk equivalent, weighted according to the creditworthiness of the counterparty, as prescribed by OSFI.

	2025					2024				
	Notional amount	Maximum credit risk	Future credit exposure	Credit risk equivalent	Risk weighted equivalent	Notional amount	Maximum credit risk	Future credit exposure	Credit risk equivalent	Risk weighted equivalent
Interest rate contracts										
Swaps	\$ 11,546	\$ 148	\$ 133	\$ 267	\$ 5	\$ 9,014	\$ 185	\$ 100	\$ 243	\$ 4
Futures - short	153	—	—	—	—	159	—	—	—	—
Options purchased	4,246	38	52	54	1	3,239	90	37	43	1
Bond forward	372	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	16,317	187	191	327	6	12,412	275	137	286	5
Foreign exchange contracts										
Cross-currency swaps	28,631	934	1,836	2,564	51	26,821	1,109	1,677	2,482	50
Forward contracts	11,534	135	181	291	2	8,605	41	108	141	1
	40,165	1,069	2,017	2,855	53	35,426	1,150	1,785	2,623	51
Other derivative contracts										
Equity contracts	1,395	8	87	95	—	2,188	4	142	145	1
Futures - long	18	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Futures - short	688	2	—	—	—	549	—	—	—	—
Equity options-purchased	2,894	23	202	225	1	—	—	—	—	—
Equity options-written	—	—	—	—	—	1,509	28	121	148	1
Credit default swaps	—	1	—	—	—	39	1	—	—	—
	4,995	34	289	320	1	4,299	33	263	293	2
Total	\$ 61,477	\$ 1,290	\$ 2,497	\$ 3,502	\$ 60	\$ 52,137	\$ 1,458	\$ 2,185	\$ 3,202	\$ 58

(b) Notional Amount, Term to Maturity and Carrying Value of the Company's Derivative Portfolio by Category

	2025					
	Notional amount				Carrying value	
	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges						
Interest rate contracts						
Swaps	\$ 810	\$ 2,774	\$ 7,962	\$ 11,546	\$ 148	\$ (559)
Futures - short	153	—	—	153	—	—
Options purchased	206	822	3,218	4,246	38	—
Bond forward	—	—	372	372	1	(6)
	1,169	3,596	11,552	16,317	187	(565)
Foreign exchange contracts						
Cross-currency swaps	2,521	5,883	20,227	28,631	934	(1,423)
Forward contracts	7,848	506	—	8,354	91	(26)
	10,369	6,389	20,227	36,985	1,025	(1,449)
Other derivative contracts						
Equity contracts	1,248	147	—	1,395	8	—
Futures - long	18	—	—	18	—	—
Futures - short	688	—	—	688	2	(3)
Equity options - purchased	1,459	1,435	—	2,894	23	—
Equity options - written	—	—	—	—	—	(103)
Credit default swaps	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3,413	1,582	—	4,995	34	(106)
Derivatives designated as accounting hedges						
Fair value hedges						
Foreign currency risk						
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forward contracts	81	—	—	81	2	—
	81	—	—	81	2	—
Net investment hedges						
Foreign currency risk						
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forward contracts	1,971	1,128	—	3,099	42	(10)
	1,971	1,128	—	3,099	42	(10)
Total	\$ 17,003	\$ 12,695	\$ 31,779	\$ 61,477	\$ 1,290	\$ (2,130)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2024					
	Notional amount				Carrying value	
	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges						
Interest rate contracts						
Swaps	\$ 828	\$ 2,243	\$ 5,943	\$ 9,014	\$ 185	\$(340)
Futures - short	159	—	—	159	—	—
Options purchased	216	864	2,159	3,239	90	—
	1,203	3,107	8,102	12,412	275	\$(340)
Foreign exchange contracts						
Cross-currency swaps	3,025	5,515	18,281	26,821	1,109	\$(1,400)
Forward contracts	5,619	7	—	5,626	4	\$(225)
	8,644	5,522	18,281	32,447	1,113	\$(1,625)
Other derivative contracts						
Equity contracts	1,631	557	—	2,188	4	\$(18)
Futures - long	14	—	—	14	—	—
Futures - short	549	—	—	549	—	—
Equity options - written	—	1,509	—	1,509	28	—
Credit default swaps	—	26	13	39	1	—
	2,194	2,092	13	4,299	33	\$(18)
Derivatives designated as accounting hedges						
Fair value hedges						
Foreign currency risk						
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forward contracts	79	—	—	79	—	\$(3)
	79	—	—	79	—	\$(3)
Net investment hedges						
Foreign currency risk						
Foreign exchange contracts						
Forward contracts	2,353	547	—	2,900	37	\$(88)
	2,353	547	—	2,900	37	\$(88)
Total	\$ 14,473	\$ 11,268	\$ 26,396	\$ 52,137	\$ 1,458	\$(2,074)

Futures contracts included in the above are exchange traded contracts; all other contracts are over-the-counter.

(c) Derivatives Designated as Accounting Hedges

Exchange rates are expressed in dollar terms

	2025			
	Notional amount			
	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Fair value hedges				
Foreign currency risk				
Foreign exchange contracts				
Forward contracts	\$ 81	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 81
Weighted average USD-CAD exchange rate	1.41	—	—	1.41
Net investment hedges				
Foreign currency risk				
Foreign exchange contracts				
Forward contracts	\$ 1,971	\$ 1,128	\$ —	\$ 3,099
Weighted average USD-CAD exchange rate	1.37	1.37	—	1.37
Weighted average EUR-GBP exchange rate	0.87	0.87	—	0.87

	2024			
	Notional amount			
	1 year or less	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Fair value hedges				
Foreign currency risk				
Foreign exchange contracts				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 79	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 79
Weighted average USD-CAD exchange rate	1.37	—	—	1.37
Net investment hedges				
Foreign currency risk				
Foreign exchange contracts				
Forward contracts	\$ 2,353	\$ 547	\$ —	\$ 2,900
Weighted average USD-CAD exchange rate	1.37	—	—	1.37
Weighted average EUR-GBP exchange rate	0.83	0.83	—	0.83

(d) Derivative Portfolio by Type of Instrument

Interest Rate Contracts

Interest rate swaps, futures and options are used as part of a portfolio of assets to manage interest rate risk associated with investment activities and insurance and investment contract liabilities. Interest-rate swap agreements require the periodic exchange of payments without the exchange of the notional principal amount on which payments are based. Call options grant the Company the right to enter into a swap with predetermined fixed-rate payments over a predetermined time period on the exercise date. Call options are also used to hedge minimum rate guarantees.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Cross-currency swaps are used in combination with other investments to manage foreign currency risk associated with investment activities, and insurance and investment contract liabilities. Under these swaps principal amounts and fixed or floating interest payments may be exchanged in different currencies. The Company also enters into certain foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge certain product liabilities.

