Equitable™

Annual Report 2024

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We are clients, we are partners, we are employees.
Together, over one million strong.
Harnessing the power of togetherness.

We are Equitable

Our Heritage

We are proud to be built on more than 100 years of serving clients with excellence, in Canada and only in Canada.

Sydney Tweed started the Ontario Equitable Life and Accident Insurance Company in a two-room, second floor office in Waterloo, Ontario in 1920. In 1936, our corporate name was changed to The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada.

From these humble beginnings, we are today known simply as Equitable®. We are the only Canadian mutual life insurance company federally regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

Today, we provide financial solutions that protect and support more than one million people across Canada, coast-to-coast. We offer individual insurance, group insurance, savings and retirement solutions. We partner with independent financial advisors to help our clients achieve financial security throughout their lifetime.

Our Purpose

When we come together, great things follow. The world is better when we harness the power of togetherness to forge collective purpose.

At Equitable, this is more than just a feeling. It's a mindset driving our behaviours, decisions, and actions to power equitable outcomes. It's how we show up daily, committed to be at our very best to support Canadians today and for all tomorrows to come. Our unique structure as a mutual enables us to focus all our efforts towards improving the financial wellbeing of those we serve – our clients, partners, and communities.

For over a century we have delivered on our promise to be there for Canadians. We believe that now, it's more important than ever, that we recommit to our path of being a mutual and welcome all to join in the shared benefits of living an equitable life.

Together. Protecting today. Preparing tomorrow.

Our Commitment

Our corporate brand is a testament to our focus and commitment to our clients. For us, Equitable is far more than our corporate name. It drives how we do business, and how we work together for you.

Our logo represents you, our client, at the centre of everything we do, with the surrounding circle representing our unwavering commitment.

The ribbon reflects life's journeys, recognizing they are not linear. They bend, wind and intertwine. At Equitable, we will always be there for you, focused on you, through your unique life journey.

That's our commitment to you, today and for all tomorrows to come.

Financial Highlights

(in $ millions)	IFRS 17 & 9		IFRS 4 & IAS 39 [1]			
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Growth Momentum						
New Business Sales						
Individual Insurance	221	178	148	134	149	132
Group Insurance	55	63	51	49	46	48
Savings & Retirement	1,270	744	547	498	401	407
Premiums & Deposits						
Individual Insurance	1,390	1,199	1,048	939	806	691
Group Insurance	708	664	591	532	497	499
Savings & Retirement	1,271	744	548	498	401	405
Total	**3,369**	**2,607**	**2,187**	**1,969**	**1,704**	**1,595**
Total Assets						
General Fund	6,855	5,800	5,075	4,905	4,347	3,666
Segregated Funds	3,358	2,320	1,862	1,932	1,642	1,413
Total	**10,213**	**8,120**	**6,937**	**6,837**	**5,989**	**5,079**
Payments to Clients						
Dividends to Policyholders [2]	**137**	**104**	**79**	**62**	**49**	**38**
Claims and Benefits						
Death, Disability & Health Claims	739	695	624	564	511	508
Annuity, Surrender & Maturity Benefits	173	138	109	105	100	94
Payments from Segregated Funds	448	301	241	273	209	220
Total	**1,360**	**1,134**	**974**	**942**	**820**	**822**
Financial Strength						
Total Balance Sheet Capital [3]						
Policyholders' Equity	1,553	1,365	1,319	1,230	1,052	891
Contractual Service Margin	646	516	—	—	—	—
Total	**2,199**	**1,881**	**1,319**	**1,230**	**1,052**	**891**
Total Capital Adequacy [4]						
Capital Resources	2,704	2,407	2,050	2,031	1,815	1,615
Capital Requirements	1,604	1,402	1,362	1,214	1,095	1,041
LICAT Ratio	**169%**	**172%**	**150%**	**167%**	**166%**	**155%**

Notes:

[1] Amounts presented for 2019 to 2022 in the table above are as reported on an IFRS 4 and IAS 39 basis.

[2] Represents dividends declared and paid to participating policyholders during the calendar year and excludes the change in provisions for any future dividends.

[3] IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 were adopted effective January 1, 2023. As a result, Total Balance Sheet Capital as of that date was $1,695 million ($1,218 million in policyholders' equity plus $478 million in contractual service margin).

[4] Capital resources represents the sum of adjusted policyholders' equity, surplus allowances, and effective January 1, 2023, contractual service margins attributable to non-segregated businesses. The capital requirement is the base solvency buffer as per the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (LICAT) guideline issued by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI).

*As a **mutual** we provide financial security **differently** by focusing exclusively on our **clients**.*

Message to Clients

At Equitable, our commitment to our clients is at the heart of everything we do. It drives the way we work. It drives our behaviours, decisions and actions. It drives how we deliver on our promises today. And it drives how we position ourselves to deliver on them well into the future.

Throughout 2024, we took several steps that are reflective of our unwavering commitment and that further strengthen our ability to deliver on our purpose.

- Firstly, we fully transitioned our people to a newly renovated office, supported by new technologies, working in a model that balances time in office with remote work. Equitable is purpose driven and our people are caring, passionate and curious in finding simpler ways. This transition enables our people to be fully engaged and at their very best.
- Secondly, we have completed the refresh of our new brand, launched in 2023. This brand is a call to action, working together, leading to equitable outcomes for all. Our brand, and in fact, all aspects of our business are focused on putting clients at the centre of everything we do.
- Lastly, we have completed the second year of our five-year strategic plan, with significant effort spent on simplification. From making enhancements to our processes to upgrading our technology, several initiatives were focused on introducing new and better ways to make it even easier to do business with us.

Protecting Today

We continue to be at our very best, every single day. We cover more than 1.1 million people across Canada. We thank all of our clients – whether they have been with us for decades or joined us in 2024 – for continuing to put their trust in Equitable.

We are committed to offering valued, simple and comprehensive solutions. As part of that, we are always seeking ways to enhance our products to ensure Equitable remains a top choice for clients and advisors. This was demonstrated in 2024 through continuous improvements made to the products we offer. These improvements included repricing our term insurance solutions and introducing new features to our participating whole life insurance portfolio, providing additional flexibility and payment options. We also enhanced our daily interest account and guaranteed interest accounts to offer a fresh client-focused approach supported by our highly rated digital application. And we introduced a national biosimilar switching program to help group clients manage the escalating costs of pharmaceutical benefits.

We believe independent financial advice is in the best interest of our clients. That's why we focus on building strong, enduring and aligned partnerships with financial advisors across Canada. Throughout 2024, we continued to seek advisor feedback through face-to-face meetings, a dedicated input platform and working with Environics Research. This valuable input helps us to deliver better products and services. To our partners, we are grateful for your ongoing engagement and for your trust.

We are reliable, proactive and compassionate in delivering our services, especially when paying a claim. During 2024, we completed the foundational phase of our efforts to refresh our client care centre. This included implementing new technology across all of our care centres, developing new workflows, and training and upskilling our client care centre teams. Making it simpler and even safer to do business with us was at the heart of this work. With this foundational phase complete, we look forward to implementing enhancements as part of our ongoing efforts to better serve clients and advisors. We extend special appreciation to our client care representatives for their care and for their passion.

We value the communities where we live, work and do business. Across Canada, Equitable supported more than 40 not-for-profit organizations as they deliver services to people in need. Our employees demonstrate a great deal of generosity in their support of our corporate giving programs, but they also support countless organizations through donations of time and money directly. We also hosted an employee event focused on the power of giving back. This brought our people together to learn more about the impact of Equitable's charitable giving. This was followed by an opportunity for close to 1,000 employees to give back by volunteering for an afternoon with not-for-profit organizations in Waterloo Region. We are proud of our people and the care they demonstrate.

Preparing Tomorrow

Equitable is proud to be built on more than 100 years of serving Canadians with excellence. With a long history, we also know the importance of taking steps today to make sure we are here for the next 100 years. In 2023, we embarked on a five-year strategic journey, making investments in our future as we aim to provide long-term financial security and stability for our clients. We are two years into executing on our strategy and are making progress on many fronts.

Focusing on impact: In 2023, we introduced the Impact Team to ensure that we always consider the client voice and client impact in all we do. Throughout 2024, we continued our investment by adding resources, skills and capabilities.

- Brand impact is focused on articulating, communicating and reinforcing Equitable's purpose. In 2024, we launched Moments Matter, a behind the scenes campaign highlighting real people at Equitable who live the brand and are focused on clients every day. This campaign demonstrates who we are and what sets Equitable apart, uncovering a true passion of our people in making moments matter.
- Data impact helps us gain insights from the information we gather to better our products and services. During 2024, we established enhanced access and security protocols and implemented modern technologies to store and visualize data, laying the foundation that will enable Equitable to better use data to help drive insights and decisions for the good of our clients.
- Client impact ensures our behaviours, decisions and actions lead to equitable outcomes. The focus for 2024 was to establish consistent guidelines for simple and clear communications across all of our business, and to better manage our complaints and claims processes.

Our people: At Equitable, our awesome people power our success. They are key to our culture. We continue to invest in our people so they remain engaged and have the tools they need to better serve our clients today and for all tomorrows to come. We are proud of the commitment they demonstrate to our purpose.

- The number of people working at Equitable is now more than 1,200. Increasing our employees supports us in delivering on our service standards and meeting clients' expectations.
- As new people continue to choose Equitable, they are well-supported in their journey. Our week-long orientation program continues to be successful, cementing our purpose, culture and commitments. Learning opportunities continue for new and for existing employees. To harness the power of being together, twice yearly EQ Together Days and monthly half-day Growing Together events foster engagement, collaboration and learning.

- On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our compensation programs and have made changes over the past year in our continued efforts to reward our people equitably.
- Our people are caring, passionate and curious. In 2024, we began a process to focus on these commonly held beliefs.

We aim to be the employer of choice for people seeking a meaningful and purposeful career. Our people continue to be engaged at Equitable, as measured by our high participation rates and high engagement scores in our annual employee survey. We are creating a culture that is uniform and singularly focused on clients, working together to put you at the centre of all we do.

Simplification: This is a key strategic initiative started in 2023 to modernize how we offer our solutions and provide our services. We know that financial services can be complex. Our focus is to ensure we are making it as easy as possible to work with us, by redesigning our work, data, and communication flows.

In 2024, we made progress in our efforts to provide clearer client communications and launched digital forms, tools and transactions for advisors. Our goal is delivering a simple, safe and positive experience each and every time anyone interacts with Equitable.

As we automate and introduce new technologies, we remain committed to having real people based in Canada servicing our clients and partners.

Profits for Purpose

We are committed to our mutuality and our purpose of offering best-in-class products and services to Canadians coast-to-coast. Delivering on that commitment means that we must remain vibrant, growing and financially strong. Through our financial stability, we can deliver on our promises today and for all tomorrows to come.

Growth Momentum is important for Equitable's success. It allows us to benefit from purchasing power, economies of scale, investment flexibility and diversification of risks, all of which allows us to do better for our clients. We are pleased to report solid growth in all three lines of business during 2024.

- We collected $3.4 billion in total premiums and deposits, an increase of 29% over the previous year. We are grateful that clients continue to entrust their money with Equitable. And, as evidenced by new business sales, we are proud that more and more Canadians are turning to Equitable to protect their financial security.
- Total assets increased by 26%, reaching $10.2 billion. This growth is a result of our shared focus on operational excellence, combined with solid investment decisions driven by our asset management team.

Payment to Clients reflect our commitment to be there when it matters the most. In 2024, we paid $1.4 billion in claims and benefits, an increase of 20% over the previous year. We also paid $137 million in dividends to clients with participating whole life contracts. This is 32% higher than the previous year, reflecting the strong financial year Equitable had in 2024.

Financial Strength for Equitable is measured by the amount of capital resources we hold. A strong capital position provides the assurance that Equitable will deliver on all of its promises, to current and future clients, regardless of economic cycles.

Our total balance sheet capital increased by 17% during 2024, from $1.9 billion to $2.2 billion. Our year-end LICAT ratio stood at 169%, one of the strongest capital ratios in the industry. Finally, DBRS Morningstar confirmed our financial strength rating of A (high) with Stable Trends.

Our financial strength allows us to continue to invest in our products and services for the benefit of our clients.

Thank You

We are clients, we are partners, we are employees. Thank you for your trust and for helping us harness the power of togetherness.

Douglas S. Alexander, CPA, CA
Chair of the Board

Fabien Jeudy, FSA, FCIA
President and Chief Executive Officer

We look to our future with a renewed commitment and a promise to be there for the next 100 years, a company made up of Canadians, for Canadians from coast to coast to coast.

Asset Management

Asset Management plays an important role supporting our financial strength and stability – today and for all tomorrows to come. Our strategic vision is focused on providing strong long-term risk-adjusted returns that meet client expectations, ensure our products are competitive and deliver value, and ensures that the Company remains well capitalized. Our size, culture and disciplined approach to investing enable this.

While financial results are a key driving factor, Equitable's investment decisions are also driven, in part, by the opportunity to create positive impact. In 2024, Equitable purchased an interest in a 345-unit residential high rise building in Toronto. One of the key features of this investment was that 10% of the units are set aside for affordable housing and are voluntarily subject to rent controls in efforts to make affordable rental housing available to single mothers and low-income families in the greater Toronto area. As well, Equitable helped finance core transportation projects including port, rail and school bus infrastructure.

With a continued focus on supporting renewable energy, in 2024, we made a commitment to provide long-term financing for a new ground mount solar project in Saskatchewan. In total, close to 60% of our private placement portfolio exposure to the energy sector supports renewable energy projects in the form of solar, wind, hydro and biogas.

Through 2025, we will continue to look for opportunities to create additional positive impacts through our investments.

Portfolio highlights

The investment portfolio remains well diversified by asset class and industry. The portfolio is constructed to manage interest rate risk with more than 60% of the portfolio in fixed income securities which are well matched to the liability profile. The portfolio remains high quality, with over 99% of the fixed income invested in investment grade securities.

Our fixed income consists of public bonds, mortgages and private placements. Public bonds in our portfolio provide financing primarily to Canadian governments and corporations. Our mortgage portfolio focuses on helping companies finance Canadian properties across the retail, office, multi-unit residential and industrial sectors.

Our private placement lending helps finance corporations, partnerships, and projects across North America, often lending to organizations too small to access public markets or to support infrastructure projects. This lending allows us to have positive impact while generating good returns for our clients.

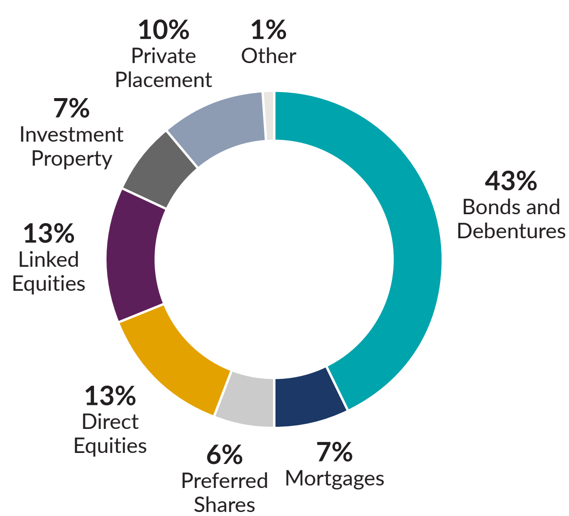
Equitable also owns a growing Canadian commercial real estate portfolio invested in similar sectors to the mortgage portfolio. In addition, the Company has a diversified equity portfolio consisting of public and private equity, and linked assets which are predominately equities linked directly to client returns. These assets are predominately invested in Canada and the U.S. and provide long term asset growth.

Financial results

Total assets under administration grew strongly in 2024, reaching $10.2 billion. General fund assets increased by 18% to $6.9 billion in the year, and segregated funds increased 45% to $3.4 billion.

The investment portfolio performed strongly in 2024, adding value to client portfolios and providing capital to projects that support stronger communities for our clients. Net investment income of almost $0.5 billion was higher than 2023 driven by asset growth, equity market returns and higher interest rates.

General Fund Invested Assets



Capability to Deliver Results

Equitable maintains a strong financial position and adequate liquidity to ensure that it is well prepared to meet its obligations.

Capital

The Company is regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), which requires insurance companies to maintain minimum levels of capital calculated in accordance with the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (LICAT).

Equitable's Total LICAT Ratio at December 31, 2024 was 169%, which is well in excess of the minimum level required by OSFI. This ratio indicates a very strong capital position.

