SAGICOR FINANCIAL COMPANY LTD.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the three-month and twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2025

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1. HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Highlights

Financial information is presented in millions of United States (US) dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. ("Sagicor", "the Company" or "the Group") (TSX: SFC) recorded core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $31.6 million and $142.3 million for the three-month and twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, respectively. The core earnings attributable to shareholders[1], which reflect Sagicor's operating performance and long-term earnings potential, were adjusted for market-to-market movements, revaluation of foreign currency financing facilities and other items the Company believes are not representative of the long-term performance.

Sagicor delivered solid segment performance for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025. Sagicor Canada reported core earnings[1] of $27.4 million, up 12% from the prior year, reflecting strong business fundamentals and insurance experience in line with expectations. Sagicor Life USA generated $8.3 million in core earnings[1], slightly below the fourth quarter of 2024 with increased net premiums[1] as compared to the prior year, partially offset by higher operating expenses in support of continued business growth. Sagicor Jamaica delivered $12.2 million in core earnings[1], up 63% from the prior year, driven by strong results across both short-term and long-term insurance businesses, higher core net investment income, and increased non-insurance revenue. Sagicor Life reported core earnings[1] of $6.8 million, up 17% from the prior year, supported by margin improvements in short-term insurance business and favourable claims experience. Head Office and Other recorded core losses[1] of $23.1 million, reflecting higher operating expenses related to growth and inflation.

Net loss attributable to shareholders of $14.4 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025 lower than core earnings attributable to shareholders, driven by unfavourable mark-to-market impacts from interest rate movements at Sagicor Canada and Sagicor Life USA, revaluation loss on Canadian denominated financing facilities, and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth. The negative impact of Hurricane Melissa in the quarter was a reduction to Sagicor Jamaica's net income attributable to shareholders of less than $5 million.

For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, Sagicor delivered strong performance across its operating segments. Sagicor Canada generated core earnings[1] of $103.3 million, up 19% from the prior year, driven by solid business growth, favourable insurance experience, and higher expected investment earnings. Sagicor Life USA reported core earnings[1] of $41.0 million, an increase of 2% from the prior year, as strong new business production and improved net insurance and net investment results were partially offset by higher operating expenses in support of continued business growth. Sagicor Jamaica delivered core earnings[1] of $47.9 million, up 54% from the prior year, benefiting from strong growth in both short-term and long-term insurance businesses, higher net investment income and rising non-insurance revenue. Sagicor Life generated core earnings[1] of $41.8 million, an increase of 59% from the prior year, driven by improved margins on short-term insurance business and favourable claims experience, partially offset by lower investment results due to the impact of rising interest rates on financing charge of insurance contract liabilities.

Net income attributable to shareholders of $66.9 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025 lower than core earnings attributable to shareholders, driven by unfavourable mark-to-market impacts from interest rate movements at Sagicor Canada and Sagicor Life USA, revaluation loss on Canadian denominated financing facilities and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth, partially offset by favourable mark-to-market and trading gains at Sagicor Life and Sagicor Jamaica.

Core basic earnings per share[1] for the three-month and twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025 were 23.3 cents and 104.9 cents, respectively, an increase of 14% and 62%, respectively, when compared to the corresponding periods in 2024. New business CSM[1] for the three-month and twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025 were $41.3 million and $167.2 million, respectively, as compared to New business CSM[1] for the three-month and twelve-month period ended December 31, 2024 of $39.3 million and $166.3 million, respectively. Sagicor's book value per common share[1] closed at $7.65 per share at December 31, 2025, compared to $7.08 per share as at December 31, 2024.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Sagicor's capital position remains strong. At December 31, 2025, the Group Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test ("Group LICAT")[1] ratio was 136% as compared to 138% at September 30, 2025 and 139% at December 31, 2024.

Financial Objectives

Our financial objectives and 2025 results are outlined as follows:

Measure[1]	**Financial objectives**	**2025**
Core earnings attributable to shareholders	2025: $120 -130 million	**$142.3 million**
New business CSM	2025: $155 - 175 million	**$167.2 million**
Core ROE	Medium-term: 13%+	**14.2%**
Core dividend payout ratio	Medium-term: 30% - 40%	**25.7%**

Corporate Highlights

Simplified Organizational Structure - In December 2025, Sagicor entered into a definitive agreement to combine Sagicor Group Jamaica Limited ("SGJ") and Sagicor Life Inc. ("SLI"). The combined entity, to be rebranded under a new Caribbean holding company to be named Sagicor Group Caribbean Limited ("SGC"), will replace SGJ as the company publicly listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

The combination aligns with Sagicor's business strategy of achieving greater certainty over operational synergies. It also provides a simplified view for investors by merging both of Sagicor's Caribbean-based businesses under a single public listing.

The transaction is expected to result in Sagicor's 49% ownership in SGJ and 100% ownership in SLI to translate to approximately 55% ownership of SGC on closing. The transaction is expected to close in 2026 and is subject to regulatory and SGJ shareholder approvals, SGJ raising certain financing, and satisfaction of customary closing conditions.

Credit ratings - On October 21, 2025, global credit rating agency Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") upgraded Sagicor's Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to 'BBB' from 'BBB-' and also upgraded Sagicor's senior unsecured debt to 'BBB-' from 'BB+'. The Rating Outlook is Stable. In assigning these ratings, Fitch cited Sagicor's strengthened core profitability and two years of consolidated contributions from ivari, complemented by lower debt financing costs and a strong capitalization profile. In addition, Fitch affirmed the Insurer Financial Strength rating of ivari at 'A-' with a Stable Outlook.

On April 14, 2025, DBRS Limited ("Morningstar DBRS") confirmed the Issuer Rating of Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. and the credit ratings on the Company's Senior Debt at BBB (low). In addition, Morningstar DBRS confirmed the Financial Ratings of Sagicor Life Insurance Company and ivari at A (low).

On April 9, 2025, AM Best affirmed the Financial Strength Rating of A- (Excellent) and the Long-Term Issuer Credit Ratings ("Long-Term ICR") of "a-" (Excellent) of Sagicor Life Inc., Sagicor General Insurance Inc., Sagicor Life Insurance Company and ivari. The outlook of these Credit Ratings ("ratings") is Stable. In addition, AM Best has affirmed the Long-Term ICR of "bbb-" (Good) of the ultimate parent, Sagicor Financial Company Ltd., and the Long-Term Issue Credit Rating ("Long-Term IR") of "bbb" (Good) of the original $400 million, with an additional $150 million added to the 5.3% senior unsecured notes, due in 2028. The outlook of this rating is Stable.

On January 10, 2025, S&P revised its rating outlook on Sagicor from Stable to Positive.

Refinancing - On November 25, 2025 the credit agreement initially entered into by Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. on August 2, 2023 to establish a revolving credit facility was further amended. The amendment included an increase in the maximum amount from $175 million to $225 million, an extension of the maturity date to June 2029, and an addition of an accordion facility in the maximum amount of $50 million. The facility remains subject to certain covenants.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

On July 26, 2025, facilities for unsecured bonds issued in Tranches A and B by Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited, carrying annual interest rates of 10.75% and 7.75% respectively, were extended. The facilities remain with Tranche A up to J$4.47 billion from a previous limit of J$4.49 billion and Tranche B up to US $18.8 million from a previous limit of US $19.9 million, carrying updated annual interest rates of 9.5% and 6.0% respectively. The Tranches will mature on August 26, 2026.

Dividends - On March 11, 2026, Sagicor approved and declared a quarterly dividend of $0.075 per common share, an increase of 11% over the previous quarterly dividend, to be paid during the second quarter of 2026.

On March 13, 2025, Sagicor announced an increase in its quarterly dividend from $0.060 per common share to $0.0675 per common share which was paid during the second quarter of 2025.

Normal course issuer bid (NCIB) - In the fourth quarter of 2025, under the NCIB program, Sagicor repurchased 109,300 shares (Q4 2024 – 112,200 shares) for a total cost of $0.7 million (Q4 2024 - $0.5 million), which were subsequently cancelled.

For the year 2025, the company repurchased 657,600 shares (2024 - 6,248,816 shares) for a total cost of $3.8 million (2024 - $13.4 million). In 2024, included in the total shares repurchased were 3,222,430 escrow shares which were cancelled at $0.01 par value per share for a nominal consideration in accordance with the established Escrow Agreement and Arrangement Agreement. No such shares were included in total repurchased shares during 2025. Share capital and share premium in equity have been reduced by the cost of the shares repurchased and commission paid on the transactions. The premium or discount on the repurchase of shares is recorded directly in retained earnings.

Appointments - In the third quarter of 2025, David Noel was appointed as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Caribbean to drive operational strategy, execution, and performance across the Caribbean region, while respecting jurisdictional distinctiveness. He has extensive leadership experience and proven track record of driving change and innovation on a global scale. Mr. Noel has joined Sagicor's Executive Committee.

2. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Profitability					
Net income/earnings					
Core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**31.6**	35.0	28.0	**142.3**	90.9
Net (loss)/income attributable to shareholders	**(14.4)**	81.0	52.4	**66.9**	97.5
Earnings per share (EPS)					
Core basic EPS[1]	**23.3 ¢**	25.8 ¢	20.4 ¢	**104.9 ¢**	64.9 ¢
Core fully diluted EPS[1]	**22.6 ¢**	25.1 ¢	19.9 ¢	**101.7 ¢**	63.3 ¢
Basic EPS	**(10.6 ¢)**	59.7 ¢	38.2 ¢	**49.3 ¢**	69.6 ¢
Fully diluted EPS	**(10.6 ¢)**	58.1 ¢	37.3 ¢	**47.8 ¢**	67.9 ¢
Return on shareholders' equity (ROE)[1] (annualized)					
Core ROE[1]	**12.1%**	13.7%	11.7%	**14.2%**	9.6%
Reported ROE[1]	**(5.5%)**	31.8%	21.9%	**6.7%**	10.3%
New business CSM[1]	**41.3**	40.6	39.3	**167.2**	166.3
Financial Position					
Total assets	**25,133.8**	24,574.9	22,767.9	**25,133.8**	22,767.9
Book value per common share[1]	**$7.65**	$7.74	$7.08	**$7.65**	$7.08
Shareholders' equity plus net CSM to shareholders per common share[1]	**$15.95**	$15.93	$15.02	**$15.95**	$15.02
Financial Strength					
Financial leverage ratio[1]	**26.9%**	26.6%	27.3%	**26.9%**	27.3%
Core dividend payout ratio[1]	**28.9%**	26.2%	29.4%	**25.7%**	37.0%
Dividend payout ratio[1]	**n.m[2]**	11.3%	15.7%	**54.7%**	34.5%
Dividends declared per common share	**$0.0675**	$0.0675	$0.0600	**$0.2700**	$0.2400
Total capital[1]	**3,705.5**	3,671.6	3,496.1	**3,705.5**	3,496.1
Total Net CSM balance growth[1]	**1.0%**	(1.3)%	(4.0)%	**4.3%**	(4.6)%
Total Net CSM to shareholders balance growth[1]	**1.2%**	(2.2)%	(4.7)%	**4.4%**	(5.2)%
Average common shares outstanding (in millions)	**135.5**	135.7	137.2	**135.7**	140.1
Outstanding common shares, at end of period (in millions)	**135.4**	135.5	135.5	**135.4**	135.5
Group LICAT[1], at end of period	**136%**	138%[3]	139%	**136%**	139%

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.
[2] Not meaningful
[3] Certain comparative numbers have been changed to conform with the current period's presentation.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Introduction and Notice

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) contains important information about Sagicor’s business and its performance for the three months and twelve months ended December 31, 2025, with comparative analysis for the corresponding periods ended December 31, 2024. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our 2025 annual consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS").

The following discussion is based on the financial condition and results of operations of Sagicor, unless otherwise specified or indicated. Financial information is presented in Sagicor's presentational currency, United States (US) dollars, and in millions, unless otherwise indicated. The functional currency for each of the principal operating companies is based on the currency which represents the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Note 2.4 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements provides additional information on foreign currency translation. Amounts for subtotals and totals included in tables in this MD&A may not sum or calculate using the numbers as they appear in the Sagicor’s consolidated financial statements due to rounding.

B. General Information

Sagicor is a leading financial services provider with over 185 years of history in the Caribbean, over 90 years of history in Canada, and over 70 years of history in the United States of America (USA). Sagicor offers a wide range of products and services, including life, health, and general insurance, banking, pensions, annuities, investment management, and real estate. Where Sagicor distributes these products, it utilizes a captive distribution network in the Caribbean and a network of independent insurance brokers in Canada and the United States.

Sagicor’s registered office is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, HM 11, Bermuda, with its principal office located at Cecil F De Caires Building, Wildey, St. Michael, Barbados. Details of Sagicor’s holdings and operations are set out in note 4 of the 2025 audited consolidated financial statements.

Sagicor currently operates in 19 countries. Sagicor has four reporting operating segments, namely Sagicor Canada, Sagicor Life USA, Sagicor Jamaica, and Sagicor Life. The principal activities of Sagicor are as follows:

- Life and health insurance
- Annuities and pension administration services
- Property and casualty insurance
- Banking and investment management services

Sagicor remains committed to delivering a comprehensive suite of financial products and services, driven by our core business strategies. Our goal is to provide innovative, tailored solutions that meet the evolving needs of our clients, while maintaining our position as a trusted leader in the financial services industry.

C. Results of Operations

An understanding of Sagicor’s financial condition and the results and related risks of Sagicor’s operations for the periods discussed in this MD&A requires an understanding of Sagicor’s business. Accordingly, the following discussion should be read in conjunction with the discussion of these and related matters that appear elsewhere in this MD&A, including under the following headings: (i) Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates; and (ii) Risk Management.

D. Non-IFRS Financial Information

Sagicor reports its financial results and statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"). It also publishes certain financial measures that are not based on IFRS (“non-IFRS”). A financial measure is considered a non-IFRS measure if it is presented other than in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles used for Sagicor’s audited financial statements. Sagicor believes these non-IFRS financial measures assist in understanding its ongoing operating results and provide readers with a better understanding of management’s perspective on Sagicor’s performance. These measures enhance the comparability of Sagicor’s financial performance from period to period, as well as measure relative contribution to shareholder value.

Since non-IFRS financial measures do not have standardized definitions and meanings, they may differ from the non-IFRS financial measures used by other institutions and should not be viewed as an alternative to measures of financial performance determined in accordance with IFRS. Sagicor strongly encourages investors to review its financial statements and other publicly filed reports in their entirety and not to rely on any single financial measure. Additional information concerning non-IFRS financial measures can be found in Section 11: Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures.

E. Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-looking Information

This MD&A includes “forward-looking information” and “forward-looking statements” (collectively “forward-looking information”) and assumptions about, among other things, Sagicor’s business, operations, financial performance and financial condition, approved by the Board of Directors of Sagicor on the date of this MD&A. This forward-looking information and these assumptions include, but are not limited to, statements about Sagicor’s objectives and strategies to achieve those objectives, and about its beliefs, plans, expectations, anticipations, estimates, or intentions. Information included in this MD&A that is not a statement of historical fact is forward-looking information. When used in this MD&A, words such as “believes,” “may,” “will,” “estimate,” “would,” “should,” “plans,” “assumes,” “continue,” "can," “could,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “expects,” and words of similar import, are intended to identify statements containing forward-looking statements. These statements appear throughout this MD&A. Such forward-looking statements are based on Sagicor’s estimates, assumptions, strategies and projections and subject to identified and not yet identified risks, uncertainties and other factors, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond its control and which may cause actual results, events or developments to be significantly different from any future results, events or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Sagicor cautions its readers not to place undue reliance on its forward-looking information as several risk factors could cause its actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in such forward-looking information. The factors – many of which are beyond our control and the effects of which can be difficult to predict – include, but are not limited to the following risks: economic (which includes declines in economic activity, high unemployment levels, changes in fiscal, monetary, or other policies, geopolitical uncertainty, escalating trade tensions, changes in trade policies, climate-driven economic disruptions, pandemics and other health crises); credit (which includes counterparty risk); market (which includes unfavourable market volatility, interest rate movements, foreign exchange fluctuations and controls); liquidity (which includes an inability to pay financial obligations when they come due, or the possibility of selling investments at a loss to cover policyholder withdrawals); capital (which includes unfavourable changes in statutory capital requirements, reduction or interruption in distributions from subsidiaries, and credit ratings downgrades); insurance (which includes inadequate reserves, adverse changes in lapse rate, and inability to obtain reinsurance); operational (which includes disruptions in services caused by information technology, cyber-attacks, or third-party disruptions, privacy and data related risks, labour disruption, inadequate levels of qualified personnel); strategic (which includes the competitive environment, inability to successfully integrate past and future acquisitions); reputation (which includes negative publicity); legal and regulatory compliance, and general legal and regulatory environment (which could lead to us being subject to higher taxes or various legal and regulatory proceedings, the potential outcome of which could expose us to licensing conditions and/or fines); environmental and social (which includes severe weather events); conduct; tax; and fiduciary risks as well as Sagicor’s ability to anticipate and successfully manage risks arising from all of the foregoing factors.

Additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations in such forward-looking information and assumptions can be found in this MD&A under “Risk Management”, “Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates”, and in the “Financial Risk” and “Insurance Risk” notes to the 2025 consolidated financial statements. The forward-looking information in this document are, unless otherwise indicated, stated as of the date hereof and are presented for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding our financial position and results of operations, our future operations, as well as our objectives and strategic priorities, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law. We caution that the foregoing list of risk factors is not exhaustive and other factors could also adversely affect financial performance and condition.

F. Additional Information

Documents related to the financial results of Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. are available on the Company’s website at Sagicor.com, in the Investor Relations section. Additional information about Sagicor may be found on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca, as well as the Company’s Annual Information Form, which may be found on the Company’s website or the SEDAR+ website.

The text and tables in the Risk Management section of this MD&A include disclosure of credit, market and liquidity risks in accordance with IFRS 7 Financial Instruments - Disclosures ("IFRS 7"), as well as a discussion on how we measure and manage these risks. Disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 are identified by a vertical line in the left margin of the page. The identified text and tables represent an integral part of our audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. The fact that certain text and tables are identified with a vertical line does not imply that these disclosures are of any greater importance than any other text or tables, and the Risk Management disclosures contained in this MD&A should be read in their entirety.

The Management’s Discussion and Analysis is dated March 11, 2026.

4. CONSOLIDATED GROUP RESULTS

A. Profitability – Core Earnings

Core Earnings Attributable to Shareholders[1]	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Core earnings[1]	**44.6**	47.1	34.8	**192.4**	122.3
Less: Core earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	**13.0**	12.1	6.8	**50.1**	31.4
Core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**31.6**	35.0	28.0	**142.3**	90.9
Core EPS[1]:					
Basic	**23.3¢**	25.8¢	20.4¢	**104.9¢**	64.9¢
Diluted	**22.6¢**	25.1¢	19.9¢	**101.7¢**	63.3¢
Core ROE[1]	**12.1%**	13.7%	11.7%	**14.2%**	9.6%

Core Basic EPS[1] for the quarter ended December 31, 2025, was 23.3 cents per share, compared to 20.4 cents per share in the prior year quarter. Core Basic EPS for the year was 104.9 cents per share, compared to 64.9 cents per share in the prior year.

Sagicor delivered solid fourth-quarter performance with strong underlying earnings across segments. Sagicor Canada continues to generate strong core earnings reflecting strong business fundamentals and insurance experience in line with expectations. Sagicor Life USA delivered net premiums growth as compared to the prior year, partially offset by higher operating expenses in support of continued business growth. Sagicor Jamaica generated strong results across both short-term and long-term insurance businesses, higher net investment income, and increased non-insurance revenue. Sagicor Life delivered strong earnings supported by margin improvements in short-term insurance business and favourable claims experience. Our Head Office and Other core losses attributable to shareholders increased as compared to the same period in the prior year due to higher operating expenses related to growth and inflation.

For 2025, Sagicor core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] grew 57% as compared to 2024, driven by strong performance across the operating segments. Strong business growth, favourable insurance experience, improved margins on short-term insurance business and higher expected investment earnings, partially offset by higher operating expenses in support of continued growth.

Refer to Section 5: Results by Segment of this MD&A for additional information on the Company's profitability for the periods ended December 31, 2025.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

The table below presents the reconciliation from core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] to net income attributable to common shareholders:

Reconciliation of selected non-IFRS Financial Measures	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**31.6**	35.0	28.0	**142.3**	90.9
Items excluded from core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]:					
Market experience losses and gains	**(39.5)**	51.0	29.0	**(39.0)**	43.7
Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions	**1.8**	5.1	(4.0)	**8.2**	(13.8)
Other					
Acquisition, integration and restructuring	**(0.6)**	(0.1)	(0.1)	**(0.9)**	(1.7)
Intangible asset amortization and impairment[2]	**(4.1)**	(0.2)	(3.3)	**(4.6)**	(4.5)
Loan financing transaction cost and fees[2]	**(0.1)**	(0.1)	(11.3)	**(0.4)**	(19.6)
Gain on divestiture	**-**	-	(0.1)	**-**	9.6
Tax-related items and other[2]	**(6.3)**	(7.0)	16.7	**(35.4)**	(7.6)
Non-Controlling Interest ("NCI") adjustment	**2.8**	(2.7)	(2.5)	**(3.3)**	0.5
Reported net (loss)/income	**(14.4)**	81.0	52.4	**66.9**	97.5

B. Analysis According to the Financial Statements

Net Income and Other Comprehensive Income	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Insurance service result	**63.2**	62.3	47.0	**255.3**	166.0
Net Investment Income	**230.7**	562.9	305.6	**1,385.2**	1,495.8
Net insurance finance expenses	**(175.3)**	(402.8)	(194.2)	**(1,017.3)**	(1,067.4)
Net insurance and investment result	**118.6**	222.4	158.4	**623.2**	594.4
Fees and other income	**32.5**	45.0	52.4	**132.1**	153.0
Gain arising on acquisitions and divestitures	**-**	-	(0.1)	**-**	9.6
Share of income of associates and joint ventures	**1.8**	1.3	1.5	**6.1**	4.3
Other operating expenses	**(100.0)**	(86.7)	(82.2)	**(369.6)**	(338.5)
Other interest and finance costs	**(54.0)**	(51.7)	(61.2)	**(207.8)**	(232.7)
Income/(loss) before taxes	**(1.1)**	130.3	68.8	**184.0**	190.1
Income taxes	**(3.1)**	(34.5)	(7.1)	**(63.9)**	(61.8)
Net income/(loss) for the period	**(4.2)**	95.8	61.7	**120.1**	128.3
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	**8.7**	(7.8)	(62.7)	**45.3**	(79.7)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	**4.5**	88.0	(1.0)	**165.4**	48.6
Net (loss)/income attributable to common shareholders	**(14.4)**	81.0	52.4	**66.9**	97.5
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to common shareholders	**(6.4)**	69.7	10.8	**109.7**	27.2

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.
[2] Certain comparative numbers have been changed to conform with the current period's presentation.

