Consolidated Financial Statements

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of IGM Financial Inc.

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

A key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. This matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

Other investments - Wealthsimple Financial Corp. ("Wealthsimple") — Refer to Notes 2, 5 and 24 to the financial statements

Key Audit Matter Description

The Company's Other investments balance includes an equity investment in Wealthsimple, which is recognized at fair value through other comprehensive income. During the year, the Company participated in a primary equity offering by Wealthsimple ("primary transaction") and a secondary transaction closed which involved third party investors ("secondary transaction"). Given that Wealthsimple is a private company, significant management judgment is required in the determination of the fair value of the investment. In determining fair value, a market approach using observable valuation metrics, including revenue multiples, and a discounted cash flow analysis were considered by management.

Significant management judgment was required in determining the most appropriate valuation approaches and inputs used in each, including revenue multiples applied in the market approach. Auditing the fair value of Wealthsimple required a high degree of auditor judgment which resulted in an increased extent of audit effort, including the use of fair value specialists.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

With the assistance of fair value specialists, our audit procedures related to the fair value of Wealthsimple included the following, among others:

- We evaluated the appropriateness of fair value approaches and developed independent fair value estimates using an independent market approach by analyzing primary and third party secondary transactions, comparable public company revenue multiples, and using revenue provided to the Company by Wealthsimple.
- We evaluated primary and third party secondary transactions to determine if it was an appropriate estimate of fair value at those transaction dates.
- We evaluated relevant internal and external information, including industry information, and assessed the reasonability of unobservable inputs in instances where these inputs were more subjective.
- We compared the independent fair value estimate to management's fair value estimate.
- We independently performed a retrospective evaluation and analyzed Wealthsimple's financial performance using revenue provided to the Company by Wealthsimple in order to determine the impact on the fair value determination.
- We evaluated other available information and considered whether this information corroborated or contradicted the Company's conclusions.

Other Information

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

- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- The information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

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

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

The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Company as a basis for forming an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Robert Rourke.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Winnipeg, Manitoba
February 12, 2026

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

For the years ended December 31	2025	2024
Revenues		
Wealth management *(Note 3)*	**$ 2,717,423**	$ 2,436,102
Asset management	**1,061,079**	1,002,682
Dealer compensation expense	**(341,872)**	(329,168)
Net asset management *(Note 3)*	**719,207**	673,514
Net investment income and other	**42,333**	53,041
Gain on partial sales of investment in associates *(Note 9)*	**44,578**	–
Proportionate share of associates' earnings *(Note 9)*	**264,182**	212,777
	3,787,723	3,375,434
Expenses *(Note 4)*		
Advisory and business development	**1,252,475**	1,120,730
Operations and support	**873,433**	837,656
Sub-advisory	**91,737**	78,059
Interest *(Note 17)*	**129,170**	129,379
	2,346,815	2,165,824
Earnings before income taxes	**1,440,908**	1,209,610
Income taxes *(Note 16)*	**333,906**	272,171
Net earnings	**1,107,002**	937,439
Non-controlling interest *(Note 9)*	**(6,033)**	(3,925)
Net earnings available to common shareholders	**$ 1,100,969**	$ 933,514
Earnings per share *(in dollars) (Note 25)*		
– Basic	**$ 4.66**	$ 3.93
– Diluted	**$ 4.64**	$ 3.93

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31	2025	2024
Net earnings	**$ 1,107,002**	$ 937,439
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		
Items that will not be reclassified to Net earnings		
Fair value through other comprehensive income investments		
Other comprehensive income (loss) *(Note 5), net of tax of $(130,092) and $(80,662)*	**841,074**	523,303
Employee benefits		
Net actuarial gains (losses), *net of tax of $4,136 and $(17,661)*	**(11,275)**	48,070
Investment in associates – employee benefits and other		
Other comprehensive income (loss), *net of tax of nil*	**2,534**	3,229
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Net earnings		
Investment in associates and other		
Other comprehensive income (loss), *net of tax of $(1,723) and $(9,448)*	**(20,999)**	179,127
	811,334	753,729
Total comprehensive income	**1,918,336**	1,691,168
Non-controlling interest	**(6,033)**	(3,925)
Total comprehensive income available to common shareholders	**$ 1,912,303**	$ 1,687,243

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at December 31	**2025**	2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 1,274,211**	$ 910,278
Other investments *(Note 5)*	**2,522,120**	1,468,457
Client funds on deposit	**4,316,736**	3,723,661
Accounts and other receivables	**292,050**	268,413
Income taxes recoverable	**13,396**	1,281
Loans *(Note 6)*	**5,262,064**	5,462,405
Derivative financial instruments *(Note 23)*	**69,961**	36,022
Other assets *(Note 8)*	**183,478**	187,139
Investment in associates *(Note 9)*	**3,753,535**	3,979,744
Capital assets *(Note 10)*	**343,753**	309,119
Capitalized sales commissions *(Note 11)*	**440,784**	418,996
Deferred income taxes *(Note 16)*	**2,206**	3,486
Intangible assets *(Note 12)*	**1,290,685**	1,277,200
Goodwill *(Note 12)*	**2,636,771**	2,636,771
Total assets	**$ 22,401,750**	$ 20,682,972
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 570,358**	$ 492,326
Income taxes payable	**29,123**	33,464
Derivative financial instruments *(Note 23)*	**15,150**	25,721
Client deposits *(Note 13)*	**4,299,128**	3,702,514
Other liabilities *(Note 14)*	**355,460**	409,524
Obligations to securitization entities *(Note 7)*	**4,815,312**	5,024,916
Lease obligations	**165,210**	160,804
Deferred income taxes *(Note 16)*	**713,725**	563,297
Long-term debt *(Note 17)*	**2,400,000**	2,400,000
Total liabilities	**13,363,466**	12,812,566
Equity		
Share capital *(Note 18)*		
Common shares	**1,867,055**	1,785,233
Contributed surplus	**50,718**	54,589
Retained earnings	**5,166,596**	4,890,896
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) *(Note 21)*	**1,859,958**	1,070,057
Total shareholders' equity	**8,944,327**	7,800,775
Non-controlling interest *(Note 9)*	**93,957**	69,631
Total equity	**9,038,284**	7,870,406
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 22,401,750**	$ 20,682,972

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on February 12, 2026.

James O'Sullivan
Director

John McCallum
Director

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share capital – Common shares *(Note 18)*	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) *(Note 21)*	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
2025						
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 1,785,233**	**$ 54,589**	**$ 4,890,896**	**$ 1,070,057**	**$ 69,631**	**$ 7,870,406**
Net earnings	**–**	**–**	**1,100,969**	**–**	**6,033**	**1,107,002**
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	**–**	**–**	**–**	**811,334**	**–**	**811,334**
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**–**	**–**	**1,100,969**	**811,334**	**6,033**	**1,918,336**
Common shares						
Issued under stock option plan	**127,176**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**127,176**
Purchased for cancellation	**(45,354)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(45,354)**
Stock options						
Current period expense	**–**	**3,597**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3,597**
Exercised	**–**	**(7,468)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(7,468)**
Common share dividends	**–**	**–**	**(531,463)**	**–**	**–**	**(531,463)**
Dividends to non-controlling interests	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,750)**	**(1,750)**
Increase of non-controlling interest *(Note 9)*	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**20,043**	**20,043**
Disposal of investment in associate	**–**	**–**	**2,357**	**(2,357)**	**–**	**–**
Transfer out of fair value through other comprehensive income	**–**	**–**	**19,076**	**(19,076)**	**–**	**–**
Common share cancellation excess and other	**–**	**–**	**(315,239)**	**–**	**–**	**(315,239)**
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,867,055**	**$ 50,718**	**$ 5,166,596**	**$ 1,859,958**	**$ 93,957**	**$ 9,038,284**
2024						
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,690,626	$ 57,926	$ 4,595,620	$ 316,290	$ 59,946	$ 6,720,408
Net earnings	–	–	933,514	–	3,925	937,439
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	–	–	–	753,729	–	753,729
Total comprehensive income (loss)	–	–	933,514	753,729	3,925	1,691,168
Common shares						
Issued under stock option plan	116,857	–	–	–	–	116,857
Purchased for cancellation	(22,250)	–	–	–	–	(22,250)
Stock options						
Current period expense	–	3,364	–	–	–	3,364
Exercised	–	(6,701)	–	–	–	(6,701)
Common share dividends	–	–	(533,875)	–	–	(533,875)
Dividends to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–	(2,240)	(2,240)
Increase of non-controlling interest *(Note 9)*	–	–	–	–	8,000	8,000
Transfer out of fair value through other comprehensive income	–	–	(38)	38	–	–
Common share cancellation excess and other	–	–	(104,325)	–	–	(104,325)
Balance, end of year	$ 1,785,233	$ 54,589	$ 4,890,896	$ 1,070,057	$ 69,631	$ 7,870,406

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Earnings before income taxes	$ 1,440,908	$ 1,209,610
Income taxes paid	(317,018)	(194,228)
Adjustments to determine net cash from operating activities		
Capitalized sales commission amortization	114,852	105,452
Capitalized sales commissions paid	(128,272)	(129,712)
Amortization of capital, intangible and other assets	98,062	92,675
Proportionate share of associates' earnings, net of dividends received	(135,415)	(82,805)
Pension and other post-employment benefits	4,825	10,057
Gain on partial sales of investment in associates	(44,578)	–
Changes in operating assets and liabilities and other	13,049	109,612
Cash from operating activities before restructuring provision payments	1,046,413	1,120,661
Restructuring provision cash payments	(11,422)	(28,318)
	1,034,991	1,092,343
Financing activities		
Net decrease in client certificates	–	(1,408)
Increase in obligations to securitization entities	1,442,868	1,591,756
Repayments of obligations to securitization entities and other	(1,684,294)	(1,271,867)
Repayment of lease obligations	(23,608)	(25,061)
Issue of common shares	119,707	110,156
Common shares purchased for cancellation	(293,806)	(122,476)
Common share dividends paid	(532,920)	(534,028)
	(972,053)	(252,928)
Investing activities		
Purchase of other investments	(234,037)	(99,430)
Proceeds from the sale of other investments	146,818	108,506
Increase in loans	(1,974,818)	(1,582,255)
Repayment of loans and other	2,178,345	1,218,063
Net additions to capital assets	(49,054)	(31,281)
Net cash used in additions to intangible assets and other	(70,938)	(87,373)
Investment in Northleaf Capital Group Ltd. *(Note 9)*	(112,174)	–
Proceeds from return of capital and partial sales of investment in associates	416,853	–
	300,995	(473,770)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	363,933	365,645
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	910,278	544,633
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 1,274,211	$ 910,278
Cash	$ 676,709	$ 544,990
Cash equivalents	597,502	365,288
	$ 1,274,211	$ 910,278
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information related to operating activities		
Interest and dividends received	$ 361,081	$ 350,946
Interest paid	$ 310,281	$ 303,470

(See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2025 and 2024 ***(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except shares and per share amounts)***

Note 1. Corporate information

IGM Financial Inc. (the Company) is a publicly listed company (TSX: IGM), incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The registered address of the Company is 447 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. The Company is controlled by Power Corporation of Canada (Power).

IGM Financial Inc. is a wealth and asset management company which serves the financial needs of Canadians through its principal subsidiaries, each operating distinctly within the advice segment of the financial services market. The Company's wholly-owned principal subsidiaries are IGWM Inc. (formerly Investors Group Inc.) and Mackenzie Financial Corporation (Mackenzie).

Note 2. Summary of material accounting policies

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The policies set out below were consistently applied to all the periods presented unless otherwise noted.

Use of judgment, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying accounting policies and requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The key areas where judgment has been applied include: the determination of which financial assets should be derecognized; the assessment of the appropriate classification of financial instruments, including those classified as fair value through profit or loss; and the assessment that significant influence exists for its investment in associates. Key components of the financial statements requiring management to make estimates include: the fair value of financial instruments, goodwill, intangible assets, income taxes, capitalized sales commissions, provisions and employee benefits. Actual results may differ from such estimates. Further detail of judgments and estimates are found in the remainder of Note 2 and in Notes 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16 and 24.

Basis of consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and all subsidiaries on a consolidated basis after elimination of intercompany transactions and balances. Subsidiaries are entities the Company controls when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

The Company's investments in Great-West Lifeco Inc. (Lifeco), China Asset Management Co., Ltd. (ChinaAMC), Rockefeller Capital Management (Rockefeller), and Northleaf Capital Group Ltd. (Northleaf) are accounted for using the equity method. The investments were initially recorded at cost and the carrying amounts are increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of the investments' comprehensive income (loss) and the dividends received since the date of acquisition.