Other Derivative Contracts

Equity index swaps, futures and options are used to hedge certain product liabilities. Equity index swaps are also used as substitutes for cash instruments and are used to periodically hedge the market risk associated with certain fee income. Equity put options are used to manage potential credit risk impact of significant declines in certain equity markets.

(e) Hedge Accounting

Fair Value Hedges

The ineffective portion of fair value hedges recognized in the net investment result, which includes foreign exchange contracts, was nil during 2025 and 2024.

Net Investment Hedges

The effects of the Company's net investment hedges on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income are shown in the following table.

	2025				
	Change in fair value of hedged items for ineffectiveness measurement	Change in fair value of hedging instruments for ineffectiveness measurement	Gains (losses) deferred in AOCI	Gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI into total investment result	Ineffectiveness recognized in total investment result
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ (44)	\$ 44	\$ 44	\$ —	\$ —

	2024				
	Change in fair value of hedged items for ineffectiveness measurement	Change in fair value of hedging instruments for ineffectiveness measurement	Gains (losses) deferred in AOCI	Gains (losses) reclassified from AOCI into total investment result	Ineffectiveness recognized in total investment result
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ 88	\$ (88)	\$ (88)	\$ —	\$ —

31. Legal Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time-to-time subject to legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions, and regulatory matters. Provisions are established if, in management's judgment, it is probable a payment will be required and the amount of the payment can be reliably estimated. It is inherently difficult to predict the outcome of any of these proceedings with certainty, and it is possible that an adverse resolution could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company. However, based on information presently known, it is not expected that any of the existing legal actions, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates.

A proposed class action was filed against a subsidiary of the Company in Canada and other third party defendants relating to the defendants' alleged use of a software application for setting rents in mutli-family residential complexes. The plaintiff has agreed to discontinue the proposed class action on consent. The discontinuance is subject to Court approval.

32. Commitments

(a) Letters of Credit

Letters of credit are written commitments provided by a bank. The total amount of letter of credit facilities is U.S. \$1,651 of which U.S. \$817 were issued as of December 31, 2025 (U.S. \$1,639 of which U.S. \$862 were issued as of December 31, 2024).

The Capital and Risk Solutions segment periodically uses letters of credit as collateral under certain reinsurance contracts for on-balance sheet policy liabilities.

(b) Investment Commitments

Commitments of investment transactions made in the normal course of operations in accordance with policies and guidelines that are to be disbursed upon fulfillment of certain contract conditions were \$5,040 as at December 31, 2025, (\$4,982 as at December 31, 2024) with \$4,722 maturing within one year, \$194 maturing within two years, \$46 maturing within three years and \$28 maturing within four years and \$50 maturing after five years.

(c) Pledged Assets

In addition to the assets pledged by the Company disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements:

- The amount of assets included in the Company's balance sheet which have a security interest by way of pledging is \$3,577 (\$3,710 at December 31, 2024) in respect of reinsurance agreements.
- In addition, under certain reinsurance contracts, bonds presented in portfolio investments are held in trust and escrow accounts. Assets are placed in these accounts pursuant to the requirements of certain legal and contractual obligations to support contract liabilities assumed.
- The Company has pledged, in the normal course of business, \$45 (\$50 at December 31, 2024) of assets of the Company for the purpose of providing collateral for the counterparty.

33. Segmented Information

The major operating segments of the Company are the participating and shareholder operations. Within these segments the major business units are: Canada, Europe, Capital and Risk Solutions and Corporate. These business units reflect the Company's management structure and internal financial reporting. Each of these segments operates in the financial services industry and the revenues from these business units are derived principally from life insurance, health insurance, retirement and investment services, and reinsurance businesses. Business activities and operations in the United States and those that are not associated with the specific business units are attributed to Corporate.

(a) Consolidated Net Earnings

	2025						
	Shareholder				Participating		
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total	Total	Total Company
Segment revenue							
Insurance revenue ¹	\$ 9,488	\$ 7,219	\$ 5,255	\$ 16	\$ 21,978	\$ 153	\$ 22,131
Net investment income ²	1,385	1,833	367	104	3,689	2,148	5,837
Changes in fair value on FVTPL assets ²	(548)	(18)	(366)	8	(924)	2,252	1,328
	10,325	9,034	5,256	128	24,743	4,553	29,296
Fee and other income ³	2,024	948	15	29	3,016	—	3,016
	12,349	9,982	5,271	157	27,759	4,553	32,312
Other insurance results							
Insurance service expenses	(6,503)	(6,191)	(4,287)	(21)	(17,002)	—	(17,002)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(1,510)	(123)	(60)	14	(1,679)	—	(1,679)
	(8,013)	(6,314)	(4,347)	(7)	(18,681)	—	(18,681)
Other investment results							
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(376)	(1,465)	153	(2)	(1,690)	(4,426)	(6,116)
Net finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(17)	(279)	(2)	(5)	(303)	—	(303)
Changes in investment contract liabilities	(98)	(1)	(43)	(1)	(143)	—	(143)
	(491)	(1,745)	108	(8)	(2,136)	(4,426)	(6,562)
Net investment result - insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders							
Net investment income	4,157	887	—	—	5,044	—	5,044
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(4,157)	(887)	—	—	(5,044)	—	(5,044)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other income and expenses							
Operating and administrative expenses	(2,032)	(1,166)	(76)	(107)	(3,381)	(27)	(3,408)
Amortization of finite life intangible assets	(104)	(63)	(2)	(9)	(178)	(16)	(194)
Financing costs	—	—	(4)	(103)	(107)	—	(107)
Other	73	—	(1)	—	72	(72)	—
Restructuring expenses	—	(109)	(11)	(186)	(306)	(40)	(346)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	1,782	585	938	(263)	3,042	(28)	3,014
Income taxes	427	35	76	(220)	318	(70)	248
Net earnings (loss) before non-controlling interests	1,355	550	862	(43)	2,724	42	2,766
Attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net earnings (loss)	1,355	550	862	(43)	2,724	42	2,766
Net earnings - participating policyholder	—	—	—	—	—	42	42
Net earnings (loss) - common shareholder	\$ 1,355	\$ 550	\$ 862	\$ (43)	\$ 2,724	\$ —	\$ 2,724

¹ Included within insurance service result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