Net insurance and investment result

Quarterly (three-month period) results

Net insurance and investment result of $118.6 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $158.4 million for the same period in the prior year.

The insurance service results of $63.2 million for three-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $47.0 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase of $16.2 million was driven by continued strong business growth momentum across all business lines, improved margins on short-term insurance businesses, and improved insurance experience.

Net investment income of $230.7 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, fell 25% as compared to income of $305.6 million for the same period in the prior year, driven primarily by unfavourable mark-to-market impacts from movements in interest rates in the Sagicor Canada segment.

Net insurance finance expenses of $175.3 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $194.2 million for the same period in the prior year was driven by movements in interest rates impacting our insurance contract liabilities. Favourable impact in the Sagicor Canada segment was partially offset by unfavourable impacts in the other operating segments.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

Net insurance and investment result of $623.2 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $594.4 million for the same period in the prior year.

The insurance service results of $255.3 million for twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $166.0 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase of $89.3 million was driven by continued strong business growth momentum across all business lines, improved margins on short-term insurance businesses, and improved insurance experience.

Net investment income of $1,385.2 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, declined 7% as compared to income of $1,495.8 million for the prior year and was driven primarily by unfavourable mark-to-market impact in the Sagicor Canada segment.

Net insurance finance expenses of $1,017.3 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $1,067.4 million for the same period in the prior year was driven by movements in interest rates impacting our insurance contract liabilities. Favourable impact in the Sagicor Canada segment was partially offset by unfavourable impacts in the other operating segments.

Fees and Other income

Quarterly (three-month period) results

Fees and other income of $32.5 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $52.4 million for the same period in the prior year. The decrease of $19.9 million was driven primarily by the revaluation loss in the current quarter compared to a revaluation gain in the prior year quarter on the Canadian denominated notes and loans payable.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

Fees and other income of $132.1 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $153.0 million for the same period in the prior year. The decrease of $20.9 million was driven primarily by the revaluation loss in the current year compared to a revaluation gain in the prior year on the Canadian denominated notes & loans payable, partially offset by higher income on the banking business in our Sagicor Jamaica segment.

Other operating expenses

Quarterly (three-month period) results

Other operating expenses of $100.0 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, an increase of $17.8 million as compared to operating expenses of $82.2 million for the same period in the prior year, driven by business growth and inflation.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

Other operating expenses of $369.6 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, an increase of $31.1 million as compared to $338.5 million for the same period in the prior year, driven by business growth and inflation.

Other interest and finance costs

Quarterly (three-month period) results

Other interest and finance costs of $54.0 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, a decrease of $7.2 million as compared to $61.2 million for the same period in the prior year. The decrease was driven primarily by refinancing activities on notes & loan payables in 2024.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

Other interest and finance costs of $207.8 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, a decrease of $24.9 million as compared to $232.7 million for the same period in the prior year. The decrease was driven primarily by refinancing activities on notes & loan payables in 2024.

Income taxes

Quarterly (three-month period) results

Income taxes as a percentage of income before taxes for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, excluding the net losses generated by Head Office & Other segment, was in line with the same period in the prior year.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

Income taxes as a percentage of income before taxes for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, excluding the net losses generated by Head Office & Other segment, was in line with the same period in the prior year.

Other comprehensive income

Quarterly (three-month period) results

Other comprehensive income was $8.7 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025. The current period benefited from gains on retranslation of foreign currency operations, compared to retranslation losses on foreign currency operations in the same period last year. The fourth quarter of 2024 was also impacted by losses on revaluation of assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

Other comprehensive income was $45.3 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025. The current year benefited from gains on retranslation of foreign currency operations and on revaluation of assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. 2024 was impacted by losses on retranslation of foreign currency operations and on revaluation of assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

C. Business Growth

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Total Net Premium[1]					
Sagicor Canada	**106.0**	108.8	102.3	**431.0**	422.6
Sagicor Life USA	**269.6**	335.3	153.5	**1,298.3**	896.2
Sagicor Jamaica	**100.1**	94.1	97.9	**383.5**	358.0
Sagicor Life	**114.1**	110.6	104.4	**450.2**	405.7
	589.8	648.8	458.1	**2,563.0**	2,082.5
Net Annuity Premium[1]					
Sagicor Canada	**0.4**	-	0.5	**1.0**	1.1
Sagicor Life USA	**264.7**	327.2	145.0	**1,270.8**	864.1
Sagicor Jamaica	**9.5**	9.5	11.0	**35.9**	37.1
Sagicor Life	**20.0**	18.7	18.2	**91.3**	64.2
	294.6	355.4	174.7	**1,399.0**	966.5
Net Premium[1] - Life Insurance					
Sagicor Canada[2]	**104.9**	108.0	101.2	**427.1**	418.7
Sagicor Life USA[2]	**4.9**	8.1	8.4	**27.5**	32.0
Sagicor Jamaica	**49.8**	49.7	46.2	**196.9**	180.1
Sagicor Life	**55.9**	53.3	50.9	**212.7**	205.3
	215.5	219.1	206.7	**864.2**	836.1
New business CSM[1]					
Sagicor Canada	**11.6**	10.2	11.7	**44.4**	45.9
Sagicor Life USA	**4.8**	8.5	0.8	**31.4**	36.8
Sagicor Jamaica	**14.0**	13.2	14.8	**49.6**	41.0
Sagicor Life	**10.9**	8.7	12.0	**41.8**	42.6
	41.3	40.6	39.3	**167.2**	166.3
Assets Under Management[1]					
Sagicor Canada	**8,577.5**	8,439.7	7,817.8	**8,577.5**	7,817.8
Sagicor Life USA	**6,526.3**	6,323.0	5,591.3	**6,526.3**	5,591.3
Sagicor Jamaica	**6,716.5**	6,621.3	6,390.2	**6,716.5**	6,390.2
Sagicor Life	**2,760.8**	2,751.7	2,652.2	**2,760.8**	2,652.2
Head office & other[2]	**493.0**	474.7	452.2	**493.0**	452.2
	25,074.1	24,610.4	22,903.7	**25,074.1**	22,903.7

Quarterly (three-month period) results

Net Annuity Premium[1] of $294.6 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $119.9 million or 69% as compared to the same quarter of 2024, driven primarily by strong new business production at Sagicor Life USA.

Net Premium[1] - Life Insurance of $215.5 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $8.8 million or 4% as compared to the same quarter of 2024, driven by growth at Sagicor Life, Sagicor Jamaica, and Sagicor Canada.

Assets under Management[1] of $25,074.1 million at December 31, 2025, an increase of $463.7 million or 2% as compared to the closing balance at September 30, 2025, driven by solid new business production across all segments and favourable currency impact, partially offset by unfavourable mark-to-market movement at Sagicor Life USA and Sagicor Canada.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.
[2] Certain comparative numbers have been changed to conform with the current period's presentation.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

Net Annuity Premium[1] of $1,399.0 million for 2025, an increase of $432.5 million or 45% as compared to 2024. The growth was driven by strong new business production at Sagicor Life USA and higher single premium annuities production at Sagicor Life.

Net Premium[1] - Life Insurance of $864.2 million for 2025, an increase of $28.1 million or 3% as compared to 2024, driven by growth at Sagicor Jamaica, Sagicor Life and Sagicor Canada.

Assets under Management[1] of $25,074.1 million at December 31, 2025, an increase of $2,170.4 million or 9% as compared to the closing balance at December 31, 2024, driven by strong new business production across all segments and favourable currency impact, partially offset by unfavourable mark-to-market movement at Sagicor Life USA and Sagicor Canada.

Results of the Segments are further discussed in Section 5.

D. Movement in CSM

The Contractual Service Margin (CSM) is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that Sagicor will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future. The following is an analysis of the movement of Net CSM[1] (CSM, net of reinsurance), for the three-month and twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 and three-month period ended September 30, 2025. The movement includes components which flow directly into the insurance service result reported in the consolidated statement of income. For more details, refer to Sagicor's December 31, 2025 audited consolidated financial statements.

	Quarterly Results			**Year-to-date Results**	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Net CSM[1], beginning of period	**1,258.6**	1,275.2	1,269.9	**1,219.7**	1,278.5
Organic CSM[1] Movement					
New insurance business	**41.3**	40.6	39.3	**167.2**	166.3
Expected movements related to finance income or expenses	**16.0**	16.2	16.4	**64.5**	66.3
Insurance experience (losses) gains	**(9.5)**	1.0	(8.2)	**(29.7)**	(6.9)
CSM recognized for services provided	**(38.7)**	(38.3)	(37.1)	**(153.7)**	(154.3)
Sub-total - Organic CSM Movement	**9.1**	19.5	10.4	**48.3**	71.4
Non-organic CSM[1] Movement					
Change in assumptions and management actions	**(11.8)**	(28.7)	(29.4)	**(40.5)**	(58.1)
Impact of markets	**5.4**	0.9	4.2	**12.4**	2.8
Currency impact	**10.5**	(12.9)	(32.3)	**21.2**	(48.9)
Other impact	**-**	4.6	(3.1)	**10.7**	(26.0)
Sub-total - Non-organic CSM Movement	**4.1**	(36.1)	(60.6)	**3.8**	(130.2)
Total Net CSM[1] Movement	**13.2**	(16.6)	(50.2)	**52.1**	(58.8)
Net CSM[1], end of period	**1,271.8**	1,258.6	1,219.7	**1,271.8**	1,219.7
Less: Net CSM[1] attributed to non-controlling interests	**148.9**	149.1	143.6	**148.9**	143.6
Net CSM to shareholders[1]	**1,122.9**	1,109.5	1,076.1	**1,122.9**	1,076.1
Total Net CSM balance growth [1]	**1.0%**	(1.3)%	(4.0)%	**4.3%**	(4.6)%
Total Net CSM to shareholders balance growth[1]	**1.2%**	(2.2)%	(4.7)%	**4.4%**	(5.2)%

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Quarterly (three-month period) results

The Net CSM[1] of $1,271.8 million at December 31, 2025, grew $13.2 million from $1,258.6 million at September 30, 2025. The Net CSM to shareholders[1] moved similarly, closing December 31, 2025 at $1,122.9 million as compared to $1,109.5 million at September 30, 2025.

Solid new business growth yielded New Business CSM[1] of $41.3 million at December 31, 2025 and favourable impacts from market were partially offset by unfavourable impact from the expense related assumption review and insurance experience. This quarter, Net CSM[1] also saw favourable currency movement at Sagicor Canada and Sagicor Jamaica.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

The Net CSM[1] of $1,271.8 million at December 31, 2025, grew $52.1 million from $1,219.7 million at December 31, 2024. The Net CSM to shareholders[1] moved similarly, closing December 31, 2025 at $1,122.9 million as compared to $1,076.1 million at December 31, 2024.

Net CSM[1] benefitted from strong new business growth that generated New Business CSM[1] of $167.2 million for the twelve months of December 31, 2025, and favourable impact from markets and model refinement. This was partially offset by unfavourable impact from annual assumption review and insurance experience. Net CSM[1] also saw favourable currency movement at Sagicor Canada and Sagicor Jamaica.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

5. RESULTS BY SEGMENT

Sagicor conducts its business through four operating business segments. These segments are: Sagicor Canada, Sagicor Life USA, Sagicor Jamaica, and Sagicor Life. These business segments are supported by the following functional groups – Technology, Risk Management, Human Resources, Corporate Development and Capital Markets, Finance, and other support groups, which, net of amounts charged to business segments, are included within Head Office and Other.

A summary analysis of core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] by segment is presented as follows:

Core Earnings Attributable to Shareholders[1] by Segment	**Quarterly Results**			**Year-to-date Results**	
(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Sagicor Canada	**27.4**	26.7	24.5	**103.3**	86.9
Sagicor Life USA	**8.3**	10.1	10.6	**41.0**	40.2
Sagicor Jamaica	**12.2**	11.6	7.5	**47.9**	31.1
Sagicor Life	**6.8**	8.7	5.8	**41.8**	26.3
Head Office and Other	**(23.1)**	(22.1)	(20.4)	**(91.7)**	(93.6)
Total core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**31.6**	35.0	28.0	**142.3**	90.9

Net Income Attributable to Shareholders by Segment	**Quarterly Results**			**Year-to-date Results**	
(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Sagicor Canada	**8.6**	53.0	7.8	**76.2**	96.2
Sagicor Life USA	**(12.2)**	21.3	41.9	**8.2**	51.6
Sagicor Jamaica	**9.7**	13.9	10.4	**50.7**	31.3
Sagicor Life	**16.2**	13.0	12.4	**57.4**	38.5
Head Office and Other	**(36.7)**	(20.2)	(20.1)	**(125.6)**	(120.1)
Total net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders	**(14.4)**	81.0	52.4	**66.9**	97.5

As mentioned previously, core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] for the three-month period ended and twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, was $31.6 million and $142.3 million, respectively, as compared to $28.0 million and $90.9 million for the corresponding three-month and twelve-month period, respectively, in the prior year.

For the fourth quarter of 2025, Sagicor delivered solid core earnings growth as compared to the same period in 2024. Margin improvements in both short-term and long-term insurance businesses, improved insurance experience and higher non-insurance revenue, were partially offset by higher operating expenses in support of continued growth.

Net loss attributable to shareholders of $14.4 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025 as compared to net income attributable to shareholders of $52.4 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2024 was impacted by unfavourable mark-to-market movements, revaluation loss on Canadian denominated financing facilities, and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth, partially offset by favourable impact from annual assumption review.

For 2025, Sagicor's core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] grew 57% as compared to 2024, driven by strong performance across the operating segments. Strong business growth, favourable insurance experience, improved margins on short-term insurance business, higher expected investment earnings and higher non-insurance revenue, were partially offset by higher operating expenses in support of continued growth.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Net income attributable to shareholders of $66.9 million for the twelve months of 2025 as compared to $97.5 million for the twelve months of 2024 was impacted by unfavourable mark-to-market movements, revaluation losses on Canadian denominated financing facilities and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth, partially offset by favourable impact from annual assumption review.

A. Sagicor Canada

ivari has operated in the Canadian marketplace for over 90 years. With a national network of thousands of independent advisors, the segment offers life insurance and annuities, and accident and sickness insurance in Canada. It is one of the largest universal life providers in Canada, offering permanent protection, choice, and flexibility. ivari has a business model focused on where it has scale and an efficient operating platform, with an emphasis on providing top level service for its clients and partnered advisors.

Financial and Business Performance

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Profitability					
Segment core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**27.4**	26.7	24.5	**103.3**	86.9
Items excluded from core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]:					
Market experience losses and gains	**(18.4)**	27.5	(17.3)	**(22.5)**	1.5
Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions	**(0.4)**	(0.6)	(1.0)	**(1.0)**	7.0
Other	**0.0**	(0.6)	1.6	**(3.6)**	0.8
Net income attributable to common shareholders	**8.6**	53.0	7.8	**76.2**	96.2
Segment Core ROE[1]	**12.4%**	12.3%	11.4%	**12.1%**	10.2%
Business Growth					
Net premium[1] (all product lines)	**106.0**	108.8	102.3	**431.0**	422.6
Net CSM[1], end of period	**566.3**	559.3	535.3	**566.3**	535.3
Net CSM to shareholders[1], end of period	**566.3**	559.3	535.3	**566.3**	535.3
New business CSM[1]	**11.6**	10.2	11.7	**44.4**	45.9
Assets under management[1]	**8,577.5**	8,439.7	7,817.8	**8,577.5**	7,817.8

Quarterly (three-month period) results

The Sagicor Canada segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $27.4 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $2.9 million or 12% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024. Business fundamentals remain strong and insurance experience results were in line with expectations as compared to unfavourable experience related to mortality in the same period in the prior year.

Net income attributable to common shareholders of $8.6 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, increased $0.8 million as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, driven by the increase in core earnings, partially offset by less favourable mark-to-market impact from equity movements and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $566.3 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $559.3 million at September 30, 2025, growth of 1.3% or decline of 0.3% on constant currency basis. The impact of business growth remained strong

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

with New Business CSM[1] of $11.6 million in the quarter. Favourable currency and impact from markets were partially offset by the unfavourable impact from the expense annual assumptions review and policyholder behaviour related insurance experience losses.

Assets under management[1] for the quarter of $8,577.5 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $8,439.7 million at September 30, 2025, growth of 1.6% largely from the impact of currency movements. The increase from business growth and favourable equity markets was largely offset by the unfavourable impact from higher interest rates.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

The Sagicor Canada segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $103.3 million for the twelve months of 2025, an increase of $16.4 million or 19% growth as compared to the twelve months of 2024, driven by solid business growth, favourable insurance experience and higher expected investment earnings from higher spread and Universal Life fee income.

Net income attributable to common shareholders of $76.2 million for the twelve months of 2025, a decrease of $20.0 million or 21% from prior year, driven by the higher core earnings offset by less favourable mark-to-market impact from equity movements and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $566.3 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $535.3 million at December 31, 2024, an increase of 5.8% or 0.8% on constant currency basis. Continued business growth contributing $44.4 million to New Business CSM[1] in the year. Favourable impact from currency, markets and insurance experience were partially offset by unfavourable impact from the annual assumptions review.

Assets under management[1] of $8,577.5 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $7,817.8 million at December 31, 2024, an increase of $759.7 million or 9.7% (4.5% growth on constant currency basis). Solid growth in business and favourable equity markets, partially offset by unfavourable impact from higher interest rates.

B. Sagicor Life USA

Sagicor USA, Inc. and its operating entity, Sagicor Life Insurance Company (collectively, Sagicor Life USA), operate in 45 states and the District of Columbia and are focused on providing fixed annuities to help the retiree market meet their financial goals. Sagicor USA, Inc. has a strong financial profile (A- by A.M. Best) and is differentiated through its service and distribution model, fostering strong relationships with a network of producers, agencies and marketing organizations that market and sell our products.

Annuity offerings are single premium products, which include multi-year guaranteed (MYGA), immediate annuities, and fixed indexed annuities. Annuities offered by the segment allow customers to accumulate assets at fixed interest rates, with no negative market risk and no supplemental fees. Sagicor Life USA continues to review product expansion opportunities that meet retiree consumer needs and complement its portfolio.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Financial and Business Performance

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Profitability					
Segment core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**8.3**	10.1	10.6	**41.0**	40.2
Items excluded from core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]:					
Market experience losses and gains	**(17.7)**	10.8	20.5	**(26.8)**	11.5
Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions	**0.7**	3.6	0.0	**5.6**	(8.1)
Other	**(3.5)**	(3.2)	10.8	**(11.6)**	8.0
Net (loss)/income attributable to common shareholders	**(12.2)**	21.3	41.9	**8.2**	51.6
Segment Core ROE[1]	**9.0%**	11.6%	13.2%	**11.7%**	14.2%
Business Growth					
Net premium[1] (all product lines)	**269.6**	335.3	153.5	**1,298.3**	896.2
Net CSM[1] , end of period	**151.2**	151.4	154.5	**151.2**	154.5
Net CSM to shareholders[1], end of period	**151.2**	151.4	154.5	**151.2**	154.5
New business CSM[1]	**4.8**	8.5	0.8	**31.4**	36.8
Assets under management[1]	**6,526.3**	6,323.0	5,591.3	**6,526.3**	5,591.3

Quarterly (three-month period) results

The Sagicor Life USA segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $8.3 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, a decrease of $2.3 million or 22% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024. Expected insurance earnings growth remain strong, supported by strong new business production as net premium[1] grew 76% as compared to the same period in the prior year. This was tempered by increased operating expenses in support of business growth while insurance experience remain in line with expectations and expected investment earnings remain a solid contributor.

Net loss attributable to common shareholders of $12.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, a decrease of $54.1 million as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, driven primarily by unfavourable mark-to-market impacts from interest rate movements in the current quarter whereas in the prior year quarter Sagicor Life USA benefitted from favourable mark-to-market movements.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $151.2 million at December 31, 2025 remained stable from balance at September 30, 2025. Solid new business production in the fourth quarter of 2025 generated new business CSM[1] of $4.8 million.

Assets under management[1] of $6,526.3 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $6,323.0 million at September 30, 2025, an increase of $203.3 million or 3%, driven by continued solid sales momentum in the quarter, partially offset by unfavourable mark-to-market movement.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

The Sagicor Life USA segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $41.0 million for the twelve months of 2025, an increase of $0.8 million or 2% as compared to the twelve months of 2024. Core net insurance and net investment results[1] grew by $3.5 million or 3% as compared to the same period in the prior year, driven by insurance experience remaining in line with expectations and improved expected investment earnings from strong new business production, partially offset by higher operating expenses in support of business growth.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Net income attributable to common shareholders of $8.2 million for the twelve months of 2025, a decrease of $43.4 million as compared to the twelve months of 2024, driven primarily by unfavourable mark-to-market impacts from interest rate movements in the current year whereas prior year Sagicor Life USA benefitted from favourable mark-to-market movement, partially offset by favourable impact from annual assumptions review.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $151.2 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $154.5 million at December 31, 2024, decline of $3.3 million or 2.1% driven by the strengthening of reserves and unfavourable insurance experience, partially offset by strong business growth momentum and refinement of the crediting rates on renewals. New business CSM[1] of $31.4 million for the year, lower by $5.4 million or 14.6% as compared to $36.8 million in the prior year.

Asset under management[1] of $6,526.3 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $5,591.3 million at December 31, 2024, an increase of $935.0 million or 17%, driven by 45% net premium[1] growth from strong sales momentum throughout the year, partially offset by unfavourable mark-to-market movement.