To assess capital adequacy and financial strength under adverse conditions, Financial Condition Testing (FCT) is performed on an annual basis. The FCT process analyzes the Company's potential future financial condition over a five-year period by reviewing the impact of a number of adverse economic and insurance scenarios. Testing in 2024 confirmed the Company's financial strength and ability to withstand adverse scenarios in the future.

Source of funds

The primary source of funds for Equitable is cash provided by operating activities, including premiums, net investment income and fee income. These funds are used primarily to pay claims, benefits, and expenses. Net cash flows generated from operating activities are invested to support growth and future payment obligations.

Liquidity

Primary requirements for liquidity are for the payment of claims, benefits, and expenses as described above. The Company maintains a conservative liquidity position and actively manages the diversification, duration, and credit quality of investments to ensure that the Company can meet its obligations.

Risk Management

Our risk management framework is guided by these principles:

- We take risks only if they are aligned with our purpose and create long-term sustainable value for our clients.
- We understand the risks we manage and how they impact our clients, partners, financial strength, and reputation.
- We act with integrity and expect the same of our partners.

Our Risk Governance Framework

Board of Directors	The Board of Directors (the Board) has overall responsibility for the oversight of our risk management framework. The Board carries out its mandate directly and through its various Committees.
Senior Management	Senior Management is responsible for upholding the risk management framework and oversees risk management activities through the Senior Risk and Capital Committee and Asset Management Committee.
Three Lines of Defence	We use the “Three Lines of Defence” model to identify, assess, monitor and manage risks. **First line:** Our lines of business and corporate functions have primary responsibility for risk identification and controls. **Second line:** Our risk oversight teams (led by the Chief Risk Officer, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Actuary, and Head of Technology – Risk and Governance) provide oversight, guidance, and independent assessment of various risks. **Third line:** Our Internal Audit team independently validates the effectiveness of our risk management practices.

Our Risk Exposures

Equitable is exposed to various risks due to our business activities. Our most material risk exposures are described below.

Market and credit risks

We are exposed to fluctuations in market prices, interest rates and currency exchange rates, both in our asset portfolio and some of the products we sell. Market price fluctuations relate to changes in prices for our equity, real estate and preferred share portfolios. In addition, we are exposed to credit risk, which is the risk those we lend to will be unable to make payments to us when due.

Our investment and lending policies are designed to limit market and credit risks by defining eligible investments, diversification criteria, and limits with respect to asset exposures, concentration, and quality. Our risk exposures are actively monitored and managed by the Asset Management division. The Asset Management Committee oversees these risk management processes along with the Investment Committee of the Board.

Additional information on these risk exposures is included in note 5 to the financial statements.

Insurance risk

We make a variety of assumptions related to expected future claims, policyholder behaviour, and expenses when we design and price products, and when we determine policy liabilities. Insurance risk is the risk that actual experience emerges differently from what we expected when a product was designed and priced.

We have formal policies and procedures with respect to product design and pricing, the use of reinsurance, and our underwriting and claims processes. We actively monitor claims experience, policyholder behaviour, and expenses to ensure our assumptions properly reflect emerging trends. Our Appointed Actuary is responsible for ensuring the assumptions we use to value our policy liabilities are appropriate. The Senior Risk and Capital Committee oversees these risk management processes along with the Audit Committee of the Board.

Additional information on these risks is described in note 10 to the financial statements.

Operational risk

Operational risk is present in all of our business activities and arises from inadequate or failed processes, most often due to technology failures, human error or dishonesty, and external events. It includes cyber attacks and privacy breaches, prolonged business disruption, processing errors, project execution risks, and regulatory compliance. It also includes inappropriate sales practices by our distribution partners.

We have numerous policies and guidelines in place with respect to the monitoring, management and mitigation of operational risks. We have ongoing training programs to promote employee awareness of various risks and ensure they have the tools and skills needed to identify and mitigate them. The Senior Risk and Capital Committee oversees these risk management processes along with various Committees of the Board.

Strategic/emerging risks

Strategic/emerging risks are changes in the external environment that may impact our business strategy or the ability to successfully implement our strategic business initiatives. We have a well-established planning process to define strategic direction and business objectives. Our business initiatives are carefully monitored to ensure they are successfully implemented and can adjust to emerging trends.

Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, who is responsible for the integrity, objectivity, and reliability of the information presented. The accounting policies utilized are appropriate in the circumstances and fairly reflect the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company, within reasonable limits of materiality. Management is responsible for ensuring that the annual report information is consistent with these consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the accounting requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI).

Management establishes and maintains a system of internal controls that provides reasonable assurance that financial records are complete and accurate, assets are safeguarded, and the organizational structure provides for effective segregation of responsibilities. The Company's Internal Audit department and Chief Compliance Officer monitor the systems of internal control for compliance. The control environment is enhanced by the selection and training of competent management, and a code of conduct policy adhered to by all employees.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting and has ultimate responsibility for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is assisted in its responsibilities for these consolidated financial statements by its Audit Committee. This Committee consists of independent and unrelated directors not involved in the daily operations of the Company. The function of this Committee is to meet with management and both internal and external auditors to:

- review and recommend the approval of the financial statements and notes to the Board of Directors;
- meet separately in camera with the internal and external auditors, the Appointed Actuary and management;
- recommend the nomination of the external auditors to the Board of Directors and approve their fee arrangements;
- review independence of the internal and external auditor and any audit findings; and
- review other accounting and financial matters as required.

The Appointed Actuary is named by the Board of Directors pursuant to Section 165 of the Insurance Companies Act to carry out an annual valuation of the Company's policy liabilities in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada for the purpose of issuing reports to the policyholders and to the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions. The Appointed Actuary's report appears with these consolidated financial statements. KPMG LLP have been appointed as the external auditors pursuant to Section 337 of the Insurance Companies Act to report to the policyholders and to the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions regarding the fairness of presentation of the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations as shown in the annual financial statements. Their report appears with these consolidated financial statements.

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions performs regular examinations of the Company. Statutory reports are filed with insurance regulatory authorities in various jurisdictions to facilitate further review of operating results and enquiry by regulatory authorities.

Fabien Jeudy

Fabien Jeudy, FSA, FCIA
President and Chief Executive Officer

Melanie Kliska

Melanie Kliska, FSA, FCIA
Executive Vice-President, Chief Financial Officer

Waterloo, Ontario, February 21, 2025

Appointed Actuary's Report

To the policyholders of The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada,

I have valued the policy liabilities of The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada for its consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for the year ended 31 December 2024.

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

Phillip K. Watson, Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Senior Vice-President, Chief Actuary
Waterloo, Ontario, February 21, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the policyholders of The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada,

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada (the "Company"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- and notes to the consolidated financial statement, including a summary of material accounting policy information

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the ***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements*** section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included 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 the Information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in the Annual Report at 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 the auditor's report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (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.

Auditors' 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 generally accepted auditing standards 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 the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, 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.
- 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.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have compiled with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Kitchener, Canada, February 21, 2025

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31	(thousands of dollars)	
	2024	2023
Insurance revenue	**$ 919,705**	$ 843,151
Insurance service expense	**(762,945)**	(692,509)
Net reinsurance expense	**(50,632)**	(55,242)
Insurance service result	**106,128**	95,400
Investment income	**241,933**	188,019
Change in fair value through profit or loss	**272,212**	252,119
Change in fair value on investment property	**(12,139)**	1,191
Non-attributable investment expenses	**(6,095)**	(5,273)
Net investment income (note 4)	**495,911**	436,056
Changes in underlying items of the segregated funds	**(522,943)**	(242,512)
Investment income related to segregated fund net assets	**522,943**	242,512
Segregated funds net finance and investment result	**-**	-
Insurance finance expense from insurance contracts	**(302,348)**	(327,989)
Insurance finance income from reinsurance contracts held	**10,994**	26,505
Movement in investment contract liabilities	**(21,279)**	(8,284)
Net investment result (note 11)	**183,278**	126,288
Fee income	**10,688**	9,973
Other operating expenses	**(51,290)**	(39,814)
Other finance costs	**(419)**	(433)
Income before income taxes	**248,385**	191,414
Income tax expense (note 13)	**(61,488)**	(44,538)
Net income	**$ 186,897**	$ 146,876

The accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31		(thousands of dollars)
	2024	2023
Net income	**$ 186,897**	$ 146,876
Other comprehensive income		
Gains (losses) on the remeasurement of employee future benefits	**2,416**	(267)
Income tax (expense) recovery (note 13)	**(652)**	71
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**1,764**	(196)
Total comprehensive income	**$ 188,661**	$ 146,680

The accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Policyholders' Equity

(thousands of dollars)

	Participating Policyholders' Equity	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance as at December 31, 2022	$ 1,325,880	$ (58,693)	$ 1,267,187
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 9, net of tax	(113,451)	64,118	(49,333)
Balance as at January 1, 2023	1,212,429	5,425	1,217,854
Net income	146,876	-	146,876
Other comprehensive loss	-	(196)	(196)
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**1,359,305**	**5,229**	**1,364,534**
Net income	**186,897**	**-**	**186,897**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**1,764**	**1,764**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**$ 1,546,202**	**$ 6,993**	**$ 1,553,195**

The accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

The balance of accumulated other comprehensive income at end of year 2024 consists of remeasurements related to employee future benefits, net of applicable income taxes of $2,578 (2023 - $1,926). All accumulated other comprehensive income is attributed to participating policyholders' equity.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31	(thousands of dollars)	
	2024	2023
Assets		
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$ 52,458**	$ 85,547
Bonds and debentures	**2,689,137**	2,442,596
Equities	**2,020,689**	1,424,160
Mortgages	**433,832**	349,685
Private placements	**617,178**	503,857
Derivatives	**13,581**	42,697
Investment property	**459,161**	438,800
Total invested assets (note 4)	**6,286,036**	5,287,342
Accrued investment income	**28,363**	23,179
Reinsurance contracts held (note 11)	**443,674**	430,273
Other assets (note 6)	**11,392**	8,960
Deferred income taxes (note 13)	**49,949**	18,580
Property, plant and equipment (note 7)	**35,506**	31,753
Total general fund assets	**6,854,920**	5,800,087
Segregated funds assets (note 8)	**3,358,484**	2,319,955
Total assets	**$ 10,213,404**	$ 8,120,042
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities, excluding segregated fund account balances (note 11)	**$ 4,815,028**	$ 4,040,506
Insurance contract liabilities for account of segregated fund holders (note 11)	**3,358,484**	2,319,955
Investment contract liabilities	**371,827**	287,602
Derivatives	**12,656**	10,288
Other liabilities	**45,666**	45,594
Taxes payable	**45,605**	40,594
Mortgage loan (note 12)	**10,943**	10,969
Total liabilities	**8,660,209**	6,755,508
Policyholders' Equity		
Participating policyholders' equity	**1,546,202**	1,359,305
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**6,993**	5,229
	1,553,195	1,364,534
Total liabilities and policyholders' equity	**$ 10,213,404**	$ 8,120,042

The accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Douglas S. Alexander, CPA, CA
Chair of the Board

Fabien Jeudy, FSA, FCIA
President and Chief Executive Officer

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31		(thousands of dollars)
	2024	2023
Operating Cash Inflows		
Premiums received	**$ 2,076,488**	$ 1,772,389
Reinsurance amounts received	**113,848**	124,370
Interest income received	**156,489**	123,166
Dividend income received	**47,225**	45,748
Investment property income received	**5,101**	9,002
Fee income received	**90,452**	70,604
	2,489,603	2,145,279
Operating Cash Outflows		
Benefit and annuity payments	**(801,835)**	(704,086)
Reinsurance premiums paid	**(166,887)**	(163,531)
Operating expenses	**(615,255)**	(520,912)
Income, premium and other taxes	**(128,975)**	(36,231)
Financing expenses	**(419)**	(433)
	(1,713,371)	(1,425,193)
Cash provided by operating activities	**776,232**	720,086
Investing Cash Inflows (Outflows)		
Purchase of investments	**(2,834,065)**	(1,432,729)
Proceeds from sale of investments	**2,104,965**	793,159
Loans to policyholders	**(71,720)**	(57,326)
Other	**(8,103)**	(6,317)
Cash used in investing activities	**(808,923)**	(703,213)
Financing Cash Outflows		
Mortgage loan	**(398)**	(680)
Cash used in financing activities	**(398)**	(680)
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	**(33,089)**	16,193
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments - beginning of year	**85,547**	69,354
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments - end of year	**$ 52,458**	$ 85,547

The accompanying notes to these consolidated financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Corporate Information

The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada (Equitable) is a mutual company domiciled in Canada and incorporated under the Insurance Companies Act (Canada). As the parent company, together with its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Company"), it operates in the life insurance industry. Operations cover the development, marketing, and servicing of life, health, and annuity products to individual and group clients as well as asset management services to individual clients, including segregated funds. The head office is located at One Westmount Road North, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

The publication of these audited financial statements was approved by the Company's Board of Directors ("the Board") on February 21, 2025.

2. Summary of Material Accounting Policies

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information is presented in Canadian dollars and has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise specified.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the fair value basis except for the following significant items in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position:

- property, plant, and equipment
- other assets
- reinsurance contracts held
- insurance contract liabilities
- deferred taxes

(a) Critical estimates, assumptions, and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Areas of significant accounting estimates and assumptions include:

- valuation of insurance and investment contract liabilities
- valuation of reinsurance contracts held
- determination of fair value of financial instruments
- valuation of investment properties
- provisions and liabilities for employee future benefits
- provision for income taxes

Management has applied judgment in the classification and measurement of insurance and investment contracts, financial instruments and the componentizations of property, plant, and equipment within the financial statements.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary companies for the reporting periods presented. Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

(c) Invested assets

The Company measures all financial assets as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Invested assets are evaluated according to the business model in which they are managed and their contractual cash flow characteristics, specifically assessing whether cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI). Those that do not meet the SPPI test are required to be measured at FVTPL. The Company classifies financial assets that pass the SPPI test as FVTPL, as doing so eliminates or significantly reduces the accounting mismatch arising from measurement inconsistency between total Company assets and liabilities. Breakdown by asset category:

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with a term to maturity of less than three months. Short-term investments consist of investments with a term to maturity exceeding three months but less than one year at the time of purchase

Bonds and debentures

Bonds are designated as FVTPL. Purchases and sales of bonds are recognized or derecognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on their settlement dates.

FVTPL bonds are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded to the change in fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest income earned on FVTPL bonds is recorded as investment income. Transaction costs related to the purchase of these bonds are recognized immediately in net income.

Equities
Equities are classified as FVTPL. Equity investment transactions are recognized or derecognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on their settlement dates.

Certain universal life insurance products permit a policyholder to deposit amounts in one or more linked accounts which are credited or debited at least equal to the performance of the relevant fund or index. To support this liability, the Company normally simulates these investment returns by the use of derivative financial instruments or by investing in the same or similar equity investments. These shares, mutual funds and derivative financial instruments are accounted for at market value in order to match the market value of the liability.

FVTPL equities are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded to the change in fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Dividends received are recorded as investment income. Transaction costs related to the purchase of these equities are recognized immediately in net income.

Mortgages
Mortgages are designated as FVTPL. Mortgage transactions are recognized or derecognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on their settlement dates.

FVTPL mortgages are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded to the change in fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest income earned on FVTPL mortgages are recorded as investment income. Transaction costs related to the purchase of mortgages are recognized immediately in net income.

Private placements
Private placements are designated as FVTPL. Private placement transactions are recognized or derecognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on their settlement dates.

FVTPL private placements are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded to the change in fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest income earned on FVTPL private placements are recorded as investment income. Transaction costs related to the purchase of private placements are recognized immediately in net income.

Derivatives
Derivative investments are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value with changes in fair value recorded to change in fair value through profit or loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Income earned on these derivatives, such as interest income, is recorded to investment income. Derivatives with a positive fair value are recorded as derivative assets while derivatives with a negative fair value are recorded as derivative liabilities.

Investment property
Investment properties are real estate held to earn rental income and are not owner-occupied. Investment properties are initially recognized at transaction price including transaction costs. These properties are subsequently measured at fair value in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position with changes in fair values recorded to the change in fair value on investment property in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Fair value is supported by market evidence, as assessed by qualified appraisers. All assets are appraised by an external appraiser once every three years, at a minimum, and reviewed quarterly for material changes. Rental income from investment properties is recorded to investment income on a linear basis over the term of the lease.