Revenue recognition

Wealth management revenue is earned for providing financial planning, investment advisory and related financial services. Revenues from financial advisory fees and investment management and related administration fees are based on the net asset value of investment funds or other assets under advisement and are accrued as services are performed. Distribution revenues associated with insurance and banking products and services are also recognized on an accrual basis while distribution fees derived from investment fund and securities transactions are recognized on a trade date basis.

Asset management revenue related to investment management advisory and administrative services is based on the net asset value of investment funds and other assets under management and is accrued as services are performed.

Financial instruments

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and are subsequently classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or amortized cost based on the Company's assessment of the business model within which the financial asset is managed and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model of holding financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows and those cash flows are comprised solely of payments of principal and interest. A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if the financial asset is held within a business model of both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets or through an irrevocable election for equity instruments that are not held for trading. All other financial assets are measured at FVTPL. A financial asset that would otherwise be measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI can be designated as FVTPL through an irrevocable election if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets can only be reclassified when there is a change to the business model within which they are managed. Such reclassifications are applied on a prospective basis.

Financial liabilities are classified either as measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method or as FVTPL, which are recorded at fair value.

Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets classified as FVTOCI as well as other comprehensive income amounts, including unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses related to the Company's investment in its associates, are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income on a net of tax basis. Accumulated other comprehensive income forms part of Equity.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and temporary investments consisting of highly liquid investments with short-term maturities. Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis in Net investment income and other in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Other investments

Other investments, which are recorded on a trade date basis, are classified as either FVTOCI or FVTPL.

The Company has elected to classify certain equity investments that are not held for trading as FVTOCI. Unrealized gains and losses on these FVTOCI investments are recorded in Other comprehensive income and transferred directly to Retained earnings when realized without being recorded through profit or loss. Dividends declared are recorded in Net investment income and other in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

FVTPL investments are held for trading and are comprised of fixed income and equity investments and investments in proprietary investment funds. Unrealized and realized gains and losses, dividends declared, and interest income on these investments are recorded in Net investment income and other in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Loans

Loans are classified as either FVTPL or amortized cost, based on the Company's assessment of the business model within which the loan is managed. Revenues from mortgage activities are included in Wealth management revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Changes in fair value of loans measured at FVTPL are recorded in Wealth management revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Loans measured at amortized cost are recorded net of an allowance for expected credit losses.

Interest income is accounted for on an accrual basis using the effective interest method for all loans and is recorded in Wealth management revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The Company applies a three-stage impairment approach to measure expected credit losses on loans: 1) On origination, an allowance for 12-month expected credit losses is established, 2) Lifetime expected credit losses are recognized where there is a significant deterioration of credit quality, and 3) A loan is considered credit impaired when there is no longer reasonable assurance of collection.

Derecognition

The Company enters into transactions where it transfers financial assets recognized on its balance sheet. The determination of whether the financial assets are derecognized is based on the extent to which the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred. The gains or losses and the servicing fee revenue for financial assets that are derecognized are reported in Wealth management revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The transactions for financial assets that are not derecognized are accounted for as secured financing transactions.

Sales commissions

Commissions are paid on investment product sales where the Company either receives a fee directly from the client or where it receives a fee directly from the investment fund.

Commissions paid on investment product sales where the Company earns fees from a client are capitalized and amortized over their estimated useful lives, not exceeding a period of seven years. The Company regularly reviews the carrying value of capitalized selling commissions with respect to any events or circumstances that indicate impairment. Among the tests performed by the Company to assess recoverability is the comparison of the future economic benefits derived from the capitalized selling commission asset in relation to its carrying value.

All other commissions paid on investment product sales are expensed as incurred.

Capital assets

Capital assets are comprised of Property and equipment and Right-of-use assets.

Property and equipment

Buildings, furnishings and equipment are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which range from 3 to 17 years for equipment and furnishings and 10 to 50 years for the building and its components. Capital assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Right-of-use assets

A right-of-use asset representing the Company's property leases is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term and is recorded in Advisory and business development and Operations and support expenses.

Leases

For contracts that contain a lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Imputed interest on the lease liability is recorded in Interest expense.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable payments that depend on an index or a rate, and payments or penalties for terminating the lease, if any. The lease payments are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate, which is applied to portfolios of leases with reasonably similar characteristics.

The Company does not recognize a right-of-use asset or lease liability for leases that, at commencement date, have a lease term of 12 months or less, and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Company recognizes the payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Goodwill and intangible assets

The Company tests the carrying value of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets for impairment at least once a year and more frequently if an event or circumstance indicates the asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized if the amount of the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows (cash generating units).

Investment fund management contracts have been assessed to have an indefinite useful life as the contractual right to manage the assets has no fixed term.

Trade names have been assessed to have an indefinite useful life as they contribute to the revenues of the Company's integrated asset management business as a whole and the Company intends to utilize them for the foreseeable future.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Software assets are amortized over a period not exceeding 7 years and distribution and other management contracts are amortized over a period not exceeding 20 years. Finite life intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Employee benefits

The Company maintains a number of employee benefit plans including defined benefit plans and defined contribution pension plans for eligible employees. These plans are related parties in accordance with IFRS. The Company's defined benefit plans include a funded defined benefit pension plan for eligible employees, unfunded supplementary executive retirement plans (SERP) for certain executive officers, and an unfunded post-employment health care, dental and life insurance plan for eligible retirees.

The defined benefit pension plan provides pensions based on length of service and final average earnings.

The cost of the defined benefit plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method prorated on service based upon management's assumptions about discount rates, compensation increases, retirement ages of employees, mortality and expected health care costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the pension asset. The Company's accrued benefit asset or liability in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by discounting the amount of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in current and prior periods and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The Company determines the net interest component of the pension expense for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the accrued benefit asset or liability at the beginning of the annual period to the net accrued benefit asset or liability. The discount rate used to value assets or liabilities is determined using a yield curve of AA corporate debt securities.

If the plan benefits are changed, or a plan is curtailed, any past service costs or curtailment gains or losses are recognized immediately in net earnings.

Current service costs, past service costs and curtailment gains or losses are included in Operations and support expenses.

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans represent actuarial gains and losses and the actual return on plan assets, less interest calculated at the discount rate. Remeasurements and changes in the asset ceiling are recognized immediately through Other comprehensive income (OCI) and are not reclassified to net earnings.

The accrued benefit asset represents the surplus related to defined benefit pension plan and is included in Other assets. The accrued benefit liability represents the deficit of the SERPs and post-employment health care plan and is included in Other liabilities.

Payments to the defined contribution pension plans are expensed as incurred.

Share-based payments

The Company uses the fair value based method to account for stock options granted to employees. The fair value of stock options is determined on each grant date. Compensation expense is recognized over the period that the stock options vest, with a corresponding increase in Contributed surplus. When stock options are exercised, the proceeds together with the amount recorded in Contributed surplus are added to Share capital.

The Company recognizes a liability for cash settled awards including those granted under the Performance Share Unit, Restricted Share Unit and Deferred Share Unit plans. Compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period, net of related hedges. The liability is remeasured at fair value at each reporting period.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation where a reliable estimate can be made, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.

Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method in accounting for income taxes whereby deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflect the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases and tax loss carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates which are anticipated to be in effect when the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing Net earnings available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted earnings per share is determined using the same method as basic earnings per share except that the average number of common shares outstanding includes the potential dilutive effect of outstanding stock options granted by the Company as determined by the treasury stock method.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are utilized by the Company in the management of equity price and interest rate risks. The Company does not utilize derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The Company formally documents all hedging relationships, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives to specific assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets or to anticipated future transactions. The Company also formally assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. Derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Derivative financial instruments specifically designated as a hedge and meeting the criteria for hedge effectiveness offset the changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. A hedge is designated either as a cash flow hedge or a fair value hedge. A cash flow hedge requires the change in fair value of the derivative, to the extent effective, to be recorded in Other comprehensive income, which is reclassified to the Consolidated Statements of Earnings when the hedged item affects earnings. The change in fair value of the ineffective portion of the derivative in a cash flow hedge is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. A fair value hedge requires the change in fair value of the hedging derivative and the change in fair value of the hedged item relating to the hedged risk to both be recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The Company enters into interest rate swaps as part of its mortgage banking and intermediary operations. These swap agreements require the periodic exchange of net interest payments without the exchange of the notional principal amount on which the payments are based. Swaps entered into to hedge the costs of funds on certain securitization activities are designated as hedging instruments (Note 23). The effective portion of changes in fair value are initially recorded in Other comprehensive income and subsequently recorded in Wealth management revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings over the term of the associated Obligations to securitization entities. Remaining mortgage related swaps are not designated as hedging instruments and changes in fair value are recorded directly in Wealth management revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The Company also enters into total return swaps and forward agreements to manage its exposure to fluctuations in the total return of its common shares related to deferred compensation arrangements. Total return swap and forward agreements require the exchange of net contractual payments periodically or at maturity without the exchange of the notional principal amounts on which the payments are based. Certain of these derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments and changes in fair value are recorded in Operations and support expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Derivatives continue to be utilized on a basis consistent with the risk management policies of the Company and are monitored by the Company for effectiveness as economic hedges even if specific hedge accounting requirements are not met.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Comparative figures

The Company reclassified certain comparative figures in its Statements of Cash Flows to conform to the current year's presentation which resulted in prior year net cash flows being reclassified from operating activities to financing activities. The reclassifications are intended to provide additional details on the nature of the Company's cash flows and had no impact on the net earnings of the Company.

Future accounting changes

The Company continuously monitors changes proposed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and analyzes the effect that changes in the standards may have on the Company's operations.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The amendments introduce additional disclosures intended to enhance transparency around changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at FVTOCI, and clarify the timing of derecognition for financial liabilities settled through electronic payment systems.

These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of the amendments on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (IFRS 18). IFRS 18, which replaces IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, will modify the presentation of the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings by requiring income and expenses to be classified into three categories: operating, investing and financing. The standard also introduces new disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures, and additional requirements for aggregation and disaggregation of information.

The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, with earlier application permitted. IFRS 18 requires retrospective application with specific transition provisions. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of the adoption of this standard.

Note 3. Revenues from contracts with customers

	2025	2024
Advisory fees	**$ 1,439,651**	$ 1,295,224
Product and program fees	**1,097,881**	986,138
	2,537,532	2,281,362
Other financial planning revenues	**179,891**	154,740
Wealth management	**2,717,423**	2,436,102
Asset management	**1,061,079**	1,002,682
Dealer compensation expense	**(341,872)**	(329,168)
Net asset management	**719,207**	673,514
Net revenues from contracts with customers	**$ 3,436,630**	$ 3,109,616

Wealth management revenue is earned by providing financial planning, investment advisory and related financial services. Advisory fees, related to financial planning, are associated with assets under management and advisement. Product and program fees, related to investment management and administration services, are associated with assets under management. Other financial planning revenues include insurance, banking products and services, and mortgage lending activities.

Asset management revenue, related to investment management advisory and administrative services, depends on the level and composition of assets under management.

Note 4. Expenses

	2025	2024
Commissions	**$ 945,099**	$ 829,713
Salaries and employee benefits	**657,669**	631,282
Occupancy	**24,109**	22,594
Amortization of capital, intangible and other assets	**98,062**	92,675
Other	**400,969**	382,122
	2,125,908	1,958,386
Sub-advisory	**91,737**	78,059
Interest	**129,170**	129,379
	$ 2,346,815	$ 2,165,824

Note 5. Other investments

	2025		2024	
	Cost	**Fair value**	Cost	Fair value
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)				
Corporate investments	**$ 403,284**	**$ 2,412,868**	$ 289,904	$ 1,350,376
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)				
Equity securities	**2**	**2**	1,772	1,974
Proprietary investment funds	**107,680**	**109,250**	107,782	116,107
	107,682	**109,252**	109,554	118,081
	$ 510,966	**$ 2,522,120**	$ 399,458	$ 1,468,457

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Corporate investments is primarily comprised of the Company's investments in Wealthsimple Financial Corp. (Wealthsimple).