C. Sagicor Jamaica

The Sagicor Jamaica segment offers life, health, annuity, property and casualty insurance, pension administration services, retail and commercial banking, investment banking, real estate investment and management services, and cambio and remittance services in Jamaica, the Cayman Islands, Costa Rica and Panama. Sagicor Jamaica's strong brand, together with its wide range of products and highly skilled work force, has allowed it to maintain a leading position in the market segments in which it operates. In Jamaica, its retail and commercial banking services are offered through a network of 16 branches and its insurance products through a network of 14 branches and 28 brokers.

Financial and Business Performance

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Profitability					
Segment core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**12.2**	11.6	7.5	**47.9**	31.1
Items excluded from core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]:					
Market experience losses and gains	**(5.8)**	1.1	5.0	**5.5**	8.3
Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions	**1.7**	2.5	(1.8)	**4.2**	(7.0)
Other	**1.6**	(1.3)	(0.3)	**(6.9)**	(1.1)
Net (loss)/income attributable to common shareholders	**9.7**	13.9	10.4	**50.7**	31.3
Segment Core ROE[1]	**13.2%**	12.6%	8.5%	**13.0%**	9.0%
Business Growth					
Net premium[1] (all product lines)	**100.1**	94.1	97.9	**383.5**	358.0
Net CSM[1], end of period	**292.7**	293.0	282.2	**292.7**	282.2
Net CSM to shareholders[1], end of period	**143.8**	143.9	138.6	**143.8**	138.6
New business CSM[1]	**14.0**	13.2	14.8	**49.6**	41.0
Assets under management[1]	**6,716.5**	6,621.3	6,390.2	**6,716.5**	6,390.2

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Quarterly (three-month period) results

The Sagicor Jamaica segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $12.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $4.7 million or 63% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024. Short-term insurance business delivered strong earnings with growth of $3.8 million or 200% as compared to the same period in the prior year from improved margins, partially offset by Hurricane Melissa-related claims, net of reinsurance. Long-term insurance business also saw margin improvements while insurance experience was favourable. Core net investment result[1] grew 20% as compared to the same period in the prior year on higher net interest income from the Commercial Banking portfolio. Core non-insurance activities[1] grew 8% as compared to the same period in the prior year from higher transaction volume from card payment portfolio and higher investment and administration fees earned from assets under management[1]. Strong growth momentum across all product lines was partially offset by core other expenses[1], which was higher by 16% as compared to the same period in the prior year from inflation and higher staff cost in-line with planned increases.

Net income attributable to common shareholders of $9.7 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, a decrease of $0.7 million as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, driven by higher core earnings and favourable impact from annual assumption review, offset by unfavourable mark-to-market impacts and one-time impact from Hurricane Melissa.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $143.8 million at December 31, 2025 remained stable from balance at September 30, 2025 as strong new business growth and favourable currency was offset by expense related assumption review and unfavourable insurance experience. New business CSM[1] of $14.0 million generated for the fourth quarter of 2025, driven by net premium[1] growth of 6% as compared to the prior quarter.

Assets under management[1] of $6,716.5 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $6,621.3 million at September 30, 2025, an increase of $95.2 million or 1%, driven by strong business growth momentum across the product lines.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

The Sagicor Jamaica segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $47.9 million for the twelve months of 2025, an increase of $16.8 million or 54% as compared to the twelve months of 2024.

Short-term insurance business earnings grew $14 million or 175% as compared to the twelve months of 2024, driven by strong net premium[1] growth and improved margins on product re-pricing. Claims experience remained favourable overall was partially offset by Hurricane Melissa-related claims, net of reinsurance. Long-term insurance business also saw growth in earnings contribution as compared to the twelve months of 2024 with strong net premium[1] growth and favourable insurance experience. Core net investment result[1] grew 14% as compared to the twelve months of 2024 on higher interest income from growth in loan and investment portfolio. Core non-insurance earnings[1] grew 6% as compared to the twelve months of 2024 on higher transaction volume on the card payment portfolio and higher fees from growth in the off-balance sheet portfolios. Strong growth momentum across all product lines was partially offset by core other expenses[1], which saw growth of 9% as compared to the same period in the prior year. This is broadly in line with inflation and capital investments in digital platforms and data security.

Net income attributable to common shareholders of $50.7 million for the twelve months of 2025, an increase of $19.4 million as compared to the twelve months of 2024, driven by higher core earnings[1] and favourable impact of the annual assumption review, partially offset by one-time impact from Hurricane Melissa.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $143.8 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $138.6 million at December 31, 2024, an increase of $5.2 million or 4%, driven by strong business momentum that saw 21% growth in new business CSM[1] from $41.0 million at December 31, 2024 to $49.6 million at December 31, 2025. This was partially offset by unfavourable insurance experience and currency.

Assets under Management[1] of $6,716.5 million at December 31, 2025, as compared to $6,390.2 million at December 31, 2024, an increase of $326.3 million or 5%, driven by strong business growth momentum across all product lines.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

D. Sagicor Life

The Sagicor Life segment conducts life, health insurance, property & casualty insurance, pensions, annuities, and asset management services in Barbados, Eastern Caribbean, Aruba, Bahamas, Belize, and Trinidad & Tobago. Sagicor Life has a diversified customer base providing financial solutions to both individuals and corporations, mainly through a captive distribution network and local brokers. Sagicor Life's strong corporate image, people, financial strength, and diverse insurance solutions have contributed to Sagicor Life's leading position in the insurance market in the Caribbean.

Financial and Business Performance

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $ millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Profitability					
Segment core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]	**6.8**	8.7	5.8	**41.8**	26.3
Items excluded from core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]:					
Market experience losses and gains	**11.2**	5.1	9.6	**19.4**	13.3
Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions	**(0.2)**	(0.4)	(1.2)	**(0.6)**	(5.7)
Other	**(1.6)**	(0.4)	(1.8)	**(3.2)**	4.6
Net (loss)/income attributable to common shareholders	**16.2**	13.0	12.4	**57.4**	38.5
Segment Core ROE[1]	**4.8%**	6.0%	4.1%	**7.4%**	4.7%
Business Growth					
Net premium[1] (all product lines)	**114.1**	110.6	104.4	**450.2**	405.7
Net CSM[1], end of period	**261.6**	254.9	247.7	**261.6**	247.7
Net CSM to shareholders[1], end of period	**261.6**	254.9	247.7	**261.6**	247.7
New business CSM[1]	**10.9**	8.7	12.0	**41.8**	42.6
Assets under management[1]	**2,760.8**	2,751.7	2,652.2	**2,760.8**	2,652.2

Quarterly (three-month period) results

The Sagicor Life segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $6.8 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $1.0 million or 17% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024.

Core net insurance service result[1] increased by $2.2 million or 23% over the same period in the prior year driven by repricing initiatives on renewal and adjustments on product offering on short-term insurance business along with favourable claims experience. For long-term insurance business, insurance experience was relatively in line with experience over the same period in the prior year. Core net investment result[1] declined due to impact of rising interest rates on the financing charge of insurance contract liabilities.

Net income attributable to common shareholders of $16.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $3.8 million as compared to the fourth quarter of 2024, driven by higher core earnings[1] and favourable impact on the valuation of insurance liabilities from higher interest rates.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $261.6 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $254.9 million at September 30, 2025, an increase of $6.7 million or 2.6%, driven by solid new business production resulting in New business CSM[1] of $10.9 million, partially offset by unfavourable impact from the expense annual assumptions review.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Assets under management[1] of $2,760.8 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $2,751.7 million at September 30, 2025, an increase of $9.1 million, driven by positive net inflows from insurance business, partially offset by dividend payments.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

The Sagicor Life segment generated core earnings attributable to shareholders[1] of $41.8 million for the twelve months of 2025, an increase of $15.5 million or 59% as compared to the twelve months of 2024.

Core net insurance service result[1] increased by $20.2 million or 48% over the twelve months of 2024, driven by repricing initiatives on renewal and adjustments on product offering on short-term insurance business along with favourable claims experience. Insurance experience on long-term insurance business was better than expected as compared to the twelve months of the prior year on repricing effort and a favourable claims experience. Core net investment result[1] experienced a decline of $6.7 million or 43% over the same period in the prior year due to the impact of rising interest rates on the financing charge of insurance contract liabilities and a less favourable change in credit experience.

Net income attributable to common shareholders of $57.4 million for the twelve months of 2025, an increase of $18.9 million as compared to the twelve months of 2024, driven by higher core earnings[1] and favourable impact on the valuation of insurance liabilities from higher interest rates.

Net CSM to shareholders[1] of $261.6 million at December 31, 2025, as compared to $247.7 million at December 31, 2024, an increase of $13.9 million or 5.6%, driven by strong new business production resulting in New business CSM[1] of $41.8 million, partially offset by unfavourable insurance experience and the impact of assumption changes and other model refinements.

Assets under management[1] of $2,760.8 million at December 31, 2025 as compared to $2,652.2 million, an increase of $108.6 million or 4%. This was positively impacted by inflows from single premium annuity business written during the year and general portfolio growth.

E. Head Office and Other

Head office and Other includes the following functional groups – Technology, Risk Management, Human Resources, Corporate Development and Capital Markets, Finance, and other support groups, net of amounts charged to operating business segments. Head Office and Other also includes the activities of corporate management, the Group parent company, other companies not directly attributable to the business segments, and consolidation adjustments.

Financial Performance

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Profitability					
Segment core losses attributable to shareholders[1]	**(23.1)**	(22.1)	(20.4)	**(91.7)**	(93.6)
Items excluded from core earnings attributable to shareholders[1]:					
Market experience losses and gains	**(8.8)**	6.5	11.2	**(14.6)**	9.1
Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	0.0
Other	**(4.8)**	(4.6)	(10.9)	**(19.3)**	(35.6)
Net (loss) attributable to common shareholders	**(36.7)**	(20.2)	(20.1)	**(125.6)**	(120.1)

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Quarterly (three-month period) results

The Head Office and Other segment generated core losses attributable to shareholders[1] of $23.1 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $2.7 million as compared to losses of $20.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2024, driven by higher operating expenses from growth and inflation in the current year while prior year benefited from higher investment income.

Net loss attributable to common shareholders of $36.7 million for the fourth quarter of 2025, an increase of $16.6 million as compared to net loss of $20.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2024. The higher loss was driven by higher core losses, a revaluation loss in the current quarter as compared to a revaluation gain in the prior year on the Canadian denominated notes and loans payable, and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

The Head Office and Other segment generated core losses attributable to shareholders[1] of $91.7 million for the twelve months of 2025, an improvement of $1.9 million as compared to losses of $93.6 million for the twelve months of 2024.

The lower core losses attributable to shareholders[1] in the current year benefited from loan refinancing activities in 2024 that resulted in a reduction in interest and financing costs, partially offset by higher operating expenses due to growth and inflation.

Net loss attributable to common shareholders of $125.6 million for the twelve months of 2025, a decrease of $5.5 million as compared to a net loss of $120.1 million for the twelve months of 2024. The higher net loss was driven by a revaluation loss in the current year as compared to a revaluation gain in the prior year on the Canadian denominated notes and loans payable and increased investment in initiatives to drive growth, partially offset by lower loan amortization cost and refinancing penalty fees in the current year.

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[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

6. FINANCIAL POSITION

A. Capital Adequacy

Capital adequacy is managed at the Group level and the operating segment level, as appropriate. To assist in evaluating the current business and strategy opportunities, a risk-based capital approach is a core measure of financial performance. Some jurisdictions within our Group prescribe differing risk-based assessment measures for statutory purposes, and a number of jurisdictions in the Caribbean region have locally determined capital adequacy requirements.

The table below summarizes the capital adequacy ratios which are reviewed by the Appointed Actuary of each insurance entity, executive management, the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company. In addition, the calculation of the Group Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test ("Group LICAT")[1] is verified by the Company's Appointed Actuary. During the current quarter and 2025, all applicable externally imposed capital requirements were complied with.

	December 31, 2025	**December 31, 2024**
Group LICAT[1]	**136%**	139%
ivari Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test	**129%**	131%
Sagicor Life Insurance Company Risk-Based Capital ("RBC")[1]	**356%**	362%
Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited LICAT ("JA-LICAT")[1 2]	**153%**	148%
Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited capital base to risk weighted assets	**17%**	17%
Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited capital base to risk weighted assets	**13%**	13%

Group LICAT[1]

Sagicor voluntarily adopted LICAT[1], developed by OSFI and became effective on January 1, 2018. Since its implementation, OSFI has made, and continues to make, modifications to LICAT[1], with the most recent version of LICAT[1] becoming effective on January 1, 2025. LICAT[1] is calculated on a consolidated basis and OSFI has established a minimum supervisory Total Ratio of 100%. The consolidated LICAT[1] for the life insurers of Sagicor as of December 31, 2025, has been estimated as 136% (December 31, 2024 – 139%). LICAT[1] is one standard of capital adequacy used by management to assess the overall strength of the life insurers of Sagicor. However, because of the variations in capital adequacy standards across jurisdictions, the consolidated result should be regarded as applicable to the life insurers of Sagicor and not necessarily applicable to each individual segment, insurance subsidiary or insurance subsidiary branch.

ivari

OSFI requires federally regulated life insurance companies to apply the LICAT[1] framework as the capital adequacy guideline. Under LICAT companies are required to maintain a minimum Total Ratio of 90% and OSFI has established a Supervisory Target Total Ratio of 100%. ivari has exceeded all minimum regulatory capital ratios as at December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

Sagicor Life Insurance Company (USA)

A Risk-Based Capital (RBC) formula and model have been adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners ("NAIC") of the United States. RBC is designed to assess minimum capital requirements and raise the level of protection that statutory surplus provides for policyholder obligations. The RBC formula for life insurance companies measures four major areas of risk: (i) underwriting, which encompasses the risk of adverse loss developments and product mix; (ii) declines in asset values arising from credit risk; (iii) declines in asset values arising from investment risks, including concentrations; and (iv) off-balance sheet risk arising from adverse experience from non-controlled assets such as reinsurance guarantees for affiliates or other contingent liabilities and reserve and premium growth. If an insurer's statutory surplus is lower than required by the RBC calculation, it will be subject to varying degrees of regulatory action, depending on the level of capital inadequacy.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.
[2] December 31, 2024 ratio has been restated.

The RBC methodology provides for four levels of regulatory action. The extent of regulatory intervention and action increases as the ratio of surplus to RBC falls. The least severe regulatory action is the "Company Action Level" (as defined by the NAIC) which requires an insurer to submit a plan of corrective actions to the regulator if surplus falls below 200% of the RBC amount. Sagicor Life USA has maintained all minimum regulatory capital level ratios as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited

Capital adequacy, which is calculated quarterly, is verified by the Appointed Actuary and reviewed by Executive Management and the Board of Directors. Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited seeks to maintain internal capital adequacy at levels higher than the regulatory requirements. To assist in evaluating the current business and strategy opportunities, a risk-based capital approach is one of the core measures of financial performance. Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited adopted the risk-based assessment measure, the Jamaican Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test[1] ("JA-LICAT"[1]), which became effective January 1, 2023, as per the Insurance Regulations, 2001 and amended in 2023. The supervisory minimum Total Ratio for JA-LICAT[1] is 100%. Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited exceeded the standard requirement as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 respectively.

Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited

The capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by management. Capital is managed based on prudent best practices and employing techniques and guidelines developed by the Financial Services Commission ("FSC"), the Bank of Jamaica ("BOJ"), Basel II and the Risk Management Committees. The required information is filed with the respective regulatory authorities at stipulated intervals. The BOJ and the FSC require each regulated entity to hold the minimum level of regulatory capital, and to maintain a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets. The minimum required ratio of capital base to risk-weighted assets is 10%.

The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of five risk weights classified according to the nature of each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees. A similar treatment is adopted for off financial statements exposure, with some adjustments to reflect the more contingent nature of the potential losses. Sagicor Bank Jamaica Limited and Sagicor Investments Jamaica Limited were compliant with the regulatory capital requirements as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

B. Capital

(in US $millions)	**December 31, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
Total Capital[1]		
Shareholders' equity	**1,036.6**	959.7
Non-controlling interest	**398.5**	362.8
Notes and loans payable	**998.6**	953.9
Net contractual service margin[1]	**1,271.8**	1,219.7
Total Capital[1]	**3,705.5**	3,496.1

Sagicor deploys its capital resources through its operating activities. These operating activities are carried out by subsidiary companies which are either insurance entities or provide other financial services. The capital is deployed in such a manner as to ensure that subsidiaries have adequate and sufficient capital resources to carry out their activities and to meet regulatory requirements.

Sagicor's objectives are: (i) to comply with capital requirements established by insurance, banking and other financial intermediary regulatory authorities; (ii) to comply with internationally recognized capital requirements for insurance, where local regulations do not meet these international standards; (iii) to safeguard its ability as a going concern to continue to provide benefits and returns to policyholders, depositors, noteholders and shareholders; (iv) to provide adequate returns to shareholders; and (v) to maintain a strong capital base to support the future development of Group operations.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

At December 31, 2025, Sagicor's capital[1] totalled $3,705.5 million, $209.4 million higher than the December 31, 2024 position, driven by overall business growth. Net CSM and non-controlling interest grew by $52.1 million and $35.7 million, respectively, while shareholders' equity increased by $76.9 million. During the current period, shareholders' equity was impacted by total comprehensive income attributable to common shareholders of $109.7 million, partially offset by dividends declared of $36.6 million.

C. Financial Leverage

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Financial Leverage Ratio[1]	**26.9%**	27.3%

The Financial leverage ratio[1] improved to 26.9% as of December 31, 2025, compared to 27.3% reported at December 31, 2024.

D. Ratings

Sagicor Financial Company Ltd ("SFC"), its principal operating subsidiaries, and its debt financing vehicle, have been rated by the rating agencies AM Best, S&P, Fitch or Morningstar DBRS.

On October 21, 2025, global credit rating agency Fitch Ratings ("Fitch") upgraded Sagicor's Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to 'BBB' from 'BBB-' and also upgraded Sagicor's senior unsecured debt to 'BBB-' from 'BB+'. The rating outlook is Stable. In assigning these ratings, Fitch cited Sagicor's strengthened core profitability and two years of consolidated contributions from ivari, complemented by lower debt financing costs and a strong capitalization profile. In addition, Fitch affirmed the Insurer Financial Strength rating of ivari at 'A-' with a Stable Outlook.

On April 14, 2025, DBRS Limited ("Morningstar DBRS") confirmed the Issuer Rating of Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. and the credit ratings on the Company's Senior Debt at BBB (low). In addition, the firm confirmed the Financial Ratings of Sagicor Life Insurance Company and ivari at A (low).

On April 9, 2025, AM Best affirmed the Financial Strength Rating and the Long-Term ICR of Sagicor Life Inc., Sagicor General Insurance Inc., Sagicor Life Insurance Company and ivari. In addition, AM Best has affirmed the Long-Term ICR of "bbb-" (Good) of the ultimate parent, SFC and the Long-Term IR of "bbb" (Good) of the original $400 million, with an additional $150 million added to the 5.3% senior unsecured notes, due 2028. The outlook of this rating is stable.

On January 10, 2025, S&P revised its rating outlook on Sagicor from Stable to Positive.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

The ratings as of the date of issue of this Management Discussion and Analysis are as follows:

	AM Best Rating	S&P Rating[(b)]	Fitch Rating[(c)]	Morningstar DBRS[(d)]
Sagicor Financial Company Ltd				
Issuer Credit Rating	bbb- (Good) [(a)]	BBB (Positive)	BBB (Stable)	BBB (low) Stable
Senior Unsecured	bbb (Good) [(a)]	BBB (Positive)	BBB- (Stable)	BBB (low) Stable
ivari				
Financial Strength	A- (Excellent) [(a)]		A- (Stable)	A (low) Stable
Issuer Credit Rating	a- (Excellent) [(a)]			
Sagicor Life Insurance Company (USA)				
Financial Strength	A- (Excellent) [(a)]			A (low) Stable
Issuer Credit Rating	a- (Excellent) [(a)]			
Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited				
Financial Strength	B++ (Good) [(e)]			
Issuer Credit Rating	bbb+ (Good) [(e)]			
Sagicor Life Inc				
Financial Strength	A- (Excellent) [(a)]			
Issuer Credit Rating	a- (Excellent) [(a)]			
Sagicor General Insurance Inc				
Financial Strength	A- (Excellent) [(a)]			
Issuer Credit Rating	a- (Excellent) [(a)]			
Sagicor Reinsurance Bermuda Ltd				
Financial Strength	A- (Excellent) [(e)]			
Issuer Credit Rating	a- (Excellent) [(e)]			

(a) Affirmed April 9, 2025; (b) Affirmed January 10, 2025; (c) Upgraded October 21, 2025; (d) Confirmed April 14, 2025.; (e) Affirmed April 24, 2025.

Sagicor's credit ratings constitute the rating agencies' assessment of Sagicor's ability to meet its payment obligations as they become due. The credit ratings, which may be revised or withdrawn at any time, do not represent a recommendation to buy, sell or hold Sagicor's common shares or notes. Each rating agency's credit rating should be evaluated independently of credit ratings issued by other rating agencies.

E. Common Shares, Book Value Per Common Share and Market Capitalization

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Number of common shares outstanding (in millions)	**135.4**	135.5
Share price	**$ 6.92**	$ 4.30
Market capitalization (million)[1]	**$ 936.6**	$ 583.1
Book value per common share[1]	**$ 7.65**	$ 7.08

Outstanding Common Shares

The authorized share capital of the Company is $200,000,000 divided into 10,000,000,000 common shares of $0.01 each and 10,000,000,000 preference shares of $0.01 each.

The number of issued and outstanding common shares at December 31, 2025 was 135,413,021, net of any treasury shares. During the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 657,600 shares (Twelve months ended December 2024 – 6,248,816 shares), at a total cost of $3.8 million (Twelve months ended December 2024 - $13.4 million), which were subsequently cancelled. In 2024, included in the total shares

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

repurchased were 3,222,430 escrow shares which were cancelled at $0.01 par value per share for a nominal consideration in accordance with the established Escrow Agreement and Arrangement Agreement. No such shares were included in total repurchased shares during 2025. Share capital and share premium in equity have been reduced by the cost of the shares repurchased and commission paid. The premium or discount on the repurchase of shares is recorded directly in retained earnings.

As at December 31, 2025, there were no shares (2024 - 6,600 shares at a total cost of $0.03 million) reflected in treasury shares.

Securities convertible, exercisable or exchangeable into common shares

The number of issued and outstanding options at December 31, 2025 was 499,000.