Securities lending
The Company engages in securities lending to generate additional income. The Company's securities custodian is used as the lending agent. Loaned securities are not derecognized, and continue to be reported within invested assets, as the Company retains substantial risks and rewards, including economic benefits related to the loaned securities.

(d) Property, plant, and equipment
Owner-occupied property and all other items classified as property, plant, and equipment are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Depreciation of property and equipment, excluding land which is not depreciated, is calculated using a straight-line method and amortized over the estimated useful lives as follows:

- Owner-occupied property: 5 to 35 years
- Furniture and fixtures: 5 to 10 years
- Equipment: 3 to 10 years

(e) Contract classification
The Company's products are classified at contract inception, for accounting purposes, as insurance, service or investment contracts. When significant insurance risk exists, the contract is accounted for as an insurance contract. Significant insurance risk exists when the Company agrees to compensate policyholders or beneficiaries of the contract for specified uncertain future events that adversely affect the policyholder, where the amount and timing is unknown. In the absence of significant insurance risk, the contract is classified as an investment contract or a service contract. Investment contracts are financial liabilities that transfer financial risk from the policyholder to the Company. Service contracts do not transfer significant insurance risk and do not transfer financial risk from the policyholder to the Company.

The Company enters into reinsurance contracts held to transfer significant insurance risk to reinsurers.

(f) Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held

Separating components from insurance contracts and from reinsurance contracts held

Insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held are assessed at inception to determine whether they contain distinct components that would be measured under another standard if they were separate contracts; IFRS 9 applies for distinct investment components and IFRS 15 for distinct service components. Components are distinct if they are not highly interrelated with the insurance components, and could be measured separately, sold separately and the policyholder can benefit from one without the presence of the other. After separating distinct components, all remaining components of the insurance contract are measured under IFRS 17.

Aggregation

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for recognition and measurement purposes. The Company aggregates its insurance contracts into portfolios that align with its product lines since they present similar risks and are managed together through the Company's different lines of business. Portfolios are divided into cohorts, where contracts are not in the same cohort if they are issued more than one year apart, and further divided into three groups based on expected profitability at initial recognition:

- onerous contracts; or
- non-onerous contracts with no significant possibility of becoming onerous; or
- remaining contracts.

Reinsurance contracts held are grouped at the treaty level. Each group contains reinsurance contracts held recognized during one quarter.

Groups of contracts are established at initial recognition and their composition is not revised subsequently.

Recognition

A group of insurance contracts issued are recognized from the earliest of:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts; or
- when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; or
- when a group of onerous contracts becomes onerous.

The Company recognizes a group of reinsurance contracts held from the earlier of the beginning of their coverage period and the date an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts is recognized.

Contract boundary

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in a group. The Company reassesses the contract boundary at each reporting date.

Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Company can compel the policyholder to pay premiums, or in which the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. A substantive obligation to provide insurance contract services ends when the Company has the practical ability to reassess risks and can adjust pricing or level of benefits reflecting the reassessment.

For reinsurance contracts held, substantive rights and obligations between the Company and reinsurer determine the cash flows that are within the contract boundary and cessions within that contract boundary are projected for the term of the underlying insurance contract.

Measurement

The Company applies three measurement models: the General Measurement Approach (GMA) for contracts without direct participating features, the Variable Fee Approach (VFA) for contracts with direct participating features, and the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) for certain short-duration contracts.

The VFA is applied to the Company's segregated fund business and participating whole life policies, where policyholders benefit from the return on Traditional Participating Account assets. VFA underlying items are disclosed in notes 8 and 17.

Insurance contract liabilities for each group of insurance contracts represent the sum of the Liabilities for Incurred Claims (LIC) and Liabilities for Remaining Coverage (LRC). Each measurement model provides an approach for measuring the LRC, which is an entity's obligation to pay claims for insured events that have not yet occurred. The LIC is generally measured consistently across the models and represents the Company's obligation to pay claims for insured events that have already occurred, including events that have occurred but for which claims have not yet been reported, and other incurred insurance expenses.

GMA and VFA

Initial recognition

These approaches measure groups of insurance contracts as the total of the Company's estimates of Fulfilment Cash Flows (FCF) and the Contractual Service Margin (CSM).

FCF are the present value of expected future cash flows with an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The estimates of future cash flows include all cash flows within the contract boundary including premiums, claims, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs directly related to fulfilment of the contract. Insurance acquisition cash flows, where an asset is recognized before the related group of insurance contracts, are not material. The estimates of future cash flows are discounted to reflect the time value of money and financial risk related to those cash flows, unless the Company expects claims to be paid in one year or less from the date it was incurred. The Company determines discount rates based on a risk-free rate plus an illiquidity premium reflective of the cash flow characteristics of the respective insurance contract. An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty that arises from non-financial risk only (e.g., mortality, lapse, expense, etc.). The risk adjustment includes the benefit of diversification. The Company applies a confidence interval approach to determine its risk adjustment for non-financial risk, using an 80-85% confidence level.

The CSM represents unearned profit and is recognized into income, over the coverage period, as services are provided. On initial recognition, the CSM is measured at an amount that results in no profit or loss. If the total of the fulfilment cash flows is a net outflow, the group of contracts is onerous. In this case, no CSM is created for the group and a loss is immediately recognized in insurance service expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and a loss component is created in the LRC.

A portion of the CSM is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations as insurance revenue to reflect the services provided, based upon identification and projection of the coverage units for a particular group of insurance contracts. The number of coverage units in a group of insurance contracts considers the quantity of benefits, expected coverage period, and, if applicable, investment returns provided. Coverage units are discounted to determine the CSM amortization amount. The amount of CSM amortized each period is a percentage of the coverage units for the period, divided by the present value of coverage units for the contract term of the group of contracts. For most insurance contracts, the benefit amount represents the coverage unit in each period. Coverage units for payout annuity products are the expected annualized payment amounts, and for segregated funds, it is the maximum of guaranteed value and account value.

For reinsurance contracts held, the coverage units are the amount reinsured.

Coverage units are reviewed and updated at the end of each reporting period.

Subsequent measurement

FCF are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in FCF relating to future services, when the group is non-onerous, are recognized as an adjustment to the CSM. When the group is onerous, the changes are recognized in insurance service result in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Changes in FCF relating to current or past services are recognized in insurance service result. Changes in the time value of money and financial risk are recognized under net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for contracts measured under GMA. For contracts measured under VFA, those changes are instead offset by an equivalent amount in the CSM, if any. For contracts measured under the VFA, the Company has not applied the risk mitigation option, resulting in any changes in the time value of money and financial risk being offset by an equivalent adjustment in the CSM.

For contracts measured under the GMA, the Company has made the accounting policy choice to disaggregate the changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, resulting in the impacts of the time value of money and financial risk being recognized in net investment result in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The CSM at the beginning of the period is adjusted for new contracts, interest accretion, changes in FCFs relating to future service, and amounts recognized as insurance revenue for services provided. For contracts measured under GMA, interest accretion is measured using discount rates locked in at initial recognition, whereas for contracts measured under VFA there is no fixed accretion rate, and all experience variances are reflected in the CSM.

The changes in FCF that relate to future service and adjust the CSM comprise of:

- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service and related cash flows;
- changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC measured at discount rates at initial recognition and not arising from the time value of money nor financial risk;
- differences between investment components expected to be payable in the period and the actual investment components that become payable in the period; and
- changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future services.

If a group of contracts is assessed as onerous at subsequent measurement, the LRC includes a loss component, and a loss is recognized in Consolidated Statements of Operations under insurance service expense. Any subsequent changes in FCF are allocated on a systematic basis between the loss component of the LRC and the LRC excluding the loss component. If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts.

PAA

Initial recognition

This approach is applied to measure short duration insurance products. Insurance contracts with a coverage period of 12 months or less automatically qualify for PAA. For other insurance contracts, the Company has established a methodology for assessing whether the measurement of the LRC differs significantly from the measurement under the GMA to determine whether they qualify for the PAA.

At initial recognition, the LRC is measured as premiums received less any insurance acquisition commission cash flows that are annualized and paid in advance. The Company has chosen to expense, as incurred, all other insurance acquisition costs related to insurance contracts measured under PAA. The LRC is not adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the effect of financial risk given the short duration of the contract, and therefore, time between the premium due date and providing services.

Subsequent measurement

The LRC at the beginning of the period is adjusted for premiums received, acquisition cash flows paid, the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided and amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows.

If at any time during the coverage period the facts and circumstances indicate that a group of insurance contracts is onerous, the Company recognizes a loss in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and increases the LRC to the extent the fulfilment cash flows that relate to the remaining coverage of the group exceed the carrying amount of the LRC.

Reinsurance contracts held
Reinsurance contracts held are accounted for separately from direct contracts issued. The measurement of reinsurance contracts held follows the same accounting policies used to measure insurance contracts issued, except for the following:

- The Company determines the risk adjustment for non-financial risk representing the amount of risk being transferred to the reinsurer.
- On initial recognition, the Company recognizes profits and losses in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as a reinsurance CSM which is released into income as the reinsurer provides services.
- For reinsurance contracts held covering onerous underlying contracts, a loss recovery component is established and partially offsets the direct insurance contract losses.
- On subsequent measurement, changes in the FCF adjust the reinsurance CSM unless the underlying contract is onerous, in which case changes in the FCF are recognized in profit or loss.

Reinsurer non-performance risk is not material to the Company.

Contract derecognition and modification
An insurance contract is derecognized when the rights and obligations relating to the contract are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired, or if a contract is modified where changes result in the contract being included in a different group or a different measurement model being applicable.

Presentation
Insurance service result
Insurance service result includes insurance revenue and insurance service expenses arising from the groups of insurance contracts issued. Insurance revenue is recognized as insurance services are provided for each group of contracts, representing the amount earned in the period through expected future cash outflows, recognition of the CSM, release of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows, and expected premium received from groups of contracts measured under the PAA.

Insurance service expenses include incurred claims, amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts, and other insurance service expenses.

Insurance service revenues and expenses exclude non-distinct investment components. These represent the amounts that the Company is required to repay to the policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs and are highly interrelated with the insurance contract. Some insurance contracts issued by the Company include a surrender option under which the surrender value is paid to the policyholder on maturity or earlier lapse of the contract. These surrender options have been assessed by the Company to meet the definition of a non-distinct investment component under the requirements of IFRS 17. For some insurance contracts, the non-distinct investment component includes the Cash Surrender Value (CSV), for participating contracts this includes dividends on deposit and the premium deposit fund. The policyholder account value is the non-distinct component for segregated fund contracts. Investment components which are highly interrelated with the insurance contract of which they form a part are considered non-distinct and are not separately accounted for. However, receipts and payments of the investment components are recorded outside of profit or loss, with differences between expected and actual amounts impacting the CSM.

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held comprise an allocation of reinsurance premiums paid less amounts recovered from reinsurers, as the Company receives services under group of reinsurance contracts held.

Insurance finance income or expense from insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held
For contracts measured under GMA, insurance finance income or expense represents the change in the carrying value of the group of insurance contracts arising from the effect of time value of money and changes in the time value of money, financial risk and changes in financial risk.

For contracts measured under VFA, insurance finance income or expense represents the changes in the fair value of underlying items, excluding deposits and withdrawals, and changes which cannot be offset by the CSM.

The Company includes all insurance finance income or expense from insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and does not disaggregate between the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income or Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

(g) Investment contract liabilities
Investment contract liabilities are financial liabilities that transfer financial risk from the contractholder to the Company. These amounts are carried at fair value. Changes in the fair value of investment contract liabilities are recorded as movement in investment contract liabilities. Deposits collected from and payments made to contractholders are recorded as an increase and decrease in the investment contract liabilities.

(h) Income taxes

The Company provides for income taxes using the liability method of tax accounting.

Current income tax expense represents the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if there is any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax expense represents the tax effect of the movement during the year in the cumulative temporary differences between the carrying value of the Company's assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and their values for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if there is any.

(i) Employee future benefits

Equitable provides a defined benefit pension plan to eligible employees upon retirement. These benefits reflect compensation history and length of service. Pension plan assets, carried at market value, are held in a separate segregated fund of the Company for the benefit of all members. The excess of pension assets over pension obligations is included in other assets; the excess of pension obligations over pension assets is included in other liabilities. Plan assets and the accrued benefit obligation are measured as of December 31.

The Company has also established a defined contribution pension plan for eligible employees. Generally, employer contributions are a set percentage of the employee's annual income and matched against employee contributions.

In addition to the Company's pension plans, health and dental benefits are provided to qualifying employees upon retirement. The liability for these benefits is included in other liabilities and is supported by the general fund assets of the Company.

An independent actuary performs regular valuations of the Company's accrued benefit obligation for employee future benefits. This method involves the use of estimates concerning such factors as expected plan investment performance, future salary increases, employee turnover rates, retirement ages of plan members and expected health care costs.

The Company's net benefit plan expense includes:

- service cost: the cost of benefits accrued in the current period and benefit changes including past service costs, curtailment effects and gains/losses from non-routine settlements
- finance cost: interest on the accrued benefit obligation less interest on plan assets, is recorded as a component of financing and is valued using the same discount rate

Remeasurements include gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes to actuarial assumptions, the difference between the actual return achieved on the assets and the return implied by the net interest income, and the effect of changes to asset ceilings. Remeasurements are recorded in OCI.

The calculation of employee future benefits requires management to make assumptions that are long-term in nature, consistent with the nature of these benefits. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(j) Fair value disclosures

The fair values of investments are determined as disclosed in note 4. The mortgage loan fair value is determined as disclosed in note 12. The fair values of other financial instruments, including accrued investment income, other accounts receivable included in other assets, and other liabilities, are considered to equal their carrying values due to the nature of these instruments. To the extent that invested assets are well matched to policy liabilities, changes in the fair values of the assets due to interest rate changes will have a similar effect on the policy liabilities and will not materially affect future earnings.

(k) Segregated funds

Certain contractholders have the option to invest in segregated funds managed by the Company. Substantially all risks and rewards of ownership accrue to the contractholder; consequently, assets held in segregated fund accounts are not consolidated with the assets of Equitable but are presented as a single line item in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Segregated fund assets are carried at year-end market values. The obligation to pay the value of the net assets held under these contracts is considered a financial liability and is measured based on the value of the net segregated fund assets. Market value movements in the underlying segregated fund net assets along with any investment income earned and expenses incurred are directly attributed to the contractholder.

The Company provides minimum death benefit guarantees and minimum maturity value guarantees. The liability associated with these minimum guarantees is recorded in insurance contract liabilities in the general fund, which represents the cost of guarantee less expected fee income net of expenses.

Separate audited financial statements are available for each segregated fund.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies

New accounting pronouncements issued but not yet effective:

IFRS 7 and IFRS 9, Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. These amendments clarify the date of derecognition of financial assets and liabilities and introduce an accounting policy choice for financial liabilities settled through an electronic payment system. Additionally, these amendments clarify the classification of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features. The amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements for instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows and equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The financial reporting impact of adopting these amendments is being assessed.

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, replacing IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. This standard intends to provide consistency in the presentation of financial statements to improve comparability and transparency of performance reporting. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The financial reporting impact is being assessed.

4. Investments

(thousands of dollars)

(a) Fair values of invested assets

	2024	2023
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$ 52,458**	$ 85,547
Bonds and debentures	**2,689,137**	2,442,596
Equities	**2,020,689**	1,424,160
Mortgages	**433,832**	349,685
Private placements	**617,178**	503,857
Derivatives	**13,581**	42,697
Investment property	**459,161**	438,800
	$ 6,286,036	$ 5,287,342

Valuation techniques used to measure and disclose the fair value of the assets and liabilities are:

- Short-term investments are comprised of securities due to mature within one year of the date of purchase. The carrying value of these instruments approximates fair value due to their short-term maturities.
- Bonds and debentures are valued by independent pricing vendors using proprietary pricing models, incorporating current market inputs for similar instruments with comparable terms and credit quality (matrix pricing). The significant inputs include, but are not limited to, yield curves, credit risks and spreads, measures of volatility and prepayment rates.
- The equity portfolio is comprised of preferred shares; public and private equities; and investment property fund units. Public equities and preferred shares are valued based on quoted market prices. Private equities and investment property fund units have fair values provided by external fund managers.
- Mortgages are valued based on a discounted cash flow model using market inputs, including contractual maturities and current market discount rates based on term and property type.
- Private placements are valued based on techniques and assumptions which reflect changes in interest rates and creditworthiness of the individual borrower. The valuation also includes an unobservable liquidity adjustment and any applicable provision for credit losses.
- Derivatives valuations can be affected by changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates, financial indices, credit spreads, default risk (including the counterparties to the contract) and market volatility. Fair values are based on market standard valuation methodologies consistent with what a market participant would use when pricing the instruments.
- Investment property is supported by market evidence, as assessed by qualified appraisers. All assets are appraised by an external appraiser once every three years, at a minimum, and reviewed quarterly for material changes.