The total fair value of Corporate investments of $2,413 million (2024 – $1,350 million) is presented net of certain costs incurred within the limited partnership structures holding the underlying investments.

Investment in Wealthsimple

Wealthsimple Financial Corp. (Wealthsimple) is a financial company that provides simple digital tools for growing and managing client money. The Company's investment in Wealthsimple is primarily held through a limited partnership controlled by Power. The investment is classified at FVTOCI. IGM Financial Inc. holds a 25.5% economic interest in Wealthsimple (2024 – 27.2%).

On October 31, 2025, the Company participated in a $550 million primary equity offering by Wealthsimple, investing $100 million. A secondary transaction involving third party investors totaling $190 million closed on December 19, 2025.

At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the Company's investment in Wealthsimple was $2,258 million (December 31, 2024 – $1,219 million). The increase in fair value during the year considers recent transactions, increase in public market peer valuations, as well as Wealthsimple's business performance and revenue expectations. Fair value is determined by using observable transactions in the investments' securities where available, discounted cash flows, and other valuation metrics, including revenue multiples used in the valuation of comparable public companies.

Fair value through profit or loss

Proprietary investment funds

The Company manages and provides services and earns management and administration fees, in respect of investment funds that are not recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As at December 31, 2025, there were $216.9 billion in investment fund assets under management (2024 – $191.9 billion). The Company's investments in proprietary investment funds are classified on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at FVTPL. These investments are generally made in the process of launching a new fund and are sold as third-party investors subscribe. The Company's maximum exposure to loss is limited to its direct investment in the proprietary investment funds.

Certain investment funds are consolidated where the Company has made the assessment that it controls the investment fund. As at December 31, 2025, the underlying investments related to these consolidated investment funds primarily consisted of cash and short-term investments of $1.2 million (2024 – $8.9 million), equity securities of $30.5 million (2024 – $51.1 million) and fixed income securities of $19.7 million (2024 – $21.7 million). The underlying securities of these funds are classified at FVTPL and recognized at fair value.

Note 6. Loans

	Contractual maturity				
	1 year or less	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	2025 Total	2024 Total
Amortized cost					
Residential mortgages	$ 1,301,067	$ 3,955,483	$ 6,219	$ 5,262,769	$ 5,463,188
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses				705	783
				5,262,064	5,462,405
The change in the allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:					
Balance, beginning of year				$ 783	$ 737
Write-offs, net of recoveries				(187)	(111)
Change in expected credit losses				109	157
Balance, end of year				$ 705	$ 783

Total credit impaired loans as at December 31, 2025 were $5.5 million (December 31, 2024 – $3.5 million).

Total interest income on loans was $216.7 million (2024 – $205.4 million). Total interest expense on obligations to securitization entities, related to securitized loans, was $185.1 million (2024 – $172.3 million). Gains realized on the sale of residential mortgages totalled $5.4 million (2024 – $1.2 million). Fair value adjustments related to mortgage banking operations totalled negative $2.3 million (2024 – negative $10.4 million). These amounts were included in Wealth management revenue. Wealth management revenue also includes other mortgage banking related items including portfolio insurance, issue costs, and other items.

Note 7. Securitizations

The Company securitizes residential mortgages through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) sponsored National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities (NHA MBS) Program and Canada Mortgage Bond (CMB) Program and through Canadian bank-sponsored asset-backed commercial paper (ABCP) programs. These transactions do not meet the requirements for derecognition as the Company retains prepayment risk and certain elements of credit risk. Accordingly, the Company has retained these mortgages on its balance sheets and has recorded offsetting liabilities for the net proceeds received as Obligations to securitization entities which are recorded at amortized cost.

The Company earns interest on the mortgages and pays interest on the obligations to securitization entities. As part of the CMB transactions, the Company enters into a swap transaction whereby the Company pays coupons on CMBs and receives investment returns on the NHA MBS and the reinvestment of repaid mortgage principal. A component of this swap, related to the obligation to pay CMB coupons and receive investment returns on repaid mortgage principal, and the hedging swap used to manage exposure to changes in variable rate investment returns, are recorded as derivatives with a fair value of negative $4.7 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 – negative $7.9 million).

All mortgages securitized under the NHA MBS and CMB Program are insured by CMHC or another approved insurer under the program. As part of the ABCP transactions, the Company has provided cash reserves for credit enhancement which are recorded at cost. Credit risk is limited to these cash reserves and future net interest income as the ABCP Trusts have no recourse to the Company's other assets for failure to make payments when due.

	Securitized mortgages	Obligations to securitization entities	Net
2025			
Carrying value			
NHA MBS and CMB Program	**$ 2,580,268**	**$ 2,597,439**	**$ (17,171)**
Bank sponsored ABCP	**2,179,719**	**2,217,873**	**(38,154)**
Total	**$ 4,759,987**	**$ 4,815,312**	**$ (55,325)**
Fair value	**$ 4,890,342**	**$ 4,916,463**	**$ (26,121)**
2024			
Carrying value			
NHA MBS and CMB Program	$ 2,494,701	$ 2,475,814	$ 18,887
Bank sponsored ABCP	2,551,546	2,549,102	2,444
Total	$ 5,046,247	$ 5,024,916	$ 21,331
Fair value	$ 5,078,431	$ 5,098,441	$ (20,010)

The carrying value of Obligations to securitization entities, which is recorded net of issue costs, includes principal payments received on securitized mortgages that are not due to be settled until after the reporting period. Issue costs are amortized over the life of the obligation on an effective interest rate basis.

Note 8. Other assets

		2025		2024
Accrued benefit asset *(Note 15)*	**$**	**97,443**	$	117,447
Deferred and prepaid expenses		**73,579**		59,268
Other		**12,456**		10,424
	$	**183,478**	$	187,139

Total other assets of $47.8 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $39.9 million) are expected to be realized within one year.

Note 9. Investment in associates

	Lifeco	ChinaAMC	Rockefeller	Northleaf	Other	Total
2025						
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 633,475**	**$ 2,030,081**	**$ 903,208**	**$ 353,565**	**$ 59,415**	**$ 3,979,744**
Additions	**–**	**–**	**–**	**100,217**	**–**	**100,217**
Return of capital and other	**–**	**–**	**(374,015)**	**–**	**(10,825)**	**(384,840)**
Dividends	**(54,013)**	**(66,004)**	**–**	**(8,750)**	**–**	**(128,767)**
Proportionate share of:						
Earnings (losses)	**94,378**	**128,368**	**10,127**	**30,165** (1)	**1,144**	**264,182**
Other comprehensive income (loss) and other adjustments	**(3,835)**	**(11,229)**	**(58,641)**	**(3,296)**	**–**	**(77,001)**
Balance, end of year	**$ 670,005**	**$ 2,081,216**	**$ 480,679**	**$ 471,901**	**$ 49,734**	**$ 3,753,535**
2024						
Balance, beginning of year	$ 589,288	$ 1,885,223	$ 844,795	$ 301,845	$ 38,023	$ 3,659,174
Additions	–	–	85	40,000	21,456	61,541
Dividends	(49,143)	(72,926)	–	(7,903)	–	(129,972)
Proportionate share of:						
Earnings (losses)	93,079	113,442	(13,303)	19,623 (1)	(64)	212,777
Other comprehensive income (loss) and other adjustments	251	104,342	71,631	–	–	176,224
Balance, end of year	$ 633,475	$ 2,030,081	$ 903,208	$ 353,565	$ 59,415	$ 3,979,744

(1) The Company's proportionate share of Northleaf's earnings net of Non-controlling interest was $24,132 (2024 – $15,698).

The Company uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates, which include Lifeco, ChinaAMC, Rockefeller, and Northleaf, as it exercises significant influence.

Great-West Lifeco Inc. (Lifeco)

Lifeco is a publicly listed company that is incorporated and domiciled in Canada and is controlled by Power. Lifeco is a financial services holding company with interests in the life insurance, health insurance, retirement savings, investment management and reinsurance businesses, primarily in Canada, the United States, Europe and Asia.

At December 31, 2025, the Company held 22,136,471 (2024 – 22,136,471) shares of Lifeco, which represented an equity interest of 2.4% (2024 – 2.4%). Significant influence arises from several factors, including but not limited to the following: common control of Lifeco by Power, directors common to the boards of the Company and Lifeco, certain shared strategic alliances and significant intercompany transactions that influence the financial and operating policies of both companies. The Company's proportionate share of Lifeco's earnings is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The fair value of the Company's investment in Lifeco totalled $1,498.2 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $1,053.9 million).

Lifeco directly owned 9,200,000 shares of the Company at December 31, 2025 (2024 – 9,200,000).

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

China Asset Management Co., Ltd. (ChinaAMC)

ChinaAMC is an asset management company established in Beijing, China and is controlled by CITIC Securities Company Limited.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company held a 27.8% ownership interest in ChinaAMC (2024 – 27.8%). Significant influence arises from board representation, participating in the policy making process, shared strategic initiatives including joint product launches and collaboration between management and investment teams.

The following table sets forth certain summary financial information from ChinaAMC:

	2025		2024	
(millions)	**Canadian Dollars**	**Chinese Yuan**	Canadian Dollars	Chinese Yuan
As at December 31				
Total assets	**4,364.3**	**22,246.3**	3,992.1	20,234.4
Total liabilities	**1,402.9**	**7,151.3**	1,243.2	6,301.5
For the year ended December 31				
Revenue	**1,869.9**	**9,625.8**	1,532.7	8,031.0
Net earnings available to common shareholders	**464.9**	**2,395.6**	411.2	2,158.0
Total comprehensive income	**459.5**	**2,367.7**	415.6	2,180.8

Rockefeller Capital Management (Rockefeller)

Rockefeller is a U.S. independent financial services advisory firm focused on the high-net-worth and ultra-high-net-worth segments.

In December 2025, the Company closed transactions with Rockefeller, receiving total proceeds of $394.2 million comprised primarily of a return of capital, as well as an equity sale. The Company's interest decreased to 17.2% due to the equity sale and adjustment to certain previously issued share-based awards which aligns Rockefeller's management with long-term equity ownership. As a result, the investment's carrying value decreased and a gain was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company held a 17.2% ownership interest in Rockefeller (2024 – 20.5%). Significant influence arises from board representation, participating in the policy making process and significant intercompany transactions.

The following table sets forth certain summary financial information from Rockefeller:

	2025		2024	
(millions)	**Canadian Dollars**	**US Dollars**	Canadian Dollars	US Dollars
As at December 31				
Total assets	**2,738.9**	**1,995.5**	2,222.8	1,543.5
Total liabilities	**3,380.7**	**2,463.1**	1,499.5	1,041.3
For the year ended December 31				
Revenue	**1,763.2**	**1,263.0**	1,344.2	980.5
Net earnings (losses) available to common shareholders[1]	**49.9**	**36.3**	(72.3)	(53.1)
Total comprehensive income (loss)[1]	**49.7**	**36.2**	(72.3)	(53.1)

(1) 2025 earnings exclude one-time costs related to the transaction.

Northleaf Capital Group Ltd. (Northleaf)

Northleaf is a global private equity, private credit and infrastructure fund manager headquartered in Toronto.

The Company, through an acquisition vehicle held by the Company's subsidiary, Mackenzie, holds a 49.9% voting interest and a 70% economic interest in Northleaf. The acquisition vehicle is owned 80% by Mackenzie and 20% by Lifeco.

Mackenzie and Lifeco have an obligation and right to purchase the remaining economic and voting interest in Northleaf commencing in approximately five years from the acquisition date and extending into future periods. The equity method is used to account for the acquisition vehicle's 70% economic interest as it exercises significant influence. Significant influence arises from board representation, participation in the policy making process and shared strategic initiatives.

The Company controls the acquisition vehicle and therefore recognizes the full 70% economic interest in Northleaf and recognizes Non-controlling interest (NCI) related to Lifeco's net interest in Northleaf of 14%.

The October 2020 acquisition included additional consideration payable at the end of five years from the transaction date, subject to Northleaf achieving exceptional growth in certain performance measures over the period. During 2025, final consideration of $140.2 million was achieved and paid, and is reflected in the carrying value of the Company's investment as an addition of $100.2 million and $40.0 million in 2025 and 2024, respectively. The portion attributable to Non-controlling interest was $20.0 million in 2025 (2024 - $8.0 million).