Dividends

	Quarterly Results			Year-to-date Results	
	Q4 2025	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Dividends declared during the period, per common share	**$ 0.0675**	$ 0.0675	$ 0.0600	**$ 0.2700**	$ 0.2400

The Company declared four dividends to common shareholders during the year ended December 31, 2025.

On March 13, 2025, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.0675 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on March 27, 2025. This dividend was paid on April 17, 2025.

On May 13, 2025, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.0675 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on May 26, 2025. This dividend was paid on June 16, 2025.

On August 13, 2025, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.0675 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on August 27, 2025. This dividend was paid on September 17, 2025.

On November 12, 2025, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of $0.0675 per share, on issued and outstanding common shares held by registered holders on record at the close of business on November 25, 2025. This dividend was paid on December 16, 2025.

F. Notes and Loans Payable

As of December 31, 2025, Sagicor had $998.6 million in notes and loans payable compared to $953.9 million as of December 31, 2024. Summary details of the carrying values of notes and loans payable as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively are set out in the following table.

	Carrying Value	
(in US $millions)	**December 31, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
Notes and loans payable		
5.30% senior notes due 2028	**542.2**	542.4
6.359% unsecured senior notes due 2029	**168.1**	158.8
6.0% unsecured bond due 2026	**19.0**	-
9.5% unsecured bond due 2026	**27.2**	-
10.75% unsecured bond due 2025	**-**	27.5
7.75% unsecured bond due 2025	**-**	19.8
Bank loans & other funding instruments	**24.3**	26.1
SOFR[1]+145 bps revolving credit facility	**72.0**	40.4
CORRA[2]+132.5bps term loan 2027	**145.8**	138.9
Total	**998.6**	953.9

[1] Secured Overnight Financing Rate
[2] Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average

On November 25, 2025, the credit agreement initially entered into by Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. on August 2, 2023 to establish a revolving credit facility was further amended via an increase in the maximum amount from $175 million to $225 million, an extension of the maturity date to June 2029 and addition of an accordion facility in the maximum amount of $50 million. The facility remains subject to certain covenants with the interest based on CORRA +145 bps.

On July 26, 2025, facilities for unsecured bonds issued in Tranches A and B by Sagicor Financial Corporation Limited, carrying annual interest rates of 10.75% and 7.75% respectively, were extended. The facilities remain in two Tranches, with Tranche A up to J$4.47 billion from a previous limit of J$4.49 billion and Tranche B up to US $18.8 million from a previous limit of US $19.9 million, carrying updated annual interest rates of 9.50% and 6.00% respectively. Interest is payable quarterly and the Tranches mature on August 26, 2026.

For more details on notes and loans payable, refer to note 10 of the December 31, 2025 audited consolidated financial statements.

G. Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following discussion is qualified by reference to the consolidated statement of cash flows and note 23 of the December 31, 2025 audited consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity sources immediately available to Sagicor include: (i) existing cash and cash equivalents; (ii) the Company's portfolio of highly rated, highly liquid investments; (iii) cash flow from operating activities which include net premiums receipts, fee income and investment income; and (iv) borrowing facilities. These funds are used primarily to pay current benefits and operating expenses, service the Company's long-term debt, purchase investments to support future benefits and maturing obligations, and for distribution of dividends. Sagicor expects to have sufficient liquidity to fund its operations and to meet its current business plans. However, should the need arise, additional liquidity sources include further bank loans and new issuances of debt or shares in the private or public markets.

Sagicor maintains a revolving credit facility of $225 million (2024: - $175 million) to meet potential liquidity requirements. As at December 31, 2025, $72.0 million (December 31, 2024 - $40.4 million) was drawn down from the facility.

Details of all borrowing facilities can be found in Section 6F of this MD&A.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes Sagicor's cash flows for the three-month and twelve-month periods ended December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively.

	Quarterly Results		Year-to-date Results	
(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Net cash flows:				
Operating activities	**(106.3)**	282.0	**(5.7)**	214.2
Investing activities	**(4.5)**	(3.1)	**(12.4)**	(14.0)
Financing activities	**(0.8)**	2.6	**(43.0)**	(64.3)
Effect of exchange rate changes	**5.1**	(3.5)	**1.5**	(9.6)
	(106.5)	278.0	**(59.6)**	126.3
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Beginning of period	**974.6**	649.7	**927.7**	801.4
End of period	**868.1**	927.7	**868.1**	927.7

Quarterly (three-month period) results

For the fourth quarter of 2025, Sagicor's net cash outflows from operating activities was $106.3 million compared to inflows of $282.0 million for the same period in 2024. The increase in cash outflows in operating activities of $388.3 million was due to higher financial investment purchases at our Sagicor Life USA, Sagicor Canada and Sagicor Jamaica segments.

Sagicor's net cash outflows for financing activities totalled $0.8 million for the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to inflows of $2.6 million for the same period in 2024, an increase in outflows of $3.4 million. The higher net outflows in the current period was a result of higher dividends paid to non-controlling interest in the current period, partially offset by higher drawdowns on the revolving credit facility. In addition, cash flows for the fourth quarter of 2024 benefited from the return of accumulated dividends associated with the repurchased escrow shares.

For the three-month period ended December 31, 2025, the effect of exchange rate changes was a gain of $5.1 million compared to a loss of $3.5 million for the corresponding period in 2024, due to the impact of the appreciation of the Canadian dollars against the United States dollar.

Year-to-date (twelve-month period) results

For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, Sagicor's net cash outflows associated with operating activities was $5.7 million compared to inflows of $214.2 million for the same period in 2024. The increase in cash outflows from operating activities of $219.9 million was due to higher financial investment purchases particularly in our Sagicor Life USA and Sagicor Jamaica segments. The impact of these outflows was partially reduced by higher net premium inflows particularly at Sagicor USA combined with higher inflows associated with securities sold under agreement to repurchase at Sagicor Jamaica.

Sagicor's net cash outflows from financing activities totalled $43.0 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to outflows of $64.3 million for the same period in 2024, a decrease in outflows of $21.3 million. The lower net outflows in the current period was a result of higher drawdowns on the revolving credit facility and lower outflows associated with the NCIB program, partially offset by higher dividends paid to non-controlling interest.in the current year.

For the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, the effect of exchange rate changes was a gain of $1.5 million compared to a loss of $9.6 million for the corresponding period in 2024, due to the appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the United States dollar, partially offset by the impact of the depreciation of the Jamaican dollar against United States dollar.

7. FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2025, Sagicor held $20,118.3 million of diversified financial assets, compared to $17,856.0 million at December 31, 2024, an increase of $2,262.3 million. As at December 31, 2025, Sagicor held $14,426.2 million in debt securities and money market funds (72% of the total financial investments on hand). Sagicor recorded net investment income of $1,385.2 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to $1,495.8 million for the same period in 2024. The return on investments[1] was 7.3% compared to 8.6% for the corresponding period in 2024. The lower return in the current year was impacted by lower net gains associated with fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") financial investments totalling $1,118.4 million ($1,257.0 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2024). A summary of net investment income is shown below.

Net Investment Income	**Quarterly Results**			**Year-to-date Results**	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q4 2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Net investment Income – underlying assets	**153.4**	476.2	205.8	**1,067.9**	1,182.1
Net investment Income – other investments	**77.3**	83.9	99.0	**311.6**	308.6
Net Investment Income – other	**-**	2.8	0.8	**5.7**	5.1
Net investment income	**230.7**	562.9	305.6	**1,385.2**	1,495.8
Represented by:					
Loss on derecognition of amortized cost investments	**-**	-	(0.1)	**-**	(0.1)
Gain/(loss) on derecognition of assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI")	**6.3**	(2.7)	0.2	**6.3**	(2.6)
Interest income earned from financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVTOCI	**68.7**	71.1	56.9	**266.2**	243.3
Credit impairment losses	**(4.8)**	(2.5)	(4.3)	**(11.4)**	(6.9)
Net gains on FVTPL investments	**160.6**	494.1	252.1	**1,118.4**	1,257.0
Other investment (loss)/income	**(0.1)**	2.9	0.8	**5.7**	5.1
Net investment income	**230.7**	562.9	305.6	**1,385.2**	1,495.8
Return on investments[1] (annualized)	**4.7%**	11.6%	6.8%	**7.3%**	8.6%

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Carrying Values

The table below shows the carrying value of Sagicor's investment portfolio as of December 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

	As at		As at	
(in US $millions, unless otherwise stated)	**December 31, 2025**		**December 31, 2024**	
	Carrying value	**% of Total**	**Carrying value**	**% of Total**
Investments at FVTOCI:				
Debt securities	**1,689.4**	**8%**	1,426.6	8%
Equity securities	**0.7**	**-**	0.7	-
	1,690.1	**8%**	1,427.3	8%
Investments at FVTPL:				
Money market funds	**208.4**	**1%**	202.2	1%
Debt securities	**12,104.0**	**60%**	11,048.0	62%
Equity securities (1)	**3,215.9**	**16%**	2,888.4	16%
Other financial invested assets[1]	**383.1**	**2%**	180.1	1%
Derivative financial instruments	**15.9**	**-**	15.1	-
Mortgage loans	**14.3**	**-**	27.3	-
	15,941.6	**79%**	14,361.1	80%
Investments at amortized cost:				
Debt securities	**119.5**	**1%**	127.5	1%
Mortgage loans	**1,165.5**	**6%**	865.3	5%
Finance loans	**810.8**	**4%**	733.1	4%
Securities purchased for re-sale	**38.2**	**-**	25.2	-
Deposits	**352.6**	**2%**	316.5	2%
	2,486.6	**13%**	2,067.6	12%
Total financial investments	**20,118.3**	**100%**	17,856.0	100%

(1) Included in equity securities are exchange-traded funds of $1,227.3 million as at December 31, 2025 ($1,117.1 million as at December 31, 2024).

Our equities portfolio comprises the following at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	As at	
(in US $millions)	**December 31, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
Equities (2)	**387.7**	478.7
Passthrough equities	**2,618.6**	2,134.0
Preference shares	**288.5**	309.6
Total	**3,294.8**	2,922.3

(2) Includes $78.2 million (2024 - $33.2 million) of equity investments grouped in Other financial invested assets.

[1] Certain comparative numbers have been changed to conform with the current period's presentation.

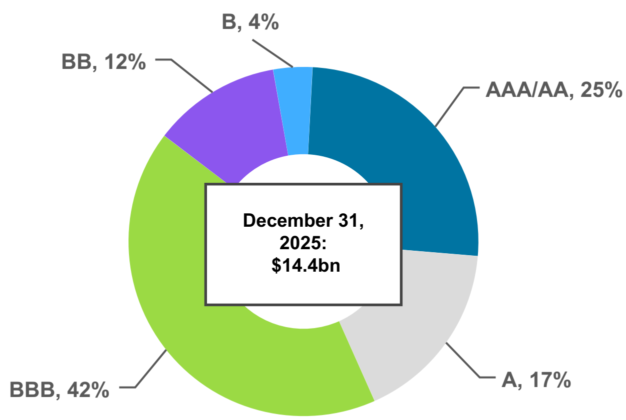
Our debt security and money market funds portfolio constitute the major asset class of Sagicor and are reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:

	As at	
(in US $millions)	**December 31, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**
Debt securities and money market funds		
Measured at FVTOCI	**1,689.4**	1,426.6
Measured at amortized cost	**119.5**	127.5
Measured at FVTPL [1]	**12,617.3**	11,397.1
Total	**14,426.2**	12,951.2

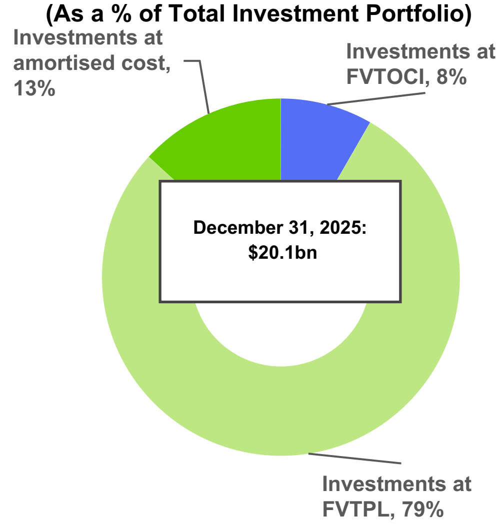
[1] Includes $304.9 million (2024 - $146.9 million) of debt investments grouped in Other financial invested assets.

FVTOCI debt securities are held to collect contractual cash flows and to sell periodically to collect gains. These securities primarily support our business in the USA and in Jamaica, where there is reasonable opportunity to realize investment gains. Amortized cost debt securities are held to collect contractual cash flows and are sold infrequently. These securities primarily support our business in the Southern and Eastern Caribbean. Sagicor has designated some financial assets which support insurance liabilities as FVTPL to better match the assets and liabilities of the business. Other FVTPL debt securities are classified as such when the Group investment contract holder is credited with the full return on the underlying asset. Debt securities held for trading are also classified as FVTPL. The pie charts below represent a breakdown of the carrying value and risk exposure of Sagicor's consolidated investments portfolio as of December 31, 2025.

Debt Securities and Money Market Funds - Risk Exposures at December 31, 2025



Financial Investments Portfolio at December 31, 2025 Carrying Value (As a % of Total Investment Portfolio)



8. RISK MANAGEMENT

A. Overview

Sagicor is exposed to several risks that are inherent in our business activities as a diversified financial services company operating in Canada, the United States, and the Caribbean.

Sagicor's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework provides the structure under which all risk management activities are coordinated. The ERM framework sets clear responsibilities for identifying, assessing, measuring, mitigating, monitoring, and reporting risks, and is based on the following elements: (i) governance and culture; (ii) strategy and objective setting; (iii) performance; (iv) review and revision; and (v) information, communication, and reporting. Sagicor's ERM framework is designed to both challenge and enable our organization to understand our risk exposures, selectively take risks by optimizing the relationship between risk and reward, and effectively managing these risks to ensure we achieve our overall profitability goals and long-term financial viability.

Sagicor defines risk as an uncertain event, or series of events, that should it occur, could have an adverse impact on the value of the organization, including among others the inability to meet or achieve its objectives and the occurrence of losses or interruption of its services.

Risk is also viewed holistically, recognizing that one risk event may cause downside deviations in several business segments but also simultaneously cause upside deviations in one or more business segments, or may also be highly correlated with one or more risk events.

Risks are assessed both qualitatively and quantitatively. Sagicor employs various approaches to understand and quantify the risks it takes, including among others, point-in-time assessments of risk exposures, trend analysis over time, and sensitivity and stress testing analyzes to assess the impact on its financial performance and condition.

Risk information is regularly communicated to external stakeholders including regulators, rating agencies, and the public. For example, management prepares Own Risk and Solvency Assessment Reports ("ORSA") that are shared with Sagicor’s Board, relevant subsidiaries' Board and regulators. Management also meets regularly with rating agencies (S&P Global Ratings, Fitch Ratings, Morningstar DBRS, AM Best, and Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Limited ("CariCRIS") to provide updates on its risk exposures, strategy, and other relevant developments. Sagicor also provides extensive risk disclosures in its notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Roles and Responsibilities

Responsibility for ERM permeates throughout Sagicor, using a three lines of defence governance model. Business and functional units are responsible for monitoring and managing risks within their respective areas. The responsibilities of its ERM teams include but are not limited to: selecting and/or developing adequate ERM tools and techniques; oversight over all key ERM activities; ensuring consistent ERM definitions, concepts, and terminology; coordinating and integrating ERM information; monitoring individual and enterprise risk exposures, challenging and escalating as required; and, providing key ERM information to the Board and/or Board Committees (both Group and subsidiary level). The Board is ultimately responsible for the oversight of the principal risks associated with Sagicor’s businesses and operations, for reviewing management’s implementation of appropriate systems and controls to manage these risks, reviewing management reports relating to the operation of, and any material deficiencies in, these systems and controls. For Sagicor and its subsidiaries, the Risk and Audit Committees of the Board, as part of their respective mandates, monitor Sagicor's risk management activities. They oversee key risks and exposures as well as approve key ERM decisions and policies in line with Sagicor’s risk appetite. Internal audit as the third line of defence, provides independent verification that controls have been established by management and that management is adhering to policies, procedures, rules, regulations and laws.

B. Identified Risks

Identified risks are categorized as illustrated in the table below and classified as either key or non-key risks. Key risks are monitored on an ongoing basis based on likelihood and severity. Non-key risks are monitored for any changes in likelihood and/or severity and escalated to key risk status, where appropriate.

Financial	Insurance	Operational	Strategic
• Economic • Credit • Market • Liquidity • Capital (i)	• Insurance Product Design and Pricing • Policyholder Behaviour • Mortality, Morbidity and Longevity • Expense • Reinsurance	• Business Continuity • Physical Resources • Fraud/Wrongdoing • Human Resources • Technology/ Cybersecurity • Legal & Regulatory • Process/Execution • Model • Third-Party • Fiduciary	• Strategy • Competitor • Governance • Strategic/External Relations • International
Conduct Risk, Environment and Social Risk			

(i) Refer to the Capital Adequacy and Capital sections of this MD&A.

1. ECONOMIC RISK

Sagicor's performance is affected directly by the general business and economic conditions of the regions where it operates and indirectly by the international markets. Its financial performance and condition could be adversely affected by unfavourable movements in interest rates and inflation, a decline in economic activity, higher volatility in financial markets, higher funding costs, lower real estate prices, high unemployment levels, lower consumer spending, higher debt levels, climate-driven economic disruptions, as well as demographic and societal shifts affecting economic conditions. This may also include the establishment of government, monetary and/or fiscal policies that could result in greater economic risks, such as economic slowdowns and recessions, unfavourable currency movements, and/or more elevated sovereign risks, as well as abrupt changes in geopolitical environment, disruptions in trade (including tariffs), outbreak of a pandemic, or other health crises.

Sagicor actively monitors general business and economic trends and the potential triggers they could have on consumer disposable income, employment markets, inflation/deflation, credit, market and operating risks, among other factors.

2. CREDIT RISK

Sagicor takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk associated with an obligor's potential inability or unwillingness to fulfill its contractual obligations on a timely basis and may arise from: (i) the risk of default of a primary obligor and indirectly from a secondary obligor; (ii) downgrades in credit ratings or risk profile of a counterparty; (iii) deterioration in the value of, or ability to realize, any underlying security that may be used as collateral for certain of its financial obligations; and (iv) macroeconomic conditions, sector-specific stress, sovereign and/or corporate credit deterioration, market volatility, and shifts in interest rates, liquidity and credit spreads. Credit risks are primarily associated with its investments, securities, lending, revolving credit, and reinsurance portfolios.

Sagicor in most, but not all, instances bears the risk for investment performance, including the return of principal and interest, as premiums, deposits, and other receivables are invested to meet future policyholder claims and other obligations. As a result, credit defaults, impairments, rating downgrades, restructurings, or other declines in the value of debt securities, loans, deposits, and receivables could result in realized or unrealized losses or higher expected credit losses. Such events could also increase provisions for asset defaults and have a material adverse effect on Sagicor's business, financial performance and financial condition. These impacts could be exacerbated under asset-liability management stress, including widening credit spreads or liquidity constraints that may limit Sagicor's ability to rebalance its portfolios without incurring losses.

To minimize this risk, Sagicor may renegotiate the terms of any financial investment to facilitate borrowers in financial difficulty, in accordance with regulatory guidelines where applicable. It may enter into arrangements to waive, adjust or postpone scheduled amounts due, and would classify these amounts as past due, unless the original agreement is formally revised, modified or substituted. It may also foreclose on overdue mortgage loans and finance loans by repossessing the pledged asset(s) or seek to dispose of the pledged asset by sale. In some instances, Sagicor may provide refinancing to a new purchaser on customary terms.

Sagicor's investment portfolio assets are mostly unsecured except for securities purchased under an agreement to resell, for which title to the securities is transferred to Sagicor for the duration of each agreement.

Sagicor has significant credit risk concentrations with respect to its holding of bonds and treasury bills issued by governments or government-backed investments (including state and local governments), in Canada, the United States, Jamaica, Barbados, and Trinidad and Tobago. While it has concentration limits in place, many jurisdictions mandate that its operating companies invest a portion of the assets supporting policy liabilities in government instruments in those countries where policies are sold.

Sagicor only contracts with highly rated reinsurers. It has significant exposure to certain reinsurers, including Guggenheim Partners, LLC, Hannover Rück S.E., Heritage Life Insurance Company, Munich Reinsurance Company, Optimum Life Reinsurance (Canada), PartnerRe Ltd., Reinsurance Group of America Inc., SCOR S.E., Swiss Re Ltd., and Washington National Insurance Company.

Credit risk is managed through Sagicor's risk management practices and controls, and include among others the following:

- Policies to manage credit risk limits, including among others concentration limits, and diversification requirements by asset class, issuer, geography, and industry sector;
- Monitoring, reviewing, and reporting to senior management and the Risk Committee of the Board of its credit positions against established limits and regulatory requirements;
- Performing credit analyzes, including: (i) screening and adjudication process; (ii) monitoring the financial condition of its counterparties on a regular basis; and (iii) utilizing various sensitivity and stress testing analyzes, including Financial Condition Testing and Enterprise Wide Stress Testing, to measure the effects of large and sustained adverse credit developments;
- Insurance contract liabilities are established in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and conforms with accepted actuarial practices in Canada;
- Ensuring loans written are adequately collateralized;
- Monitoring internal capital targets to ensure internal targets are met or exceeded; and
- Monitoring the credit performance of our financial assets, including the quarterly review of our expected credit losses.

Additional information on credit risk can be found in note 26.1 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

3. MARKET RISK

Sagicor is exposed to market risk, defined as the risk that the value or future cash flows of insurance, investment contract liabilities, or financial assets, will fluctuate because of changes in, or volatility of, market prices. Market risk includes equity prices, interest rates and credit spreads, foreign exchange rates, inflation risks, and real estate prices, and is managed through policy limits and control activities.

Market risk sensitivities are determined based on the impact of specific changes in market prices, interest rates and credit spreads, using internal models as at a specific date. These sensitivities are measured relative to a starting position reflecting Sagicor's assets and liabilities at that date. These sensitivities measure the impact of changes in one factor at a time, assuming all other factors remain unchanged. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates for a variety of reasons, including the interactions among multiple risk factors; changes in liabilities arising from updates to non-economic assumptions, changes in business mix, or other market factors; and the inherent limitations of internal models. Accordingly, these sensitivities should be viewed only as directional estimates of the underlying risks based on the assumptions applied to each sensitivity. Given the nature of these calculations, Sagicor cannot provide assurance that the actual impact on contractual service margin (net), net income (pre-tax), other comprehensive income (pre-tax), and Group LICAT[1] will be as indicated.