(b) Significant terms and conditions, exposures to interest rate and credit risks on investments

Bonds and debentures	Term to Maturity	**2024**	2023
Government of Canada	Less than 1 year	**$ -**	$ 7,826
	1 to 5 years	**63,935**	211,163
	Over 5 years	**136,146**	209,679
Provincial governments	Less than 1 year	**5,022**	-
	1 to 5 years	**35,109**	55,141
	Over 5 years	**825,573**	627,335
Municipal governments	Less than 1 year	**-**	-
	1 to 5 years	**-**	1,965
	Over 5 years	**-**	16,453
Corporate	Less than 1 year	**77,118**	72,547
	1 to 5 years	**765,117**	395,900
	Over 5 years	**771,869**	835,822
Foreign governments	Less than 1 year	**-**	-
	1 to 5 years	**9,248**	8,765
	Over 5 years	**-**	-
		$ 2,689,137	$ 2,442,596
Mortgages	Less than 1 year	**$ 56,806**	$ 24,689
	1 to 5 years	**323,346**	267,462
	Over 5 years	**53,680**	57,534
		$ 433,832	$ 349,685
Private placements	Less than 1 year	**$ 30,020**	$ 5,745
	1 to 5 years	**479,377**	83,983
	Over 5 years	**107,781**	414,129
		$ 617,178	$ 503,857

(c) Analysis of net investment income

	2024	2023
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$ 5,146**	$ 3,824
Bonds and debentures – fair value changes	**20,827**	89,316
Bonds and debentures – investment income	**103,776**	85,925
Equities – fair value changes	**238,450**	122,468
Equities – investment income	**52,923**	47,798
Mortgages	**26,384**	23,594
Private placements	**26,528**	39,091
Derivatives – fair value changes	**7,429**	15,292
Derivatives – investment income (loss)	**2,332**	(612)
Investment property – fair value changes	**(12,139)**	1,191
Investment property – rental income	**15,223**	14,390
Other investment income	**1,413**	1,177
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	**13,714**	(2,125)
	502,006	441,329
Investment expenses	**(6,095)**	(5,273)
Net investment income	**$ 495,911**	$ 436,056

(d) Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are financial contracts, the value of which is derived from underlying interest rates, foreign exchange rates, other financial instruments, commodities prices or indices. The Company may use derivatives including swaps, futures agreements, and options to manage current and anticipated exposures to changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity market prices.

Swaps are over-the-counter contractual agreements between the Company and a third party to exchange a series of cash flows based on rates applied to a notional amount. Interest rate swaps are contractual agreements in which two counterparties exchange a fixed or a floating interest rate payment based on the notional amount for a specified period, according to a frequency and denominated in the same currency. Currency swaps are transactions in which two counterparties exchange cash flows of the same nature and denominated in two different currencies.

Futures are contractual obligations to buy or sell a financial instrument, foreign currency or other underlying commodity on a predetermined future date at a specified price. Futures are contracts with standard amounts and settlement dates that are traded on regulated exchanges.

Options are contractual agreements traded on regulated exchanges whereby the holder has the right, but not the obligation, to buy or to sell a financial asset at a predetermined price within a specified time.

The counterparties for the Company's derivative contracts are major Canadian financial institutions highly rated by independent rating agencies. A credit support agreement is in place with a counterparty for collateral held/pledged against the mark to market exposure of the net derivatives. In 2024 the gross collateral held was $nil (2023 - $17,674).

The notional amount represents an amount to which a rate or price is applied in order to calculate the exchange of cash flows. Positive replacement value represents the amount of loss that the Company would suffer if every counterparty to which the Company is exposed defaulted immediately. Credit equivalent amount represents the positive replacement value plus an amount for possible future credit exposure based on a formula prescribed by OSFI. Capital requirement represents the regulatory capital required to support the Company's derivative activities. This amount is calculated using the credit equivalent amount weighted according to the creditworthiness of the counterparty as prescribed by OSFI. The fair market value represents the estimated amount that the Company should pay or receive on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position date to reverse its position.

Certain bonds are pledged as collateral against derivative contract liabilities. As at December 31, 2024, $5,148 gross collateral was pledged to a counterparty (2023 - $nil).

2024

	Term to Maturity (Notional Amounts)				Fair Value					
	Less Than 1 Year	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**	**Total**	**Asset**	**Liability**	**Total**	**Positive Replacement Value**	**Credit Equivalent Amount**	**Capital Requirement**
Foreign exchange contracts										
Swaps	**$ 105,568**	**$ 74,971**	**$ 286,982**	**$ 467,521**	**$ 13,581**	**$ (12,656)**	**$ 925**	**$ 13,525**	**$ 39,854**	**$ 643**
Total	**$ 105,568**	**$ 74,971**	**$ 286,982**	**$ 467,521**	**$ 13,581**	**$ (12,656)**	**$ 925**	**$ 13,525**	**$ 39,854**	**$ 643**

2023

	Term to Maturity (Notional Amounts)				Fair Value					
	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total	Asset	Liability	Total	Positive Replacement Value	Credit Equivalent Amount	Capital Requirement
Interest rate contracts										
Swaps	$ 2,000	$ 29,100	$ 83,100	$ 114,200	$ 16,456	$ (7,684)	$ 8,772	$ 16,614	$ 18,006	$ 307
Foreign exchange contracts										
Swaps	$ 56,319	$ 26,178	$ 262,097	$ 344,594	$ 26,241	$ (2,604)	$ 23,637	$ 26,241	$ 47,771	$ 781
Total	$ 58,319	$ 55,278	$ 345,197	$ 458,794	$ 42,697	$ (10,288)	$ 32,409	$ 42,855	$ 65,777	$ 1,088

(e) Determination of fair values and fair value hierarchy

The table below sets out fair value measurements using the fair value hierarchy.

	2024			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$ 52,458**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 52,458**
Bonds and debentures	**-**	**2,689,137**	**-**	**2,689,137**
Equities	**1,795,387**	**-**	**225,302**	**2,020,689**
Mortgages	**-**	**433,832**	**-**	**433,832**
Private placements	**-**	**617,178**	**-**	**617,178**
Derivatives	**-**	**13,581**	**-**	**13,581**
Investment property	**-**	**-**	**459,161**	**459,161**
Segregated funds assets	**3,080,500**	**252,645**	**19,684**	**3,352,829**
Assets at fair value	**$ 4,928,345**	**$ 4,006,373**	**$ 704,147**	**$ 9,638,865**
Derivatives	**$ -**	**$ 12,656**	**$ -**	**$ 12,656**
Mortgage loan	**-**	**10,943**	**-**	**10,943**
Segregated fund liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Liabilities at fair value	**$ -**	**$ 23,599**	**$ -**	**$ 23,599**

	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	$ 85,547	$ -	$ -	$ 85,547
Bonds and debentures	-	2,442,596	-	2,442,596
Equities	1,300,311	-	123,849	1,424,160
Mortgages	-	349,685	-	349,685
Private placements	-	503,857	-	503,857
Derivatives	-	42,697	-	42,697
Investment property	-	-	438,800	438,800
Segregated funds assets	2,099,201	199,356	19,966	2,318,523
Assets at fair value	$ 3,485,059	$ 3,538,191	$ 582,615	$ 7,605,865
Derivatives	$ -	$ 10,288	$ -	$ 10,288
Mortgage loan	-	10,969	-	10,969
Segregated fund liabilities	-	114	-	114
Liabilities at fair value	$ -	$ 21,371	$ -	$ 21,371

Categorization within the hierarchy has been determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant assets as follows:

- Level 1 – valued using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets
- Level 2 – valued by reference to valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1
- Level 3 – valued by reference to valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data

Additional details on level 3 valuation inputs:

- Equities represent investments in units of limited partnerships. Fund managers provide the fair value, determined based on net asset value (NAV). NAV represents the estimated value of securities based on valuations received from the fund manager based on the most recent quarterly or annual financial statements through valuation techniques employed by each fund manager using unobservable inputs. As a result, NAV is not quantified by the Company but dependent on the valuation of the underlying funds. The security valuations received from the underlying fund manager are the most sensitive to the NAV. The Company reviews the fair value provided for reasonability but does not assess the sensitivity of the fair value as inputs used by fund managers are unobservable and not readily available.
- Investment property fair value is supported by market evidence, as assessed by qualified appraisers. External appraisal is completed at least once every three years and reviewed quarterly for material changes and reasonability. Valuations by appraisers are based on an income approach. The unobservable inputs used in the valuation of investment property are discount rates (ranging from 5.25-7.38%; 2023 5.25-7.00%) and terminal capitalization rates (ranging from 5.25-7.38%; 2023 5.25-7.00%). The Company does not perform sensitivity analysis as the impact on valuation from changes in inputs is not linear.

Transfers between fair value hierarchy levels reflect changes in the availability of quoted market prices or observable market inputs. During 2024, there were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels.

A summary of the changes in the fair value of level 3 assets is as follows:

	2024			
	Equities	**Investment Property**	**Segregated Funds**	**Total**
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 123,849**	**$ 438,800**	**$ 19,966**	**$ 582,615**
Transfer-in	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Purchases	**121,800**	**45,094**	**361**	**167,255**
Sales	**(31,513)**	**(12,594)**	**-**	**(44,107)**
Net fair value changes	**11,166**	**(12,139)**	**(643)**	**(1,616)**
Assets at fair value	**$ 225,302**	**$ 459,161**	**$ 19,684**	**$ 704,147**

	2023			
	Equities	Investment Property	Segregated Funds	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 106,558	$ 432,300	$ 21,063	$ 559,921
Transfer-in	-	-	-	-
Purchases	31,584	5,165	551	37,300
Sales	(15,766)	-	-	(15,766)
Net fair value changes	1,473	1,335	(1,648)	1,160
Assets at fair value	$ 123,849	$ 438,800	$ 19,966	$ 582,615

Certain investment properties are encumbered by mortgage loans as discussed in note 12.

5. Financial Risk Management

(thousands of dollars)

The primary goals of the Company's financial risk management framework are to maintain an appropriate risk/reward balance, ensure risks align with Company objectives and risk tolerance, and the Company is protected from events that could materially impair its financial strength. Balancing risk and reward is achieved through aligning risk appetite with business strategy, diversifying risk exposures, pricing appropriately for risk, mitigating risk through preventive controls, and transferring risk to third parties.

The Company's key risks related to financial instruments are credit risk, market risk (equity, interest rate, currency, investment property, and preferred shares), and liquidity risk. The Company's investment and lending policies are designed to limit overall investment risk by defining eligible investments, diversification criteria, and limits with respect to asset exposures, concentration, and quality. The following sections describe how the Company manages credit, market, and liquidity risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of debtors to make payments of interest and/or principal when due. Equitable's policy is to acquire primarily investment-grade assets and minimize undue concentration of assets in any single geographic area, industry or company. Investment guidelines specify minimum and/or maximum limits for each asset class, industry and any individual issuer. Portfolio risk is evaluated using industry standard measurement techniques. Credit risk for bonds, mortgages, private placements, and preferred shares is determined by recognized external credit rating agencies and/or internal credit reviews. These portfolios are monitored continuously and reviewed regularly with the Investment Committee of the Board of Directors or the Board itself.

The Company engages in securities lending to generate additional income. The Company's securities custodian is used as the lending agent. Collateral, which exceeds the fair value of the loaned securities, is deposited by the borrower with the lending agent and maintained by the lending agent until the underlying security has been returned. The fair value of the loaned securities is monitored on a daily basis by the lending agent who obtains or refunds additional collateral as the fair value of the loaned securities fluctuates. In addition, the securities lending agent indemnifies the Company against borrower risk, meaning that the lending agent agrees contractually to replace securities not returned due to a borrower default. As at December 31, 2024, the Company had loaned securities, which are included in invested assets, with a fair value of $968,888 (2023 - $1,089,574), and collateral of $1,045,839 (2023 - $1,169,714).

The Company is exposed to credit risk relating to premiums due from policyholders during the grace period specified by the insurance policy or until the policy is paid up or terminated. Commissions paid to agents and brokers are netted against amounts receivable, if any. Reinsurance is placed with counterparties that have a credit quality rating of A or above and concentration of credit risk is managed by following policy guidelines set each year by the Board. The maximum credit risk on the reinsurance contract assets held are the balances reported on the financial statements. Management continuously monitors and performs an annual assessment of the creditworthiness of reinsurers.

(i) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum credit exposure related to financial instruments is summarized in the following table. Maximum credit exposure is the fair value of the asset. Government issued bonds held by the Company are assumed to have no credit exposure. The credit exposure related to universal life linked accounts is passed through to policyholders and therefore not included in the total credit exposure. The credit risk exposure on derivatives is net of collateral from a counterparty. Loans to policyholders do not have credit exposure as the loans are supported by the cash value of the policy.

		2024		2023
Bonds and debentures	$	**1,614,104**	$	1,304,269
Equities		**358,464**		241,272
Mortgages		**433,832**		349,685
Private placements		**617,178**		503,857
Derivatives		**13,581**		24,032
Other		**123,625**		87,153
Total Consolidated Statements of Financial Position maximum credit exposure	$	**3,160,784**	$	2,510,268

(ii) Concentration of credit risk

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

		2024			2023	
Bonds issued or guaranteed by:						
Canadian federal government	$	**200,081**	**7.4%**	$	428,668	17.5%
Canadian provincial governments		**865,704**	**32.3%**		682,476	28.0%
Canadian municipal governments		**-**	**0.0%**		18,418	0.8%
Foreign governments		**9,248**	**0.3%**		8,765	0.4%
Total government bonds (assumed no credit risk)	$	**1,075,033**	**40.0%**	$	1,138,327	46.7%
Corporate bonds by industry sector:						
Financials	$	**771,045**	**28.6%**	$	575,347	23.5%
Utilities and energy		**321,903**	**12.0%**		276,528	11.3%
Industrials		**172,209**	**6.4%**		131,853	5.4%
Telecom		**126,745**	**4.7%**		76,308	3.1%
Other		**222,202**	**8.3%**		244,233	10.0%
Total corporate bonds	$	**1,614,104**	**60.0%**	$	1,304,269	53.3%
Total bonds and debentures	$	**2,689,137**	**100.0%**	$	2,442,596	100.0%

(iii) Asset quality

		2024		2023
Bonds and debentures portfolio quality:				
AAA	$	**266,891**	$	462,860
AA		**1,046,634**		805,009
A		**817,406**		738,881
BBB		**558,206**		431,291
BB		**-**		4,555
Total bonds and debentures	$	**2,689,137**	$	2,442,596

The Company carries all invested assets at fair value under IFRS 9. Any impairment is reflected in the fair value.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk includes equity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, investment property risk, and preferred share risk.

(i) Equity risk

Equity risk is the potential for financial loss arising from declines and volatility in equity market prices.

The Company derives a portion of its revenue from fee income generated by segregated funds and from universal life products where account balances generally move in line with equity market levels. Declines in the market value of such assets results in reductions to fee income, impacting net income and the CSM. Declining and volatile equity markets may have a negative impact on sales and redemptions (surrenders), resulting in further adverse impacts on net income and the Company's financial position. In addition, segregated fund guarantee liabilities increase when equity markets decline.

The majority of direct equity investments are held to back participating or universal life products where investment returns are passed through to policyholders through routine changes in the amount of dividends declared or to the rate of interest credited; in these cases equity market movements are largely offset by changes in policy liabilities. The Company also has direct exposure to equity markets from investments backing other general account liabilities, policyholder equity and employee pension plans.

The estimated immediate impact of a change in equity markets is as follows:

	2024			
	10% decrease	**35% decrease**	**10% increase**	**35% increase**
Net income	**$ (33,500)**	**$ (117,300)**	**$ 33,500**	**$ 117,300**
Equity	**(33,500)**	**(117,300)**	**33,500**	**117,300**
Contractual service margin	**(20,700)**	**(87,800)**	**18,900**	**64,800**

	2023			
	10% decrease	35% decrease	10% increase	35% increase
Net income	$ (28,200)	$ (98,800)	$ 28,200	$ 98,800
Equity	(28,200)	(98,800)	28,200	98,800
Contractual service margin	(16,400)	(68,300)	14,500	45,800

(ii) Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss arising from changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to changes or volatility in interest rates or credit spreads. These risks are managed in the Company's asset-liability management program.