The following table sets forth certain summary financial information from Northleaf:

(millions)	**2025**	2024
As at December 31		
Total assets	**$ 240.6**	$ 200.0
Total liabilities	**145.3**	148.8
For the year ended December 31		
Revenue	**$ 201.4**	$ 173.8
Net earnings available to common shareholders	**47.1**	32.1
Total comprehensive income	**47.1**	32.1

Note 10. Capital assets

		Furniture and equipment		Building and components		Right-of-use assets		Total
2025								
Cost	**$**	**404,068**	**$**	**83,245**	**$**	**312,668**	**$**	**799,981**
Less: accumulated amortization		**(263,265)**		**(25,384)**		**(167,579)**		**(456,228)**
	$	**140,803**	**$**	**57,861**	**$**	**145,089**	**$**	**343,753**
Changes in capital assets:								
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**114,498**	**$**	**52,601**	**$**	**142,020**	**$**	**309,119**
Additions		**41,820**		**7,234**		**28,015**		**77,069**
Disposals		**(458)**		**–**		**(1,368)**		**(1,826)**
Amortization		**(15,057)**		**(1,974)**		**(23,578)**		**(40,609)**
Balance, end of year	**$**	**140,803**	**$**	**57,861**	**$**	**145,089**	**$**	**343,753**
2024								
Cost	$	372,329	$	76,011	$	289,155	$	737,495
Less: accumulated amortization		(257,831)		(23,410)		(147,135)		(428,376)
	$	114,498	$	52,601	$	142,020	$	309,119
Changes in capital assets:								
Balance, beginning of year	$	102,395	$	51,333	$	153,233	$	306,961
Additions		28,210		3,072		15,923		47,205
Disposals		(1,162)		–		(1,791)		(2,953)
Amortization		(14,945)		(1,804)		(25,345)		(42,094)
Balance, end of year	$	114,498	$	52,601	$	142,020	$	309,119

Note 11. Capitalized sales commissions

		2025		2024
Cost	**$**	**898,432**	$	823,148
Less: accumulated amortization		**(457,648)**		(404,152)
	$	**440,784**	$	418,996
Changes in capitalized sales commissions				
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**418,996**	$	394,736
Changes due to:				
Sales of investment funds		**137,003**		129,712
Amortization		**(115,215)**		(105,452)
		21,788		24,260
Balance, end of year	**$**	**440,784**	$	418,996

Note 12. Goodwill and intangible assets

	Finite life		Indefinite life			
	Software	Distribution and other management contracts	Investment fund management contracts	Trade names	Total intangible assets	Goodwill
2025						
Cost	**$ 468,570**	**$ 250,580**	**$ 717,504**	**$ 285,177**	**$ 1,721,831**	**$ 2,636,771**
Less: accumulated amortization	**(313,390)**	**(117,756)**	**–**	**–**	**(431,146)**	**–**
	$ 155,180	**$ 132,824**	**$ 717,504**	**$ 285,177**	**$ 1,290,685**	**$ 2,636,771**
Changes in goodwill and intangible assets:						
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 152,857**	**$ 121,662**	**$ 717,504**	**$ 285,177**	**$ 1,277,200**	**$ 2,636,771**
Additions	**41,204**	**29,734**	**–**	**–**	**70,938**	**–**
Disposals	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Amortization	**(38,881)**	**(18,572)**	**–**	**–**	**(57,453)**	**–**
Balance, end of year	**$ 155,180**	**$ 132,824**	**$ 717,504**	**$ 285,177**	**$ 1,290,685**	**$ 2,636,771**
2024						
Cost	$ 417,648	$ 220,854	$ 717,504	$ 285,177	$ 1,641,183	$ 2,636,771
Less: accumulated amortization	(264,791)	(99,192)	–	–	(363,983)	–
	$ 152,857	$ 121,662	$ 717,504	$ 285,177	$ 1,277,200	$ 2,636,771
Changes in goodwill and intangible assets:						
Balance, beginning of year	$ 143,597	$ 104,434	$ 717,504	$ 285,177	$ 1,250,712	$ 2,636,771
Additions	45,624	31,638	–	–	77,262	–
Disposals	–	(193)	–	–	(193)	–
Amortization	(36,364)	(14,217)	–	–	(50,581)	–
Balance, end of year	$ 152,857	$ 121,662	$ 717,504	$ 285,177	$ 1,277,200	$ 2,636,771

The goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets consisting of investment fund management contracts and trade names are allocated to each cash generating unit (CGU) as summarized in the following table:

	2025		2024	
	Goodwill	**Indefinite life intangible assets**	Goodwill	Indefinite life intangible assets
Wealth Management	**$ 1,346,245**	**$ –**	$ 1,346,245	$ –
Asset Management	**1,290,526**	**1,002,681**	1,290,526	1,002,681
Total	**$ 2,636,771**	**$ 1,002,681**	$ 2,636,771	$ 1,002,681

The Company tests whether goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are impaired by assessing the carrying amounts with the recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the Company's CGUs is based on the best available evidence of fair value less costs of disposal.

In assessing the recoverable amounts, valuation approaches are used that may include application of capitalization multiples to financial and operating metrics based upon precedent acquisition transactions and trading comparables and discounted cash flow analysis. Valuation multiples may include price-to-earnings or other conventionally used measures for investment managers or other financial service providers (multiples of value to assets under management, revenues, or other measures of profitability). This assessment may give regard to a variety of relevant considerations, including expected growth, risk and capital market conditions, among other factors. The valuation multiples used in assessing fair value represent Level 2 fair value inputs. Assumptions and estimates employed in discounted cash flows include future changes in assets under management resulting from net sales and investment returns, pricing and profit margin changes and discount rates, which represent level 3 fair value inputs.

The fair value less costs of disposal of the Company's CGUs was compared with the carrying amount and it was determined there was no impairment. Changes in assumptions and estimates used in determining the recoverable amounts of CGUs can result in significant adjustments to the valuation of the CGUs.

Note 13. Client deposits

Client deposits are classified as other financial liabilities measured at amortized cost and at December 31, 2025 were all due on demand.

Note 14. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
Dividends payable	$ 132,359	$ 133,817
Interest payable	31,594	33,199
Accrued benefit liabilities *(Note 15)*	85,602	85,370
Provisions	19,223	32,281
Other	86,682	124,857
	$ 355,460	$ 409,524

The Company establishes restructuring provisions related to business acquisitions, divestitures and other items, as well as other provisions in the normal course of its operations. Changes in provisions during 2025 consisted of additional estimates of $3.1 million (2024 – $5.6 million), provision reversals of $2.4 million (2024 – $1.3 million) and payments of $13.8 million (2024 – $37.9 million).

Total other liabilities of $248.0 million as at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $300.4 million) are expected to be settled within one year.

Note 15. Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Company maintains a number of employee pension and post-employment benefit plans. These plans include a funded registered defined benefit pension plan for all eligible employees, unfunded supplementary executive retirement plans (SERPs) for certain executive officers, and an unfunded post-employment health care, dental and life insurance plan for eligible retirees.

Effective July 1, 2012, the defined benefit pension plan was closed to new members. For all eligible employees hired after July 1, 2012, the Company has a registered defined contribution pension plan.

The defined benefit pension plan is a separate trust that is legally separated from the Company and is registered under the Pension Benefits Act of Manitoba (Act) and the Income Tax Act (ITA). As required by the Act, the defined benefit pension plan is governed by a pension committee which includes current and retired employees. The Pension Committee has certain responsibilities as described in the Act but may delegate certain activities to the Company. The ITA governs the employer's ability to make contributions and also has parameters that the plan must meet with respect to investments in foreign property.

The defined benefit pension plan provides lifetime pension benefits to all eligible employees based on length of service and final average earnings subject to limits established by the ITA. Death benefits are available on the death of an active member or a retired member.

Employees who are not senior officers are required to make annual contributions based on a percentage of salaries which are subject to a maximum amount.

The actuarial valuation for funding purposes related to the Company's registered defined benefit pension plan, based on a measurement date of December 31, 2024, was completed during 2025. The valuation determines the plan surplus or deficit on both a solvency and going concern basis. The solvency basis determines the relationship between the plan assets and its liabilities assuming that the plan is wound up and settled on the valuation date. A going concern valuation compares the relationship between the plan assets and the present value of the expected future benefit cash flows, assuming the plan will be maintained indefinitely. Based on the actuarial valuation, the registered pension plan had a solvency surplus of $118.5 million compared to a solvency surplus of $70.5 million in the previous actuarial valuation, which was based on a measurement date of December 31, 2022. The improvement in the funded status resulted largely from asset and interest rate increases. The registered pension plan had a going concern surplus of $188.7 million compared to $127.4 million in the previous valuation. The next actuarial valuation will be based on a measurement date no later than December 31, 2027. During the year, the Company was not required to make any contributions (2024 – nil). IGM Financial has a contribution holiday and is not permitted to make contributions to the pension plan until the next measurement date. Pension contribution decisions are subject to change, as contributions are affected by many factors including market performance, regulatory requirements, changes in assumptions and management's ability to change funding policy.

The SERPs are non-registered, non-contributory defined benefit plans which provide supplementary benefits to certain retired executives.

The other post-employment benefit plan is a non-contributory plan and provides eligible employees a reimbursement of medical costs or a fixed amount per year to cover medical costs during retirement.

The SERPs and other post-employment benefit plans are managed by the Company with oversight from the Board of Directors.

The defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks such as mortality risk which represents life expectancy and impacts the calculation of the obligations; interest rate risk which impacts the discount rate used to calculate the obligations and the actual return on plan assets; salary risk as estimated salary increases are used in the calculation of the obligations; and investment risk as the nature of the investments impact the actual return on the plan assets. The risks are managed by regular monitoring of the plans, applicable regulations and other factors that could impact the Company's expenses and cash flows.

Plan assets, benefit obligations and funded status:

	2025			2024		
	Defined benefit pension plan	**SERPs**	**Other post-employment benefits**	Defined benefit pension plan	SERPs	Other post-employment benefits
Fair value of plan assets						
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 593,653**	**$ –**	**$ –**	$ 536,031	$ –	$ –
Employee contributions	**1,397**	**–**	**–**	1,506	–	–
Employer contributions	**–**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Benefits paid	**(27,495)**	**–**	**–**	(22,733)	–	–
Interest income	**27,664**	**–**	**–**	24,482	–	–
Remeasurements:						
Return on plan assets	**14,364**	**–**	**–**	54,367	–	–
Balance, end of year	**609,583**	**–**	**–**	593,653	–	–
Accrued benefit obligation						
Balance, beginning of year	**476,206**	**62,226**	**23,144**	474,439	59,462	25,726
Benefits paid	**(27,495)**	**(3,799)**	**(2,084)**	(22,733)	(3,568)	(2,130)
Current service cost	**11,444**	**1,138**	**127**	13,479	1,260	173
Employee contributions	**1,397**	**–**	**–**	1,506	–	–
Interest expense	**22,086**	**2,587**	**992**	21,618	2,566	1,142
Remeasurements:						
Actuarial losses (gains)						
Demographic assumption	**–**	**559**	**–**	(4,038)	–	(1,420)
Experience adjustments	**5,236**	**2,222**	**(600)**	(131)	1,993	(529)
Financial assumptions	**(18,329)**	**(655)**	**(255)**	(7,934)	513	182
Balance, end of year	**470,545**	**64,278**	**21,324**	476,206	62,226	23,144
Accrued benefit asset (liability)	**$ 139,038**	**$ (64,278)**	**$ (21,324)**	$ 117,447	$ (62,226)	$ (23,144)
Effect of asset ceiling	**(41,595)**	**–**	**–**	–	–	–
Accrued benefit asset (liability)	**$ 97,443**	**$ (64,278)**	**$ (21,324)**	$ 117,447	$ (62,226)	$ (23,144)

The International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee's *The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction* (IFRIC 14) requires a company to limit the defined benefit asset, when a defined benefit plan is in a net asset position, to the future economic benefit received through future contribution reductions (asset ceiling). As a result of IFRIC 14, the Company was limited to recording an accrued benefit asset of $97.4 million on its defined benefit pension plan resulting in an unrecorded accrued benefit asset of $41.6 million.