(a) Equity Risk

Equity risk is the potential adverse effect on Sagicor's financial performance and condition from declines or volatility in equity market prices. Sagicor is exposed to equity risk through some of its product guarantees, and through the impact of policyholder funds invested in accounts which track external equity-related indices such as universal life and segregated funds. Sagicor is also exposed to equity risk through its asset management and investment portfolios.

Its equity risk is managed through its investment policies and various internal controls, including among others established concentration limits, conducting sensitivity and stress testing analyses, and performing frequent monitoring. Where possible, Sagicor uses hedging strategies to mitigate its risks, in particular the segregated funds where the equity exposure is substantially all hedged.

The following table sets out the potential immediate impacts on, or sensitivity of, the contractual service margin (net), net income (pre-tax), other comprehensive income (pre-tax), and Group LICAT[1] to certain changes in market variables as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The analysis is based on an instantaneous change in the specific market variable while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, as changes in some assumptions might be correlated.

As at December 31, *(in US $millions)*	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**	**20% increase**	**20% decrease**
Potential impact from immediate public equity movements on:	**2025**		**2024**	
Contractual Service Margin (net)	**3.1**	**(2.3)**	3.5	(2.1)
Net Income (pre-tax)	**73.8**	**(77.4)**	74.9	(80.4)
Other Comprehensive Income (pre-tax)	**0.1**	**(0.1)**	0.1	(0.1)
Group LICAT[1]	**1.1 %**	**(1.6%)**	2.2 %	(2.5%)

As at December 31, *(in US $millions)*	**10% increase**	**10% decrease**	**10% increase**	**10% decrease**
Potential impact from immediate public equity movements on:	**2025**		**2024**	
Contractual Service Margin (net)	**1.7**	**(1.2)**	1.9	(1.1)
Net Income (pre-tax)	**37.3**	**(38.5)**	39.5	(44.6)
Other Comprehensive Income (pre-tax)	**-**	**-**	-	-
Group LICAT[1]	**0.7 %**	**(0.7%)**	1.2%	(1.4%)

Notes:

- All sensitivities are measured as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 reflecting balances as of that date, and do not reflect any second order impacts of the sensitivity over the following period. Sagicor Jamaica sensitivity on the insurance contract liabilities are split between public and private equity based on the percentage allocation of public and private equity in the segregated funds. Sagicor USA spread call option sensitivities reflect an average cap rate, rather than the individual cap rate of each option.
- Certain comparatives have been restated to reflect a change in methodology and assumptions used during 2025 in the measurement of insurance, reinsurance, and investment contracts.
- The sensitivities assume all markets/geographies are shocked at the same time and by the same amount, which is unlikely to occur in practice.
- The market sensitivity impacts reflect Sagicor's accounting designation of financial assets and insurance contract liabilities. Most assets and all insurance contracts are measured at FVTPL. Market impacts on Variable Fee Approach ("VFA") insurance contracts impact the CSM, until it is exhausted, at which point, the impacts flow through income.
- For the insurance contract liability sensitivities, it is assumed there is no impact on manual reserves.
- The sensitivities do not reflect any potential management actions.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

(b) Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is due to changes in foreign currency rates. This risk may arise from mismatches in the currency of Sagicor’s assets and liabilities as well as cash flows resulting from, among others, foreign currency transactions and services, investments denominated in foreign currencies, net income from foreign operations, and investments in foreign subsidiaries. Changes or volatility in foreign currency rates, including a change to currencies that are fixed in value to another currency, could adversely affect Sagicor's net income, contractual service margin and capital. Additionally, foreign exchange controls or market availability in some of the jurisdictions in which Sagicor operates may limit its ability to exchange local currency for US dollars or may restrict its ability to receive distribution from one of Sagicor’s subsidiaries, and such distribution may also be subject to foreign withholding tax.

Changes in exchange rates can affect Sagicor's net income when financial results in functional currencies in its non-US operating segments are translated into US dollars. Net income outside of the US is generally not hedged for currency fluctuations and a weakening in the local currency of its foreign operations relative to the US dollar could have a negative impact on its net income reported in US currency. A strengthening in the local currency of its foreign operations relative to the US dollar would have the opposite effect. Sagicor's most significant exposure is to the Canadian dollar given its acquisition of ivari in 2023. Its other significant exposures are to the Jamaican, Barbadian and Trinidad and Tobago dollars due to its business activities in those markets.

Sagicor operates and issues contracts in the currencies prevailing in the countries where it conducts business. Currencies which are pegged to the US dollar are converted at the pegged rates. Currencies which float are converted to the US dollar by reference to the average of buying and selling rates quoted by the respective central banks.

The following tables show Sagicor's significant foreign exchange exposure as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 by presenting assets and liabilities by the currency in which they are denominated for its continuing operations. For the Sagicor Canada segment, all non-Canadian financial exposures are reported as Canadian exposure as the foreign currency risk is pass-through to policyholders.

December 31, 2025	**US $millions equivalents of balances denominated in**							
(in US $millions)	**Canada $**	**US $**	**Jamaica $**	**Barbados $**	**Trinidad & Tobago $**	**Eastern Caribbean $**	**Other Currencies**	**Total**
ASSETS								
Total monetary assets	8,664.2	8,398.9	2,151.0	484.2	896.7	166.2	162.3	20,923.5
Other assets[1]	2,802.8	571.0	560.5	185.4	71.9	15.1	3.6	4,210.3
Total assets	11,467.0	8,969.9	2,711.5	669.6	968.6	181.3	165.9	25,133.8
LIABILITIES								
Total monetary liabilities	10,951.1	8,286.2	2,186.2	889.2	1,017.4	197.7	153.6	23,681.4
Other liabilities	2.9	-	9.9	0.8	0.9	2.1	0.7	17.3
Total liabilities	10,954.0	8,286.2	2,196.1	890.0	1,018.3	199.8	154.3	23,698.7
Net position	513.0	683.7	515.4	(220.4)	(49.7)	(18.5)	11.6	1,435.1

December 31, 2024	**US $millions equivalents of balances denominated in**							
(in US $millions)	**Canada $**	**US $[2]**	**Jamaica $**	**Barbados $**	**Trinidad & Tobago $**	**Eastern Caribbean $**	**Other Currencies**	**Total**
ASSETS								
Total monetary assets	8,338.0	7,001.0	1,983.7	460.2	865.3	150.5	161.4	18,960.1
Other assets[1]	2,306.2	677.2	535.1	198.5	72.0	14.7	4.1	3,807.8
Total assets	10,644.2	7,678.2	2,518.8	658.7	937.3	165.2	165.5	22,767.9
LIABILITIES								
Total monetary liabilities	10,154.1	7,148.1	1,973.8	840.6	995.9	183.5	135.4	21,431.4
Other liabilities	-	-	8.4	0.9	2.0	2.0	0.8	14.1
Total liabilities	10,154.1	7,148.1	1,982.2	841.5	997.9	185.5	136.2	21,445.5
Net position	490.1	530.1	536.6	(182.8)	(60.6)	(20.3)	29.3	1,322.4

To manage the risk associated with movements in foreign currency rates, Sagicor seeks to maintain investments and cash in each operating currency sufficient to match liabilities denominated in the same currency. Sagicor also invests in US dollar assets, which are held to pay liabilities in operating currencies. Management believes that this strategy adequately meets Sagicor's asset and liability management goals with respect to currencies and in the long-term is likely to either maintain capital value or provide satisfactory returns. Sagicor also performs sensitivity analysis to assess the impact of its exposure to foreign exchange risk.

[1] Includes equity securities
[2] Certain comparative numbers have been changed to conform with the current period's presentation.

Sensitivity

Sagicor is exposed to currency risk in its operating currencies for which values may have noticeably fluctuated against the US dollar. The analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some assumptions might be correlated.

The table below shows the potential impact to net income (pre-tax) and other comprehensive income (pre-tax) from movements in Sagicor's key local currency relative to the US dollar.

As at December 31, *(in US $millions)*		**Canadian dollar**		**Jamaican dollar**		**Trinidad & Tobago dollar**	
Pre-tax impact on:		**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Net income	10% strengthening	**(32.9)**	**(23.0)**	**(5.2)**	**(3.6)**	(24.0)	(39.1)
	10% weakening	**32.9**	**23.0**	**5.2**	**3.6**	24.0	39.1
Other comprehensive income	10% strengthening	**89.1**	**83.0**	**32.2**	**29.4**	17.4	18.7
	10% weakening	**(89.1)**	**(83.0)**	**(32.2)**	**(29.4)**	(17.4)	(18.7)

For additional details on Sagicor's foreign exchange risk, refer to notes 2.4, 15 and 26 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

(c) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the potential adverse effect on Sagicor's financial performance and condition arising from changes or volatility in interest rates or credit/swap spreads when asset and liability cash flows do not coincide in terms of timing and amount. Sagicor is exposed to interest rate risk when the cash flows from assets and the policyholder obligations they support are mismatched as this may result in the need to either sell assets to meet policy obligations and expenses or reinvest excess asset cash flows in unfavourable interest rate environments. The impact of changes or volatility in interest rates or credit/swap spreads are reflected in the valuation of Sagicor's financial assets and insurance contract liabilities.

For products with interest rate guarantee provisions, it may be required to increase liabilities or capital in respect of these contracts. Guaranteed minimum returns exist within cash values of long-term traditional insurance contracts, long-term universal life insurance contracts, annuity options, deposit administration liabilities, and policy funds on deposit. Where the returns credited exceed the guaranteed minima, the insurer usually has the option to adjust the return from period to period. For other financial liabilities, returns are usually contractual and may only be adjusted on contract renewal or contract re-pricing.

Movements in short-term and long-term interest rates affect the level and timing of recognition of gains and losses on securities Sagicor holds, and cause changes in realized and unrealized gains and losses. Generally, Sagicor's investment income will be reduced during sustained periods of lower interest rates as higher yielding fixed income securities are called, mature, or are sold and the proceeds reinvested at lower rates. During periods of rising interest rates, the market value of Sagicor's existing fixed income securities will generally decrease and Sagicor's realized gains on fixed income securities will likely be reduced. Realized losses will be incurred following significant increases in interest rates only if the securities are sold; otherwise, the losses will be unrealized as assets are fairly matched to similar duration liabilities and may be held to maturity. Conversely, declining interest rates result in unrealized gains in the value of fixed income securities Sagicor continues to hold, as well as realized gains to the extent the relevant securities are sold.

Significant changes or volatility in interest rates or spreads could have a negative impact on the sales of certain insurance and annuity products and adversely impact the expected pattern of redemption (surrenders) on existing policies. Increase in interest rates or widening credit spreads may increase the risk that policyholders will surrender their contracts, potentially forcing a liquidation of assets at a loss. Negative interest rates may additionally result in losses on Sagicor's cash and short-term deposits and low or negative returns on its fixed income assets impacting its profitability.

A sustained low interest rate environment may additionally adversely impact its net income, contractual service margin, capital, and its ability to implement its business strategy and plans. This may be realized through lower sales, less profitable new business, and changes in patterns of redemptions on existing policies, among other impacts.

Sagicor's primary interest rate exposures relate to its long-term insurance and annuities liabilities as well as funds on deposit. A loss may be incurred on certain contracts where the investment return does not exceed the interest credited to the policyholder.

Sagicor manages its interest rate risk by various measures including, where feasible, the selection of assets which best match the maturity of liabilities; the offering of investment contracts which match the maturity profile of assets; the re-pricing of interest rates on loans receivable, policy contracts and financial liabilities in response to market changes. In certain Caribbean markets, where availability of suitable investments may be a challenge, Sagicor holds many of its fixed-rate debt securities to maturity and therefore mitigates the transient interest rate changes in these markets.

The table below summarizes the average interest yields on financial assets and liabilities held during the year.

For the year ending December 31,	**2025**	**2024**
Financial investments carried at FVTOCI and amortized cost:		
Debt securities	**6.0%**	5.6%
Mortgage loans	**6.4%**	6.4%
Finance loans	**10.8%**	11.2%
Securities purchased for resale	**6.5%**	4.8%
Deposits	**5.2%**	6.7%
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost:		
Investment contract liabilities	**4.5%**	3.5%
Notes and loans payable	**6.0%**	8.1%
Other funding instruments	**5.7%**	6.0%
Deposits	**1.7%**	1.9%
Securities sold for repurchase	**4.2%**	4.5%

Sensitivity

Sensitivity to interest rate risk is considered by operating subsidiaries. Sagicor's property and casualty operations are not exposed to a significant degree of interest rate risk since most interest-bearing instruments related to these operations have short-term maturities.

The following table sets out the potential immediate impacts on, or sensitivity of, Sagicor's contractual service margin (net), net income (pre-tax), other comprehensive income (pre-tax), and Group LICAT[1] to certain changes in interest rates and credit spreads as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. The analysis is based on an instantaneous change in the specific market variable while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some assumptions might be correlated.

	Interest Rate			
	2025		**2024**	
As at December 31, (in US $millions)	50 basis points increase	50 basis points decrease	50 basis points increase	50 basis points decrease
Contractual Service Margin (net)	**3.3**	**(3.6)**	4.3	(3.7)
Net Income (Pre-tax)	**(6.2)**	**(6.8)**	(3.7)	(10.2)
Other Comprehensive Income (pre-tax)	**(20.7)**	**22.1**	(17.7)	19.0
Group LICAT[1]	**(0.5%)**	**0.5%**	(0.6%)	0.3%

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

As at December 31, (in US $millions)	Credit Spread 2025 50 basis points increase	Credit Spread 2025 50 basis points decrease	Credit Spread 2024 50 basis points increase	Credit Spread 2024 50 basis points decrease
Contractual Service Margin (net)	**0.1**	**(0.1)**	0.1	(0.1)
Net Income (Pre-tax)	**(43.8)**	**45.9**	(47.8)	40.1
Other Comprehensive Income (pre-tax)	**(5.0)**	**5.3**	(4.1)	4.4
Group LICAT[1]	**(0.7%)**	**0.8 %**	(0.9)%	1.3 %

Notes:
- All sensitivities are measured as at December 31, 2025 and December 31 2024 reflecting balances as of that date, and do not reflect any second order impacts of the sensitivity over the following period.
- Certain comparatives have been restated to reflect a change in methodology and assumptions used during 2025 in the measurement of insurance, reinsurance, and investment contracts.
- The sensitivities assume all markets/geographies are shocked at the same time and by the same amount, which is unlikely to occur in practice.
- The interest rate sensitivities assume a parallel shift in the yield curves; however, non-parallel movements may be materially different from the estimated impacts.
- The market sensitivity impacts reflect Sagicor's accounting designation of financial assets and insurance contract liabilities. Most assets and all insurance contracts are measured at FVTPL. Market impacts on VFA insurance contracts impact the CSM, until it is exhausted, at which point, the impacts flow through income.
- For the insurance contract liability sensitivities, it is assumed there is no impact on manual reserves.
- The sensitivities do not reflect any potential management actions.

For more details on Sagicor's exposures to interest rates, refer to note 26.6 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

4. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the possibility that we will not be able to fund Sagicor's financial obligations and collateral requirements as they fall due. This includes the risk of being forced to sell assets at depressed values resulting in realized losses on sale. This risk also includes restrictions on Sagicor's ability to efficiently allocate capital among its subsidiaries due to various market, contractual, and regulatory constraints on the movement of funds or the lack of marketability of portions of its assets, such as mortgage loans and real estate. Its funding obligations arise in connection with the payment of policyholder obligations, deposit withdrawals, expenses, reinsurance settlements, asset purchases, investment commitments, interest on debt, and dividend payments. Sources of available cash flows include general fund premiums and deposits, lending and investment related inflows, proceeds generated from financing activities, as well as dividends and interest payments from subsidiaries. Liquidity risk also arises when excess funds accumulate, resulting in the loss of opportunity to increase investment returns and from mismatches in the timing and value of on-balance sheet or off-balance sheet cash flows.

Sagicor is exposed to daily demands on its available cash resources for payment of policyholder obligations, operating expenses and taxes, loan drawdowns, repayment of borrowings, maturing deposit liabilities, and other security obligations. Sagicor seeks to maintain sufficient cash resources in each of its operating currencies to meet its projected financial obligations. However, demands on cash resources may exceed these projections.

Sagicor limits concentrations of assets and liabilities in each operating segment. Where practical, given its operating environment, it seeks to match maturities of assets and liabilities while maintaining a portfolio of short-term, highly liquid securities to meet funding gaps. It also monitors its daily, weekly, and monthly liquidity risk and manages its maturing asset and liability portfolios. Asset and liability matching is closely monitored to mitigate liquidity risks, particularly in operations with significant maturing short-term liabilities. For long-term insurance contracts, Sagicor has adopted a policy of investing in assets with cash flow characteristics that closely match the cash flow characteristics of its expected future cash flows. The primary purpose of this matching is to ensure that cash flows from these assets are synchronized with the timing and the amounts of payments that must be paid to policyholders.

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Sagicor uses a combination of investments in exchange traded funds, mutual funds, and derivatives to hedge the risks associated with certain products. These options are appropriate to reduce or minimize the market risks associated with adverse fluctuations in equity markets. To minimize potential counterparty risk from the purchase of these customized contracts from broker dealers, Sagicor only transacts with banks and brokers carrying an unsecured debt rating of at least A or P-1 by either S&P Global Ratings or Moody's.

Sagicor's monetary insurance liabilities mature in periods which are summarized in the following tables for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024. Amounts are stated at their carrying values recognized in the financial statements and are analyzed by their expected due periods, which have been estimated by actuarial or other statistical methods.

(a) Insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities

Sagicor's insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities are expected to mature in periods which are summarized in the following table. For the contract assets, amounts are stated at their carrying values recognized in the financial statements. For the contract liabilities, the expected discounted cash flows have been estimated by actuarial or other statistical methods.

(in US $millions)	**Expected discounted cash flows**						
	Within 1 year	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**3 to 4 years**	**4 to 5 years**	**After 5 years**	**Total**
2025							
Insurance contract assets	**(1.1)**	**(1.8)**	**(0.9)**	**(0.3)**	**(0.2)**	**70.3**	**66.0**
Reinsurance contract assets	**309.2**	**53.3**	**48.0**	**45.8**	**44.3**	**1,324.8**	**1,825.4**
Total	**308.1**	**51.5**	**47.1**	**45.5**	**44.1**	**1,395.1**	**1,891.4**
Insurance contract liabilities	**882.0**	**659.6**	**853.0**	**621.3**	**865.4**	**10,876.1**	**14,757.4**
Reinsurance contract liabilities	**1.5**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**13.5**	**16.5**
Total	**883.5**	**660.0**	**853.4**	**621.7**	**865.7**	**10,889.6**	**14,773.9**
2024							
Insurance contract assets	2.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	6.9
Reinsurance contract assets	190.8	59.4	51.9	48.3	46.5	1,301.9	1,698.8
Total	193.5	60.2	52.7	49.0	47.2	1,303.1	1,705.7
Insurance contract liabilities	767.2	419.3	574.8	609.3	560.9	9,985.3	12,916.8
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(0.9)	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	17.1	18.9
Total	766.3	420.2	575.4	609.9	561.5	10,002.4	12,935.7

(b) Financial liabilities and commitments

Sagicor's contractual cash flow obligations in respect to its financial liabilities and commitments are summarized in the following table. Amounts are analyzed by their earliest contractual maturity dates and consist of the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Where the interest rate of an instrument for a future period has not been determined as of the date of the financial statements, we assumed that the interest rate then prevailing continues until final maturity.

(in US $millions)	**2025 — Contractual undiscounted cash flows**			
	On demand or within 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Financial liabilities:				
Investment contract liabilities	**398.1**	**67.5**	**21.2**	**486.8**
Notes and loans payable	**103.3**	**1,055.1**	**17.5**	**1,175.9**
Lease liabilities	**11.9**	**35.3**	**48.1**	**95.3**
Deposit and security liabilities:				
Other funding instruments	**520.5**	**277.7**	**1,515.3**	**2,313.5**
Customer deposits	**1,357.9**	**32.8**	**0.1**	**1,390.8**
Structured products	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Securities sold for repurchase	**786.8**	**22.6**	**-**	**809.4**
Derivative financial instruments	**0.5**	**-**	**-**	**0.5**
Bank overdrafts	**0.3**	**-**	**-**	**0.3**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**284.1**	**1.8**	**-**	**285.9**
Total financial liabilities	**3,463.4**	**1,492.8**	**1,602.2**	**6,558.4**
Off balance sheet commitments:				
Loan commitments	**68.5**	**4.6**	**7.4**	**80.5**
Customer guarantees and letters of credit	**33.9**	**0.5**	**9.9**	**44.3**
Unfunded investment commitments	**108.7**	**71.5**	**-**	180.2
Other	**0.4**	**1.9**	**2.9**	**5.2**
Total off balance sheet commitments	**211.5**	**78.5**	**20.2**	**310.2**
Total	**3,674.9**	**1,571.3**	**1,622.4**	**6,868.6**

(in US $millions)	2024 — Contractual undiscounted cash flows			
	On demand or within 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Financial liabilities:				
Investment contract liabilities	384.2	76.8	21.3	482.3
Notes and loans payable	116.3	1,057.3	17.5	1,191.1
Lease liabilities	8.2	25.0	17.2	50.4
Deposit and security liabilities:				
Other funding instruments	526.1	252.0	1,507.7	2,285.8
Customer deposits	1,210.6	10.4	0.2	1,221.2
Structured products	-	-	-	-
Securities sold for repurchase	660.7	21.7	-	682.4
Derivative financial instruments	0.5	-	-	0.5
Bank overdrafts	1.2	-	-	1.2
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	307.0	2.3	-	309.3
Total financial liabilities	3,214.8	1,445.5	1,563.9	6,224.2
Off balance sheet commitments:				
Loan commitments	88.5	2.0	3.4	93.9
Customer guarantees and letters of credit	33.8	0.4	10.0	44.2
Unfunded investment commitments[1]	8.2	42.9	-	51.1
Other	0.3	-	-	0.3
Total off balance sheet commitments	130.8	45.3	13.4	189.5
Total	3,345.6	1,490.8	1,577.3	6,413.7

5. INSURANCE RISK

Insurance risk is the possibility of loss due to actual experience emerging differently than expected in the areas of mortality, morbidity, and longevity. In addition, policyholder behaviour, product design and pricing, expense, and reinsurance risks impact multiple risk categories, including insurance risk.