² Included within net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

³ Included within other income and expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2024						
	Shareholder				Participating		
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total	Total	Total Company
Segment revenue							
Insurance revenue ¹	\$ 9,325	\$ 6,588	\$ 4,936	\$ 12	\$ 20,861	\$ 146	\$ 21,007
Net investment income ²	1,413	1,507	335	195	3,450	2,269	5,719
Changes in fair value on FVTPL assets ²	540	(1,178)	(383)	(2)	(1,023)	2,303	1,280
	11,278	6,917	4,888	205	23,288	4,718	28,006
Fee and other income ³	1,894	915	14	30	2,853	—	2,853
	13,172	7,832	4,902	235	26,141	4,718	30,859
Other insurance results							
Insurance service expenses	(6,450)	(5,613)	(4,080)	(22)	(16,165)	—	(16,165)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(1,399)	(138)	(61)	14	(1,584)	—	(1,584)
	(7,849)	(5,751)	(4,141)	(8)	(17,749)	—	(17,749)
Other investment results							
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(1,306)	22	8	(2)	(1,278)	(4,573)	(5,851)
Net finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	(2)	28	10	(10)	26	—	26
Changes in investment contract liabilities	(153)	(2)	(4)	—	(159)	—	(159)
	(1,461)	48	14	(12)	(1,411)	(4,573)	(5,984)
Net investment result - insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders							
Net investment income (loss)	5,280	1,548	—	—	6,828	—	6,828
Net finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	(5,280)	(1,548)	—	—	(6,828)	—	(6,828)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other income and expenses							
Operating and administrative expenses	(1,931)	(962)	(48)	(113)	(3,054)	(34)	(3,088)
Amortization of finite life intangible assets	(101)	(61)	(2)	(5)	(169)	(16)	(185)
Financing costs	—	—	(4)	(101)	(105)	—	(105)
Other	62	—	—	—	62	(62)	—
Restructuring expenses	—	(26)	—	(20)	(46)	(3)	(49)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	1,892	1,080	721	(24)	3,669	30	3,699
Income taxes	421	180	86	(155)	532	(77)	455
Net earnings before non-controlling interests	1,471	900	635	131	3,137	107	3,244
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(3)	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Net earnings	1,474	900	635	131	3,140	107	3,247
Net earnings - participating policyholder	—	—	—	—	—	107	107
Net earnings - common shareholder	\$ 1,474	\$ 900	\$ 635	\$ 131	\$ 3,140	\$ —	\$ 3,140

¹ Included within insurance service result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

² Included within net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

³ Included within other income and expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(b) Consolidated Total Assets

	2025			2024		
	Shareholder	Participating account	Total	Shareholder	Participating account	Total
Assets						
Invested assets	\$ 94,421	\$ 66,101	\$ 160,522	\$ 91,650	\$ 62,241	\$ 153,891
Goodwill and intangible assets	9,888	—	9,888	9,693	—	9,693
Other assets	17,037	1,248	18,285	15,681	1,539	17,220
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders	316,957	—	316,957	280,400	—	280,400
Total	\$ 438,303	\$ 67,349	\$ 505,652	\$ 397,424	\$ 63,780	\$ 461,204

(c) Geographic Distribution of Total Income and Assets

	2025		2024	
	Segment revenue	Assets	Segment revenue	Assets
Canada	\$ 16,840	\$ 240,068	\$ 18,013	\$ 224,400
International	15,472	265,584	12,846	236,804
Total	\$ 32,312	\$ 505,652	\$ 30,859	\$ 461,204

(d) CSM

	2025							
	Non-Participating (excluding Segregated Funds)							
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total	Segregated Funds	Par	Total ¹
CSM, beginning of year	\$ 690	\$ 3,664	\$ 2,397	\$ 101	\$ 6,852	\$ 3,291	\$ 3,100	\$ 13,243
CSM recognized for services provided	(67)	(326)	(263)	(11)	(667)	(413)	(139)	(1,219)
Contracts initially recognized in the year	40	267	100	—	407	126	109	642
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(168)	5	38	30	(95)	97	303	305
Net finance (income) expenses from insurance contracts	18	91	64	5	178	(1)	—	177
Effect of movement in exchange rates	—	165	71	(5)	231	118	(3)	346
CSM, end of period	\$ 513	\$ 3,866	\$ 2,407	\$ 120	\$ 6,906	\$ 3,218	\$ 3,370	\$ 13,494
	2024							
	Non-Participating (excluding Segregated Funds)							
	Canada	Europe	Capital and Risk Solutions	Corporate	Total	Segregated Funds	Par	Total ¹
CSM, beginning of year	\$ 1,159	\$ 3,255	\$ 1,699	\$ 66	\$ 6,179	\$ 3,309	\$ 2,970	\$ 12,458
CSM recognized for services provided	(103)	(286)	(171)	(9)	(569)	(410)	(133)	(1,112)
Contracts initially recognized in the year	36	371	252	—	659	169	119	947
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(431)	79	479	34	161	194	138	493
Net finance (income) expenses from insurance contracts	29	79	46	4	158	—	—	158
Effect of movement in exchange rates	—	166	92	6	264	29	6	299
CSM, end of year	\$ 690	\$ 3,664	\$ 2,397	\$ 101	\$ 6,852	\$ 3,291	\$ 3,100	\$ 13,243

¹ The amounts in the table above are presented net of reinsurance.



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Policyholders and Shareholder of
The Canada Life Assurance Company

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Canada Life Assurance Company (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in *the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the IASB, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Independent Auditor's Report

The Canada Life Assurance Company
February 11, 2026
Page 3

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
February 11, 2026
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Appointed Actuary's Report

To the Policyholders, Shareholder and Directors of The Canada Life Assurance Company

I have valued the policy liabilities of The Canada Life Assurance Company for its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended December 31, 2025.

In my opinion, the amount of policy liabilities is appropriate for this purpose. The valuation conforms to accepted actuarial practice in Canada and the consolidated financial statements fairly present the results of the valuation.



Linda Kerrigan

Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries

Toronto, Ontario

February 11, 2026

Participating Policyholder Dividend Policy

This Policyholder Dividend Policy, in conjunction with the Participating Account Management Policy, has been established by the Board of Directors and applies to all participating insurance policies issued or assumed by the Company. The Board of Directors may amend this policy from time to time at its discretion. The factors most likely to be considered in deciding whether to amend this policy include changes in applicable legal or regulatory requirements, professional guidelines, industry practices or significant business changes. The Appointed Actuary has overall accountability for the administration of this policy.