The change in the unrecognized amount due to the asset ceiling is as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	**$ –**	$ –
Change in unrecognized amount due to asset ceiling	**41,595**	–
Balance, end of year	**$ 41,595**	$ –

Significant actuarial assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligation:

	2025			2024		
	Defined benefit pension plan	**SERPs**	**Other post-employment benefits**	Defined benefit pension plan	SERPs	Other post-employment benefits
Discount rate	**5.00%**	**4.40%-4.80%**	**4.70%**	4.75%	4.25%-4.65%	4.55%
Rate of compensation increase	**3.75%**	**3.75%**	**N/A**	3.75%	3.75%	N/A
Health care cost trend rate(1)	**N/A**	**N/A**	**5.10%**	N/A	N/A	5.20%
Mortality rates at age 65 for current pensioners	**23.2 years**	**23.2 years**	**23.2 years**	23.1 years	23.1 years	23.1 years

(1) Trending to 4.00% in 2040 and remaining at that rate thereafter.

The weighted average duration of the pension plans' defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 14.2 years (2024 – 16.9 years).

Benefit expense:

	2025			2024		
	Defined benefit pension plan	**SERPs**	**Other post-employment benefits**	Defined benefit pension plan	SERPs	Other post-employment benefits
Current service cost	**$ 11,444**	**$ 1,138**	**$ 127**	$ 13,479	$ 1,260	$ 173
Net interest cost	**(5,578)**	**2,587**	**992**	(2,864)	2,566	1,142
	$ 5,866	**$ 3,725**	**$ 1,119**	$ 10,615	$ 3,826	$ 1,315

Sensitivity analysis:

The calculation of the accrued benefit liability and the related benefit expense are sensitive to the significant actuarial assumptions. The following table presents the sensitivity analysis:

	2025		2024	
	Increase (decrease) in liability	**Increase (decrease) in expense**	Increase (decrease) in liability	Increase (decrease) in expense
Defined benefit pension plan				
Discount rate (+ / - 0.25%)				
Increase	**$ (17,296)**	**$ (1,819)**	$ (18,850)	$ (1,895)
Decrease	**18,327**	**1,821**	20,007	1,900
Rate of compensation increase (+ / - 0.25%)				
Increase	**3,908**	**393**	4,888	464
Decrease	**(3,884)**	**(391)**	(4,843)	(460)
Mortality				
Increase 1 year	**7,515**	**503**	7,874	515
SERPs				
Discount rate (+ / - 0.25%)				
Increase	**(1,152)**	**69**	(1,147)	75
Decrease	**1,192**	**(73)**	1,188	(79)
Rate of compensation increase (+ / - 0.25%)				
Increase	**25**	**8**	12	4
Decrease	**(22)**	**(6)**	(12)	(3)
Mortality				
Increase 1 year	**1,034**	**49**	1,060	49
Other post-employment benefits				
Discount rate (+ / - 0.25%)				
Increase	**(412)**	**28**	(451)	29
Decrease	**428**	**(29)**	469	(31)
Health care cost trend rates (+ / - 1.00%)				
Increase	**261**	**12**	250	11
Decrease	**(235)**	**(11)**	(224)	(10)
Mortality				
Increase 1 year	**510**	**25**	500	24

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur as changes in certain assumptions may be correlated.

Asset allocation of defined benefit pension plan by asset category:

	2025	2024
Equity securities	**43.8%**	49.2%
Fixed income securities	**35.5**	31.0
Alternative strategies	**19.4**	18.6
Cash and cash equivalents	**1.3**	1.2
	100.0%	100.0%

The defined benefit pension plan adheres to its Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures which includes investment objectives, asset allocation guidelines and investment limits by asset class. The defined benefit pension plan assets are invested in investment funds with the exception of cash on deposit with Schedule I Canadian chartered banks.

Defined contribution pension plans

The Company maintains a number of defined contribution pension plans for eligible employees. The total expense recorded in Advisory and business development and Operations and support expenses was $11.2 million (2024 – $10.1 million).

Group Retirement Savings Plan (RSP)

The Company maintains a group RSP for eligible employees. The Company's contributions are recorded in Advisory and business development and Operations and support expenses as paid and totalled $10.8 million (2024 – $10.7 million).

Note 16. Income taxes

Income tax expense:

	2025	2024
Income taxes recognized in net earnings		
Current taxes		
Tax on current year's earnings	**$ 309,787**	$ 260,309
Global minimum tax	**321**	154
Adjustments in respect of prior years	**(150)**	917
	309,958	261,380
Deferred taxes	**23,948**	10,791
	$ 333,906	$ 272,171

Effective income tax rate:

	2025	2024
Income taxes at Canadian federal and provincial statutory rates	**26.60 %**	26.57 %
Effect of:		
Proportionate share of associates' earnings *(Note 9)*	**(3.96)**	(3.73)
Gain on partial sales of investment in associates	**0.46**	–
Tax loss consolidation	**–**	(0.39)
Other items	**0.07**	0.05
Effective income tax rate	**23.17 %**	22.50 %

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) introduced a 15% Global minimum tax (GMT) regime that has been adopted for 2025 by all countries in which the Company has significant operations, other than the United States. Legislation has been enacted by Canada, Ireland and the UK in 2024. On June 6, 2025, Hong Kong enacted GMT legislation to be effective retroactively to January 1, 2025.

The global minimum tax is complex in nature and will apply to the Company as part of a larger related group of companies. The amount of tax is not expected to be material to the Company.

The Company has applied the mandatory temporary exception in IAS 12, whereby it is not recognizing and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the GMT.

Deferred income taxes

Composition and changes in net deferred taxes are as follows:

	Accrued benefit liabilities	Loss carry-forwards	Capitalized sales commissions	Intangible assets	Other investments	Other	Total
2025							
Balance, beginning of year	**$ (8,635)**	**$ 16,211**	**$ (111,234)**	**$ (288,692)**	**$ (143,717)**	**$ (23,744)**	**$ (559,811)**
Recognized in statements of:							
Earnings	**1,287**	**(15,310)**	**(4,245)**	**(3,847)**	**3,255**	**(5,088)**	**(23,948)**
Other comprehensive income	**4,136**	**1,703**	**–**	**–**	**(128,971)**	**(1,723)**	**(124,855)**
Equity	**–**	**(1,809)**	**–**	**–**	**(1,169)**	**–**	**(2,978)**
Foreign exchange rate charges and other	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**71**	**73**
Balance, end of year	**$ (3,212)**	**$ 795**	**$ (115,479)**	**$ (292,539)**	**$ (270,600)**	**$ (30,484)**	**$ (711,519)**
2024							
Balance, beginning of year	$ 6,328	$ 4,422	$ (104,953)	$ (282,475)	$ (59,314)	$ (2,962)	$ (438,954)
Recognized in statements of:							
Earnings	2,698	11,789	(6,281)	(6,217)	(1,452)	(11,328)	(10,791)
Other comprehensive income	(17,661)	–	–	–	(82,956)	(9,448)	(110,065)
Equity	–	–	–	–	6	–	6
Foreign exchange rate charges and other	–	–	–	–	(1)	(6)	(7)
Balance, end of year	$ (8,635)	$ 16,211	$ (111,234)	$ (288,692)	$ (143,717)	$ (23,744)	$ (559,811)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as follows:

	2025	2024
Deferred income tax assets	**$ 2,206**	$ 3,486
Deferred income tax liabilities	**(713,725)**	(563,297)
	$ (711,519)	$ (559,811)

As at December 31, 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries have deductible temporary differences related to its investments in associates of $81.7 million (2024 – $18.4 million) for which the benefits have not been recognized.

Note 17. Long-term debt

Maturity	Rate	**2025**	2024
January 26, 2027	3.44%	**$ 400,000**	$ 400,000
December 13, 2027	6.65%	**125,000**	125,000
May 9, 2031	7.45%	**150,000**	150,000
December 31, 2032	7.00%	**175,000**	175,000
March 7, 2033	7.11%	**150,000**	150,000
December 10, 2040	6.00%	**200,000**	200,000
January 25, 2047	4.56%	**200,000**	200,000
December 9, 2047	4.115%	**250,000**	250,000
July 13, 2048	4.174%	**200,000**	200,000
March 21, 2050	4.206%	**250,000**	250,000
May 26, 2053	5.426%	**300,000**	300,000
		$ 2,400,000	$ 2,400,000

Long-term debt consists of unsecured debentures which are redeemable by the Company, in whole or in part, at any time, at the greater of par and a formula price based upon yields at the time of redemption.

Long-term debt is classified as other financial liabilities and is carried at amortized cost.

Interest expense relating to long-term debt was $122.9 million (2024 – $123.0 million).

Note 18. Share capital

Authorized

Unlimited number of:
- First preferred shares, issuable in series
- Second preferred shares, issuable in series
- Class 1 non-voting shares
- Common shares, no par value

Issued and outstanding

	2025		2024	
	Shares	**Stated value**	Shares	Stated value
Common shares:				
Balance, beginning of year	**237,878,838**	**$ 1,785,233**	238,131,738	$ 1,690,626
Issued under Stock Option Plan *(Note 20)*	**3,134,535**	**127,176**	2,835,500	116,857
Purchased for cancellation	**(5,875,500)**	**(45,354)**	(3,088,400)	(22,250)
Balance, end of year	**235,137,873**	**$ 1,867,055**	237,878,838	$ 1,785,233

Normal course issuer bid

On December 23, 2025, the Company commenced a Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB) which will continue until December 22, 2026, when the bid expires, or such earlier date as the Company completes its purchases pursuant to the notice of intention filed with the TSX. Pursuant to this bid, the Company may purchase up to 11.8 million or 5.0% of its common shares outstanding as at December 9, 2025.

On December 23, 2024, the Company commenced an NCIB which was effective until December 22, 2025. Pursuant to this bid, the Company was authorized to purchase up to 5.0 million or 2.1% of its common shares outstanding as at December 9, 2024. On November 13, 2025, the Company amended its NCIB to increase the maximum number of common shares that can be repurchased to 6.0 million shares or 2.5% of its common shares outstanding as at December 9, 2024.

In the year ended December 31, 2025, there were 5,875,500 common shares (2024 – 3,088,400) purchased at a cost of $293.8 million (2024 – $122.5 million). The premium paid to purchase the shares in excess of the stated value was charged to Retained earnings.

In connection with its NCIB, the Company has established an automatic securities purchase plan for its common shares. The automatic securities purchase plan provides standard instructions regarding how IGM Financial's common shares are to be purchased under the NCIB during certain pre-determined trading blackout periods, subject to pre-established parameters. Outside of these pre-determined trading blackout periods, purchases under the Company's NCIB will be completed based upon management's discretion.

Note 19. Capital management

The Company's capital management objective is to maximize shareholder returns while ensuring that the Company is capitalized in a manner which appropriately supports regulatory capital requirements, working capital needs and business expansion. The Company's capital management practices are focused on preserving the quality of its financial position by maintaining a solid capital base and a strong balance sheet. Capital of the Company consists of long-term debt and shareholders' equity. The Company regularly assesses its capital management practices in response to changing economic conditions.

The Company's capital is primarily utilized in its ongoing business operations to support working capital requirements, long-term investments made by the Company, business expansion and other strategic objectives. Subsidiaries subject to regulatory capital requirements include the investment dealer, exempt market dealer, portfolio managers, investment fund managers and a trust company. These subsidiaries are required to maintain minimum levels of capital based on either working capital, liquidity or shareholders' equity. The Company's subsidiaries have complied with all regulatory capital requirements.

The total outstanding long-term debt was $2.4 billion at December 31, 2025, unchanged from December 31, 2024. Long-term debt is comprised of debentures which are senior unsecured debt obligations of the Company subject to standard covenants, including negative pledges, but which do not include any specified financial or operational covenants.

The Company purchased 5,875,500 common shares during the year ended December 31, 2025 at a cost of $293.8 million under its NCIB, compared to 3,088,400 common shares during the year ended December 31, 2024, at a cost of $122.5 million (Note 18). The Company commenced an NCIB on December 23, 2025, to purchase for cancellation up to 11.8 million of its common shares. The program will be used to mitigate the dilutive effect of stock options issued under the Company's stock option plan and for other capital management purposes.

Other activities in 2025 included the declaration of common share dividends of $531.5 million or $2.25 per share. Changes in common share capital are reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

Note 20. Share-based payments

Stock option plan

Under the terms of the Company's Stock Option Plan (Plan), options to purchase common shares are periodically granted to employees at prices not less than the weighted average trading price per common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the five trading days preceding the date of the grant. The options are subject to time vesting conditions set out at the grant date. Options vest over a period of up to 7.5 years from the grant date and are exercisable no later than 10 years after the grant date. At December 31, 2025, 11,717,668 (2024 – 14,852,203) common shares were reserved for issuance under the Plan.