Sagicor manages insurance risk through specific underwriting and claims standards and controls, robust reserving processes, including periodic review of experience studies against its modelling assumptions, and review and approval of any recommended changes in actuarial inputs by its Chief Actuary and Appointed Actuary. Sagicor also purchases reinsurance for certain risks underwritten by its various businesses.

(a) Insurance Product Design and Pricing Risk

Product design and pricing risk arises when a product does not perform as expected, causing adverse financial consequences. The risk may occur from deviation in realized experience versus assumptions used in the pricing of its products. Risks include uncertainty concerning future investment yields, policyholder behaviour, actual claims experience, sales levels, mix of business, expenses, and taxes.

Risks are priced to achieve an adequate return on capital on the insurer's[2] business. To determine the price of an insurance contract, the insurer considers the nature and amount of the risk assumed, and recent experience and industry statistics of the benefits payable. Pricing inadequacy may arise either from the use of inadequate experience and statistical data in deriving pricing factors, from insurance market softening conditions, or from future changes in the economic environment. In establishing premium rates, Sagicor provides for appropriate levels of claims experience, including mortality rates for life insurance, longevity rates for annuities, morbidity rates for disability and health insurance, and contingent loss rates for property and casualty insurance. Claims rates incurred in excess of pricing have adverse consequences for profitability, and conversely, claims rates incurred at levels below pricing impact profitability positively.

[1] Certain comparative numbers have been changed to conform with the current period's presentation.
[2] Insurer refers to a subsidiary of Sagicor issuing insurance contracts.

Although some of its products permit us to increase premiums or adjust other charges and credits during the life of the policy or contract, the terms of these policies or contracts may not allow for sufficient adjustments to maintain expected profitability. This could have an adverse effect on its financial performance and condition.

Sagicor's underwriting process has established pricing guidelines and may include specific inquiries which determine the insurer's assessment of the risk. Insurers may also establish deductibles and coverage limits for property, casualty, and health risks, which will limit the potential claims incurred. The pricing of a contract therefore consists of establishing appropriate premium rates, deductibles, and coverage limits. For long-term insurance contracts, Sagicor assesses the future cash flows attributable to each contract.

Sagicor carries significant underwriting risks concentrated in Canada and certain countries within the Caribbean, namely Barbados, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, St. Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

(b) Policyholder Behaviour Risk

Policyholder behaviour risk is the potential for unfavourable variability in the level, trend, or volatility of lapse rates or premium payment pattern compared to the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of products.

Uncertainty in policyholder behaviour can arise from unexpected events in the policyholder's life circumstances, the general level of economic activity, new product launches, changes in financial and capital markets, pricing and availability of current products, underwriting approaches, and its financial strength or reputation. Uncertainty in future cash flows affected by policyholder behaviour can be further exacerbated by unexpected behaviour during times of economic turbulence or at key option exercise points in the life of an insurance contract.

With respect to periodic premium life insurance and annuity policies, lapse experience is a factor of profitability. Many of these policies have up-front commission, policy issuance and medical underwriting costs which are only recovered in full if the policy is premium paying for the initial years of its duration. If the policy lapses during the initial years, Sagicor will not fully recover its up-front costs and incur a loss on that policy.

For the same reasons that the quantum of sales of insurance policies is a key factor in maintaining insurance policy unit costs of administration, the rates of lapse or termination of in force policies impacts the policy unit costs incurred. The lower the lapse or termination rate, the more policies are in force, enabling Sagicor to contain growth in unit policy administrative costs.

(c) Mortality, Morbidity and Longevity Risk

Mortality and morbidity risk is the risk that future experience could be unfavourable relative to the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of its products. Mortality and morbidity risk can arise in the normal course of business through random fluctuations in realized experience, product development and pricing, and several external factors such as catastrophes, pandemics, higher disability claims during economic slowdowns, and higher medical treatment costs. Adverse mortality and morbidity experience could also occur through systemic anti-selection, which could arise due to poor plan design or underwriting process failure among other factors. They can introduce potential for adverse financial results.

Longevity risk is the potential losses arising from adverse changes in mortality rates relative to the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of its products. The risk could manifest itself slowly over time as socioeconomic conditions improve and medical advances continue, because of a prolonged adverse impact of climate change, or more rapidly through medical developments that extend life expectancy. Longevity risk affects contracts where benefits or costs are based upon the likelihood of survival and higher than expected improvements in insured life expectancy could therefore increase the ultimate cost of these benefits.

For long-term contracts in force, Sagicor invests in assets with cash flow characteristics that closely match the cash flow characteristics of the related policy liabilities mainly to ensure that cash flows from these assets are synchronized with the timing and the amounts of the policyholders' obligations.

Policyholders' obligations payable under long-term contracts may be triggered by an insurable event (such as a death, disability, or critical illness claim) at a specified time (for example, for an annuity settlement or a policy maturity), or on the exercise of a surrender or withdrawal request by the policyholder. While settlement of these obligations is therefore expected over the remaining lives of the insureds and annuitants, Sagicor remains subject to uncertainty related to the timing of these cash outflows.

For long-term insurance contracts, significant risks arise from mortality and morbidity experience. Worsening mortality and morbidity will increase the incidence of death and disability claims. Improving mortality rates will lengthen the pay-out period of annuities.

Policy benefits payable under short-term contracts are generally triggered by an insurable event (for example, a medical expense or a death claim) and settlements of these benefits are generally within a short period.

(d) Property & Casualty (P&C) Insurance Risk

P&C insurance risk arises from coverage provided for property, motor, marine, liability, worker’s injury, and specialty lines of insurance contracts.

Claims payable under P&C contracts are triggered by an insurable event and may be categorized as:

- attritional losses, which are expected to be of reasonable frequency and are less than established threshold amounts;
- large losses, which are expected to be relatively infrequent and are greater than established threshold amounts; or
- catastrophic losses (natural or man-made), which are an aggregation of losses arising from one incident or proximate cause, affecting one or more classes of insurance. These losses are infrequent and are generally very substantial.

Claims risk is the risk that claims incurred may exceed expected losses. Claims risk may arise from: invalid or fraudulent claim submissions; the frequency of incurred claims; the severity of incurred claims; and the development of incurred claims.

Claims may be concentrated in geographic locations, altering the risk profile of the insurer. The most significant exposure for this type of risk arises where a single event could result in a large number of claims. Concentration of risk is mitigated through risk selection, line sizes, event limits, quota share reinsurance and excess of loss reinsurance. Sagicor reinsures most of its P&C claims risk.

(e) Expense Risk

Expense risk is the risk that future expenses are higher than the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of products. This risk can arise from general economic conditions, unexpected increases in inflation, slower than anticipated growth, or reduction in productivity leading to increases in unit expenses. Expense risk occurs in products where we cannot or will not pass increased costs onto the policyholder and will manifest itself in the form of a liability increase or a reduction in expected profits. Sagicor incorporates changes in expense growth rates into its stressed scenario analyzes and monitors the expense trajectory.

Growth in sales enables Sagicor to allocate its fixed operating expenses over larger revenues and subsequently increases its profitability. The impact is significant where we sell substantial amounts of periodic premium life insurance and annuity policies. The pricing of such products is either fixed at the issue of each policy or may limit the extent of cost recovery over the duration of the policy which can extend over decades. Growth in sales enables Sagicor to contain growth in unit policy operating expenses.

As with other key factors affecting profitability, changes in the level of country inflation and taxes impact the operating costs of Sagicor, immediately and in the longer term.

Actuaries within Sagicor determine each segment’s actuarial liabilities after factoring in expected levels of attributable operating expenses. Higher inflation and taxation levels would adversely impact its profitability, and conversely lower inflation and taxation levels would positively impact its profitability.

(f) Reinsurance Risk

Reinsurance risk is the risk of financial loss due to adverse developments in reinsurance markets, including discontinuation or reduction of reinsurance capacity, increase in the cost of reinsurance, insolvency of a reinsurer or inadequate reinsurance coverage. While reinsurance arrangements provide for the recovery of claims arising from liabilities ceded, we retain primary responsibility to the policyholder.

Sagicor cedes some of its insurance risk to highly rated reinsurers. Sagicor monitors the risk profile of these reinsurers, and in some instances requires that a trust account be maintained by the reinsurer as collateral.

Under reinsurance contracts, Sagicor retains some part of the risk and coverage in excess of these limits is ceded to reinsurers. Sagicor also maintains catastrophic reinsurance coverage whereby reinsurance coverage is obtained for multiple claims arising from one event or occurring within a specified period.

Sagicor holds reinsurance coverages that allow potential policy benefits to exceed claims amounts which are prudent for Sagicor to undertake. Reinsured amounts may be on a per policy basis, (i.e., in excess of a predetermined insured amount) or may be based on the aggregation of the insured's coverages (i.e., the insured has several policies, and the amount reinsured is the aggregate exceeding a predetermined amount).

The tables below illustrate the gross and net (of reinsurance) total life insurance coverages and annuity liabilities for individual and group policies as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

(in US $millions)	**2025**	2024
Total life insurance coverage		
Individual contracts - gross[1]	**$ 220,250.1**	$ 209,405.1
Individual contracts - net [1]	**$ 79,361.5**	$ 73,407.4
Group contracts - gross	**$ 4,893.8**	$ 4,840.1
Group contracts - net	**$ 4,821.5**	$ 4,764.1

Total liability under annuity contracts provides a good measure of longevity risk exposure.

(in US $millions)	**2025**	2024
Total liability for annuity contracts		
Individual contracts - gross	**$ 6,562.6**	$ 5,678.1
Individual contracts - net	**$ 6,378.4**	$ 5,444.2
Group contracts - gross	**$ 648.5**	$ 590.8
Group contracts - net	**$ 639.1**	$ 580.9

For more details, refer to note 27 to the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

Sensitivity to Insurance Risks

Insurance risk sensitivities were determined based on the impact of specific changes in policyholder behaviour, mortality, longevity, morbidity, P&C loss ratio, and expense assumptions used in the valuation of insurance contracts. The following sensitivity analysis shows the immediate impact on contractual service margin and net income of a reasonably possible permanent deterioration in these assumptions, which have the greatest impact on the estimates of future cash flows with all other assumptions unchanged. This analysis presents adverse sensitivities both before and after risk mitigation by reinsurance contracts. An improvement of the same percentage in those assumptions would have a similar impact, but in the opposite direction. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates for a variety of reasons, including the interactions among multiple risks; changes in liabilities arising from updates to non-economic assumptions, changes in business mix, and other market factors; and the inherent limitations of internal models. Accordingly, these sensitivities should be viewed only as directional estimates of the underlying risks based on the assumptions applied to each sensitivity. Given the nature of these calculations, we cannot provide assurance that the actual impact on contractual service margin and net income will be as indicated.

[1] Comparative numbers have been changed to conform with the current period's presentation.

As at December 31, *(in US $millions, pre-tax)*	**2025**				**2024**			
	Contractual Service Margin		**Net Income**		**Contractual Service Margin**		**Net Income**	
	Gross	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**
2% adverse change in future mortality rates for insurance liabilities	**(109.5)**	**(5.2)**	**(16.0)**	**(4.0)**	(104.5)	(3.7)	(15.6)	(2.2)
2% adverse change in future longevity rates for annuity liabilities	**(2.3)**	**(2.3)**	**(2.2)**	**(2.2)**	(2.5)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.1)
5% adverse change in future morbidity rates	**(5.9)**	**(3.8)**	**(0.8)**	**(0.8)**	(5.4)	(4.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)
10% multiplicative increase to the P&C loss ratio	**-**	**-**	**(6.1)**	**(6.1)**	-	-	(3.2)	(3.2)
5% increase in future expense levels	**(21.1)**	**(20.9)**	**(5.8)**	**(5.8)**	(20.0)	(19.7)	(5.8)	(5.3)
10% adverse change in policyholder behaviour (i.e., lapses)	**(242.0)**	**(165.9)**	**(39.3)**	**(31.0)**	(247.4)	(152.7)	(42.0)	(29.8)

Notes:
- All sensitivities are measured as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 reflecting balances as of that date, and do not reflect any second order impacts of the sensitivity over the following period.
- Certain comparatives have been restated to reflect a change in methodology and assumptions used during 2025 in the measurement of insurance, reinsurance, and investment contracts.
- The sensitivities assume all markets/geographies are shocked at the same time and by the same amount, which is unlikely to occur in practice.
- For the insurance contract liability sensitivities, it is assumed there is no impact on manual reserves.
- The direction of the policyholder behaviour sensitivity is assessed at the operating segment level.
- The sensitivities do not reflect any potential management actions.

6. OPERATIONAL RISK

Sagicor is exposed to operational risk, which represents the risk of loss or harm resulting from people, inadequate or failed internal processes, controls, and systems or from external events and is inherent in all its activities and third-party activities. Operational failures can lead to involuntary one-time losses, inefficiencies resulting in recurring losses, reputation damage, or lost opportunities. Sagicor continues to make advancements in its operational risk management approaches predicated on appropriate and effective internal controls, and a trained and competent workforce to mitigate this risk.

The following are examples of operational risks that could impact Sagicor:

(a) Fiduciary Risk

Sagicor provides investment management, insurance and pension administration, and corporate trust services to corporate customers. Investment management services require Sagicor to make allocation, purchase, and sale decisions in relation to a wide range of investments on behalf of these corporate customers. These services may in certain cases represent fiduciary relationships and may expose Sagicor to claims for breach of fiduciary duty, maladministration or underperformance of these investments. As of December 31, 2025, Sagicor administered $4,100.4 million (2024 – $4,081.0 million) in assets on behalf of these corporate customers.

(b) Fraud Risk

This represents the risk of loss resulting from acts or activities that are intended to defraud, misappropriate assets, or circumvent laws or regulations by customers, contractors or other third parties, directors, officers, employees, or advisors. Fraud is any intentional dishonest act or omission designed to deceive others, resulting in a victim suffering or being exposed to a loss or the perpetrator achieving a gain. Fraud can result in a financial loss or reputational impact on Sagicor and have other impacts that are detrimental to its customers and other stakeholders. Sagicor faces both internal and external fraud risks which may include identify theft, fraudulent claims, misrepresentation, forgery, and collusion as incident types. Fraud can be difficult to detect due to the continuously evolving external fraud environment and increasingly sophisticated methods of organized criminals, and could harm its business, financial performance or financial condition. Sagicor actively monitors fraud risk and has preventative monitoring rules in place in some of its businesses.

(c) Business Continuity Risk

This represents the risk of not being able to maintain, continue, or restore on a timely basis, essential business operations during and/or after an event that prevents us from conducting business in the normal course. Exposure to operational events that disrupt or interrupt the continuity of its business operations could negatively impact its financial performance and condition, as well as its reputation, client outcomes and/or result in harm to its employees. These operational events could occur as a result of the impact of severe weather events, pandemic outbreaks, failed processes, technology failures or cyber-attack. Sagicor has implemented comprehensive plans and procedures to be followed in the event of a disaster or business disruption, whether the impact is direct or occurs indirectly through third-party service providers. Plans and processes have been established across the organization to follow in the event of disaster or business disruption impacting us directly or indirectly, such as through a third-party service provider.

(d) Technology and Cybersecurity Risk

Technology risk is associated with the use, ownership, operation, and adoption of technology (including new and emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence) that can result in business interruptions, client service disruptions and loss of confidential information causing adverse effects on Sagicor's business, financial performance, reputational damage, and regulatory fines and penalties.

Information security risk, an integral component of technology risk, arises from inadequate or failed controls designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information assets. This includes risks related to unauthorized access, data leakage, improper data handling, weak access management, insufficient encryption, inadequate monitoring, or failures in safeguarding both customer and corporate information throughout its lifecycle.

Technology and information security risks include computer viruses, network or application security breaches, system failures, data corruption, and other unanticipated events (including those affecting Sagicor's business partners or third-party service providers) that could compromise systems or information and could damage Sagicor's business, financial performance, and financial condition.

Cyber risk is the potential impact arising from cybersecurity threats, including cyber-attacks and failures, that could disrupt or disable operations, compromise systems, or expose, alter, destroy, or result in the loss of data. This risk may materialize through ransomware, phishing, distributed denial-of-service attacks, social engineering, or the exploitation of vulnerabilities in internal or third-party systems.

Sagicor has a dedicated team of cybersecurity and information security professionals responsible for protecting the organization against breaches and other security incidents. This team ensures that appropriate security, privacy, and operational controls are in place. Sagicor remains vigilant and continues to improve its cybersecurity and information security capabilities, strengthening defences, and advancing controls to address the evolving threat landscape.

(e) Third-Party Risk

Third-party risk is the risk that a third-party fails to provide goods, business activities or services therefore exposing Sagicor to negative outcomes. The third-party risk scenarios may include insolvency, operational disruption, geopolitical tensions, breaches, loss, or corruption of data, unwillingness to provide the services/products in accordance with the term of their contracts, regulatory action, litigation, or reputational damage. Key third-party providers are closely monitored as part of its ERM program.

(f) Model Risk

Models support pricing and our valuation of financial products, identification, measurement and management of risk, stress testing and capital adequacy, business decision-making, financial and regulatory reporting, operational efficiencies, and public disclosure. Model risk is the risk of adverse financial, operational or reputational consequences arising from the inappropriate design, implementation and/or use of a model at any stage throughout a model's lifecycle. Sagicor has established a multi-layered review of its significant models.

(g) Human Resources Risk

Human resources are an essential component in the realization of Sagicor's strategic plan and the implementation of its business strategies. Human resources risk is the risk of loss resulting from a shortage of competent, motivated, and engaged resources whether due to capacity, employment practices, working conditions, or labour disputes that may limit Sagicor's ability to carry out the operational activities needed to support its growth.

Sagicor is also exposed to risks related to succession planning and leadership continuity, including the potential loss of key executives and technical experts whose knowledge and relationships are integral to the business. Failure to maintain effective succession pipelines could impact strategic execution and organizational stability.

Competitive pressures in labour markets may also affect Sagicor's ability to attract and retain qualified employees. Compensation and incentive structures must remain market competitive while supporting responsible risk-taking behaviour and organizational objectives. Rising wage expectations and competition from both regional and global employers may increase retention and recruitment challenges.

Given Sagicor's operations across multiple jurisdictions, the organization is also exposed to risks related to compliance with diverse labour laws, regulations, and employment standards. Variations in regulatory requirements, employment practices, and statutory obligations across countries can increase the complexity of managing the workforce and heighten the risk of non-compliance.

To mitigate these risks, a code of conduct is in place in addition to well-defined policies and procedures with respect to compensation, recruitment, training, employment equity, diversity, occupational health and safety, and adherence to labour laws. It also conducts employee surveys, focus group discussions and interviews to assess employee engagement levels, identify areas of concern, and support a positive, compliant, and high-performing work environment.

(h) Legal & Regulatory Risk

Sagicor is subject to extensive regulatory oversight by financial services regulators across the jurisdictions in which it operates.

Legal and regulatory risk is the risk that changes to legislation, regulations or government policies, or the way they are interpreted or enforced, may require Sagicor to make significant changes to its strategy or operations and may result in higher implementation costs and diversion of resources to implement the changes. In addition, there is the risk of potential non-conformance with laws, rules, regulations, and prescribed practices, often resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, controls, staffing, or systems. Its failure to comply with laws or to conduct its business consistent with changing regulatory or public expectations could adversely impact its reputation and may lead to regulatory investigations, examinations, proceedings, settlements, penalties, fines, restrictions on its business, litigation or an inability to execute its business strategies and plans. Sagicor is and may be at any given time subject to legal proceedings, regulatory actions, as well as governmental and regulatory examinations, investigations and other inquiries.

Regulatory compliance risk includes the regulatory risks associated with financial crimes (which include, but are not limited to, money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption and violations of economic sanctions), privacy, market conduct, consumer protection and business conduct, as well as prudential and other generally applicable non-financial requirements. Specific compliance policies, procedures and supporting frameworks have been developed to seek to manage regulatory compliance risk. Sagicor's Regulatory Compliance Management framework outlines how we manage and mitigate the risk of non-compliance and adaptability.

7. STRATEGIC RISK

Strategic risk can arise from decisions we make around its product and service offerings, the distribution channels it utilizes, the acquisitions it pursues and its ability to integrate them into Sagicor, the dispositions it pursues, its responses to competitive threats and regulatory changes, and are guided by its ERM. Having a wrong strategy, or poorly executing the correct strategy, could have adverse effects on Sagicor’s business, results of operations, financial condition, and reputation.

While Sagicor has endured for 185 years, its product offerings and geographic markets have evolved over the years. Markets often have different preferences for certain products and any successful venture into new markets needs to adapt to market tastes. Sagicor only ventures into new markets or offers new products after extensive research and appraisal.

Sagicor faces significant competition, mainly from national and regional insurance companies and from self-insurance. Sagicor also faces competition from global companies, this competition could limit Sagicor’s ability to gain or maintain its position in the industry and could materially adversely affect its business as well as its financial performance and condition.

8. CONDUCT RISK

Conduct risk is the risk of unfair or inappropriate outcomes for customers arising from inadequate or failed processes, inappropriate behaviours, product design weaknesses, or interactions by Sagicor’s employees or third-party intermediaries. Conduct risk may also arise through unsuitable product offerings, misaligned sales practices or incentives, inadequate disclosure or advice, ineffective oversight of agents, brokers or distributors, or insufficient management of conflicts of interest. It may also arise from inadequate handling of customer complaints or failure to identify and appropriately support vulnerable customers. A failure to identify and mitigate conduct risk can result in customer harm and can have adverse reputational, regulatory, and financial consequences for Sagicor through remediation costs, regulatory actions, and erosion of trust. Sagicor manages conduct risk through its code of conduct, policies, and procedures governing product development, distribution, customer communication, and complaints management. Employees and third-party intermediaries are expected to act professionally, treat customers fairly, and comply with applicable laws, regulations, and internal policies. Failure to comply with conduct requirements or to report actual or suspected breaches may result in corrective or disciplinary action.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK

Environmental and Social (E&S) risk is the potential adverse impact on Sagicor’s financial performance and condition, operations, legal and regulatory compliance, or reputation arising from the management of E&S issues and relationships with stakeholders and communities. E&S issues include, but are not limited to, land and resource use, biodiversity, water quality and availability, climate change, environmental regulation, social and racial inequality, human rights, and community engagement.