Earnings arise in the participating account when the experience in the participating account for factors such as investment income, mortality, policyholder behaviour (including lapses), expenses and taxes is collectively more favourable than the assumptions for these factors used when pricing the participating insurance policies. The Company may distribute a portion of the earnings at the discretion of the Board of Directors in accordance with this policy.

Participating insurance policies are eligible for periodic policyholder dividends. Policyholder dividends are not guaranteed. The amount of earnings to be distributed from the participating account as policyholder dividends is determined at least annually following a review of the actual experience and trends in experience.

For the open sub-accounts, the amount of earnings to be distributed is also influenced by considerations such as the need to retain earnings as surplus. Throughout the term of their policy, participating policyholders benefit from the financial strength and ongoing vitality of the Company. For policyholders in the open sub-accounts, this includes the benefit of participating account surplus. The earnings retained in the participating account surplus include items such as policyholders' contributions to surplus and the investment returns earned on assets allocated to the participating account surplus. Any contributions to surplus made by policyholders over the duration of their policy, remains part of the participating account surplus after the policy terminates. Further details on the operation of the participating account surplus is provided in the Participating Account Management Policy.

Experience can fluctuate from one period to the next, based on changes in the factors impacting participating account earnings, including volatility in the performance of investments and the resulting investment income as well as volatility in the experience for other factors. Fluctuations in experience in a given period may be smoothed into the dividend scale in accordance with the company's smoothing guideline for participating policies. The effect of such smoothing is to spread the impact of experience fluctuations into policyholder dividends over time, with the objective of achieving greater stability of dividends from one period to the next. The extent of smoothing to be used, if any, will depend on considerations such as the source and extent of the fluctuation in experience, expected trends in the future experience, and the potential impact on policyholder dividends.

Dividends may increase or decrease over time, depending on experience and expected trends in future experience. If actual experience and expected trends in future experience deteriorate over time, then dividends may reduce. Conversely, if actual experience and expected trends in future experience improve over time, then dividends may increase.

The amount distributed as policyholder dividends is divided among classes of policies by setting the policyholder dividend scale. These dividend classes are groupings of participating policies with certain product and policy attributes in common.

The Company follows the contribution principle when setting the policyholder dividend scale. This means the amount distributed as policyholder dividends is divided among dividend classes in proportion to the amount that those classes are considered to have contributed to the participating account earnings. A contribution to earnings will be made from a particular dividend class to the extent the experience for that particular class is different from the assumptions used when pricing that class of policies. When applying the contribution principle, attention is paid to achieving reasonable equity between dividend classes and between generations of policies within a dividend class, taking into account practical considerations and limits, legal and regulatory requirements, professional guidelines and industry practices. For certain policies, the policyholder dividend scale may be determined using methods designed to approximate the contribution to earnings of those policies.

The policyholder dividends are credited according to the terms of each policy. A change made by a policyholder to a policy after it is issued may, in some cases, result in a change to the policy's dividend class and thus a change to the amount of policyholder dividends credited thereafter.

In addition to periodic policyholder dividends, certain policies could also be eligible for additional dividends which may be payable when the policy matures or is terminated by the death of the life insured or by the surrender of the policy. Such dividends are also not guaranteed and are payable only to the extent they are approved by the Board of Directors in the year that the policy matures or terminates. The amount of any such additional dividends may take into consideration such elements as the type of policy, length of time the policy has been in force and when the policy was issued.

The Company maintains separate sub-accounts for certain specific closed blocks of participating life insurance policies in many of the jurisdictions in which it operates. The closed block sub-accounts are within the Company's participating account and managed according to the operating rules established for the closed blocks. Each closed block sub-account is managed separately to distribute over time the full amount of its earnings to the participating policyholders of that closed block through policyholder dividends.

Prior to the declaration of policyholder dividends by the Board, the Appointed Actuary reports to the Board of Directors with an opinion on the fairness to participating policyholders of the proposed policyholder dividends and on their compliance with this policy, applicable legislative and regulatory requirements and applicable professional practice standards. Policy illustrations will reflect changes to the policyholder dividend scale as soon as practical.

Participating Policyholder Dividend Policy

Glossary:

The Company: The Canada Life Assurance Company, which was amalgamated with The Great-West Life Assurance Company, London Life Insurance Company, London Insurance Group Inc. and Canada Life Financial Corporation on January 1, 2020.

Closed block sub-account and open sub-accounts: If a mutual insurance company demutualizes (see 'Demutualization' below), participating policyholders are divided into two categories. Eligible policies which were purchased or assumed by the company before demutualization are accounted for in what is known as the 'closed block' or 'closed block sub-account'. Those purchased or assumed after demutualization are accounted for in what is known as the 'open sub-accounts'. The closed block sub-accounts are maintained in accordance with the closed block operating rules established by the Company for the closed blocks and approved by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

Demutualization: Demutualization is the process of a company changing from a mutual company owned by participating policy owners to a stock company owned by shareholders.

Dividend classes: Groupings of participating policies with certain product and policy attributes in common, which are used in determining how the amount to be distributed as policyholder dividends is divided among classes of policies when setting the policyholder dividend scale.

Dividend scale: The dividend scale outlines how the total amount available for distribution as dividends will be allocated to each individual policy in the form of policyholder dividends.

Participating account earnings: Earnings arise when the experience in the participating account for factors such as investment income, mortality, policyholder behaviour (including lapses), expenses and taxes is collectively more favourable than the assumptions for these factors used when pricing the participating insurance policies. The Company may distribute a portion of the earnings at the discretion of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Dividend Policy.

Sub-accounts: A participating account can be split into separate sub-accounts to better align the management of the accounts, including management of investments, to different parts of participating business.

Participating Account Management Policy

This Participating Account Management Policy has been established by the Board of Directors, in conjunction with the Participating Policyholder Dividend Policy, and may be amended by the Board from time to time at its discretion. The factors most likely to be considered in deciding whether to amend this policy include changes in applicable legal or regulatory requirements, professional guidelines, industry practices or significant business changes. The Appointed Actuary has overall accountability for the administration of this policy, having regard for relevant corporate policies.

The participating account is managed with regard to the Company's enterprise risk management framework through which the Board and management establish the Company's risk strategy, articulate and monitor adherence to risk appetite and risk limits and identify, measure, manage, monitor and report on risks.

As required by the Insurance Companies Act, the Company maintains accounts for its participating insurance policies separately from those maintained in respect of other policies. This facilitates the measurement of the earnings attributable to the participating account.