The risks associated with any mismatch in asset and liability sensitivities, asset prepayment exposure, asset default and the pace of asset acquisition are quantified and reviewed regularly. Testing under several interest rate scenarios (including increasing and decreasing rates and spreads) is done to assess reinvestment risk. The estimated immediate impact of a change in interest rates or credit spreads is presented below.

Interest rates:

	2024		2023	
	50 basis point decrease	**50 basis point increase**	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase
Net income	**$ (4,700)**	**$ (2,500)**	$ (4,000)	$ 200
Equity	**(4,700)**	**(2,500)**	(4,000)	200
Contractual service margin	**(38,700)**	**5,200**	(55,500)	21,900

Credit spreads:

	2024		2023	
	50 basis point decrease	**50 basis point increase**	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase
Net income	**$ 1,500**	**$ 500**	$ 1,600	$ 3,200
Equity	**1,500**	**500**	1,600	3,200
Contractual service margin	**-**	**-**	-	-

(iii) Currency risk
Currency risk is the potential for financial loss arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company derives a portion of its revenue from fee income generated by segregated funds and from universal life products with account balances that include foreign currency asset exposures. Declines in the market value of such assets due to foreign exchange rate movements would result in corresponding reductions to fee income, impacting net income and the CSM. The Company also invests in assets denominated in foreign currency to improve diversification and enhance returns. Cross-currency derivative contracts are used when a currency mismatch exists between an investment and a liability. The estimated immediate impact of a change in the Canadian dollar would be as follows:

	2024		2023	
	10% decrease	**10% increase**	10% decrease	10% increase
Net income	**$ (8,600)**	**$ 8,600**	$ (7,100)	$ 7,100
Equity	**(8,600)**	**8,600**	(7,100)	7,100
Contractual service margin	**(18,200)**	**18,200**	(14,400)	14,400

(iv) Investment property risk
Investment property risk is the potential for financial loss arising from declines in real estate values and potential lease defaults. The Company has direct exposure to real estate from investments supporting general account liabilities and policyholder equity, specifically investment property and investment property fund units held. The estimated immediate impact of a change in investment property values is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	10% decrease	**10% increase**	10% decrease	10% increase
Net income	**$ (20,300)**	**$ 20,300**	$ (18,800)	$ 18,800
Equity	**(20,300)**	**20,300**	(18,800)	18,800
Contractual service margin	**-**	**-**	-	-

(v) Preferred share risk

Preferred share risk is the potential for financial loss arising from declines in the value of preferred shares. The Company has direct exposure to preferred shares from the investments supporting general account liabilities and policyholder equity. The immediate impact of a change in preferred share values is as follows:

	2024		2023	
	10% decrease	10% increase	10% decrease	10% increase
Net income	$ (18,700)	$ 18,700	$ (13,300)	$ 13,300
Equity	(18,700)	18,700	(13,300)	13,300
Contractual service margin	-	-	-	-

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. A conservative liquidity position is maintained that exceeds all the liabilities payable on demand. The Company's asset/liability management strategy allows it to maintain its financial position by ensuring that sufficient liquid assets are available to cover its potential funding requirements. The Company invests in various types of assets with a view to matching them with its liabilities of various durations. To strengthen its liquidity further, the Company actively manages and monitors its capital and asset levels, the diversification and credit quality of its investments, forecasts cash and maintains liquidity above established targets. In the event of a liquidity crisis, contingency plans are in place.

(i) Maturity analysis

The following table provides a maturity analysis of the Company's insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held based on estimates of future cash flows reflecting dates on which the cash flows are expected to occur. Liabilities for remaining coverage measured under PAA have been excluded.

2024	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6+ years
Insurance contracts	$ 642,621	$ 608,903	$ 562,390	$ 513,813	$ 456,522	$ (97,685,864)
Reinsurance contracts held	(22,564)	(23,170)	(24,968)	(23,713)	(21,896)	449,352
Total	$ 620,057	$ 585,733	$ 537,422	$ 490,100	$ 434,626	$ (97,236,512)

2023	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6+ years
Insurance contracts	$ 578,805	$ 542,350	$ 487,607	$ 451,718	$ 405,477	$ (77,541,583)
Reinsurance contracts held	(24,684)	(26,410)	(25,835)	(23,975)	(22,898)	438,448
Total	$ 554,121	$ 515,940	$ 461,772	$ 427,743	$ 382,579	$ (77,103,135)

Contractual maturities of the remaining financial liabilities are as follows:

2024	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6+ years
Investment contract liabilities	$ (135,113)	$ (61,904)	$ (31,487)	$ (29,349)	$ (44,044)	$ (93,653)
Mortgage loan	-	-	-	-	(9,488)	-
Total	$ (135,113)	$ (61,904)	$ (31,487)	$ (29,349)	$ (53,532)	$ (93,653)

2023	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6+ years
Investment contract liabilities	$ (89,648)	$ (82,684)	$ (38,307)	$ (19,687)	$ (22,507)	$ (65,671)
Mortgage loan	-	-	-	-	-	(9,488)
Total	$ (89,648)	$ (82,684)	$ (38,307)	$ (19,687)	$ (22,507)	$ (75,159)

The Company's liquidity position is presented in the following table, represented as the excess of liquid assets over amounts payable on demand, ensuring cash demands can be met.

	2024	2023
Cash, cash equivalents and short term investments	$ 52,458	$ 85,547
Bonds and debentures	2,689,137	2,442,596
Equities	1,795,387	1,300,311
Other demand assets	-	16,456
Total liquid assets	$ 4,536,982	$ 3,844,910
Insurance contracts	$ 3,458,628	$ 2,766,891
Investment contracts	185,645	192,433
Other demand liabilities	16,981	14,268
Total liquidity needs	$ 3,661,254	$ 2,973,592
Liquidity position	$ 875,728	$ 871,318

6. Other Assets

(thousands of dollars)

		2024		2023
Other receivables	**$**	**8,737**	$	5,896
Intangible assets		**1,926**		2,401
Investment in associates		**729**		663
	$	**11,392**	$	8,960

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

(thousands of dollars)

		2024		2023
Cost				
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**49,595**	$	34,002
Additions		**8,003**		16,463
Dispositions		**(3,394)**		(870)
Balance, end of year	**$**	**54,204**	$	49,595
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**17,842**	$	16,123
Depreciation for the year		**4,250**		2,589
Dispositions		**(3,394)**		(870)
Balance, end of year	**$**	**18,698**	$	17,842
Net book value	**$**	**35,506**	$	31,753

8. Segregated Funds

(thousands of dollars)

The following table presents segregated fund assets by category of asset:

		2024		2023
Assets				
Mutual/pooled units	**$**	**3,072,122**	$	2,102,059
Cash and short-term investments		**46,069**		51,353
Bonds and debentures		**232,963**		161,639
Private placements		**2,446**		2,444
Investment property fund		**19,684**		19,966
Other assets		**6,939**		2,747
Total segregated funds net assets	**$**	**3,380,223**	$	2,340,208
Composition of segregated funds net assets				
Held by contractholders	**$**	**3,358,484**	$	2,319,955
Held by the Company		**21,739**		20,253
Total segregated funds net assets	**$**	**3,380,223**	$	2,340,208

The following table presents the changes in segregated fund assets:

		2024		2023
Net assets - beginning of year	**$**	**2,340,208**	$	1,880,835
Additions to (deductions from) assets:				
Amounts received from contractholders		**1,046,846**		571,860
Net transfers to general fund		**(425)**		(274)
Amounts withdrawn by contractholders		**(456,797)**		(301,070)
Net contributions by contractholders		**589,624**		270,516
Interest and dividends		**55,589**		47,862
Net realized gains		**200,426**		29,057
Net unrealized gains		**269,936**		167,549
Net investment income		**525,951**		244,468
Management fees and other operating costs		**(75,560)**		(55,611)
Net assets - end of year	**$**	**3,380,223**	$	2,340,208

The above are underlying contracts to segregated funds and constitute the underlying items for purposes of the VFA where policyholders share in the return of the underlying items.

9. Employee Future Benefits

(thousands of dollars)

Equitable maintains a defined contribution plan, providing pension benefits to eligible employees. The assets of the plan are held separately from those of the Company in funds under the control of trustees. The total cost recognized for the defined contribution plan is $5,881 (2023 - $4,754). The assets and the cost recognized for the defined contribution plan are not included in the pension benefits information below.

The Company also provides defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefits to eligible employees. The defined benefit plan assets for the staff plan are held in a fund that is legally separated from the Company. The Company has adopted a funding policy to make the minimum required contributions as required by law or such greater amount as may be deemed appropriate. In the situation where the fair value of pension plan assets are in excess of the accrued benefit obligation under the defined benefit plan, the asset ceiling limits the amount that the Company can recognize as an asset. Total cash payments for employee future benefits for 2024, consisting of cash contributed by the Company to its funded pension plan and cash payments directly to beneficiaries for other benefits, were $2,040 (2023 - $2,066).

(a) Information about the Company's defined benefit pension, supplementary executive retirement plans, and other post-employment benefits

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Accrued benefit obligation				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 104,389**	$ 96,076	**$ 7,614**	$ 7,494
Current service cost - employer	**1,775**	1,528	**-**	-
Current service cost - employee	**601**	592	**-**	-
Interest cost	**4,774**	4,798	**343**	364
Benefits paid	**(4,910)**	(4,012)	**(509)**	(552)
Actuarial (gain) loss from changes in plan experience	**25**	(15)	**-**	-
Actuarial (gain) loss from changes in financial assumptions	**(708)**	5,422	**(38)**	308
Balance, end of year	**$ 105,946**	$ 104,389	**$ 7,410**	$ 7,614
Fair value of assets				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 100,906**	$ 92,915	**$ -**	$ -
Actual return on assets	**16,502**	9,897	**-**	-
Employer contributions	**1,531**	1,514	**509**	552
Employee contributions	**601**	592	**-**	-
Benefits paid	**(4,910)**	(4,012)	**(509)**	(552)
Balance, end of year	**$ 114,630**	$ 100,906	**$ -**	$ -
Fair value of assets	**$ 114,630**	$ 100,906	**$ -**	$ -
Accrued benefit obligation	**105,946**	104,389	**7,410**	7,614
Plan surplus (deficit)	**$ 8,684**	$ (3,483)	**$ (7,410)**	$ (7,614)
Effect of asset ceiling	**10,467**	-	**-**	-
Net accrued benefit obligation	**$ (1,783)**	$ (3,483)	**$ (7,410)**	$ (7,614)

Composition of fair value of pension benefits assets

	2024	2023
Bonds	**$ 28,030**	$ 26,571
Capital Group Global Equity Fund (Canada)	**25,149**	21,286
CC&L Q Global Equity Strategy	**19,380**	16,116
CC&L Q Canadian Equity Growth Strategy	**12,349**	10,706
BentallGreenOak Prime Canadian Property Fund Ltd	**10,487**	10,584
UBS Canada Global Real Estate Fund	**9,196**	9,382
Accrued investment income	**4,084**	63
Private placements	**2,446**	2,444
Amounts on deposit with the Receiver General of Canada	**1,612**	1,888
Derivative (interest rate)	**1,283**	1,202
Cash	**367**	309
MFS Balanced Fund	**247**	355
Total plan assets	**$ 114,630**	$ 100,906

The fair value of plan assets is determined on the same basis as disclosed in note 4 (a). The bond portfolio is invested in both corporate and government bonds with ratings that range from BBB to AAA. At each reporting date, the investment mix of the plan assets are reviewed and compared to the target mix. The target mix has been established to balance interest rate risk, equity risk, and longevity risk.

(i) Investment mandate
The defined benefit plan has investment mandates for each asset type. Assets are invested based on the following parameters:

Asset categories	Minimum	Benchmark	Maximum
Cash	0%	1%	10%
Fixed income	20%	29%	40%
Investment property	10%	20%	30%
Equities	40%	50%	60%

Equities are invested within the following guidelines:

Asset categories	Minimum	Benchmark	Maximum
Canadian equities	12%	22%	32%
Global equities	68%	78%	88%

(b) Net accrued benefit obligation included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Other liabilities	**$ 1,783**	$ 3,483	**$ 7,410**	$ 7,614

(c) Net benefit plan expense

	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Current service cost - employer	**$ 1,775**	$ 1,528	**$ -**	$ -
Current service cost - administration costs	**289**	195	**-**	-
Interest cost	**145**	154	**343**	364
	$ 2,209	$ 1,877	**$ 343**	$ 364

(d) Significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the Company's accrued benefit obligation

	2024	2023
Discount rate used to determine accrued benefit obligation	**4.70%**	4.65%
Discount rate used to determine net benefit cost	**4.65%**	5.05%
Rate of compensation increase	**3.00%**	3.00%

The assumed health care trend rate used in measuring the accrued benefit obligation was 5.60% until 2027, decreasing annually to a rate of 3.57% in 2043. The assumed dental care trend rate used in measuring the accrued benefit obligation was 5.00% until 2027, decreasing annually to a rate of 3.57% in 2043.

(e) Sensitivity analysis
Sensitivity to changes in actuarial assumptions would have the following effect on the accrued benefit obligation as at December 31, 2024:

	Pension Benefits	Other Benefits
4.45% discount rate (instead of 4.70%)	$ 3,528	$ 193
2.75% salary increase rate (instead of 3.00%)	(982)	Included below*
1.00% increase in health and dental care trend rates	N/A	987

10. Management of Insurance Risk

(thousands of dollars)

(a) Policy assumptions
The nature and method of determining the significant assumptions made by the Company in the computation of policy liabilities are described in the following paragraphs. Operationally, the assumptions are supplemented by the addition of margins that in aggregate represent the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (see note 2). The methods and processes for estimating inputs used to measure contracts are consistent with prior periods.

Mortality
Mortality represents the occurrence of death in a given population. Best estimate assumptions are based on a combination of Company experience and recent industry experience derived from Canadian Institute of Actuaries (CIA) tables. Mortality projections are further adjusted for expected future improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by policyholder age, sex, underwriting class and contract type. In general, an increase in expected mortality rates for life insurance business without participating experience dividends will increase the expected claim cost which will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

Longevity
Assumptions are based on a combination of Company experience and recent industry experience derived from CIA tables. An appropriate allowance is made for expected future mortality improvements. An increase in expected longevity (decrease in mortality rates) will lead to an increase in the expected cost of immediate annuity payments which will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

Morbidity
Morbidity represents the occurrence of accident or illness among insured risks. Assumptions are based on a combination of Company experience and recent industry experience. Multiple factors go into rate derivation including age, contract type, sex, policy size and type of employment. An increase in expected incidence rates (rate of accident and sickness) or a decrease in termination rates (rate of recovery) will increase the expected claim costs which will reduce future expected profits of the Company.

Policy lapse rates
Policyholders may allow their policies to lapse by choosing not to continue to pay premiums or requesting a surrender. The Company bases its estimate of future lapse rates on previous experience for a block of policies and industry experience where available. A block of policies is considered to be lapse-supported if an increase in ultimate lapse rates significantly increases profitability.

Policy maintenance expenses
Amounts are included in policy liabilities to provide for the costs of administering policies in-force and include the costs of premium collection, adjudication and processing of claims, periodic actuarial valuations, certain policyholder related taxes, preparation and mailing of policy statements, related indirect expenses and overhead. The process of forecasting expenses requires estimates to be made of such factors as salary rate increases, productivity changes, inflation, business volumes and indirect tax rates. Estimates of future policy maintenance expenses are based on the Company's experience. Only cash flows that are directly attributable to the fulfilment of the policy obligations using activity-based costing techniques are included in the policy liabilities. These expenses are allocated to groups of contracts using methods that are systematic and rational and are consistently applied to all costs that have similar characteristics. Generally attributable expenses represent 86% of total expenses.

Policyholder dividends
Policy liabilities include estimated future policyholder dividends under the assumption that future dividends will be adjusted to take into account future experience attributable to participating policies. Actual future dividends will be higher or lower than those used in determining the policy liabilities depending on future experience.