E&S risks, including climate-related risks, are transverse risks that affect Sagicor’s principal risk categories to varying degrees. Climate-related risks are classified as transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks arise from the shift to a low-carbon economy and may result from changes in public policy, regulation, technology, or market and customer preferences. Physical risks include those associated with severe climate events, longer-term changes in climate patterns, and indirect impacts such as public health effects. E&S risks may manifest through insurance, reputation, and legal and regulatory compliance risks, and may also affect other principal risks, including strategic, operational, credit, market, liquidity, and systemic risks.

The following sets out Sagicor’s governance, strategy and risk management in respect of E&S risks.

Governance

The Board of Directors provides oversight of Sagicor’s business and affairs, including sustainability matters. Sustainability matters, including sustainability-related risks, are taken into consideration during the design of our strategic plans. Sustainability-related risks, both current and emerging, are monitored by management and discussed with the Risk Committee of the Board, and sustainability disclosures are reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee of the Board. Senior management is responsible for managing risks and opportunities, and implementing our enterprise strategies, which include E&S matters.

Strategy

Sagicor’s strategy integrates sustainability considerations at its core, ensuring that E&S related insights, stakeholder feedback, and robust governance all shape its long-term direction. Sagicor relies on both qualitative and quantitative methods to guide its capital allocation, underwriting decisions, and product development. In parallel, it collaborates with various stakeholders to identify emerging opportunities to ensure its business practices evolve with market and stakeholder expectations. This holistic focus on E&S not only strengthens Sagicor’s resilience against future disruptions but also positions the organization to capture sustainable growth opportunities across its Caribbean and North American operations.

Risk Management

Roles and responsibilities related to E&S risk management are governed by Sagicor’s ERM framework, including a three lines of defence governance model. Sagicor risk teams are responsible for identifying, assessing, measuring, managing, mitigating, monitoring and reporting E&S risks, and for maintaining relevant policies and controls. E&S risks are assessed alongside other principal risks to ensure consistent oversight and integration into enterprise-wide risk management processes.

9. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Quarterly Financial Information

The following table provides a summary of Sagicor's results for the eight most recent quarters. A more complete discussion of our historical quarterly results can be found in our interim and annual MD&A for the relevant periods.

(in US $millions, unless	**Q4 2025**	Q3 2025	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024
Insurance service result	**63.2**	62.3	71.6	58.2	47.0	37.8	51.4	29.7
Total investment result	**55.4**	160.1	73.0	79.4	111.4	162.5	33.1	121.4
Total insurance and investment result	**118.6**	222.4	144.6	137.6	158.4	200.3	84.5	151.1
Fees and other income	**32.5**	45.0	16.5	38.1	52.4	33.9	31.8	34.7
Gain/(loss) arising on acquisitions and divestitures	**-**	-	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	9.8	-
Share of income of associates and joint ventures	**1.8**	1.3	2.8	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.2
Other operating expenses	**(100.0)**	(86.7)	(89.7)	(93.2)	(82.2)	(81.9)	(90.5)	(83.7)
Other interest and finance costs	**(54.0)**	(51.7)	(51.6)	(50.5)	(61.2)	(54.8)	(59.4)	(57.2)
Income/(loss) before taxes	**(1.1)**	130.3	22.6	32.2	68.8	98.7	(23.4)	46.1
Income taxes	**(3.1)**	(34.5)	(14.0)	(12.3)	(7.1)	(31.1)	(7.1)	(16.5)
Net income/(loss)	**(4.2)**	95.8	8.6	19.9	61.7	67.6	(30.5)	29.6
Net (loss)/income attributable to shareholders	**(14.4)**	81.0	(6.4)	6.7	52.4	59.1	(40.2)	26.2
Basic EPS	**(10.6¢)**	59.7¢	(4.7¢)	4.9¢	38.2¢	42.1¢	(28.5)¢	18.6¢
Diluted EPS	**(10.6¢)**	58.1¢	(4.7¢)	4.8¢	37.3¢	41.1¢	(28.5)¢	18.2¢
Return on shareholders' equity (annualized) [1]	**(5.5%)**	31.8 %	(2.6%)	2.8 %	21.9%	25.5%	(17.3)%	10.8%
Dividends declared per share	**$0.0675**	$0.0675	$0.0675	$0.0675	$0.0600	$0.0600	$0.0600	$0.0600
Dividends paid per share	**$0.0675**	$0.0675	$0.1350	$0.0000	$0.0600	$0.0600	$0.1200	$0.0000
Total assets	**25,133.8**	24,574.9	24,142.4	23,210.1	22,767.9	23,023.5	22,003.8	22,231.4
Total equity attributable to shareholders	**1,036.6**	1,049.2	990.3	958.2	959.7	952.3	897.7	964.4
Income/(loss) attributable to shareholders by operating segment:								
Sagicor Canada	**8.6**	53.0	3.7	10.9	7.8	62.7	20.4	5.2
Sagicor Life USA	**(12.2)**	21.3	(0.8)	(0.1)	41.9	(0.6)	(26.9)	37.1
Sagicor Jamaica	**9.7**	13.9	14.6	12.5	10.4	8.3	9.4	3.2
Sagicor Life	**16.2**	13.0	20.5	7.7	12.4	14.1	2.2	9.8
Head office, other & inter-segment eliminations	**(36.7)**	(20.2)	(44.4)	(24.3)	(20.1)	(25.4)	(45.3)	(29.1)
Total	**(14.4)**	81.0	(6.4)	6.7	52.4	59.1	(40.2)	26.2
Revenues[1]	**647.9**	974.1	735.6	647.8	723.1	1,130.1	606.2	639.3

[1] Represents a non-IFRS or other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Quarterly Financial Information, continued

Third Quarter of 2025

Net income attributable to shareholders of $81.0 million for the three-month period ended September 30, 2025 was driven by higher than expected equity market returns at Sagicor Canada, the favourable impact of interest rate movements at all operating segments, revaluation gains on Canadian dollar denominated financing facilities, and the favourable impact from the annual assumption review.

Second Quarter of 2025

Net loss attributable to shareholders of $6.4 million for the three-month period ended June 30, 2025 was impacted by interest rates movements at Sagicor Canada and Sagicor Life USA and revaluation loss on Canadian dominated financing facilities. Foreign currency translation gain on the net assets of our Canadian segment positively impacted other comprehensive income. As a result, total comprehensive income to shareholders of $39.8 million exceeded our reported net loss to shareholders.

First Quarter of 2025

Net income attributable to shareholders for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025 was $6.7 million, compared to $26.2 million for the corresponding period in 2024. The results were impacted by unfavourable mark-to-market equity movement at Sagicor Canada and interest rates movements at Sagicor Life USA and Sagicor Life.

Fourth Quarter of 2024

In Q4 2024, net income to shareholders was $52.4 million, outperforming the results for the same quarter for 2023 of $37.0 million, excluding the gain from the ivari acquisition ($448.3 million). The favourable results were driven by positive mark-to-market gains on our equity investments at Sagicor Life USA and Sagicor Life, partially offset by one-time expenses on debt refinancing.

Third Quarter of 2024

Sagicor's net income to shareholders was higher at $59.1 million. The positive results were driven by positive market experience across all segments, due to the movement in interest rates.

Second Quarter of 2024

Sagicor's net income to shareholders was lower with a loss of $40.2 million driven primarily by $55.1 million of market experience losses and was also affected by one-time costs related to a debt financing and retirement of old debt. The market experience was due to differences in changes of our mark to market valuation of our assets and the calculated value of our liabilities, as dictated by IFRS 17. We view this experience as transitory and subject to reversal over time.

First Quarter of 2024

In Q1 2024, net income to shareholders was $26.2 million resulting from excellent profitability at Sagicor Life USA from market experience gains due to asset price appreciation and at Sagicor Life from positive market experience. Sagicor Canada's results were driven by favourable equity returns and narrowing corporate spreads offset by the negative impact of higher interest rates and Sagicor Jamaica's profitability was negatively impacted by market experience losses. All segments recorded strong new business production reflecting continued solid performance.

B. Litigation or Other Matters

Sagicor is subject to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings, as part of the normal course of business. Provision is made for such matters when, in the opinion of management and its professional advisors, it is probable that a payment will be made by Sagicor, and the amount can be reasonably estimated. In respect to claims asserted against Sagicor which, according to the principles outlined above, have not been provided for, management is of the opinion that such claims are either without merit, can be successfully defended, cannot be reasonably estimated or will result in exposure to Sagicor which is immaterial to both the financial position and the results of operations. Details of significant matters have been disclosed in the Sagicor's 2025 audited consolidated financial statements.

C. Share Buyback Program

On June 20, 2025, the Company announced that the TSX accepted the Company's notice of intention to renew its normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") through which the Company may purchase up to 9,296,291 of the NCIB Shares during the 12-month period commencing June 24, 2025, and ending June 23, 2026. Under the NCIB, purchases may be made on the open market through the facilities of the TSX and/or alternative Canadian trading systems at the market price at the time of acquisition, as well as by other means as may be permitted by TSX rules and applicable securities laws.

During the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 657,600 shares at a total cost of $3.8 million (6,248,816 shares at a total cost of $13.4 million for the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2024), which were subsequently cancelled. In 2024, included in the total shares repurchased were 3,222,430 escrow shares which were cancelled at $0.01 par value per share for a nominal consideration in accordance with the established Escrow Agreement and Arrangement Agreement. No such shares were included in total repurchased shares during 2025. Share capital and share premium in equity have been reduced by the cost of the shares repurchased and commission paid. The premium or discount on the repurchase of shares is recorded directly in retained earnings.

As at December 31, 2025, there were no shares (2024 - 6,600 shares at a total cost of $0.03 million) reflected in treasury shares.

D. Related Party Transactions

Note 31 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements provides additional information on related party transactions.

E. Subsequent Events

(i) On March 11, 2026, the Board of Directors of Sagicor Financial Company Ltd. approved and declared a quarterly dividend of $0.075 per common share payable on April 17, 2026, to the shareholders of record at the close of business on March 26, 2026. This represents an increase of 11% over the previous quarterly dividend of $0.0675 per common share.

10. ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL MATTERS

A. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management exercises judgement involving estimates in applying accounting policies. Note 2 and 3 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements provide additional details of the material accounting policies and critical accounting estimates.

The items which may have the most effect on the Group's financial statements are set out below.

1. Insurance and reinsurance contracts

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The Group disaggregates information to disclose insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts issued separately. This disaggregation has been determined based on how the group is managed.

Areas of judgement which broadly impact the Group's reporting include definition and classification of insurance contracts, the unit of account identified in which insurance contracts are assessed, and the level of aggregation applied for measurement and reporting purposes. These are addressed below in section 2.1 for contracts not measured under the Premium Allocation Approach ("PAA").

2. Contracts not measured under PAA

2.1 Areas of Judgement

Specific areas of judgement and estimates impacting contracts not measured under PAA are described in subsequent notes.

Definition and classification

- Whether contracts are within the scope of IFRS 17.
- For contracts determined to be within the scope of IFRS 17, what measurement model is applicable. The Group is required to determine the classification of contracts issued in participating product lines as insurance or investment contracts. The following contracts issued by the Group are considered:
    - Insurance contracts with discretionary participation features, for which the Group applies significant judgement in the determination of whether contracts meet the definition of investment contracts with discretionary participation features.
    - Insurance contracts with direct participation features, based on the Group's assessment of whether contracts that are determined to be within the scope of IFRS 17 meet the definition of an insurance contract with direct participation features as follows:

        whether the pool of underlying items is clearly identified;

        whether amounts that an entity expects to pay to the policyholders constitute a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and

        whether the Group expects the proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholders that vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items to be substantial.
- Whether a contract issued accepts significant insurance risk and, similarly, whether a reinsurance contract held transfers significant insurance risk.

Level of aggregation

The Group is required to make judgements involved in combination of insurance contracts and separation of distinct components:

- Combination of insurance contracts — whether the contracts with the same or related counterparty achieve or are designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect and require combination.
- Separation — whether components in insurance contracts are distinct (that is, they meet the separation criteria).
- Separation of contracts with multiple insurance coverage – whether there are facts and circumstances where the legal form of an insurance contract does not reflect the substance and separation is required.

The Group is required to make judgements involved in the identification of portfolios of contracts (that is, having similar risks and being managed together). This includes the aggregation of insurance contracts issued on initial recognition into groups of onerous contracts, groups of contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous, and groups of other contracts, and a similar grouping assessment for reinsurance contracts held.

Areas of judgements include:

- The determination of contract sets within portfolios and whether the Group has reasonable and supportable information to conclude that all contracts within a set would fall into the same group; and

- Judgements might be applied on initial recognition to distinguish between non-onerous contracts (those having no significant possibility of becoming onerous) and other contracts.

For contracts not measured under the PAA, the assessment of the likelihood of adverse changes in assumptions that might result in contracts becoming onerous is an area of judgement.

2.2 The methods used to measure insurance contracts

The Group primarily uses deterministic projections to estimate the present value of future cash flows.

The following assumptions are used when estimating future cash flows:

- Mortality and morbidity rates (life insurance and reinsurance business)

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, (e.g. tables from the Canadian Institute of Actuaries) according to the type of contract written and the territory in which the insured person resides. They reflect recent historical experience and are adjusted when appropriate, to reflect the Group's own experiences. An appropriate, but not excessive, allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract type.

An increase in expected mortality and morbidity rates will increase the expected life and health claim cost which will reduce future expected profits of the Group.

- Longevity

Assumptions are based on standard industry and national tables, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Group's own risk experience. An appropriate, but not excessive, allowance is made for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by a number of factors including (but not limited to) policyholder gender, underwriting class and contract type. An increase in expected longevity will lead to an increase in expected cost of annuity payments which will reduce future expected profits of the Group.

- Expenses

Operating expenses assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in–force policies and associated overhead expenses. The current level of expenses is taken as an appropriate expense base, adjusted for expected expense inflation if appropriate. Inflation is considered a non-financial assumption and is derived from the long run expense increases based on the Group's experience and management's expectation of the related expense control measures.

The cash flows within the contract boundary include an allocation of fixed and variable overheads directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Such overheads are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational. The overheads are also consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. An increase in the expected level of expenses will reduce future expected profits of the Group.

- Lapse and surrender rates

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non–payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group’s experience and vary by product type, policy duration and sales trends. An increase in lapse rates early in the life of the policy would tend to reduce profits of the Group.

2.3 Discount rates

The present value of future cash flows for life insurance contract liabilities is determined using discount rates which are composed of an observable component, an assumed ultimate discount rate and interpolation between the two.

During the observable period, a top-down approach was used, where the discount rate is determined as the yield implicit in the fair value of a reference portfolio adjusted for differences between the reference portfolio of assets and respective liability cash flows. Reference portfolios were selected to reflect the currency of the liabilities, the Group’s investment strategies and the characteristics of the liabilities and are comprised of a mix of sovereign and corporate bonds available on the markets.

Where information is not readily available in certain markets, comparable information and/or estimation is used. The yield from the reference portfolio is adjusted to remove both expected and unexpected credit risk and, where applicable, other asset characteristics that are not related to the insurance contract liabilities. The illiquidity adjustments are estimated using information from observed historical levels of default for bonds included in the reference portfolio. The adjusted sovereign yield curves, or the risk-free yield curves (wherever they are available) plus an illiquidity premium, are used to discount the liability cash flow.

Where cash flows vary with an underlying item, cash flows are projected assuming returns on the underlying item that are consistent with the discount rate. Further details on the discount rates which have been applied for the discounting of future cash flows are disclosed in note 3.2.3 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Risk adjustment for non-financial risk

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is determined at Group level and represents the compensation that the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows of groups of insurance contracts and covers non-financial risk. The risk adjustment reflects an amount that an insurer would rationally pay to remove the uncertainty that future cash flows will exceed the best estimate amount. For reinsurance contracts held, the risk adjustment for non financial risk represents the amount of risk being transferred by the Group to the reinsurer.

The Group has estimated the risk adjustment using a margin approach, calibrated to the cost of capital and target confidence levels. The margin approach involves applying shocks to the insurance assumptions used to project expected cash flows so as to produce an increase in the fulfillment cash flows ("FCF"). Shocks are selected using the projected cost of insurance risk capital such that the resulting risk adjustment falls within the Group’s target confidence level range.

The risk adjustment for insurance and reinsurance contracts corresponds to a confidence level between 75% to 85% (2024 - between 75% to 85%).

2.5 Amortization of the Contractual Service Margin

The CSM is a component of the asset or liability for the group of insurance contracts that represents the unearned profit the Group will recognize as it provides services in the future. An amount of the CSM for a group of insurance contracts is recognized in net income/(loss) as insurance revenue in each period to reflect the insurance contract services provided under the group of insurance contracts in that period. The amount is determined by:

- Identifying the coverage units in the group:

  Allocating the CSM at the end of the period (before recognizing any amounts in net income/(loss) to reflect the insurance contract services provided in the period) equally to each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future;

- Recognizing in net income/(loss) the amount allocated to coverage units provided in the period:

  The number of coverage units in a group is the quantity of insurance contract services provided by the contracts in the group, determined by considering the quantity of the benefits provided and the expected coverage period. For groups of insurance contracts, the quantity of benefits is the contractually agreed sum insured, maturity benefit or payout over the period of the contracts.

  The total coverage units of each group of insurance contracts are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to adjust for the reduction of remaining coverage for claims paid, expectations of lapses and cancellation of contracts in the period. They are then allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

  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. The quantity of benefit is the maximum potential loss. The remaining coverage units are reassessed at the end of each reporting period to reflect the expected pattern of service and the expectations of lapses and cancellations of contracts. The remaining coverage is allocated based on probability-weighted average duration of each coverage unit provided in the current period and expected to be provided in the future.

  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.

3. Impairment of financial assets

In determining ECL (defined in note 2.7 (b)(ii) of the 2025 consolidated financial statements), management is required to exercise judgement in defining what is considered a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") and in making assumptions and estimates to incorporate relevant information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of economic conditions. Further information about the judgements involved is included in note 2.7 under sections 'Measurement' and 'Forward-looking information' of the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

a) Establishing staging for debt securities, other financial assets and deposits

The Group’s internal credit rating model is a 10-point scale which allows for distinctions in risk characteristics and is referenced to the rating scale of international credit rating agencies. See note 3.3 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements for the rating scale.

The Group uses its internal credit rating model to determine in which of the three stages an asset is to be categorized for the purposes of ECL.

Once the asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk, the investment will move from Stage 1 to Stage 2. Sagicor has assumed that the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial asset that is investment grade or has a Sagicor risk rating of 1-3 is considered low credit risk.

Stage 1 investments are rated (i) investment grade, or (ii) below investment grade at origination and have not been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 2 investments are assets which (i) have been downgraded from investment grade to below investment grade, or (ii) are rated below investment grade at origination and have been downgraded more than 2 notches since origination. Stage 3 investments are assets in default.

b) Establishing staging for other assets measured at amortized cost, lease receivables, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Exposures are considered to have resulted in a significant increase in credit risk and are moved to Stage 2 when:

Qualitative test
- accounts that meet the portfolio’s ‘high risk’ criteria and are subject to closer credit monitoring.

Backstop criteria
- accounts that are 30 calendar days or more past due. The 30 days past due criteria is a backstop rather than a primary driver of moving exposures into Stage 2.

c) Forward-looking information

When management determines the macro-economic factors that impact the portfolios of financial assets, they first determine all readily available information within the relevant market. Portfolios of financial assets are segregated based on product type, historical performance and homogenous country exposures. There is often limited timely macro-economic data for Barbados, Eastern Caribbean, Trinidad and Jamaica.

Management assesses data sources from local government, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other reputable data sources. A regression analysis is performed to determine which factors are most closely correlated with the credit losses for each portfolio. Where projections are available, these are used to look into the future up to three years and subsequently the expected performance is then used for the remaining life of the product. These projections are re-assessed on a quarterly basis.

4. Fair value of investments not quoted in an active market

The fair value of investments not quoted in an active market may be determined using reputable pricing sources (such as pricing agencies), indicative prices from bond/debt market makers or other valuation techniques. Broker quotes as obtained from the pricing sources may be indicative and not executable or binding.

The Group exercises judgement on the quality of pricing sources used. Where no market data is available, the Group may value positions using its own models, which are usually based on valuation methods and techniques generally recognized as standard within the industry. The inputs into these models are primarily discounted cash flows.

The models used to determine fair values are periodically reviewed by experienced personnel. The models used for debt securities and private debt are based on net present value of estimated future cash flows, adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit and market risk factors.

5. Intangible assets

a) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment. The assessment of goodwill impairment is performed annually and more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an operating segment's (or operation's) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

On the disposal of a subsidiary or insurance business, the associated goodwill is derecognized and is included in the gain or loss on disposal. On the disposal of a subsidiary or insurance business forming part of a reportable operating segment, the proportion of goodwill disposed is the proportion of the fair value of the asset disposed to the total fair value of the operating segment.

b) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets identified on acquisition are recognized only if future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Group and if the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably. In addition, for the purposes of recognition, the intangible asset must be separable from the business being acquired or must arise from contractual or legal rights. Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are initially recognized at their fair value. Other intangible assets, which have been acquired directly, are recorded initially at cost.

On acquisition, the useful life of the asset is estimated. If the estimated useful life is definite, then the cost of the asset is amortized over its life, and the asset is tested for impairment when there is evidence of same. If the estimated useful life is indefinite, the asset is tested annually for impairment. 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 an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

6. Income Taxes

Income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income taxes are computed at tax rates that are enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets are only recognized when it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the asset may be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to do so and they relate to the same entity.

Deferred tax, related to fair value re-measurement of fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") investments and cash flow hedges which are recorded in other comprehensive income, is recorded in other comprehensive income and is subsequently recognized in income together with the deferred gain or loss. The Group has applied the exception to the requirements in IAS 12 whereby an entity does not recognize or disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD's) international tax reform.

B. Changes to Material Accounting Policies in 2025 or later

The principal accounting policies, including the changes adopted in 2025 and to be adopted in the future, are described in note 2 of the 2025 consolidated financial statements.