The participating account is maintained in respect of participating life insurance policies and small blocks of participating annuities and disability insurance policies that have been issued or assumed by the Company. The participating account is comprised of three main types of sub-accounts. The closed block sub-accounts for Canada Life, New York Life and Crown Life were established for participating insurance policies issued or assumed by the Company prior to demutualization and are no longer open to new business. They are comprised of the best-estimate liabilities associated with these policies. The ancillary sub-accounts are comprised of additional liabilities in respect of the policies contained in the closed block sub-accounts. These additional liabilities include margins for financial and non-financial risks with regard to the estimate of future cash flows and the contractual service margin.

The open sub-accounts are maintained in respect of the participating insurance policies issued or assumed by the Company other than those within the closed block sub-accounts, and are comprised of the total liabilities associated with these policies, together with the participating account surplus. While some of these open sub-accounts have since been closed to new business after demutualization, the Canadian open sub-account remains open to new business. The Canadian open sub-account includes participating insurance policies issued or assumed in Canada and Bermuda.

The closed block sub-accounts are maintained in accordance with the closed block operating rules established by the Company for the closed blocks and approved by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions. The closed block operating rules govern the management of the various closed block sub-accounts, including investment income allocation, mortality costs, expense charges and taxes. The Appointed Actuary is required to provide the Superintendent and the relevant non-Canadian insurance regulators with reports and opinions about the operation of the closed block sub-accounts and ongoing compliance with the closed block operating rules as may be required.

Assets of the Company, held within its general funds, are allocated to the participating account and non-participating account segments for the purpose of allocating investment income to each account. Assets are allocated to each segment according to the investment guidelines established for the segments. These guidelines outline criteria for asset mix, liquidity, currency risk and interest rate risk. These guidelines are intended to recognize considerations such as the business objectives, liability characteristics, liquidity requirements, tax considerations and interest rate risk tolerance of each segment. Assets allocated to a segment may from time to time be reallocated to another segment within the same account or another account provided the assets exchanged comply with the investment policy of the respective segments. Any such exchanges are effected at fair value.

The Board of Directors reviews the investment strategy of each of the sub-accounts, and on an annual basis reviews and approves investment policies which govern investment activities for the participating accounts. The investment policies outline a number of principles for investing in assets, including risk tolerance and the approach to managing investment risk. Investment risk is managed through underwriting standards, exposure limits and specific guidelines governing asset classes and investment operations. The investment policies establish limits for the concentration of assets in single geographic areas, industries, companies and types of businesses as part of the risk management process. The Company may use derivative products to gain exposure to certain markets or for risk management purposes (for example, to hedge asset and liability positions).

The Company maintains one asset segment to support the liabilities of the open sub-account for policies issued in Canada and Bermuda, and of the Canada Life closed block sub-account and ancillary sub-accounts for policies issued in Canada. The assets supporting these liabilities are notionally divided based on investment needs and objectives into: (1) investments that are used to satisfy near term policy benefits (next 10 years) and (2) investments that are used to achieve longer term objectives of the participating account.

The investments used for the near term are primarily fixed income assets. The cashflows of these assets, together with the participating policy premiums are expected to provide for the policyholder benefits for the next 10 years. These benefits include dividends, death benefits, cash surrender values and other policy benefits such as waiver of premium.

The investments used to achieve the longer term objectives include a combination of 1 to 10 year fixed income assets, fixed income assets with longer terms, and a diversified pool of common stocks, private equity and real estate. As most fixed income assets are invested in terms of 1 to 10 years, they are expected to mature and be reinvested several times before being used to meet the policy benefits. The focus in managing these assets is to create value by investing in a disciplined manner as investment spreads, interest rate levels and equity market conditions evolve and cycle. The performance of this part of the strategy is a key driver of changes in the dividend scale interest rate and this rate is an important contributor to changes in the dividend scale.

Participating Account Management Policy

For all other sub-accounts, the Company invests primarily in fixed income assets across a spread of terms. The target maturity profile of these fixed income investments is shorter than the expected policy cashflows. This strategy is intended to produce returns that exhibit stability while providing policyholders with some participation in changing fixed income market conditions.

Investment income is allocated to the participating account in accordance with the Company's investment income allocation policy. Generally, investment income results are allocated directly to a segment based on the assets allocated to the segment. Each year the Appointed Actuary reviews the method used for allocating investment income to the participating account and reports to the Board of Directors on its fairness and equitableness.

Expenses and taxes incurred by the Company are allocated to the participating account in accordance with the Company's expense allocation and tax allocation policies.

Expenses are allocated by the area incurring the expense to the appropriate line of business. As a general principle, expenses are allocated to a line of business in accordance with its business activities. In addition, from time to time the Company makes significant expenditures/investments outside of regular business activities which may include but are not limited to transactions such as acquisitions, restructurings, and capital expenditures (e.g. major IT systems), the intent and effect of which is to reduce future expenses. The governing principle for fair and equitable treatment of such expenditures/investments is that expenses will be allocated to the lines of business recognizing both the benefit derived by the line of business from that expenditure/investment and the contribution made by the line of business to that expenditure/investment.

For the open sub-accounts, in general, expenses that are exclusively related to participating business are allocated directly to the participating account. Expenses related to both participating and non-participating business are allocated based on business statistics when the expenses vary based on those statistics, based on managers' estimates supported by time studies or other assessments, or in proportion to the total expenses allocated using all of the methods previously mentioned. For unusual items, management will determine and report to the Appointed Actuary the resulting allocation of expenses to each line of business, including the basis and justification for it.

For the closed block sub-accounts, expenses are charged based on pre-determined formulas in accordance with the closed block operating rules.

Taxes are allocated to the participating account using the characteristics of the participating and non-participating accounts that are determinative of the relevant tax costs. In accordance with the closed block operating rules, no taxes on profits are allocated to the closed block sub-accounts since it is expected that closed block pre-tax profit will cumulatively be zero over the lifetime of the closed block.

Each year the Appointed Actuary reviews the method used for allocating expenses and taxes to the participating account and reports to the Board of Directors on its fairness and equitableness.

Throughout the term of their policy, participating policyholders benefit from the financial strength and ongoing vitality of the Company. For policyholders in the open sub-accounts, this includes the benefit of participating account surplus, which includes the combined contributions to surplus made by, or expected to be made by, past and present participating policyholders. After their policy terminates, contributions to surplus made by policyholders remain in the participating account surplus.

The participating account surplus associated with the open sub-accounts is managed within the Company's capital management and enterprise risk management framework and with regard to regulatory requirements. Surplus is required for a number of purposes including to help ensure the Company can meet its obligations to participating policyholders, help ensure financial strength and stability of the Company, finance new business growth and acquisitions which may benefit the participating account, provide for transitions during periods of major change, and to avoid undue fluctuations in dividends; subject to items such as practical considerations and limits, legal and regulatory requirements, and industry practices.