Discount rates
IFRS 17 differentiates the requirements for discount rates for cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of any underlying items from cash flows that do vary based on the returns of any underlying items. For those that do not vary, in the observable period (first 30 years), the discount rate is composed of risk-free rates, plus an illiquidity premium. The illiquidity premium is derived based on the illiquidity premium on a basket of reference assets, plus an additional premium to reflect illiquidity differences between these reference assets and the liability cash flows. At year 70, the discount rate is determined using guidance outlined in the CIA standards of practice and consists of an ultimate risk-free rate plus an ultimate liquidity premium. Between year 30 and year 70, discount rates are determined by linear interpolation.

Discount Rates	Risk Free Rates	Most Illiquid Liquidity Premium	Least Illiquid Liquidity Premium
Year 1 (%)	2.99%	0.89%	0.64%
Year 2 (%)	2.91%	1.03%	0.71%
Year 3 (%)	2.89%	1.11%	0.76%
Year 4 (%)	2.90%	1.16%	0.79%
Year 5 (%)	2.98%	1.19%	0.81%
Year 6 (%)	3.05%	1.23%	0.85%
Year 7 (%)	3.11%	1.27%	0.89%
Year 8 (%)	3.16%	1.31%	0.93%
Year 9 (%)	3.19%	1.37%	0.98%
Year 10 (%)	3.22%	1.41%	1.02%
Year 15 (%)	3.30%	1.52%	1.13%
Year 20 (%)	3.32%	1.53%	1.17%
Year 25 (%)	3.33%	1.49%	1.14%
Year 30 (%)	3.33%	1.41%	1.10%
Year 40 (%)	3.41%	1.43%	1.20%
Year 50 (%)	3.49%	1.46%	1.30%
Year 60 (%)	3.57%	1.48%	1.40%
Year 70 (%)	3.65%	1.50%	1.50%
Year 80 (%)	3.65%	1.50%	1.50%
Year 90 (%)	3.65%	1.50%	1.50%
Year 100 (%)	3.65%	1.50%	1.50%

(b) Sensitivity to assumptions

The significant assumptions used in the valuation of insurance contracts are mortality, morbidity and lapse. The following sensitivity analysis shows the immediate impact on net income, equity, and the contractual service margin of a reasonable possible permanent change in these assumptions with all other assumptions unchanged. The impacts are shown separately gross and net of the impacts of reinsurance contracts held.

The impact on CSM is attributable to insurance contracts measured using the GMA and VFA. For insurance contracts measured using the GMA, the impact flows through the CSM at locked-in discount rates. For insurance contracts measured using the VFA, the impact flows through the CSM at current rates.

The impact on net income is attributable to any portion of the sensitivities for insurance contracts measured under GMA and VFA that cannot be absorbed by CSM, the full impact for insurance contracts measured under the PAA, and the difference in impact between locked-in and current discount rates for insurance contracts measured using the GMA. If current interest rates are higher than locked-in discount rates, this generally results in net income impacts which are partially offsetting to those of the contract liability changes under GMA.

The table below presents the sensitivity to an adverse change in mortality rates. Adverse mortality is an increase in mortality for life insurance products and a decrease in mortality for annuity products.

	2024				2023			
	2% decrease		**2% increase**		2% decrease		2% increase	
	Gross	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Net income	**$ (1,506)**	**$ (1,506)**	**$ 1,267**	**$ (263)**	$ (1,373)	$ (1,373)	$ 2,137	$ 165
Equity	**(1,506)**	**(1,506)**	**1,267**	**(263)**	(1,373)	(1,373)	2,137	165
Contractual service margin	**(40)**	**(40)**	**(36,504)**	**(9,831)**	(5)	(5)	(35,642)	(9,217)

The table below presents the sensitivity to an adverse change in morbidity rates. Adverse morbidity is an increase in incidence for active lives and a decrease in recoveries for disabled lives.

	2024				2023			
	5% decrease		**5% increase**		5% decrease		5% increase	
	Gross	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Net income	**$ (4,557)**	**$ (2,426)**	**$ (10,690)**	**$ (10,230)**	$ (4,263)	$ (2,279)	$ (8,889)	$ (8,842)
Equity	**(4,557)**	**(2,426)**	**(10,690)**	**(10,230)**	(4,263)	(2,279)	(8,889)	(8,842)
Contractual service margin	**-**	**-**	**(4,750)**	**(893)**	-	-	(5,741)	(1,403)

The table below presents the sensitivity to an adverse change in lapse rates. Adverse lapse is a decrease in lapse rates for lapse-supported products and an increase in lapse rates for other products.

	2024				2023			
	10% decrease		**10% increase**		10% decrease		10% increase	
	Gross	**Net**	**Gross**	**Net**	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Net income	**$ 3,682**	**$ 3,468**	**$ (15,814)**	**$ (12,389)**	$ 3,451	$ 3,267	$ 1,441	$ 3,374
Equity	**3,682**	**3,468**	**(15,814)**	**(12,389)**	3,451	3,267	1,441	3,374
Contractual service margin	**(19,418)**	**(18,541)**	**(65,831)**	**(85,723)**	(19,833)	(19,171)	(85,123)	(102,717)

11. Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts Held

(thousands of dollars)

a) Changes in insurance contract and reinsurance contracts held balances

The following reconciliations show how the net carrying amounts of insurance and reinsurance contracts held changed during the year as a result of cash flows and amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(i) Roll-forward of insurance contract liabilities (assets) by remaining coverage and incurred claims

	Liability for Remaining Coverage		Liability for Incurred Claims			
	Excluding	Loss		Contracts under PAA		
2024	**Loss Component**	**Component**	**Non-PAA**	**PV of FCF**	**Risk Adjustment**	**Total**
Opening assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Opening liabilities	5,848,273	13,958	99,157	370,384	28,689	6,360,461
Net opening balance	5,848,273	13,958	99,157	370,384	28,689	6,360,461
Changes in the statement of operations						
Insurance revenue						
Contracts under the fair value approach	(280,160)	-	-	-	-	(280,160)
Other contracts	(639,545)	-	-	-	-	(639,545)
Total insurance revenue	(919,705)	-	-	-	-	(919,705)
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	158,230	475,236	-	633,466
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	122,405	-	-	-	-	122,405
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	9,358	-	-	-	9,358
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	(464)	(1,555)	(265)	(2,284)
Total insurance service expense	122,405	9,358	157,766	473,681	(265)	762,945
Investment components excluded from above	(726,976)	-	726,976	-	-	-
Total insurance service result	(1,524,276)	9,358	884,742	473,681	(265)	(156,760)
Net insurance finance expense	761,685	1,016	41,425	20,046	1,119	825,291
Total changes in the statement of operations	(762,591)	10,374	926,167	493,727	854	668,531
Cash flows						
Premiums received	2,982,802	-	-	-	-	2,982,802
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	(910,792)	(475,383)	-	(1,386,175)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(452,107)	-	-	-	-	(452,107)
Total cash flows	2,530,695	-	(910,792)	(475,383)	-	1,144,520
Net closing balance	7,616,377	24,332	114,532	388,728	29,543	8,173,512
Closing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities	7,616,377	24,332	114,532	388,728	29,543	8,173,512
Net closing balance	$ 7,616,377	$ 24,332	$ 114,532	$ 388,728	$ 29,543	$ 8,173,512

2023	Liability for Remaining Coverage: Excluding Loss Component	Liability for Remaining Coverage: Loss Component	Liability for Incurred Claims: Non-PAA	Liability for Incurred Claims: Contracts under PAA: PV of FCF	Liability for Incurred Claims: Contracts under PAA: Risk Adjustment	Total
Opening assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Opening liabilities	4,726,643	13,948	91,296	351,657	27,209	5,210,753
Net opening balance	4,726,643	13,948	91,296	351,657	27,209	5,210,753
Changes in the statement of operations						
Insurance revenue						
Contracts under the fair value approach	(289,788)	-	-	-	-	(289,788)
Other contracts	(553,363)	-	-	-	-	(553,363)
Total insurance revenue	(843,151)	-	-	-	-	(843,151)
Insurance service expenses						
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	160,723	449,149	-	609,872
Amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows	86,037	-	-	-	-	86,037
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	-	(575)	-	-	-	(575)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	-	-	456	(3,854)	573	(2,825)
Total insurance service expense	86,037	(575)	161,179	445,295	573	692,509
Investment components excluded from above	(506,864)	-	506,864	-	-	-
Total insurance service result	(1,263,978)	(575)	668,043	445,295	573	(150,642)
Net insurance finance expense	516,479	585	29,805	22,725	907	570,501
Total changes in the statement of operations	(747,499)	10	697,848	468,020	1,480	419,859
Cash flows						
Premiums received	2,253,434	-	-	-	-	2,253,434
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	-	-	(689,987)	(449,293)	-	(1,139,280)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(384,305)	-	-	-	-	(384,305)
Total cash flows	1,869,129	-	(689,987)	(449,293)	-	729,849
Net closing balance	5,848,273	13,958	99,157	370,384	28,689	6,360,461
Closing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities	5,848,273	13,958	99,157	370,384	28,689	6,360,461
Net closing balance	$ 5,848,273	$ 13,958	$ 99,157	$ 370,384	$ 28,689	$ 6,360,461

(ii) Roll-forward of insurance contract liabilities (assets) by measurement component for contracts not measured under the PAA

2024	Expected PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment	Contractual Service Margin – Modified Retro	Contractual Service Margin – Fair Value	Contractual Service Margin – Other	Total
Opening assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Opening liabilities	4,465,863	893,422	-	441,256	166,432	5,966,973
Net opening balance	4,465,863	893,422	-	441,256	166,432	5,966,973
Changes in the statement of operations						
Contractual service margin recognized for service provided	-	-	-	(44,042)	(21,227)	(65,269)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	-	(57,938)	-	-	-	(57,938)
Experience adjustments	(7,401)	-	-	-	-	(7,401)
Current service provided in the period	(7,401)	(57,938)	-	(44,042)	(21,227)	(130,608)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(191,693)	110,045	-	323	90,902	9,577
Changes in estimates that:						
Adjust the CSM	(17,250)	3,565	-	(22,194)	38,840	2,961
Result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(1,753)	(888)	-	-	-	(2,641)
Future service yet to be provided	(210,696)	112,722	-	(21,871)	129,742	9,897
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(442)	(23)	-	-	-	(465)
Past service provided in the prior periods	(442)	(23)	-	-	-	(465)
Total insurance service result	(218,539)	54,761	-	(65,913)	108,515	(121,176)
Net insurance finance expense	713,268	38,791	-	39,834	12,233	804,126
Total changes in the statement of operations	494,729	93,552	-	(26,079)	120,748	682,950
Cash flows						
Premiums received	2,469,972	-	-	-	-	2,469,972
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	(910,792)	-	-	-	-	(910,792)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(451,917)	-	-	-	-	(451,917)
Total cash flows	1,107,263	-	-	-	-	1,107,263
Net closing balance	6,067,855	986,974	-	415,177	287,180	7,757,186
Closing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities	6,067,855	986,974	-	415,177	287,180	7,757,186
Net closing balance	$ 6,067,855	$ 986,974	$ -	$ 415,177	$ 287,180	$ 7,757,186

2023	Expected PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment	Contractual Service Margin Modified Retro	Fair Value	Other	Total
Opening assets	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Opening liabilities	3,420,830	874,007	-	456,734	84,491	4,836,062
Net opening balance	3,420,830	874,007	-	456,734	84,491	4,836,062
Changes in the statement of operations						
Contractual service margin recognized for service provided	-	-	-	(46,276)	(11,540)	(57,816)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	-	(55,631)	-	-	-	(55,631)
Experience adjustments	(1,031)	-	-	-	-	(1,031)
Current service provided in the period	(1,031)	(55,631)	-	(46,276)	(11,540)	(114,478)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(149,247)	79,646	-	379	77,145	7,923
Changes in estimates that:						
Adjust the CSM	21,968	(95,489)	-	55,258	23,502	5,239
Result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(12,465)	(2,348)	-	-	-	(14,813)
Future service yet to be provided	(139,744)	(18,191)	-	55,637	100,647	(1,651)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	519	(63)	-	-	-	456
Past service provided in the prior periods	519	(63)	-	-	-	456
Total insurance service result	(140,256)	(73,885)	-	9,361	89,107	(115,673)
Net insurance finance expense	485,576	93,300	-	(24,839)	(7,166)	546,871
Total changes in the statement of operations	345,320	19,415	-	(15,478)	81,941	431,198
Cash flows						
Premiums received	1,818,414	-	-	-	-	1,818,414
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	(734,224)	-	-	-	-	(734,224)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(384,477)	-	-	-	-	(384,477)
Total cash flows	699,713	-	-	-	-	699,713
Net closing balance	4,465,863	893,422	-	441,256	166,432	5,966,973
Closing assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities	4,465,863	893,422	-	441,256	166,432	5,966,973
Net closing balance	$ 4,465,863	$ 893,422	$ -	$ 441,256	$ 166,432	$ 5,966,973

iii) Roll-forward of reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) held by remaining coverage and incurred claims

2024	Assets for Remaining Coverage: Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Assets for Remaining Coverage: Loss Recovery Component	Assets for Incurred Claims: Non-PAA	Assets for Incurred Claims: Contracts under PAA: Expected PV of FCF	Assets for Incurred Claims: Contracts under PAA: Risk Adjustment	Total
Opening assets	$ 221,673	$ 2,373	$ 28,899	$ 165,369	$ 11,959	$ 430,273
Opening liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	221,673	2,373	28,899	165,369	11,959	430,273
Changes in the statement of operations						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid						
Contracts under the fair value approach	(112,761)	-	-	-	-	(112,761)
Other contracts	(62,889)	-	-	-	-	(62,889)
Total allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(175,650)	-	-	-	-	(175,650)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers						
Incurred claims recovered and other reinsurance service expenses	-	-	81,652	43,078	-	124,730
Amortization of reinsurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of losses and reversal on recovery of losses	-	2,175	-	-	-	2,175
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	(30)	(1,717)	(140)	(1,887)
Total amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	2,175	81,622	41,361	(140)	125,018
Investment components excluded from above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(175,650)	2,175	81,622	41,361	(140)	(50,632)
Net insurance finance expense	1,501	(364)	-	9,387	470	10,994
Total changes in the statement of operations	(174,149)	1,811	81,622	50,748	330	(39,638)
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	166,887	-	-	-	-	166,887
Amounts received	-	-	(70,754)	(43,094)	-	(113,848)
Reinsurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	166,887	-	(70,754)	(43,094)	-	53,039
Net closing balance	214,411	4,184	39,767	173,023	12,289	443,674
Closing assets	214,411	4,184	39,767	173,023	12,289	443,674
Closing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	$ 214,411	$ 4,184	$ 39,767	$ 173,023	$ 12,289	$ 443,674

2023	Asset for Remaining Coverage: Excluding Loss Recovery Component	Asset for Remaining Coverage: Loss Recovery Component	Assets for Incurred Claims: Non-PAA	Assets for Incurred Claims: Contracts under PAA: Expected PV of FCF	Assets for Incurred Claims: Contracts under PAA: Risk Adjustment	Total
Opening assets	$ 216,235	$ 3,201	$ 30,026	$ 159,018	$ 11,369	$ 419,849
Opening liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	216,235	3,201	30,026	159,018	11,369	419,849
Changes in the statement of operations						
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid						
Contracts under the fair value approach	(114,643)	-	-	-	-	(114,643)
Other contracts	(58,734)	-	-	-	-	(58,734)
Total allocation of reinsurance premiums paid	(173,377)	-	-	-	-	(173,377)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers						
Incurred claims recovered and other reinsurance service expenses	-	-	78,212	44,118	-	122,330
Amortization of reinsurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of losses and reversal on recovery of losses	-	(955)	-	-	-	(955)
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	-	-	733	(4,157)	184	(3,240)
Total amounts recoverable from reinsurers	-	(955)	78,945	39,961	184	118,135
Investment components excluded from above	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(173,377)	(955)	78,945	39,961	184	(55,242)
Net insurance finance expense	15,284	127	-	10,688	406	26,505
Total changes in the statement of operations	(158,093)	(828)	78,945	50,649	590	(28,737)
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	163,531	-	-	-	-	163,531
Amounts received	-	-	(80,072)	(44,298)	-	(124,370)
Reinsurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	163,531	-	(80,072)	(44,298)	-	39,161
Net closing balance	221,673	2,373	28,899	165,369	11,959	430,273
Closing assets	221,673	2,373	28,899	165,369	11,959	430,273
Closing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	$ 221,673	$ 2,373	$ 28,899	$ 165,369	$ 11,959	$ 430,273

iv) Roll-forward of reinsurance contract assets (liabilities) held by measurement component for contracts not measured under the PAA