During 2025, the Company granted 539,310 options to employees (2024 – 673,814). The weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2025, has been estimated at $6.58 per option (2024 – $4.15) using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted-average closing share price at the grant dates was $45.18 (2024 – $35.57). Other assumptions used in these valuation models include:

	2025	2024
Exercise price	**$ 44.55**	$ 35.68
Risk-free interest rate	**3.09%**	3.61%
Expected option life	**7 years**	7 years
Expected volatility	**24.00%**	24.00%
Expected dividend yield	**4.98%**	6.33%

Expected volatility has been estimated based on the historic volatility of the Company's share price over seven years which is reflective of the expected option life. The average share price in 2025 was $48.02 (2024 – $38.68).

The Company recorded compensation expense related to its stock option program of $3.6 million (2024 – $3.4 million).

	2025			2024		
	Number of options		Weighted-average exercise price	Number of options		Weighted-average exercise price
Balance, beginning of year	**8,026,118**	**$**	**38.68**	10,902,118	$	39.74
Granted	**539,310**		**44.55**	673,814		35.68
Exercised	**(3,134,535)**		**38.19**	(2,835,500)		38.85
Forfeited	**(3,257)**		**43.00**	(714,314)		51.35
Balance, end of year	**5,427,636**	**$**	**39.54**	8,026,118	$	38.68
Exercisable, end of year	**2,654,864**	**$**	**38.12**	4,786,815	$	38.07

Options outstanding at December 31, 2025	Expiry date	Exercise price $	Options outstanding	Options exercisable
	2026	**34.88 – 38.17**	**35,901**	**35,901**
	2027	**39.71 – 41.74**	**147,709**	**147,709**
	2028	**37.58 – 40.10**	**118,468**	**118,468**
	2029	**34.29 – 36.91**	**150,636**	**150,636**
	2030	**31.85 – 38.65**	**1,085,890**	**1,085,890**
	2031	**35.01 – 46.02**	**805,807**	**498,173**
	2032	**36.57 – 45.56**	**1,207,495**	**618,087**
	2033	**39.02 – 42.54**	**662,606**	**–**
	2034	**35.65 – 38.10**	**673,814**	**–**
	2035	**43.97 – 44.55**	**539,310**	**–**
			5,427,636	**2,654,864**

Share unit plans

The Company has share unit plans for eligible employees to assist in retaining and further aligning the interests of senior management with those of the shareholders. These plans include Performance Share Unit (PSU), Deferred Share Unit (DSU) and Restricted Share Unit (RSU) plans. Under the terms of the plans, share units are awarded annually and are subject to time vesting conditions. In addition, the PSU and DSU plans are subject to performance vesting conditions. The value of each share unit is based on the share price of the Company's common shares. The PSUs and RSUs are cash settled and vest over a three year period. Certain employees can elect at the time of grant to receive a portion of their PSUs in the form of deferred share units which vest over a three year period. Deferred share units are redeemable when a participant is no longer an employee of the Company or any of its affiliates by a lump sum payment based on the value of the deferred share unit at that time. Additional share units are issued in respect of dividends payable on common shares based on a value of the share unit at the dividend payment date. The Company recorded compensation expense, excluding the impact of hedging, of $57.9 million in 2025 (2024 – $37.9 million) and a liability of $91.6 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $57.6 million).

Share purchase plans

Under the Company's share purchase plans, eligible employees can elect each year to have a percentage of their annual earnings withheld, subject to a maximum, to purchase the Company's common shares. The Company matches 50% of the contribution amounts. All contributions are used by the plan trustee to purchase common shares in the open market. Shares purchased with Company contributions vest after a maximum period of two years following the date of purchase. The Company's contributions are recorded in Advisory and business development and Operations and support expenses as paid and totalled $5.3 million (2024 – $4.6 million).

Deferred share unit plan

The Company has a Deferred Share Unit (DSU) plan for the directors of the Company to promote a greater alignment of interests between directors and shareholders of the Company. Under the terms of the plan, directors are required to receive 50% of their annual board retainer in the form of DSUs and may elect to receive the balance of their annual board retainer in cash or DSUs. Directors may elect to receive certain fees in a combination of DSUs and cash. The number of DSUs granted is determined by dividing the amount of remuneration payable by the average closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange of the common shares of the Company on the last five days of the fiscal quarter (value of DSU). A director who has elected to receive DSUs will receive additional DSUs in respect of dividends payable on common shares, based on the value of a DSU at the dividend payment date. DSUs are redeemable when a participant is no longer a director, officer or employee of the Company or any of its affiliates by cash payments, based on the value of the DSUs at that time. At December 31, 2025, the fair value of the DSUs outstanding was $64.9 million (2024 – $45.4 million). Any difference between the change in fair value of the DSUs and the change in fair value of the total return swap, which is an economic hedge for the DSU plan, is recognized in Operations and support expense in the period in which the change occurs.

Note 21. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

	Employee benefits	Other investments	Investment in associates and other	Total
2025				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 34,075**	**$ 917,297**	**$ 118,685**	**$ 1,070,057**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(11,275)**	**841,074**	**(18,465)**	**811,334**
Disposal of investment in associate *(Note 9)*	**–**	**–**	**(2,357)**	**(2,357)**
Transfer out of FVTOCI	**–**	**(19,076)**	**–**	**(19,076)**
Balance, end of year	**$ 22,800**	**$ 1,739,295**	**$ 97,863**	**$ 1,859,958**
2024				
Balance, beginning of year	$ (13,995)	$ 393,956	$ (63,671)	$ 316,290
Other comprehensive income (loss)	48,070	523,303	182,356	753,729
Transfer out of FVTOCI	–	38	–	38
Balance, end of year	$ 34,075	$ 917,297	$ 118,685	$ 1,070,057

Amounts are recorded net of tax.

The Company recorded after-tax gains in Other comprehensive income of $841.1 million (2024 – $523.3 million) due to fair value changes in the Company's investments, primarily related to fair value adjustments on Wealthsimple.

Note 22. Risk management

The Company actively manages its liquidity, credit and market risks.

Liquidity and funding risk related to financial instruments

Liquidity and funding risk is the risk of an inability to generate or obtain sufficient cash in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet contractual or anticipated commitments as they come due or arise.

Our liquidity profile is structured to ensure we have sufficient liquidity to satisfy current and prospective requirements in both normal and stressed conditions. The Company's liquidity management practices include:

- Maintaining liquid assets and lines of credit to satisfy near term liquidity needs.
- Ensuring effective controls over liquidity management processes.
- Performing regular cash forecasts and stress testing.
- Regular assessment of capital market conditions and the Company's ability to access bank and capital market funding.
- Ongoing efforts to diversify and expand long-term mortgage funding sources.

• Oversight of liquidity and funding risks by an internal Financial Risk Management Committee.

A key funding requirement is the funding of advisor network compensation paid for the distribution of financial products and services. This compensation continues to be paid from operating cash flows.

The Company also maintains sufficient liquidity to fund and temporarily hold mortgages, which include home equity lines of credit (HELOCs), pending sale or securitization to long-term funding sources and to manage any derivative collateral requirements. Through its mortgage banking operations, residential mortgages are sold to third parties including certain mutual funds, institutional investors through private placements, Canadian bank-sponsored securitization trusts, and by issuance and sale of National Housing Act Mortgage Backed Securities (NHA MBS) including sales to Canada Housing Trust under the Canada Mortgage Bond Program (CMB Program).

Certain subsidiaries of the Company are approved issuers of NHA MBS and are approved sellers into the CMB Program. Capacity for sales under the CMB Program consists of participation in new CMB issues and reinvestment of principal repayments held in the Principal Reinvestment Accounts.

The Company maintains committed capacity within certain Canadian bank-sponsored securitization trusts.

The Company accesses the unsecured long-term debt markets for corporate purposes and ensures a well-diversified maturity structure to manage associated funding risks.

The Company's contractual maturities of certain financial liabilities were as follows:

As at December 31, 2025 *($ millions)*	**Demand**	**Less than 1 year**	**1–5 years**	**After 5 years**	**Total**
Derivative financial instruments	$ –	$ 6.8	$ 8.4	$ –	$ 15.2
Client deposits[1]	4,299.1	–	–	–	4,299.1
Obligations to securitization entities	–	1,278.9	3,532.1	4.3	4,815.3
Leases[2]	–	27.6	95.7	95.4	218.7
Long-term debt	–	–	525.0	1,875.0	2,400.0
Total contractual maturities	$ 4,299.1	$ 1,313.3	$ 4,161.2	$ 1,974.7	$ 11,748.3

(1) Client deposits are primarily offset by client funds held on deposit.
(2) Includes remaining lease payments related to office space and equipment used in the normal course of business.

In addition to the Company's current balance of cash and cash equivalents, liquidity is available through the Company's lines of credit. The Company's lines of credit with various Schedule I Canadian chartered banks totalled $800 million at December 31, 2025, unchanged from December 31, 2024. The lines of credit at December 31, 2025 consisted of committed lines of $650 million and uncommitted lines of $150 million, unchanged from December 31, 2024. Any advances made by a bank under the uncommitted lines of credit are at the bank's sole discretion. As at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, the Company was not utilizing its committed lines of credit or its uncommitted lines of credit.

The Company's liquidity position and its management of liquidity and funding risk have not changed materially since December 31, 2024.

Credit risk related to financial instruments

This is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a transaction fails to meet its obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk through its cash and cash equivalents, client funds on deposit, mortgage portfolio, and use of over-the-counter derivatives. The Company monitors its credit risk management practices on an ongoing basis to evaluate their effectiveness.

At December 31, 2025, cash and cash equivalents of $1,274.2 million (2024 – $910.3 million) consisted of cash balances of $676.7 million (2024 – $545.0 million) primarily on deposit with Canadian chartered banks and cash equivalents of $597.5 million (2024 – $365.3 million). Cash equivalents are comprised of Government of Canada treasury bills totalling $0.5 million (2024 – $37.9 million), provincial government treasury bills and promissory notes of $553.8 million (2024 – $289.5 million), and bank term deposits of $43.2 million (2024 – $37.9 million).

The Company manages credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents by adhering to its corporate investment and counterparty credit risk management policies that outline credit risk parameters and concentration limits. The Company regularly reviews the credit ratings of its counterparties. The maximum exposure to credit risk on these financial instruments is their carrying value.

Client funds on deposit of $4.3 billion (2024 – $3.7 billion) are held with Schedule I chartered banks.

At December 31, 2025, residential mortgages including HELOCs, recorded on the Company's balance sheet, of $5.3 billion (2024 – $5.5 billion) consisted of $4.8 billion sold to securitization programs (2024 – $5.1 billion), $492.9 million held pending sale or securitization (2024 – $405.7 million) and $9.9 million related to the Company's intermediary operations (2024 – $11.2 million).

The Company manages credit risk related to residential mortgages through:

- Adhering to its lending policy and underwriting standards;
- Its loan servicing capabilities;
- Use of client-insured mortgage default insurance and mortgage portfolio default insurance held by the Company; and
- Its practice of originating its mortgages exclusively through its own network of Mortgage Advisors and IG Wealth Management advisors as part of a client's IG Living Plan™.

In certain instances, credit risk is also limited by the terms and nature of securitization transactions as described below:

- Under the NHA MBS program totalling $2.6 billion (2024 – $2.5 billion), the Company is obligated to make timely payment of principal and coupons irrespective of whether such payments were received from the mortgage borrower. However, as required by the NHA MBS program, 100% of the loans are insured by an approved insurer.
- Credit risk for mortgages securitized by transfer to bank-sponsored securitization trusts totalling $2.2 billion (2024 – $2.6 billion) is limited to amounts held in cash reserve accounts and future net interest income, the fair values of which were $53.7 million (2024 – $62.7 million) and $51.4 million (2024 – $38.0 million), respectively, at December 31, 2025. Cash reserve accounts are reflected on the balance sheet, whereas rights to future net interest income are not reflected on the balance sheet and will be recorded over the life of the mortgages.

At December 31, 2025, residential mortgages recorded on the balance sheet were 52.6% insured (2024 – 48.9%). At December 31, 2025, impaired mortgages on these portfolios were $5.5 million, compared to $3.5 million at December 31, 2024. Uninsured non-performing mortgages over 90 days on these portfolios were $3.3 million at December 31, 2025, compared to $2.1 million at December 31, 2024.