A portion of earnings in the open sub-accounts for each financial period is retained in the participating account surplus. The earnings retained in the participating account surplus include items such as policyholders' contributions to surplus and the investment returns earned on assets allocated to the participating account surplus. The participating account surplus position is reviewed annually, having regard for the specific circumstances of the participating account. Based on the review, policyholders' future contributions to surplus may be adjusted by increasing or decreasing the dividend scale.

As permitted by the Insurance Companies Act, the Company may distribute to the shareholders a percentage of the amount distributed to policyholders from the open sub-accounts in respect of a financial year. Prior to any such distribution, the Appointed Actuary will confirm to the Board of Directors that the proposed distribution is permitted under the terms of the Insurance Companies Act. The proportion distributed to the shareholders will not exceed the prescribed amount as determined under section 461 of the Insurance Companies Act. Any distribution made to the shareholders will be published in the Company's annual report.

Under the terms of the closed block operating rules, no distribution to the shareholders may be made from the closed block sub-accounts. In accordance with the demutualization agreement, the amount by which the assets exceed the liabilities in the ancillary sub-accounts is transferred to the shareholders each quarter.

Participating Account Management Policy

Glossary:

The Company: The Canada Life Assurance Company, which was amalgamated with The Great-West Life Assurance Company, London Life Insurance Company, London Insurance Group Inc. and Canada Life Financial Corporation on January 1, 2020.

Closed block sub-account and open sub-accounts: If a mutual insurance company demutualizes (see 'Demutualization' below), participating policyholders are divided into two categories. Eligible policies which were purchased or assumed by the company before demutualization are accounted for in what is known as the 'closed block' or 'closed block sub-account'. Those purchased or assumed after demutualization are accounted for in what is known as the 'open sub-accounts'. The closed block sub-accounts are maintained in accordance with the closed block operating rules established by the Company for the closed blocks and approved by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

Demutualization: Demutualization is the process of a company changing from a mutual company owned by participating policy owners to a stock company owned by shareholders.

Dividend classes: Groupings of participating policies with certain product and policy attributes in common, which are used in determining how the amount to be distributed as policyholder dividends is divided among classes of policies when setting the policyholder dividend scale.

Dividend scale: The dividend scale outlines how the total amount available for distribution as dividends will be allocated to each individual policy in the form of policyholder dividends.

Participating account earnings: Earnings arise when the experience in the participating account for factors such as investment income, mortality, policyholder behaviour (including lapses), expenses and taxes is collectively more favourable than the assumptions for these factors used when pricing the participating insurance policies. The Company may distribute a portion of the earnings at the discretion of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Dividend Policy.

Contractual service margin (CSM): The CSM is a new component of the liability post IFRS17 implementation. The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts representing the unearned profit the entity will recognize as it provides insurance contract services under the insurance contracts in the group.

Segments: The split of the assets of the Company held within its general funds for the purpose of determining asset allocation; each segment has investment guidelines established for the segment.

Sub-accounts: A participating account can be split into separate sub-accounts to better align the management of the accounts, including management of investments, to different parts of participating business.

Undue fluctuations: One of the uses that may be made of participating account surplus in the open sub-accounts is to help avoid undue fluctuations in dividends. The use of surplus for this purpose is limited to the occurrence of extreme events, and as such, is not a common occurrence.

Participating Account Financial Disclosure

The information in this section is disclosed in accordance with the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions' Guideline E-16 – Participating account management and disclosure to participating policyholders and adjustable policyholders.

1. Participating Account Financial Disclosure

Canada Life Participating Disclosure

(in millions of local currency)

Participating Account	Accounting Item	2025		2024	
		Open Fund	Closed Fund	Open Fund	Closed Fund
Canada	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ 3,056	n/a	\$ 2,859	n/a
Canada Life	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions	2,029	86	1,992	85
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA	(50)	–	(45)	–
\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA	(2)	–	(3)	–
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends	1,977	86	1,944	85
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year	(1,943)	(86)	(1,747)	(85)
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ 3,090	n/a	\$ 3,056	n/a
	Total assets at year end	\$ 60,039	\$ 2,771	\$ 56,092	\$ 2,696
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions	2.50%	n/a	2.50%	n/a

Participating Account Financial Disclosure

(in millions of local currency)

Participating Account	Accounting Item	2025		2024	
		Open Fund	Closed Fund	Open Fund	Closed Fund
Canada	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
Crown Life	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions		3		3
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA		–		–
\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA		–		–
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends		3		3
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year		(3)		(3)
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
	Total assets at year end		\$ 800		\$ 839
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions		n/a		n/a
Canada	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
New York Life	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions		35		34
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA		–		–
\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA		–		–
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends		35		34
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year		(35)		(34)
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
	Total assets at year end		\$ 1,218		\$ 1,271
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions		n/a		n/a
International	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
Hong Kong	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions		11		10
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA		–		–
US\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA		–		–
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends		11		10
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year		(11)		(10)
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
	Total assets at year end		\$ 444		\$ 440
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions		n/a		n/a
International	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
Macau	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions		–		–
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA		–		–
US\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA		–		–
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends		–		–
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year		–		–
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)		n/a		n/a
	Total assets at year end		\$ 10		\$ 9
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions		n/a		n/a
International	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ (8)		\$ (8)	
Pacific Rim	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions	1		1	
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA	–		–	
US\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA	–		–	
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends	1		1	
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year	(1)		(1)	
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ (8)		\$ (8)	
	Total assets at year end	\$ 14		\$ 14	
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions	2.50%		2.50%	

Participating Account Financial Disclosure

(in millions of local currency)

Participating Account	Accounting Item	2025		2024	
		Open Fund	Closed Fund	Open Fund	Closed Fund
United States	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ 8	n/a	\$ 8	n/a
Canada Life	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions	4	10	2	9
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA	–	–	–	–
US\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA	–	–	(1)	–
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends	4	10	1	9
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year	(2)	(10)	(1)	(9)
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ 10	n/a	\$ 8	n/a
	Total assets at year end	\$ 162	\$ 970	\$ 138	\$ 963
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions	2.50%	n/a	2.46%	n/a
United States	Opening surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ (9)		\$ (11)	
Crown Life	Net earnings (including OCI) before distributions	4		3	
	Amounts transferred to shareholders under s. 461 of the ICA	–		–	
US\$	Other transfers or accruals under s. 462 of the ICA	–		–	
	Net earnings (including OCI) before payment of policyholder dividends	4		3	
	Policyholder dividends distributed during the year	(2)		(1)	
	Closing surplus and accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI)	\$ (7)		\$ (9)	
	Total assets at year end	\$ 218		\$ 224	
	Section 461 transfer as a % of total distributions	2.50%		2.43%	

2. Participating Account Dividend Composition

Earnings arise when the experience in the participating account is collectively more favourable than the assumptions for the factors used when pricing the participating insurance policies. The Company may distribute a portion of the earnings at the discretion of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Dividend Policy. The amount distributed as policyholder dividends is divided among classes of policies by setting the policyholder dividend scale. These dividend classes are groupings of participating policies with certain product and policy attributes in common.