2024	Expected PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment	Contractual Service Margin: Modified Retro	Contractual Service Margin: Fair Value	Contractual Service Margin: Other	Total
Opening assets	$ (104,462)	$ 264,984	$ -	$ 121,886	$ (30,008)	$ 252,400
Opening liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(104,462)	264,984	-	121,886	(30,008)	252,400
Changes in the statement of operations						
Contractual service margin recognized for service provided	-	-	-	(13,175)	4,247	(8,928)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	-	(20,697)	-	-	-	(20,697)
Experience adjustments	(6,239)	-	-	-	-	(6,239)
Current service provided in the period	(6,239)	(20,697)	-	(13,175)	4,247	(35,864)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(12,583)	32,262	-	(63)	(16,625)	2,991
Changes in estimates that:						
Adjust the CSM	6,040	624	-	(6,944)	(3,285)	(3,565)
Result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	628	(865)	-	-	-	(237)
Future service yet to be provided	(5,915)	32,021	-	(7,007)	(19,910)	(811)
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	(27)	(3)	-	-	-	(30)
Past service provided in the prior periods	(27)	(3)	-	-	-	(30)
Total insurance service result	(12,181)	11,321	-	(20,182)	(15,663)	(36,705)
Net insurance finance expense	(10,676)	11,082	-	2,534	(1,803)	1,137
Total changes in the statement of operations	(22,857)	22,403	-	(17,648)	(17,466)	(35,568)
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	111,663	-	-	-	-	111,663
Amounts received	(70,754)	-	-	-	-	(70,754)
Reinsurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	40,909	-	-	-	-	40,909
Net closing balance	(86,410)	287,387	-	104,238	(47,474)	257,741
Closing assets	(86,410)	287,387	-	104,238	(47,474)	257,741
Closing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	$ (86,410)	$ 287,387	$ -	$ 104,238	$ (47,474)	$ 257,741

2023	Expected PV of Future Cash Flows	Risk Adjustment	Contractual Service Margin Modified Retro	Fair Value	Other	Total
Opening assets	$ (78,252)	$ 264,280	$ -	$ 80,790	$ (17,106)	$ 249,712
Opening liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net opening balance	(78,252)	264,280	-	80,790	(17,106)	249,712
Changes in the statement of operations						
Contractual service margin recognized for service provided	-	-	-	(11,601)	2,693	(8,908)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	-	(19,887)	-	-	-	(19,887)
Experience adjustments	(9,855)	-	-	-	-	(9,855)
Current service provided in the period	(9,855)	(19,887)	-	(11,601)	2,693	(38,650)
Contracts initially recognized in the period	(941)	19,869	-	(26)	(16,996)	1,906
Changes in estimates that:						
Adjust the CSM	(26,008)	(27,570)	-	50,870	2,604	(104)
Result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(2,250)	(608)	-	-	-	(2,858)
Future service yet to be provided	(29,199)	(8,309)	-	50,844	(14,392)	(1,056)
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	732	1	-	-	-	733
Past service provided in the prior periods	732	1	-	-	-	733
Total insurance service result	(38,322)	(28,195)	-	39,243	(11,699)	(38,973)
Net insurance finance expense	(14,137)	28,899	-	1,853	(1,203)	15,412
Total changes in the statement of operations	(52,459)	704	-	41,096	(12,902)	(23,561)
Cash flows						
Premiums paid	106,320	-	-	-	-	106,320
Amounts received	(80,071)	-	-	-	-	(80,071)
Reinsurance acquisition cash flows	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows	26,249	-	-	-	-	26,249
Net closing balance	(104,462)	264,984	-	121,886	(30,008)	252,400
Closing assets	(104,462)	264,984	-	121,886	(30,008)	252,400
Closing liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net closing balance	$ (104,462)	$ 264,984	$ -	$ 121,886	$ (30,008)	$ 252,400

b) Effect of contracts initially recognized

The following tables present the effect on the measurement components arising from the initial recognition of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held not measured under the PAA. All contracts initially recognized in the year were written and none were acquired.

i) Insurance contracts

2024	**Contracts Issued Non-Onerous**	**Onerous**
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	**$ 2,055,022**	**$ 252,625**
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	**1,618,042**	**215,267**
Insurance acquisition cash flows	**436,980**	**37,358**
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	**(2,219,916)**	**(279,423)**
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	**73,670**	**36,375**
Contractual service margin	**91,224**	**-**
Insurance contract liabilities on initial recognition	**$ -**	**$ 9,577**

2023	Contracts Issued Non-Onerous	Onerous
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	$ 1,349,595	$ 360,926
Claims and other insurance service expenses payable	1,003,422	312,014
Insurance acquisition cash flows	346,173	48,912
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	(1,490,045)	(369,723)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	62,926	16,720
Contractual service margin	77,524	-
Insurance contract liabilities on initial recognition	$ -	$ 7,923

ii) Reinsurance contracts held

2024		**Contracts Initiated** Non-Onerous		Onerous
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	$	**85,770**	$	**31,062**
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows		**(78,569)**		**(25,679)**
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk		**(20,024)**		**(12,238)**
Contractual service margin		**12,823**		**3,865**
Reinsurance contract assets held on initial recognition	**$**	**-**	**$**	**(2,990)**

2023		Contracts Initiated Non-Onerous		Onerous
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	$	61,564	$	16,383
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows		(62,110)		(14,896)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk		(13,300)		(6,569)
Contractual service margin		13,846		3,176
Reinsurance contract assets held on initial recognition	$	-	$	(1,906)

c) Contractual service margin

The following table sets out when the Company expects to recognize the remaining CSM in profit or loss after the reporting date for contracts not measured under the PAA.

					2024					
		1 year or less		**Over 1 year to 5 years**		**Over 5 years to 10 years**		**Over 10 years**		**Total**
Insurance contracts	**$**	**65,175**	**$**	**202,229**	**$**	**157,010**	**$**	**277,942**	**$**	**702,356**
Reinsurance contracts held		**(6,073)**		**(19,069)**		**(14,619)**		**(17,003)**		**(56,764)**
Total	**$**	**59,102**	**$**	**183,160**	**$**	**142,391**	**$**	**260,939**	**$**	**645,592**

					2023					
		1 year or less		Over 1 year to 5 years		Over 5 years to 10 years		Over 10 years		Total
Insurance contracts	$	56,590	$	176,064	$	137,653	$	237,381	$	607,688
Reinsurance contracts held		(9,756)		(30,818)		(23,656)		(27,648)		(91,878)
Total	$	46,834	$	145,246	$	113,997	$	209,733	$	515,810

d) Net investment result

The following table presents sources of finance income and expenses for the general fund recognized in net income.

		2024		2023
Net investment income recognized in net income				
Interest and other investment income	**$**	**758,781**	$	425,258
Change in fair value of investments		**260,073**		253,310
Finance expenses from insurance contracts recognized in net income				
Changes in fair value of underlying items in insurance contracts with direct participation features		**(684,582)**		(369,234)
Interest accreted		**(66,943)**		(65,398)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		**(73,766)**		(135,869)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts held recognized in net income				
Interest accreted		**16,036**		15,197
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions		**(5,042)**		11,308
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers		**-**		-
Increase in investment contract liabilities recognized in net income		**(21,279)**		(8,284)
Net investment result recognized in net income	**$**	**183,278**	$	126,288

12. Mortgage Loan

(thousands of dollars)

The mortgage loan is carried at fair value of $10,943 (2023 - $10,969) and has an outstanding principal of $11,719, bearing interest at 2.7% with maturity in 2029. This mortgage loan is secured by investment property with a carrying value of $53,900, as of December 31, 2024.

		2024		2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**12,215**	$	12,697
Cash flows		**(496)**		(482)
Balance, end of year	**$**	**11,719**	$	12,215

The repayment of the mortgage loan over the next five years will be:

2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
$511	$526	$542	$558	$9,582

The interest expense on the mortgage loan was $419 (2023 - $433). The fair value is estimated based on the present value of future cash flows discounted at current market rates of interest for loans of similar term and quality.

13. Income Taxes

(thousands of dollars)

(a) Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income are:

		2024		2023
Current taxes on income for the reporting period	**$**	**93,904**	$	59,807
Current taxes referring to previous periods		**(395)**		-
Current income taxe expense		**93,509**		59,807
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		**(32,440)**		(15,500)
Impact of change in tax rates		**24**		231
Prior year reversal of temporary differences		**395**		-
Deferred income tax recovery		**(32,021)**		(15,269)
Total income tax expense reported in net income	**$**	**61,488**	$	44,538
Income tax recognized on remeasurement of employee future benefits		**652**		(71)
Total income tax expense (recovery) reported in OCI	**$**	**652**	$	(71)

(b) Reconciliation of income tax expense and income tax rates

		2024			2023	
Provision for income taxes at statutory rates	**$**	**67,064**	**27.00%**	$	51,567	26.94%
Increase (decrease) in tax due to:						
Tax exempt investment income		**(9,053)**	**(3.64)%**		(7,498)	(3.92)%
Other		**3,477**	**1.40%**		469	0.25%
Income tax expense and effective income tax rate	**$**	**61,488**	**24.76%**	$	44,538	23.27%

(c) Deferred income taxes

(i) The Company's deferred income tax (assets) liabilities arise from temporary differences on the following items:

		2024		2023
Investment property	**$**	**39,889**	$	40,322
Insurance and investment contract liabilities		**(87,494)**		(56,179)
Employee future benefits		**(47)**		91
Other comprehensive loss related to employee future benefits		**(2,435)**		(3,081)
Other		**138**		267
	$	**(49,949)**	$	(18,580)

(ii) Reconciliation of deferred income tax (asset) liability:

		2024		2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$**	**(18,580)**	$	14,514
Tax (income) expense during the period recognized in net income		**(32,021)**		(15,270)
Tax (income) expense during the period recognized in OCI		**652**		(71)
Tax (income) recognized during the period on transition to IFRS 9		**-**		(17,785)
Other		**-**		32
Balance, end of year	**$**	**(49,949)**	$	(18,580)

14. Contingent Liabilities

From time to time in connection with its operations, the Company and its subsidiaries are named as defendants in actions for damages and costs allegedly sustained by the plaintiffs. While it is not possible to estimate the outcome of the various proceedings at this time, such actions have generally been resolved with minimal damages or expense in excess of amounts accrued. The Company does not believe that it will incur any significant additional loss or expense in connection with such actions.

15. Capital Adequacy

(thousands of dollars)

Equitable is subject to regulation by OSFI, which prescribes guidelines requiring the Company to maintain levels of capital which are dependent on the type and amount of policies and contracts in-force and the nature of the Company's assets. The minimum levels of capital are calculated in accordance with the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (LICAT) issued by OSFI.

At December 31, 2024, the Company's Total LICAT Ratio was 169%, which is well in excess of the minimum level required by OSFI.

		2024		2023
Tier 1 capital	**$**	**1,889,379**	$	1,639,650
Tier 2 capital		**121,062**		138,668
Available capital	**$**	**2,010,441**	$	1,778,318
Surplus allowance and eligible deposits	**$**	**693,506**	$	629,082
Base solvency buffer	**$**	**1,604,324**	$	1,401,700
Total Ratio		**169%**		172%
Core Ratio		**148%**		148%

16. Related Parties

(thousands of dollars)

(a) Group pension fund

The Company has related party transactions with The Group Pension Fund for the Employees of The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada, a defined benefit and defined contribution pension plan for eligible employees. The Company provides fund management and administration services to the defined benefit pension plan. During the year the Company paid $16 on behalf of the pension plan (2023 - $54). Included in the segregated funds of the Company are $112,745 (2023 - $98,636) invested in a separate segregated fund on behalf of The Group Pension Fund for the Employees of The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada.

(b) Key management personnel

Key management personnel, which includes Senior Management and the Board, are considered related parties. Transactions with these related parties are outlined below.

(i) Senior Management

The Human Resources and Compensation Committee (HRCC) of the Board annually reviews and recommends the compensation program for Senior Management to the Board. All members of the HRCC are independent.

As part of the review, an independent third-party consultant is engaged to provide market data and analysis on comparable positions within the insurance industry. This information is taken into consideration in determining the annual base salary and incentive compensation programs.

Total Senior Management compensation for 2024 was $14,205 (2023 - $14,994). The compensation program consists of five components: base salary, short term incentive plan, long term incentive plan, post-employment benefits, and other benefits. Each component of total Senior Management compensation is addressed below.

Short term compensation in 2024 of $8,544 (2023 - $9,341) is comprised of:

- Base salary which is paid bi-weekly. It is reviewed annually through an analysis of third-party market data, performance of the incumbent and the overall projected salary administration program for the organization. All items related to Senior Management base salary including changes are reviewed by the HRCC and subject to approval by the Board.
- The short term incentive plan which is an annual bonus program which compensates employees a percentage of their base salary based on the achievement of full year results as compared to pre-approved targets and goals. Pre-approved targets relating to financial performance, sales, growth and expenses are incorporated into the business plan, which is set and approved by the Board annually. Individual performance is also considered. Upon approval of the financial results by the Board the HRCC reviews and recommends the payment of the annual incentive plan. This recommendation is subject to approval by the Board.
- Other benefits which include automobile allowances and government remittances (CPP, EI and EHT). All other benefits are reviewed and recommended by the HRCC, and subject to approval by the Board.

Long term compensation in 2024 of $4,529 (2023 - $4,639) is comprised of:

- The long term incentive plan which is awarded annually based on the Company's performance as it relates to profitability and net growth. The historical three-year averages of return on equity and net growth are compared to the averages projected at the commencement of the period. Upon approval of the financial results by the Board, the HRCC reviews and recommends the payment of the annual incentive plan. This recommendation is subject to approval by the Board.

Post-employment benefits in 2024 of $1,132 (2023 - $1,014) is comprised of pension and heath and dental benefits.

(ii) Board of Directors
Total Board of Directors compensation for 2024 was $1,361 (2023 - $1,223).

Compensation paid to the Board is governed by the Company's By-laws which are approved by policyholders. By-law 46 limits the aggregate amount to be paid to all directors who are not full-time employees to $1,500. The Company targets Board compensation to be at the 50th percentile when benchmarked against comparable insurers. The By-law was last approved by policyholders at the Annual and Special Meeting in May 2022.

All Directors are participating policyholders of the Company. All policies were paid for by the individual using their own resources and receive dividends at levels consistent with all other participating policyholders.

17. Participating Policy Disclosure

(thousands of dollars)

Traditional participating life policies and participating adjustable premium life policies are backed by the Traditional Participating Account and are eligible to receive annual experience dividends. Experience dividends are determined based on the distributable earnings of the Traditional Participating Account. Earnings include all participating policyholder related sources of gains or losses relative to experience factors such as investment returns, mortality, expenses, policy surrenders, policy loan rate utilization, taxes, and other policyholder experience. Investment returns from the participating surplus account are not included in the determination of dividends. Approximately 32% of dividends are based on investment experience and the remaining percentage are based on the other factors noted. The percentage of investment experience in the dividend at a policy level varies significantly by the duration and type of policy. Newer policies tend to have a lower investment component percentage due to minimal asset build up. Equitable's Traditional Participating block has grown rapidly in the recent past due to very strong sales.

Current year and historical annual averages for the dividend scale interest rate, the participating account investment rate of return and the participating surplus investment rate of return are presented in the table below. Note that the dividend scale interest rate is a smoothed rate gross of expenses and reflects some tax benefits whereas the other rates are market yields net of expenses and do not reflect tax benefits.

		Historical average annual rate		
	2024	5 years	10 years	15 years
Dividend scale interest rate	**6.40%**	6.19%	6.33%	6.53%
Participating account investment rate of return	**7.92%**	5.65%	5.51%	6.39%
Participating surplus investment rate of return	**6.07%**	5.38%	4.61%	4.63%

For participating policies, the policyholders benefit from the return on the Traditional Participating Account assets, which are considered the underlying items. The table below presents the fair value of these assets:

	2024	2023
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	**$ 54,395**	$ 64,290
Bonds	**760,602**	615,520
Equities	**618,607**	354,585
Mortgages	**192,564**	136,027
Private placements	**250,421**	202,397
Investment property	**229,580**	201,146
Total participating account assets	**$ 2,106,169**	$ 1,573,965

The equities portfolio includes equities, investment property fund units and an interest in an investment property limited partnership.