The Company also retains certain elements of credit risk on mortgage loans sold to the IG Mackenzie Mortgage and Short-Term Income Fund through an agreement to repurchase mortgages in certain circumstances benefiting the funds. These loans are not recorded on the Company's balance sheet as the Company has transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership associated with these loans.

The Company regularly reviews the credit quality of the mortgages and the adequacy of the allowance for expected credit losses.

The Company's allowance for expected credit losses was $0.7 million at December 31, 2025, compared to $0.8 million at December 31, 2024, and is considered adequate by management to absorb all credit-related losses in the mortgage portfolios based on: i) historical credit performance experience, ii) recent trends in interest rates, iii) current portfolio credit metrics and other relevant characteristics, iv) our strong financial planning relationship with our clients, and v) stress testing of losses under adverse real estate market conditions.

The Company's exposure to and management of credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents, fixed income securities and mortgage portfolios have not changed materially since December 31, 2024.

The Company is exposed to credit risk through derivative contracts it utilizes to hedge interest rate risk, to facilitate securitization transactions and to hedge market risk related to certain stock-based compensation arrangements. These derivatives are discussed more fully under the Market risk section.

To the extent that the fair value of the derivatives is in a gain position, the Company is exposed to credit risk if its counterparties fail to fulfil their obligations under these arrangements.

The Company's derivative activities are managed in accordance with its Derivative Policy which includes counterparty limits and other parameters to manage counterparty risk. The aggregate credit risk exposure related to derivatives that are in a gain position of $71.6 million (2024 – $40.4 million) does not give effect to any netting agreements or collateral arrangements. The exposure to credit risk, considering netting agreements and collateral arrangements and including rights to future net interest income, was $33.7 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $20.6 million). Counterparties are all Canadian Schedule I chartered banks and, as a result, management has determined that the Company's overall credit risk related to derivatives was not significant at December 31, 2025. Management of credit risk related to derivatives has not changed materially since December 31, 2024.

Market risk related to financial instruments

This is the risk of loss arising from changes in the values of the Company's financial instruments due to changes in interest rates, equity prices or foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its loan portfolio and on certain of the derivative financial instruments used in the Company's mortgage banking operations.

The Company manages interest rate risk associated with its mortgage banking operations by entering into interest rate swaps with Canadian Schedule I chartered banks as follows:

- The Company has in certain instances funded floating rate mortgages with fixed rate Canada Mortgage Bonds as part of the securitization transactions under the CMB Program. As part of the CMB Program, the Company is party to a swap whereby it is entitled to receive investment returns on reinvested mortgage principal and is obligated to pay Canada Mortgage Bond coupons. This swap had a fair value of negative $4.4 million (2024 – negative $3.6 million) and an outstanding notional amount of $0.2 billion at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $0.3 billion). The Company enters into interest rate swaps with Canadian Schedule I chartered banks to hedge the risk that the interest rates earned on floating rate mortgages and reinvestment returns decline. The fair value of these swaps totalled negative $0.3 million (2024 – negative $4.3 million), on an outstanding notional amount of $1.2 billion at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $1.4 billion). The net fair value of these swaps of negative $4.7 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 – negative $7.9 million) is recorded on the balance sheet and has an outstanding notional amount of $1.4 billion (2024 – $1.7 billion).
- The Company is exposed to the impact that changes in interest rates may have on the value of mortgages committed to or held pending sale or securitization to long-term funding sources. The Company enters into interest rate swaps to hedge the interest rate risk related to funding costs for mortgages held by the Company pending sale or securitization. Hedge accounting is applied to the cost of funds on certain securitization activities. The effective portion of fair value changes of the associated interest rate swaps are initially recognized in Other comprehensive income and subsequently recognized in Wealth Management revenue over the term of the related Obligations to securitization entities. The fair value of these swaps was negative $0.1 million (2024 – negative $1.1 million) on an outstanding notional amount of $157.2 million at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $166.0 million).

As at December 31, 2025, the impact to annual net earnings of a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would have been an increase of approximately $0.2 million (2024 – increase of $0.5 million). The Company's exposure to and management of interest rate risk have not changed materially since December 31, 2024.

Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk on its equity investments (Note 5) which are classified as either FVTOCI or FVTPL, and on our investments in associates (Note 9), which are accounted for using the equity method. The fair value of other investments was $2.5 billion at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $1.5 billion) and the carrying value of Investment in associates was $3.8 billion at December 31, 2025 (2024 – $4.0 billion).

The Company sponsors a number of deferred compensation arrangements where payments to participants are deferred and linked to the performance of the common shares of IGM Financial Inc. The Company hedges its exposure to this risk through the use of forward agreements and total return swaps.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on its investment in ChinaAMC and Rockefeller. Changes to the carrying value due to changes in foreign exchange rates are recognized in Other comprehensive income. As at December 31, 2025, a 5% appreciation (depreciation) in Canadian currency relative to foreign currencies would decrease (increase) the aggregate carrying value of foreign investments by approximately $120.0 million ($132.7 million).

The Company's proportionate share of ChinaAMC's and Rockefeller's earnings, recorded in Proportionate share of associates' earnings in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, is also affected by changes in foreign exchange rates. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the impact to net earnings of a 5% appreciation (depreciation) in Canadian currency relative to foreign currencies would decrease (increase) the Company's proportionate share of associates' earnings (losses) by approximately $6.6 million ($7.3 million).

Risks related to assets under management and advisement

Risks related to the performance of the equity markets, changes in interest rates and changes in foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar can have a significant impact on the level and mix of assets under management and advisement. These changes in assets under management and advisement directly impact earnings.

Note 23. Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative contracts which are either exchange-traded or negotiated in the over-the-counter market on a diversified basis with Schedule I chartered banks or Canadian bank-sponsored securitization trusts that are counterparties to the Company's securitization transactions. In all cases, the derivative contracts are used for non-trading purposes. Interest rate swaps are contractual agreements between two parties to exchange the related interest payments based on a specified notional amount and reference rate for a specified period. Total return swaps are contractual agreements to exchange payments based on a specified notional amount and the underlying security for a specific period. Options are contractual agreements which convey the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell specific financial instruments at a fixed price at a future date. Forward contracts are contractual agreements to buy or sell a financial instrument on a future date at a specified price.

Certain of the Company's derivative financial instruments are subject to master netting arrangements and are presented on a gross basis. The amount subject to credit risk is limited to the current fair value of the instruments which are in a gain position and recorded as assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The total estimated fair value represents the total amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate all agreements at each year end. However, this would not result in a gain or loss to the Company as the derivative instruments which correlate to certain assets and liabilities provide offsetting gains or losses.

The following table summarizes the Company's derivative financial instruments:

	Notional amount					Fair value	
	1 year or less	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Credit risk	Asset	Liability
2025							
Swaps							
Hedge accounting	**$ –**	**$ 53,125**	**$ 18,250**	**$ 71,375**	**$ 112**	**$ 112**	**$ 47**
No hedge accounting	**533,428**	**1,055,603**	**7,821**	**1,596,852**	**19,683**	**19,683**	**15,103**
Forward contracts							
Hedge accounting	**32,276**	**65,612**	**–**	**97,888**	**50,166**	**50,166**	**–**
	$ 565,704	**$ 1,174,340**	**$ 26,071**	**$ 1,766,115**	**$ 69,961**	**$ 69,961**	**$ 15,150**
2024							
Swaps							
Hedge accounting	$ –	$ 87,935	$ –	$ 87,935	$ 13	$ 13	$ 183
No hedge accounting	451,652	1,345,304	9,691	1,806,647	21,312	21,312	25,538
Forward contracts							
Hedge accounting	23,381	64,048	–	87,429	14,697	14,697	–
	$ 475,033	$ 1,497,287	$ 9,691	$ 1,982,011	$ 36,022	$ 36,022	$ 25,721

The credit risk related to the Company's derivative financial instruments after giving effect to any netting agreements was $59.7 million (2024 – $19.3 million).

The credit risk related to the Company's derivative financial instruments after giving effect to netting agreements and including rights to future net interest income, was $60.1 million (2024 – $20.6 million). Rights to future net interest income are related to the Company's securitization activities and are not reflected on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 24. Fair value of financial instruments

Fair values are management's estimates and are calculated using market conditions at a specific point in time and may not reflect future fair values. The calculations are subjective in nature, involve uncertainties and are matters of significant judgment.

All financial instruments measured at fair value and those for which fair value is disclosed are classified into one of three levels that distinguish fair value measurements by the significance of the inputs used for valuation.

Fair value is determined based on the price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the most advantageous market, utilizing a hierarchy of three different valuation techniques, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; or inputs other than quoted prices that are observable or corroborated by observable market data; and
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity. Valuation techniques are primarily model-based.

Markets are considered inactive when transactions are not occurring with sufficient regularity. Inactive markets may be characterized by a significant decline in the volume and level of observed trading activity or through large or erratic bid/offer spreads. In those instances where traded markets are not considered sufficiently active, fair value is measured using valuation models which may utilize predominantly observable market inputs (Level 2) or may utilize predominantly non-observable market inputs (Level 3). Management considers all reasonably available information including indicative broker quotations, any available pricing for similar instruments, recent arm's length market transactions, any relevant observable market inputs, and internal model-based estimates. Management exercises judgment in determining the most appropriate inputs and the weighting ascribed to each input as well as in the selection of valuation methodologies.

Fair value is determined using the following methods and assumptions:

Other investments and other financial assets and financial liabilities are valued using quoted prices from active markets, when available. When a quoted market price is not readily available, valuation techniques are used that require assumptions related to discount rates and the timing and amount of future cash flows. Wherever possible, observable market inputs are used in the valuation techniques.

Loans classified as Level 2 are valued using market interest rates for loans with similar credit risk and maturity.

Loans classified as Level 3 are valued by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing market yields.

Valuation methods used for Other investments classified as Level 3 include comparison to market transactions with arm's length third parties, use of market multiples, and discounted cash flow analysis.

Obligations to securitization entities are valued by discounting the expected future cash flows at prevailing market yields for securities issued by these securitization entities having similar terms and characteristics.

Long-term debt is valued using quoted prices for each debenture available in the market.

Derivative financial instruments are valued based on quoted market prices, where available, prevailing market rates for instruments with similar characteristics and maturities, or discounted cash flow analysis.

Level 1 financial instruments include exchange-traded equity investments and open-end investment fund units and other financial liabilities in instances where there are quoted prices available from active markets.

Level 2 assets and liabilities include fixed income securities, loans, derivative financial instruments and long-term debt. The fair value of fixed income securities is determined using quoted market prices or independent dealer price quotes. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using valuation models, discounted cash flow methodologies, or similar techniques using primarily observable market inputs. The fair value of long-term debt is determined using indicative broker quotes.

Level 3 assets and liabilities include investments with little or no trading activity valued using broker-dealer quotes, loans, other financial assets, obligations to securitization entities and derivative financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments consist of principal reinvestment account swaps which represent the component of a swap entered into under the CMB Program whereby the Company pays coupons on Canada Mortgage Bonds and receives investment returns on the reinvestment of repaid mortgage principal. Fair value is determined by discounting the projected cash flows of the swaps. The notional amount, which is an input used to determine the fair value of the swap, is determined using an average unobservable prepayment rate of 15% which is based on historical prepayment patterns. An increase (decrease) in the assumed mortgage prepayment rate increases (decreases) the notional amount of the swap. Level 3 Other investments of $2,413 million are predominantly comprised of early-stage financial technology companies, including Wealthsimple with a fair value of $2,258 million. Fair value is determined by using observable transactions in the investments' securities, where available, discounted cash flows, and other valuation metrics, including revenue multiples, used in the valuation of comparable public companies. A 5% increase (decrease) to forecasted cash flows or revenue multiples would result in an increase (decrease) in fair value of the Company's investment in Wealthsimple of approximately $113 million.

The following table presents the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. The table distinguishes between those financial instruments recorded at fair value and those recorded at amortized cost. The table also excludes fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value. These items include cash and cash equivalents, client funds on deposit, accounts and other receivables, certain other financial assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, client deposits, and certain other financial liabilities.