Dividends may increase or decrease over time, depending on experience in the participating account and expected trends in future experience and are not guaranteed. The contribution from the investment and non-investment factors shown in the table are approximations for the entire participating account and can vary significantly at an individual policy level depending on the class the policy belongs to.

Current dividend composition by experience factor¹:

Participating Account	Contribution from investment experience	Contribution from non-investment experience ²
Canada Canada Life (Open Fund)	40%	60%
Canada Canada Life (Closed Fund)	30%	70%
Canada Crown Life (Closed Fund)	0%	100%
Canada New York Life (Closed Fund)	0%	100%
International Hong Kong (Closed Fund)	0%	100%
International Macau (Closed Fund)	0%	100%
International Pacific Rim (Open Fund)	0%	100%
United States Canada Life (Open Fund)	0%	100%
United States Canada Life (Closed Fund)	0%	100%
United States Crown Life (Open Fund)	0%	100%

¹ Figures shown have been rounded to the nearest 10%.

² Non-investment experience includes factors such as mortality, policyholder behaviour (including lapses), expenses and taxes.

3. Participating Account Dividend Scale Interest Rate

The participating account dividend scale interest rate is used to calculate the investment component of participating policyholder dividends. The historical dividend scale interest rate is provided for illustrative purposes only. It represents past performance, which is not indicative of future performance.

Dividend Scale Interest Rate

Participating Account – Canada	As of Dec 31, 2025	Historical average annual rate		
		5 years (2021 – 2025)	10 years (2016 – 2025)	20 years (2006 – 2025)
Canada				
Canada Life (Open Fund) ^{1,2}	5.75%	5.42%	5.44%	6.31%
a) Policies formerly belonging to the London Life Participating Account ¹	5.75%	5.37%	5.20%	5.94%
b) Policies formerly belonging to the Great-West Life Participating Account ¹	5.75%	5.42%	5.45%	6.08%
Canada				
Canada Life (Closed Fund)	5.65%	5.32%	5.38%	6.28%
Canada				
Crown Life (Closed Fund)	4.50%	4.56%	4.70%	5.49%
Canada				
New York Life (Closed Fund)	4.70%	4.69%	4.83%	5.58%

1 Effective January 1st 2020, the London Life and Great-West Life participating accounts were merged with the Canada Life Open Account.

2 Includes policies belonging to the Canada Life Open Participating Account prior to merging of the accounts on January 1st 2020.

Dividend Scale Interest Rate

Participating Account – United States & International	As of Dec 31, 2025	Historical average annual rate		
		5 years (2021 – 2025)	10 years (2016 – 2025)	15 years (2011 – 2025)
International				
Hong Kong (Closed Fund)	5.20%	4.86%	4.91%	5.20%
International				
Macau (Closed Fund)	5.20%	4.86%	4.91%	5.20%
International				
Pacific Rim (Open Fund)	4.70%	4.48%	4.58%	4.81%
United States				
Canada Life (Open Fund)	4.55%	4.09%	4.41%	5.02%
United States				
Canada Life (Closed Fund)	3.95%	3.97%	4.35%	4.98%
United States				
Crown Life (Open Fund)	4.80%	4.80%	5.08%	5.40%

4. Participating Account Investment Rate of Return

One of the components in participating account earnings is the investment income on the underlying assets. The participating account investment rate of return shown in the table below is expressed as a market yield without smoothing and net of investment expenses, which is aligned with the disclosure requirements of Guideline E-16.

There are several factors which result in participating account earnings not being directly linked to the participating account investment rate of return. For example, the short-term impact of unrealized gains or losses on fixed income assets are reflected in the participating account investment rate of return, but these unrealized gains or losses generally do not impact participating account earnings. In addition, non-fixed income returns are reflected directly in the participating account investment rate of return while generally being smoothed into participating account earnings.

The historical participating account investment rate of return is provided for illustrative purposes only. It represents past performance, which is not indicative of future performance. The historical average annual rate over for the current year (2025) as well as the historical 5-year and 6-year average annual rates (2021-2025 and 2020-2025) included in the table below includes the impact of unrealized gains and losses on fixed income assets arising from interest rate volatility during this period.

Participating Account Financial Disclosure

Participating Account Investment Rate of Return

Participating Account – Canada	2025	Historical average annual rate ³	
		5 year (2021-2025)	6 year (2020-2025)
Canada			
Canada Life (Open Fund) ¹	7.15%	4.21%	4.60%
Canada			
Canada Life (Closed Fund) ²	7.28%	4.33%	4.74%
Canada			
Crown Life (Closed Fund)	1.77%	- 1.05%	0.86%
Canada			
New York Life (Closed Fund)	1.61%	- 1.02%	0.84%

1 Effective January 1st 2020, the London Life and Great-West Life participating accounts were merged with the Canada Life Open Account. For the Canadian Canada Life Open Fund the participating account investment rate of return includes the return on assets backing the participating account surplus. The investment rate of return on assets backing surplus was 3.15% in 2025, the historical average 5-year (2021-2025) return was 0.74% and the historical average 6-year (2020-2025) return was 1.57%. For all participating accounts, the investment returns on participating account surplus are not included in the determination of dividends.

2 The Canada Life Closed Fund shares an investment pool with the Canada Life Open Fund. The return shown for the Closed Fund does not include the investment return on the Open participating account surplus.

3 For illustrative purposes, historical returns prior to 2020 are shown below. These historical returns are based on data availability and are not directly comparable to current year returns. The historical returns shown below were determined in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) prior to January 1 2023, with the exception of unrealized gains and losses on fixed income investments which were excluded. Some approximations were used in the reflection of realized gains and losses on bonds in the participating account returns prior to 2020 by sub-account below.

3a For the Canadian Canada Life Open Fund the historical average 10-year (2010-2019) return ranged from 5.06% to 5.14% for the accounts prior to them being merged.