The table below presents the current year actual and target asset mix for participating account:

	Actual	Target
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	**2.6%**	0.0%
Bonds	**36.1%**	32.0%
Equities	**29.4%**	25.0%
Mortgages	**9.1%**	12.0%
Private placements	**11.9%**	13.0%
Investment property	**10.9%**	18.0%
Total participating account assets	**100.0%**	100.0%

The actual asset mix is based on classification under IFRS 9 and the target asset mix considers the underlying asset properties and may group assets differently.

18. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to comply with the current period presentation.

19. Subsequent Events

(thousands of dollars)

On January 15, 2025 the Company acquired a 50% interest in an investment property in exchange for $55,177 cash. This transaction is not reflected in the financial statements presented and will be recorded as a 2025 acquisition.

Participating Account Management Policy

This Policy is for all types of Individual participating policies issued by the Company:

Traditional Participating policies

- Life Insurance with fixed premiums
- Life Insurance with adjustable premiums
- Any new types of Traditional Participating policies introduced by the Company in the future.

Non-Traditional Participating policies

- Participating Universal Life

Non-Traditional Participating policies do not receive experience dividends.

Participating Accounts
The Company maintains a Traditional Participating Account for Traditional Participating policies that is separate from other accounts maintained by the Company. The Company also maintains a Participating Universal Life Account which is separate from other accounts maintained by the Company.

The Traditional Participating Account and Participating Universal Life Account accept new business. But there are some dividend classes in the Traditional Participating Account that do not accept new business.

Components of the Participating Account
The Traditional Participating Account has these components:

- Fulfillment cashflows
- Contractual service margin
- Participating surplus.

The Non-Traditional Participating Account has similar components but the experience on this account is not shared with policyholders. As a result, only Traditional Participating Account components are described below.

Traditional Participating Account fulfillment cashflows
Fulfillment cashflows represent all the cashflows required to fulfill the contract, including margins for risk. This portion of the account is used in determining experience dividends. Assets, liabilities, transactions, and earnings are recorded in the account. Investment income earned on the assets, less investment expenses, determines the investment return.

To help us spread income evenly, we review the performance of investments over time. We use the **portfolio average approach**. This approach shares returns with all Traditional Participating policyholders. With the portfolio average approach, we try to spread out investment income fairly among classes in the Traditional Participating Account. We do not use the investment generation approach, which groups participating contracts into generations that are tracked separately.

Traditional Participating Account contractual service margin and participating surplus
The contractual service margin and participating surplus are not used in determining experience dividends on Traditional Participating policies. They are measures of current and future profit that we track for accounting purposes. They are both forms of surplus.

Some of the money in the Participating Account goes into the contractual service margin and participating surplus as a **permanent contribution to surplus**. This account is used to:

- Grow and develop the Company
- Provide financial strength and stability to help the Company meet its obligations now and in the future.

We consider this when we determine the dividend scale. For more details, see the Dividend Policy.

Management of investments
The Company follows a set of rules and goals for investing assets in the Participating Accounts. The Board of Directors establishes these rules and goals.

The main goal is simple: To have enough money to meet our contractual obligations to clients. For the Traditional Participating Account, we also want to cover any risks and earn enough money over time to support dividend payments.

We invest the money in the Participating Accounts into diverse types of asset classes. Asset classes are split between fixed income and non-fixed income assets. Fixed income assets are cash and cash equivalents, bonds, private placements, and commercial mortgages. Non-fixed income assets are real estate, and public and private equities. We may use derivatives in certain situations. They can help us replicate assets and serve as a tool for managing risk.

Each type of asset class has its own risk and level of return. We think about which of these asset classes we want to invest in, and how much. By investing in different asset classes, or **allocating our assets**, we help to diversify, or spread out, our level of risk. These types of decisions add the most value to our investment process.

In addition to managing the investments to earn a return, we also manage investments so the portfolio meets the credit quality and liquidity quality as determined by the rules established by the Board of Directors. A high credit quality helps to minimize defaults and liquidity quality allows us to pay benefits to policyholders when they need it.

Expenses
Any direct expenses of a Participating Account are paid for using money only from that account.

Indirect expenses are divided among accounts based on studies and estimates from management. How much each account should pay is based on the type of business or on standard allocation methodologies that apply.

Taxes are allocated as follows:

- Premium taxes are paid using money only from that Participating Account
- Taxes on investment income are divided among Participating Accounts based on rules set by the Canada Revenue Agency
- Taxes on income are divided based on the taxable income earned in the Participating Accounts.

About this Policy
This Policy is approved by the Board of Directors and is subject to review at least triennially. The investment expense and tax allocation methodologies were approved by the Board of Directors. From time to time, the Board of Directors may change the Policy and allocation methodologies at their sole discretion. The Board of Directors may review or edit this Policy and allocation methodologies for various reasons, including:

- Corporate changes
- Accounting or actuarial standards changes
- Regulatory or legislative changes
- Material unexpected events
- Clarifications.

Dividend Policy

This Policy is for all types of Individual participating policies issued by the Company:

Traditional Participating policies

- Life insurance with fixed premiums
- Life insurance with adjustable premiums
- Any new types of Traditional Participating policies introduced by the Company in the future.

Non-Traditional Participating policies

- Participating Universal Life

Participating policies
The Company issues both participating policies and non-participating policies. Participating policies are policies that have the potential to share in the profits of the Company. The contract says whether or not a policy is participating.

Dividends
Dividends are money paid by the Company on participating policies. There are two types of dividends:

- Experience dividends
- Extraordinary dividends

After reviewing the dividend recommendation and Appointed Actuary opinions, dividends are declared at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors.

Experience dividends
Traditional Participating policies can receive experience dividends. The name experience dividends is used because dividends are paid based on the experience of the Traditional Participating policies. We describe experience factors in more detail below.

Non-Traditional Participating policies do not receive experience dividends.

Experience dividends reviews
We review Traditional Participating policies at least once a year. Based on our findings, our Board of Directors may then declare dividends.

Traditional Participating Account earnings
Earnings include all the gains and losses that come from Traditional Participating policies. This is based on premiums paid less benefits, expenses and contributions to the Company's surplus and any investment returns on those net cashflows.

Experience dividends are based on the earnings that can be shared from the Traditional Participating Account. These earnings are known as distributable earnings. They include earnings from insurance policies and riders. We adjust these earnings to make sure the amount given out is fair over different periods of time.

Investment returns earned have the largest effect on the Traditional Participating Account. However, the account is also affected by policy loans, mortality or death claims, terminated policies, taxes, expenses and other policyholder behaviour. These are called experience factors.

For the most part, the types of experience factors do not change after the policy is issued unless:

- Legal, regulatory or tax issues come up, or
- Fairness between different classes of participating policies requires changes.

To determine earnings, we review the difference between the conservative assumptions used to set the policy guarantees and the actual experience of the account. That difference can have a positive or negative impact on earnings. We do not include earnings from the Traditional Participating Account surplus or the Contractual Service Margin when determining dividends. (See Participating Account Management Policy for further description.)

Calculation of experience dividends
We want to make sure we pay out dividends fairly for all clients with Traditional Participating policies. In order to do this, the Company uses the Contribution Principle. This helps us find the individual policy dividends for classes of participating policies. Most insurance companies in Canada use the Contribution Principle (also known as the Source of Earnings Method) to determine dividends. It states that over the long term, dividends should be shared in the same proportion as policies are considered to have contributed to the earnings in the Traditional Participating Account. Practical considerations and constraints are also factored in.

To find out the contribution, we group policies into classes that have similar experience factors. Classes are set for policies when they are issued. We don't normally expect them to change.

When a client takes out a loan from the Company using a participating insurance policy, they must pay interest. These types of loans are called policy loans. The policy loan interest affects the dividends of the class.

To make things fair and more stable, the actual dividends received may reflect adjustments or smoothing based on the Company's Internal Guideline. This means that we factor in any big changes to the experience of the Traditional Participating Account and spread it out over time. This helps avoid sudden increases or decreases in dividends paid.

A terminal dividend is a type of dividend that is paid when an insurance policy terminates. We do not pay terminal dividends on policies.

Dividends need to be consistent with policy contracts, this Policy, and the applicable law. This Policy will be applied consistently over time.

The law requires that we have a designated person, the Appointed Actuary, whose job it is to make sure that participating policyholder fairness is respected. The Appointed Actuary's fairness opinions and the related dividend recommendations are prepared in compliance with any relevant standards of practice of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. If the actual distribution were to differ materially from the dividend recommendations, this would be disclosed and explained.

Experience dividends are not guaranteed
Experience dividends are not guaranteed. Since they are based on the experience of the Participating Account, we don't know how they will perform in the future. They could change based on how well investments do, how many claims are made, and other factors. As time goes on, the experience may get worse. As a result, the amount of money paid as dividends could be lower.

The Company's surplus
The extra money that is used to help run the Company is called surplus. The Company needs surplus to support its guaranteed policy values to clients. It is also used to build financial strength and support new business growth.

Earnings that are not paid as dividends go to the Company's surplus or the Company's Contractual Service Margin. This is called permanent contribution to surplus. This is described more fully in the Participating Account Management Policy.

Earnings from all lines of business help support the Company's capital and surplus position. When we set the dividend scale, we review the Company's capital and surplus both now and what we think they may look like in the future.

Extraordinary dividends
All participating policies can receive extraordinary dividends. These are types of dividends that are rarely declared. The Board of Directors may choose to give out an extraordinary dividend when the Company is expected to have strong earnings and capital both now and in the future. Extraordinary dividends can be paid in any way the Company decides makes sense.

About this Policy
This Policy is approved by the Board of Directors and is subject to review at least triennially. From time to time, the Board of Directors may change this Policy at their sole discretion. The Board of Directors may review or edit this Policy for various reasons, including:

- Corporate structure changes
- Accounting or actuarial standards changes
- Regulatory or legislative changes
- Material unexpected events
- Clarifications.

Senior Management

Fabien Jeudy, FSA, FCIA
President and Chief Executive Officer

Marc Avaria, MBA
Executive Vice-President,
Group Insurance Division

Christopher Brown, BA
Executive Vice-President,
Chief Human Resources and Communications Officer

Donna Carbell, MBA
Executive Vice-President,
Individual Insurance Division and Brand Impact

Campbell Crosbie, MBA, FICB
Executive Vice-President,
Savings and Retirement Division

Melanie Kliska, FSA, FCIA
Executive Vice-President,
Chief Financial Officer

Tara Proper, CFA
Executive Vice-President,
Chief Investment Officer

Ritesh Sarda, BE
Executive Vice-President,
Chief Information Officer

Colin Simpson, LLB, MBA
Executive Vice-President,
Chief Legal Officer and Corporate Secretary

Phillip K. Watson, FSA, FCIA, CQF
Senior Vice-President,
Chief Actuary

Subsidiaries

		Book Value
Equilife Investment Management Inc. One Westmount Road North Waterloo, Ontario N2J 4C7	85,000 common shares	$ 85,000
262695 Holdings Limited One Westmount Road North Waterloo, Ontario N2J 4C7	1,000 common shares	$ 1,000
1000605596 Ontario Inc. One Westmount Road North Waterloo, Ontario N2J 4C7	100 common shares	$ 100
16521401 Canada Corp. One Westmount Road North Waterloo, Ontario N2J 4C7	100 common shares	$ 100
272nd Street Holdings Ltd. 1600 - 925 West Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L2	200 common shares	$ 1
1687 Cliveden Avenue Holdings Ltd. 1600 - 925 West Georgia Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3L2	1 common share	$ 1

Corporate Governance

The Board of Directors ("the Board"), either directly or through its Committees, is ultimately responsible for the supervision and oversight of the management of the Company's business and affairs. The Company's corporate governance processes, structures and information are designed to strengthen the ability of the Board to oversee management and to enhance long-term policyholder value.

Board independence
Demonstrating evidence of independence is at the heart of effective governance. Independence is normally a matter of the Board demonstrating its ability to act independently of management when appropriate.

Board composition
Annually, the Board reviews its composition to determine whether or not the Board is optimally structured to provide stewardship. Critical to the review is an assessment of the expertise, skills, experience, and perspectives present on the Board.

Board responsibilities
The basic oversight responsibilities of the Board include:

- overseeing the development and implementation of an encompassing and effective corporate governance program;
- establishing, overseeing, and receiving regular updates on the strategic direction, business objectives, policies, programs, plans and priorities of the Company and monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of those plans;
- ensuring that policies and practices exist to orient new directors and regularly assess the effectiveness of the Board, the Board Committees, the Board and Board Committee Chairs and individual Directors in the discharge of its/their responsibilities;
- ensuring that the independent oversight functions – internal audit, risk management, compliance, actuarial and finance functions have adequate authority, independence, and resources to discharge their mandates;
- approving the offices of the Company and supervising the succession planning process of the Company, including the selection, appointment, professional development, performance management and compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Management;
- monitoring and assessing the procedures implemented for identifying the principal risks of the Company's businesses and receiving regular updates on the status of risk management activities and initiatives; and
- ensuring policies and processes are in place to ensure the integrity of the Company's internal controls, financial reporting, audit functions and management information systems.

The Board is assisted in fulfilling these responsibilities through the following standing Committees (all of the standing Committees are comprised only of directors who are not affiliated with, and are not officers or employees of, the Company and its subsidiaries):

- *Audit Committee* – Oversees the financial reporting systems, integrity of financial statements and the audit function.
- *Conduct Review Committee* – Reviews the "related party" policies and practices of the Company in accordance with statutory requirements.
- *Corporate Governance, Compliance and Nominating Committee* – Evaluates the effectiveness of governance structures, processes and information used for directing and overseeing the management of the Company, the Board, and the compliance function. Develops the criteria for identifying and recommending prospective Board candidates.
- *Human Resources and Compensation Committee* – Reviews and approves policies and procedures for recommendation to the Board relating to various human resource functions, including compensation, benefits, employee pension plan, performance, and succession planning.
- *Investment Committee* – Recommends investment and lending policies and objectives for Board approval, and reviews investment portfolio performance and compliance.

The corporate governance processes and mandate are derived, in part, from the Insurance Companies Act of Canada, the OSFI Corporate Governance Guideline and regulatory "best practices".

Board of Directors

Board Standing Committees

1. Audit
2. Conduct Review
3. Corporate Governance, Compliance and Nominating
4. Human Resources and Compensation
5. Investment

The numbers following the Director's place of residence indicate current Board Committee memberships. The numbers in parentheses indicate the total number of Board and Committee meetings which the Director actually attended in the year, and the number eligible to attend.

Douglas S. Alexander, CPA, CA, C.Dir.
Chair, Equitable
Corporate Director
London, Ontario
(31/31)

Andrea E. Bolger, MBA, ICD.D
Corporate Director
Toronto, Ontario
3, 4, 5 (25/25)

Laura I. Formusa, LL.B, ICD.D
Corporate Director
Toronto, Ontario
1, 2, 3 (19/20)

Dr. David Markwell, P. ENG, CPA PMP, ICD.D
Corporate Director
Toronto, Ontario
(6/7)

Barry McInerney, FSA, FCIA, CFA
Corporate Director
Marana, Arizona USA
1, 2, 4, 5 (26/27)

Neil Parkinson, FCPA, FCA, ICD.D
Corporate Director
Cambridge, Ontario
1, 2, 3 (20/20)

Robert Ritchie
Corporate Director
London, Ontario
3, 5 (21/21)

Fabien Jeudy, FSA, FCIA
President and Chief Executive Officer
Equitable
Waterloo, Ontario
(31/31)

Les Dakens, CHRE
Corporate Director
Dwight, Ontario
4, 5 (20/21)

Sheila Hart, FSA, FCIA
Corporate Director
Carlisle, Ontario
3, 5 (21/21)

Marlene M. McGrath, LL.B
Corporate Director
London, Ontario
(6/7)

Dikran Ohannessian
Corporate Director
Toronto, Ontario
1, 2, 4 (20/20)

Craig Richardson
Corporate Director
London, Ontario
1, 2, 4 (20/20)

When we come together great things follow.

About Equitable

At Equitable we believe in the power of working together. This guides how we work with each other. How we help our clients and partners. And how we support the communities where we live and work.

Together, with partners across Canada, we offer Individual Insurance, Group Insurance and Savings and Retirement solutions. To help our clients protect today and prepare tomorrow.

We believe the world is better when we work together to build an Equitable life for all.

Equitable™ | Together. Protecting Today. Preparing Tomorrow.™