		Fair value			
	Carrying value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2025					
Financial assets recorded at fair value					
Other investments					
– FVTOCI	**$ 2,412,868**	**$ –**	**$ –**	**$ 2,412,868**	**$ 2,412,868**
– FVTPL	**109,252**	**109,252**	**–**	**–**	**109,252**
Derivative financial instruments	**69,961**	**–**	**66,874**	**3,087**	**69,961**
Financial assets recorded at amortized cost					
Loans					
– Amortized cost	**5,262,064**	**–**	**499,359**	**4,890,342**	**5,389,701**
Financial liabilities recorded at fair value					
Derivative financial instruments	**15,150**	**–**	**7,665**	**7,485**	**15,150**
Financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost					
Obligations to securitization entities	**4,815,312**	**–**	**–**	**4,916,463**	**4,916,463**
Long-term debt	**2,400,000**	**–**	**2,441,727**	**–**	**2,441,727**
2024					
Financial assets recorded at fair value					
Other investments					
– FVTOCI	$ 1,350,376	$ –	$ –	$ 1,350,376	$ 1,350,376
– FVTPL	118,081	118,081	–	–	118,081
Derivative financial instruments	36,022	–	30,212	5,810	36,022
Financial assets recorded at amortized cost					
Loans					
– Amortized cost	5,462,405	–	413,443	5,078,431	5,491,874
Financial liabilities recorded at fair value					
Derivative financial instruments	25,721	–	16,317	9,404	25,721
Financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost					
Obligations to securitization entities	5,024,916	–	–	5,098,441	5,098,441
Long-term debt	2,400,000	–	2,485,403	–	2,485,403

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 in 2025 and 2024.

The following table provides a summary of changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. There were no transfers in or out of Level 3 in 2025 and 2024.

	Balance January 1	Gains (losses) included in Net earnings [1]	Gains (losses) included in Other comprehensive income	Purchases and issuances	Settlements	Balance December 31
2025						
Other investments						
– FVTOCI	**$ 1,350,376**	**$ –**	**$ 971,166**	**$ 117,503**	**$ 26,177**	**$ 2,412,868**
Derivative financial instruments, net	**(3,594)**	**2,686**	**–**	**(1,703)**	**1,787**	**(4,398)**
2024						
Other investments						
– FVTOCI	$ 721,379	$ –	$ 604,009	$ 25,207	$ 219	$ 1,350,376
– FVTPL	11,429	–	–	–	11,429	–
Derivative financial instruments, net	7,721	(12,146)	–	(1,998)	(2,829)	(3,594)

(1) Included in Wealth management revenue or Net investment income and other in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Note 25. Earnings per common share

	2025	2024
Earnings		
Net earnings	**$ 1,107,002**	$ 937,439
Non-controlling interest	**(6,033)**	(3,925)
Net earnings available to common shareholders	**$ 1,100,969**	$ 933,514
Number of common shares *(in thousands)*		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	**236,477**	237,287
Add: Potential exercise of outstanding stock options[1]	**873**	322
Average number of common shares outstanding – diluted basis	**237,350**	237,609
Earnings per common share *(in dollars)*		
Basic	**$ 4.66**	$ 3.93
Diluted	**$ 4.64**	$ 3.93

(1) Excludes 16 thousand shares in 2025 related to outstanding stock options that were anti-dilutive (2024 – 451 thousand).

Note 26. Contingent liabilities and guarantees

Contingent liabilities

The Company is subject to legal actions arising in the normal course of its business. In December 2018, a proposed class action was filed in the Ontario Superior Court against Mackenzie Financial Corporation (Mackenzie) which alleges that the company should not have paid mutual fund trailing commissions to order execution only dealers. This action was certified in January 2024. In August 2022, a second proposed class action concerning the same subject matter was filed against Mackenzie.

In late March 2023, the Company was notified by one of our third-party vendors, InvestorCOM Inc., that they were compromised due to a cybersecurity incident related to a technology supplier to InvestorCOM, GoAnywhere. The Company has notified impacted clients and offered credit monitoring at no cost for all clients. Four proposed class actions have been filed against Mackenzie concerning this incident, one of which was certified during 2025.

Although it is difficult to predict the outcome of any such legal actions, based on current knowledge, management does not expect the outcome of any of these matters, individually or in aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

Guarantees

In the normal course of operations, the Company executes agreements that provide for indemnifications to third parties in transactions such as business dispositions, business acquisitions, loans and securitization transactions. The Company has also agreed to indemnify its directors and officers. The nature of these agreements precludes the possibility of making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount the Company could be required to pay third parties as the agreements often do not specify a maximum amount and the amounts are dependent on the outcome of future contingent events, the nature and likelihood of which cannot be determined. Historically, the Company has not made any payments under such indemnification agreements. No provisions have been recognized related to these agreements.

Note 27. Related party transactions

Transactions and balances with related entities

The Company enters into transactions with Canada Life, which is a subsidiary of its affiliate, Lifeco, which is a subsidiary of Power. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been recorded at fair value:

- During 2025 and 2024, the Company provided to and received from Canada Life certain administrative services. The Company distributes insurance products under a distribution agreement with Canada Life and received $60.8 million in distribution fees (2024 – $60.4 million). The Company received $63.2 million (2024 – $62.0 million) and paid $5.9 million (2024 – $5.3 million) to Canada Life and related subsidiary companies for the provision of sub-advisory services for certain investment funds.

After obtaining advanced tax rulings in 2024, the Company agreed to a tax loss consolidation transaction with a subsidiary of Power whereby shares of an affiliate that has generated tax losses was acquired on December 20, 2024. The Company recognized the benefit of the tax losses realized in the fourth quarter of 2024.

On October 31, 2025, the Company invested an additional $100 million in Wealthsimple, which is controlled by Power.

Key management compensation

The total compensation and other benefits to directors and employees classified as key management, being individuals having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, are as follows:

		2025		2024
Compensation and employee benefits	**$**	**4,516**	$	4,400
Post-employment benefits		**5,463**		5,056
Share-based payments		**6,016**		3,720
	$	**15,995**	$	13,176

Share-based payments exclude the fair value remeasurement of the deferred share units associated with changes in the Company's share price (Note 20).

Note 28. Segmented information

The Company's reportable segments are:

- Wealth Management
- Asset Management
- Corporate and Other

These segments reflect the Company's internal financial reporting and performance measurement.

- **Wealth Management** – reflects the activities of its core business and strategic investments that are principally focused on providing financial planning and related services to retail client households. This segment includes the activities of IG Wealth Management which is a retail distribution organization that serves Canadian households through its investment dealer and other subsidiaries licensed to distribute financial products and services. A majority of the revenues of this segment are derived from providing financial advice and distributing financial products and services to Canadian households. This segment also includes the investment management activities of these organizations, including mutual fund management and discretionary portfolio management services. This segment also includes the Company's strategic investments in Rockefeller and Wealthsimple. Rockefeller is classified as an investment in associate and accounted for using the equity method, with the proportionate share of earnings included in revenue. Wealthsimple is classified as an investment which is accounted for at FVTOCI and therefore has no impact on the segment earnings.
- **Asset Management** – reflects the activities of its core business and strategic investments primarily focused on providing investment management services. This segment includes the operations of Mackenzie Investments

which provides investment management services to a suite of investment funds that are distributed through third party dealers and financial advisors, and through institutional advisory mandates to financial institutions, pensions and other institutional investors. This segment also includes the Company's strategic investment in ChinaAMC and Northleaf which are classified as investments in associates and accounted for using the equity method. The proportionate share of earnings on these investments are included in the segment's revenue.

- **Corporate and Other** – primarily represents investments in Lifeco and Portage Ventures LPs, the Company's unallocated capital, as well as consolidation elimination entries.

2025

	Wealth Management	Asset Management	Corporate and Other	Total Segment	Adjustments (1)	Total
Revenues						
Wealth management	$ 2,732,805	$ –	$ (15,382)	$ 2,717,423	$ –	$ 2,717,423
Asset management	–	1,169,746	(108,667)	1,061,079	–	1,061,079
Dealer compensation	–	(335,632)	(6,240)	(341,872)	–	(341,872)
Net asset management	–	834,114	(114,907)	719,207	–	719,207
Net investment income and other	8,008	15,164	19,161	42,333	–	42,333
Gain on partial sales of investment in associates *(Note 9)*	–	–	–	–	44,578	44,578
Proportionate share of associates' earnings	11,271	158,533	112,530	282,334	(18,152)	264,182
	2,752,084	1,007,811	1,402	3,761,297	26,426	3,787,723
Expenses						
Advisory and business development	1,152,653	99,831	(9)	1,252,475	–	1,252,475
Operations and support	476,068	394,798	2,567	873,433	–	873,433
Sub-advisory	215,964	6,062	(130,289)	91,737	–	91,737
	1,844,685	500,691	(127,731)	2,217,645	–	2,217,645
	907,399	507,120	129,133	1,543,652	26,426	1,570,078
Interest expense(2)	103,198	25,972	–	129,170	–	129,170
Earnings before income taxes	804,201	481,148	129,133	1,414,482	26,426	1,440,908
Income taxes	213,196	97,744	4,483	315,423	18,483	333,906
	591,005	383,404	124,650	1,099,059	7,943	1,107,002
Non-controlling interest	–	(6,033)	–	(6,033)	–	(6,033)
	$ 591,005	$ 377,371	$ 124,650	1,093,026	7,943	1,100,969
Lifeco other items(1)				(18,152)	18,152	–
Gain on partial sales of investment in associates, net of tax(1)				26,095	(26,095)	–
Net earnings available to common shareholders				$ 1,100,969	$ –	$ 1,100,969
Identifiable assets	$ 13,834,831	$ 4,057,093	$ 1,873,055	$ 19,764,979	$ –	$ 19,764,979
Goodwill	1,346,245	1,290,526	–	2,636,771	–	2,636,771
Total assets	$ 15,181,076	$ 5,347,619	$ 1,873,055	$ 22,401,750	$ –	$ 22,401,750

(1) The proportionate share of Lifeco other items and Gain on partial sales of investment in associates are not related to a specific segment and therefore excluded from segment results. These items have been adjusted to reconcile Total Segment results to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(2) Interest expense includes interest on long-term debt and interest on leases.

2024

	Wealth Management	Asset Management	Corporate and Other	Total Segment	Adjustments (1)	Total
Revenues						
Wealth management	$ 2,445,646	$ –	$ (9,544)	$ 2,436,102	$ –	$ 2,436,102
Asset management	–	1,108,199	(105,517)	1,002,682	–	1,002,682
Dealer compensation	–	(325,266)	(3,902)	(329,168)	–	(329,168)
Net asset management	–	782,933	(109,419)	673,514	–	673,514
Net investment income and other	12,383	23,180	17,478	53,041	–	53,041
Proportionate share of associates' earnings	(10,067)	133,065	99,941	222,939	(10,162)	212,777
	2,447,962	939,178	(1,544)	3,385,596	(10,162)	3,375,434
Expenses						
Advisory and business development	1,033,896	86,842	(8)	1,120,730	–	1,120,730
Operations and support	463,096	371,989	2,571	837,656	–	837,656
Sub-advisory	191,379	5,643	(118,963)	78,059	–	78,059
	1,688,371	464,474	(116,400)	2,036,445	–	2,036,445
	759,591	474,704	114,856	1,349,151	(10,162)	1,338,989
Interest expense(2)	103,255	26,124	–	129,379	–	129,379
Earnings before income taxes	656,336	448,580	114,856	1,219,772	(10,162)	1,209,610
Income taxes	178,596	94,281	3,995	276,872	(4,701)	272,171
	477,740	354,299	110,861	942,900	(5,461)	937,439
Non-controlling interest	–	(3,925)	–	(3,925)	–	(3,925)
	$ 477,740	$ 350,374	$ 110,861	938,975	(5,461)	933,514
Lifeco other items(1)				(6,862)	6,862	–
Tax loss consolidation(1)				4,701	(4,701)	–
Rockefeller debt refinancing(1)				(3,300)	3,300	–
Net earnings available to common shareholders				933,514	–	933,514
Identifiable assets	$ 12,927,415	$ 3,802,327	$ 1,316,459	$ 18,046,201	$ –	$ 18,046,201
Goodwill	1,346,245	1,290,526	–	2,636,771	–	2,636,771
Total assets	$ 14,273,660	$ 5,092,853	$ 1,316,459	$ 20,682,972	$ –	$ 20,682,972

(1) The proportionate share of Lifeco other items, Tax loss consolidation and Rockefeller debt refinancing are not related to a specific segment and therefore excluded from segment results. These items have been adjusted to reconcile Total Segment results to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(2) Interest expense includes interest on long-term debt and interest on leases.