3b For the Canadian Crown Life Closed Fund and the Canadian New York Life Closed Fund, the historical average 10-year (2010-2019) return ranged from 5.46% to 5.54%.

Participating Account Investment Rate of Return

Participating Account – United States & International	2025	Historical average annual rate ³	
		5 year (2021-2025)	6 year (2020-2025)
International			
Hong Kong (Closed Fund)	7.49%	- 3.46%	- 0.59%
International			
Macau (Closed Fund)	7.42%	- 3.19%	- 0.73%
International			
Pacific Rim (Open Fund)	8.18%	- 3.16%	0.01%
United States			
Canada Life (Open Fund)	7.69%	1.47%	2.63%
United States			
Canada Life (Closed Fund)	7.69%	1.47%	2.63%
United States			
Crown Life (Open Fund)	7.84%	1.20%	2.38%

1 For illustrative purposes, historical returns prior to 2020 are shown based on data availability and are not directly comparable to current year returns. The historical returns shown below were determined in accordance with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) prior to January 1 2023, with the exception of unrealized gains and losses on fixed income investments which were excluded.

1a For the International Hong Kong (Closed Fund), the historical average 10-year (2010-2019) return was 5.00%. For the International Macau (Closed Fund) and Pacific Rim (Open Fund), the historical average 7-year (2013-2019) return was 3.60% and 3.12%, respectively.

1b For the United States Canada Life (Open Fund), Canada Life (Closed Fund), and Crown Life (Open Fund), the historical average 10-year (2010-2019) return was 5.56%, 5.24%, and 6.62%, respectively.

5. Participating Account Asset Mix

On December 31, 2025, for the Canadian Canada Life Open and Closed Funds, the actual asset mix was 68.4% fixed income and 31.6% non-fixed income compared against a target mix of 70% fixed income and 30% non-fixed income. For all other participating accounts, the actual and target asset mix was 100% fixed income.

For all participating accounts, policy loans, cash, and cash equivalents are classified as fixed income in the consideration of the overall target and actual asset mix.

Subsidiaries of The Canada Life Assurance Company¹

Name	Principal Office Address	Carrying Value ² (in Canadian \$ millions)	Voting Share Ownership
Canada Life Capital Corporation Inc.	Toronto, Ontario	\$ 10,575	100%
Canada Life International Holdings Limited	Hamilton, Bermuda	4,878	100%
The Canada Life Group (U.K.) Limited	Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England	6,087	100%
Canada Life Limited	Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England	4,170	100%
Irish Life Group Limited	Dublin, Ireland	2,730	100%
Irish Life Assurance p.l.c.	Dublin, Ireland	1,992	100%
Canada Life Irish Holding Company Limited	Dublin, Ireland	1,796	100%
The Canada Life Insurance Company of Canada	Toronto, Ontario	1,109	100%
Quadrus Investment Services Ltd.	London, Ontario	41	100%
GWL Realty Advisors Inc.	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1	100%

¹ The table above depicts the major and certain other subsidiaries of the Company at December 31, 2025.

² The carrying value represents the Company's equity in its subsidiaries.

Directors and Senior Officers

As of December 31, 2025

Board of Directors

R. Jeffrey Orr

Chair of the Board, Canada Life
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Power Corporation of Canada

Michael R. Amend

Chief Enterprise Technology Officer,
Ford Motor Company

Deborah J. Barrett, FCPA, FCA, ICD.D

Corporate Director

Robin A. Bienfait

Chief Executive Officer,
Emnovate

Heather E. Conway

Chair of the Board,
Amex Bank of Canada

Marcel R. Coutu

Corporate Director

André Desmarais, O.C., O.Q.

Deputy Chairman,
Power Corporation of Canada

Paul Desmarais, Jr., O.C., O.Q.

Chairman,
Power Corporation of Canada

Gary A. Doer, O.M.

Corporate Director

Claude Généreux

Executive Vice-President,
Power Corporation of Canada

David Harney

President and Chief Executive Officer,
Canada Life

Jake P. Lawrence

Executive Vice-President and
Chief Financial Officer,
Power Corporation of Canada

Paula B. Madoff

Corporate Director

Susan J. McArthur

Corporate Director

James P. O'Sullivan

President and Chief Executive Officer,
IGM Financial Inc.

T. Timothy Ryan

Corporate Director

Dhvani D. Shah, CFA

President and
Chief Investment Officer,
Third Lake Capital, LLC

Siim A. Vanaselja, FCPA, FCA

Corporate Director

Brian E. Walsh

Corporate Director

Senior Officers

David M. Harney

President and Chief Executive Officer

Fabrice Morin¹

President and Chief Operating Officer,
Canada

Lindsey C. Rix-Broom

Chief Executive Officer,
Europe

Jeff Poulin

Chief Executive Officer,
Capital and Risk Solutions

Colleen N. Bailey Moffitt²

Executive Vice-President and
Chief Human Resources Officer

Michael W. Dibden

Executive Vice-President and
Chief Information Officer

Nancy C. Hudson

Senior Vice-President and
Chief Internal Auditor

Sharon C. Geraghty

Executive Vice-President and
General Counsel

Linda Kerrigan

Senior Vice-President and
Appointed Actuary

John D. Melvin

Executive Vice-President and
Chief Investment Officer

Amy E. Metzger

Senior Vice-President and
Chief Compliance Officer

Jon P. Nielsen

Executive Vice-President and
Chief Financial Officer

David B. Simmonds

Senior Vice-President,
Chief Marketing and
Communications Officer

Dervla M. Tomlin

Executive Vice-President and
Chief Risk Officer

¹ Effective January 12, 2026, Fabrice Morin's position was updated to President and Chief Executive Officer, Canada Life (Canada).

² Effective January 12, 2026, Teresa Kilmartin was appointed Chief Human Resources Officer of Canada Life and Colleen Bailey Moffitt will continue her role as Chief Human Resources Officer of Canada Life (Canada).

Company Information

The Canada Life Assurance Company operates in Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom, and in Ireland through Irish Life. Our contact information is listed below for each region.

Registered Office

100 Osborne Street North
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 1V3
Phone: 204-946-1190
Website: canadalife.com

Canada

Canada Life

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Website: canadalife.com

Canada Life Reinsurance

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Toronto, Ontario Canada M5G 1R8
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Website: canadalifere.com

Ireland

Irish Life

Irish Life Centre
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Dublin 1, Ireland
Phone: +353 1 704 1010
Website: irishlife.ie

Germany

Canada Life Assurance Europe plc

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United Kingdom

Canada Life Limited

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Visit canadalife.com to view this report online and learn more about our products and services.

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