- IAS 21 - Lack of exchangeability, became effective January 1, 2025, and has been deemed not to have a material effect on the Group.
- Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments is effective January 1, 2026. We do not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.
- IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements is effective January 1, 2027. The Group is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption on our consolidated financial statements.

C. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Sagicor's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the President and CEO and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management, including the President and CEO and the CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of Sagicor's disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2025 and concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Our internal controls are intended to ensure financial records are reliable, transactions are made in accordance with management's authorization and assets are safeguarded.

All internal control systems have inherent limitations, no matter how well designed. Even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

As at December 31, 2025, management, including the President and CEO and CFO, assessed the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting based on the framework and criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring organizations of the Treadway Commission and concluded that such internal control was effective.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting during the year, which began on January 1, 2025 and ended on December 31, 2025, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

11. NON-IFRS AND OTHER FINANCIAL MEASURES

A. Non-IFRS Financial Measures

A financial measure is considered a non-IFRS measure if it is presented other than in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles used for Sagicor's consolidated financial statements. Non-IFRS financial measures do not have a standardized meaning and may not be comparable to similar financial measures presented by other institutions.

Assets under management (AUM)

This measure indicates the size of Sagicor's managed assets across all business lines. It is comprised of on-balance sheet assets classified under non-restricted cash, financial investments, and segregated funds, as well as off-balance sheet external client assets for which Sagicor provides investment management services, such as mutual funds and institutional asset management. There is not a directly comparable IFRS financial measure disclosed in Sagicor's financial statements to which the measure relates.

Core earnings/(losses)

Core earnings/(losses) is a non-IFRS financial measure to assist investors understand Sagicor's ongoing profitability and long-term earnings potential by excluding from reported earnings/(loss) the impact of items that create volatility in Sagicor's results under IFRS, or that are not representative of Sagicor's business operating performance. For example, equity market volatility, interest rate changes, and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations can all have significant impacts on the reported value of Sagicor's assets and insurance contract liabilities, and therefore reported net income in the period. These impacts, however, may not be realized in subsequent periods if markets move in the opposite direction, which can cause difficulty in attempting to compare performance period over period.

Core earnings is used as a basis for management planning as it better reflects our ongoing earnings potential. In addition, Sagicor also uses this measure as a metric for our employee incentive compensation programs.

The most directly comparable IFRS financial measure is net income, as presented in our consolidated financial statements. A quantitative reconciliation of core earnings attributable to shareholders to the IFRS measure net income attributable to shareholders, is provided in Section 4A – Profitability – Core Earnings.

Core earnings is based on net income adjusted for the following items:

1. Market experience gains and losses
   Impacts on net investment income and on finance expenses from assets and contract liabilities, arising from actual market variations (e.g. equity markets, interest rates and exchange rates).
2. Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions
   Impacts from revisions to the methodologies and assumptions used in the measurement of insurance, reinsurance, and investment contracts.
3. Other, which includes but is not limited to:
   a) Items that are unusual in nature which the Company believes are not representative of the long-term performance
   b) Goodwill/intangible impairments
   c) Significant initiative costs
   d) Acquisition, integration and restructuring costs
   e) Gains/losses on divestiture of a business
   f) Amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets
   g) Enacted or substantially enacted tax rate changes
   h) Actions taken by management in the current reporting period which include, but are not limited to, new or revised reinsurance deals on in-force business
   i) Start-up business activities
   j) Tax effects of all the aforementioned items
   k) Non-controlling interest on all the aforementioned items

Core Drivers of Earnings ("DOE"): The core DOE shows the sources of core earnings. Certain amounts in the core DOE are presented on a net basis to reflect how management views the business, compared to a gross basis in the consolidated financial statements. Examples include:

- Net investment result include assets returns net of interest expense on investment contracts and finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held;
- Gains/losses on economic hedges for fixed indexed annuities are included in insurance service result.

The elements of core DOE are described below:

1. **Core net insurance service result** includes the lines below attributed to core earnings:
   - **Expected insurance earnings** which includes the release of risk adjustment for expired non-financial risk, the CSM recognized for service provided and expected earnings on short-term insurance business measured under the premium allocation approach ("PAA").
   - **Impact of new insurance business (onerous contracts)** is the losses related to writing new insurance business identified as onerous at initial recognition including the impact of the associated reinsurance contracts.
   - **Insurance experience gains/(losses)** are the differences between management expected and actual insurance claims and losses attributable to underwriting performance.
2. **Core net investment result** represents the net amount of investment income and finance expenses from contract liabilities and includes the following:
   - **Expected investment earnings**, which is the management expected earnings from the underlying and surplus assets, less the associated interest accretion from insurance contract liabilities, net of investment expenses.
   - **Credit experience/change in credit loss**, which is the impact of the allowance for credit losses to a level management considers adequate for expected credit-related losses.
   - **Other** represents pre-tax net income on any residual items in the investment result section.
3. **Core non-insurance activities**, which are revenues for activities such as, but not limited to, asset management and administration, and share of income of associates and joint ventures.
4. **Core other expenses**, which are expenses not attributable to insurance contracts, such as, but not limited to, corporate expenses, depreciation and asset taxes.
5. **Core income taxes**, which represent the value of amounts payable under the tax laws and include deferred income taxes. The statutory tax rate could be reduced by various tax benefits, including income earned in business lines subject to lower tax rates and tax-exempt investment income.
6. **Other interest and finance costs**, which represents financing charges on debentures, loans, notes payable, and funding instruments.

Core earnings/(losses) attributable to shareholders represents core earnings minus the share of core earnings attributable to non-controlling interest.

Net premium revenue/net premium: The sum of premiums written by an insurance company, less premiums ceded to reinsurance companies, plus any reinsurance assumed in the reporting period, excludes segregated fund premium.

Organic CSM movement: It is the sum of the following components:

- **Impact of new insurance business** ("impact of new business" or "new business CSM") is the impact from insurance contracts initially recognized in the period. It includes the impacts related to policy cancellations and acquisition expenses, and it excludes the impacts of unusual new reinsurance contracts on in-force business which are considered management actions.
- **Expected movement related to finance income or expenses** ("interest accretion") includes interest accreted on the CSM during the period and the expected change on Variable Fee Approach ("VFA") contracts if returns are as expected.
- **CSM recognized for service provided** ("CSM amortization") is the portion of the CSM that is recognized in net income for service provided in the period; and
- I**nsurance experience gains/(losses) and other** is primarily the change from experience variances that relate to future periods. This includes persistency experience and changes in future period cash flows caused by other current period experience (e.g., policyholder behaviour that differs from expectations).

Non-organic CSM movement: This includes the following:

- **Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions** that adjust the CSM;
- **Effect of movement in exchange rates** over the reporting period;
- **Impact of markets,** which represents the market experience for VFA contracts. It is the impact on fulfilment cash flows of actual market variations (e.g., equity markets and interest rates) that differ from expectations; and
- **Impact from business combinations**

B. Non-IFRS Ratios

A non-IFRS ratio is a financial measure in the form of a ratio, fraction, percentage or similar representation that is not disclosed in the financial statements and has a non-IFRS financial measure as one or more of its components. These financial measures do not have a standardized definition and may not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other institutions.

The following non-IFRS ratios use core earnings attributable to shareholders as a component. Refer to Section 11A Non-IFRS Financial Measures, for the definition of core earnings attributable to shareholders.

Core basic earnings per share (Core Basic EPS): represents core earnings attributable to shareholders divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. This is a measure to evaluate the Company's capacity to generate sustainable earnings.

Core earnings to shareholders growth: This is the percentage change in core earnings attributable to shareholders compared with a prior period. This is a measure to evaluate the Company's capacity to generate sustainable earnings.

Core dividend payout ratio: This is the ratio of dividends declared per share to core basic earnings attributable to shareholders per share.

Core fully diluted earnings per common share (Core Fully Diluted EPS): represents core earnings attributable to shareholders divided by the diluted weighted average number of shares. This is a measure to evaluate the Company's capacity to generate sustainable earnings.

Core return on common shareholders' equity (Core ROE) measures profitability using core earnings attributable to common shareholders as a percentage of the capital deployed to earn the core earnings. The Company calculates core ROE using average common shareholders' equity quarterly, as the average of common shareholders' equity at the start and end of the quarter, and annually, as the average of the quarterly average common shareholders' equity for the year. The quarterly Core return on shareholders' equity is annualized.

C. Other Financial Measures

Book value per common share: To determine the book value per common share, total common shareholders’ equity is divided by the number of shares outstanding at the period end, net of any treasury shares.

Book value and net CSM to shareholders: This measure is the sum of total common shareholders’ equity and Net CSM to shareholders and is an important measure for monitoring growth and measuring our insurance business value.

Capital base to risk-weighted assets: This capital adequacy measure is based on the guidelines developed by the Financial Services Commission ("FSC"), the Bank of Jamaica ("BOJ"), Basel II and the Risk Management and Compliance Unit. The required information is filed with the respective Regulatory Authorities at stipulated intervals. The BOJ and the FSC require each regulated entity to hold the minimum level of regulatory capital, and to maintain a minimum ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets. The risk-weighted assets are measured by means of a hierarchy of five risk weights classified according to the nature of each asset and counterparty, taking into account any eligible collateral or guarantees.

Dividend pay-out ratio: This is the ratio of dividends declared per share to basic earnings per common share.

Financial leverage ratio: This is the ratio of notes and loans payable (refer to note 10 of 2025 consolidated financial statements) to Total capital, as defined in this section. This ratio measures the proportion of debt the Company uses to finance its operations as compared with its capital.

Group life insurance capital adequacy test ("Group LICAT"): The Group’s goal is to maintain adequate levels, at sufficient margins above minimum regulatory capital requirements, to maintain consumer confidence as well as credit ratings with external rating agencies. Management engages the Board with regards to actions necessary to maintain appropriate capital levels. Sagicor has voluntarily elected to follow OSFI’s LICAT Guideline, specifically the latest amendment which became effective January 1, 2025.

Jamaican life insurance capital adequacy test ("JA-LICAT"): Sagicor Life Jamaica Limited seeks to maintain internal capital adequacy at levels higher than the regulatory requirements. To assist in evaluating the current business and strategy opportunities, a risk-based capital approach is one of the core measures of financial performance. The risk-based assessment measure is the JA-LICAT which became effective January 1, 2023, as per the Insurance Regulations, 2001 amended 2023. The minimum standard requirement for JA-LICAT ratio is 100%.

Life insurance capital adequacy test ("LICAT"): The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI") requires Canadian federally regulated life insurance companies to apply its LICAT, as the capital adequacy guideline. Companies are required, at a minimum, to maintain a Total Ratio of 90% and OSFI has established a supervisory target ratio level of 100% for Total Capital.

Market capitalization: Market capitalization is the aggregate value of the Company’s shares as indicated on the stock market. It is calculated by multiplying the total number of outstanding shares by the present share price, at a given date.

New business CSM: This measure is the amount of the contractual service margin added from contracts initially recognized in the period, net of reinsurance.

Net CSM: This measure is the balance of the direct contractual service margin net of reinsurance contractual service margin.

Net CSM to shareholders: This measure is the amount of the Net CSM attributable to shareholders.

Reported return on shareholders’ equity (Reported ROE) is reported net income/(loss) attributable to shareholders divided by the average of common shareholders’ equity at the start and end of the quarter, and annually, as the average of the quarterly average common shareholders’ equity for the year. The quarterly return on shareholders’ equity is annualized. This measure provides an indication of overall profitability of the company.

Return on investments: Return on investments measures the return on the investments relative to the value of the investments for a period. To determine this measure, net investment income is divided by the average of financial investments at the start and end of the quarter, and annually, as the average of the quarterly average financial investments for the year. The quarterly return on investments is annualized.

Revenues: Revenues is the sum of three IFRS measures: insurance revenue, net investment income, and fees and other income.

Shareholders' equity plus net CSM to shareholders: This measure is the sum of common shareholders' equity and net CSM to shareholders and is an important measure for monitoring growth and measuring insurance businesses' value.

Shareholders' equity plus net CSM to shareholders per share: To determine the shareholders' equity plus net CSM to shareholders per share, shareholders' equity and net CSM to shareholders is divided by the number of common shares outstanding at the period end, net of any treasury shares. This is an important measure for monitoring growth and measuring insurance businesses' value at the common share level.

Total capital: This measure provides an indicator for evaluating the Company's performance. Total capital is the sum of total shareholders' equity, notes and loans payable, net contractual service margin and non-controlling interest. This measure is the sum of several IFRS measures.

Total net CSM balance growth: This is the percentage change in the Net CSM compared with a prior period. This ratio measures the growth in expected future profits period on period.

Total net CSM to shareholders balance growth: This is the percentage change in the CSM net of NCI compared with a prior period. This ratio measures the growth in expected future profits period on period.

D. Non-IFRS Reconciliations

DOE Reconciliations

The following provides the reconciliation of core DOE to reported net income attributable to shareholders.

For the three months ended December 31, 2025 *(in US $millions)*	**Core DOE**	**Market experience gains and losses**	**Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions**	**Reclass-ifications**	**Other Adjustments**	**Reported**
Net insurance service result	**62.5**	**-**	**3.3**	**(0.9)**	**(1.7)**	**63.2**
Total investment result	**90.9**	**(44.4)**	**(0.4)**	**10.8**	**(1.5)**	**55.4**
Non-insurance activities[1]	**39.7**	**(5.9)**	**-**	**(0.2)**	**0.7**	**34.3**
Other expenses	**(89.5)**	**-**	**-**	**(1.6)**	**(8.9)**	**(100.0)**
Income taxes	**(14.1)**	**11.1**	**(1.1)**	**-**	**1.0**	**(3.1)**
Other interest and finance costs	**(44.9)**	**(0.3)**	**-**	**(8.1)**	**(0.7)**	**(54.0)**
Earnings	**44.6**	**(39.5)**	**1.8**	**-**	**(11.1)**	**(4.2)**
Less: earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	**13.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2.8)**	**10.2**
Earnings attributable to shareholders	**31.6**	**(39.5)**	**1.8**	**-**	**(8.3)**	**(14.4)**

[1] Represented by the sum of Fees and other income, Gain on acquisitions and divestitures, and Share of income of associates and joint ventures.

For the three months ended September 30, 2025 *(in US $millions)*	**Core DOE**	**Market experience gains and losses**	**Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions**	**Reclass-ifications**	**Other Adjustments**	**Reported**
Net insurance service result	**63.0**	**(5.4)**	**0.3**	**7.6**	**(3.2)**	**62.3**
Total investment result	**90.9**	**61.7**	**6.6**	**1.3**	**(0.4)**	**160.1**
Non-insurance activities[1]	**38.7**	**8.4**	**-**	**(0.5)**	**(0.3)**	**46.3**
Other expenses	**(82.0)**	**-**	**-**	**(1.5)**	**(3.2)**	**(86.7)**
Income taxes	**(20.7)**	**(13.4)**	**(1.8)**	**-**	**1.4**	**(34.5)**
Other interest and finance costs	**(42.8)**	**(0.3)**	**-**	**(6.9)**	**(1.7)**	**(51.7)**
Earnings	**47.1**	**51.0**	**5.1**	**-**	**(7.4)**	**95.8**
Less: earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	**12.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.7**	**14.8**
Earnings attributable to shareholders	**35.0**	**51.0**	**5.1**	**-**	**(10.1)**	**81.0**

For the three months ended December 31, 2024 *(in US $millions)*	**Core DOE**	**Market experience gains and losses**	**Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions**	**Reclass-ifications**	**Other Adjustments**	**Reported**
Net insurance service result	46.2	(0.7)	(3.7)	(0.5)	5.7	47.0
Total investment result	91.6	12.1	(1.2)	8.0	0.9	111.4
Non-insurance activities[1]	35.3	16.1	-	0.3	2.1	53.8
Other expenses	(76.1)	-	0.6	0.5	(7.2)	(82.2)
Income taxes	(20.8)	0.9	0.3	-	12.5	(7.1)
Other interest and finance costs	(41.4)	0.6	-	(8.3)	(12.1)	(61.2)
Earnings	34.8	29.0	(4.0)	-	1.9	61.7
Less: earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	6.8	-	-	-	2.5	9.3
Earnings attributable to shareholders	28.0	29.0	(4.0)	-	(0.6)	52.4

[1] Represented by the sum of Fees and other income, Gain on acquisitions and divestitures, and Share of income of associates and joint ventures.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2025 *(in US $millions)*	**Core DOE**	**Market experience gains and losses**	**Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions**	**Reclass-ifications**	**Other Adjustments**	**Reported**
Net insurance service result	**262.8**	**(5.4)**	**3.6**	**(0.7)**	**(5.0)**	**255.3**
Total investment result	**362.2**	**(29.5)**	**7.8**	**33.9**	**(6.5)**	**367.9**
Non-insurance activities[1]	**153.0**	**(14.4)**	**-**	**(0.5)**	**0.1**	**138.2**
Other expenses	**(338.3)**	**-**	**-**	**(3.1)**	**(28.2)**	**(369.6)**
Income taxes	**(73.6)**	**10.6**	**(3.2)**	**-**	**2.3**	**(63.9)**
Other interest and finance costs	**(173.7)**	**(0.3)**	**-**	**(29.6)**	**(4.2)**	**(207.8)**
Earnings	**192.4**	**(39.0)**	**8.2**	**-**	**(41.5)**	**120.1**
Less: earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	**50.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.1**	**53.2**
Earnings attributable to shareholders	**142.3**	**(39.0)**	**8.2**	**-**	**(44.6)**	**66.9**

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2024	**Core DOE**	**Market experience gains and losses**	**Changes in actuarial methods & assumptions**	**Reclass-ifications**	**Other Adjustments**	**Reported**
Net insurance service result	204.9	(11.4)	(19.9)	(6.8)	(0.8)	166.0
Total investment result	343.9	41.3	4.5	35.3	3.4	428.4
Non-insurance activities[1]	141.0	14.5	-	(1.1)	12.5	166.9
Other expenses	(307.7)	-	0.6	(0.2)	(31.2)	(338.5)
Income taxes	(74.9)	(3.0)	1.0	-	15.1	(61.8)
Other interest and finance costs	(184.9)	2.3	-	(27.2)	(22.9)	(232.7)
Earnings	122.3	43.7	(13.8)	-	(23.9)	128.3
Less: earnings attributable to non-controlling interests	31.4	-	-	-	(0.6)	30.8
Earnings attributable to shareholders	90.9	43.7	(13.8)	-	(23.3)	97.5

[1] Represented by the sum of Fees and other income, Gain on acquisitions and divestitures, and Share of income of associates and joint ventures.

AUM[1] Reconciliations

The table below provides a reconciliation of AUM[1] to the financial statements.

(in US $millions)	**Q4 2025**	**Q3 2025**	**Q2 2025**	**Q1 2025**	**Q4 2024**
Total invested assets					
Cash (non-restricted)	**333.4**	506.5	376.9	322.4	442.5
Financial investments	**19,257.5**	18,651.5	18,281.7	17,667.7	17,159.3
Financial investments repledged	**860.8**	886.1	849.1	722.6	696.7
Investment property	**71.4**	73.0	74.0	74.0	77.0
Total investment assets	**20,523.1**	20,117.1	19,581.7	18,786.7	18,375.5
Segregated funds assets	**450.6**	449.5	450.2	424.9	447.2
Total on the balance sheet	**20,973.7**	20,566.6	20,031.9	19,211.6	18,822.7
Third-party assets under management	**4,100.4**	4,043.8	4,003.3	4,051.4	4,081.0
Total AUM[1]	**25,074.1**	24,610.4	24,035.2	23,263.0	22,903.7

[1] Represents a non-IFRS and other financial measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.

12. HISTORICAL FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

The following table provides a summary of Sagicor's results for the three most recently completed years.

(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Revenues [1]	**3,005.4**	3,098.8	2,534.0
Net income/(loss) [2]	**120.1**	128.3	584.2
Net income/(loss)[2] attributable to common shareholders	**66.9**	97.5	532.1
Basic EPS	**49.3¢**	69.6¢	374.0¢
Basic EPS - excluding gain on business acquisition	**N/A**	N/A	60.0¢
Diluted EPS	**47.8¢**	67.9¢	367.0¢
Diluted EPS - excluding gain on business acquisition	**N/A**	N/A	57.8¢
Return on shareholders' equity[1 2]	**6.7%**	10.3%	94.5%
Return on shareholders' equity[1]- excluding gain on business acquisition	**N/A**	N/A	18.5%
Dividends paid per common share	**27.0¢**	24.0¢	22.5¢
Total assets	**25,133.8**	22,767.9	22,384.9
Other liabilities	**22,700.1**	20,491.5	20,110.2
Notes and loans payable	**998.6**	953.9	945.7
Total equity attributable to common shareholders	**1,036.6**	959.7	970.9

(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Revenues[1] by operating segment:			
Sagicor Canada	**1,200.2**	1,422.5	964.0
Sagicor Life USA	**553.0**	520.6	491.9
Sagicor Jamaica	**794.3**	706.2	649.9
Sagicor Life	**485.3**	448.3	450.8
Head office, other & inter-segment eliminations	**(27.4)**	1.2	(22.6)
Revenues[1]	**3,005.4**	3,098.8	2,534.0

Revenues[1]

For the year ended December 31, 2025 Sagicor generated revenues[1] totalling $3,005.4 million compared to $3,098.8 million for the corresponding period in 2024, a decrease of $93.4 million or 3%. While Sagicor experienced continued strong business growth momentum across segments, lower FVTPL gains experienced at Sagicor Canada, contributed to the overall decline in revenues[1] year on year.

(in US $millions, unless otherwise noted)	**2025**	**2024**	**2023**
Net income attributable to common shareholders by operating segment:			
Sagicor Canada	**76.2**	96.2	122.1
Sagicor Life USA	**8.2**	51.6	41.1
Sagicor Jamaica	**50.7**	31.3	49.6
Sagicor Life	**57.4**	38.5	(13.3)
Head office, other & inter-segment eliminations[2]	**(125.6)**	(120.1)	332.6
Net income attributable to common shareholders	**66.9**	97.5	532.1

[1] Represents a non-IFRS measure: refer to Section 11 — Non-IFRS And Other Financial Measures in this document for relevant information about such measures.
[2] Includes gain on business acquisition of US $448.3 million in 2023.