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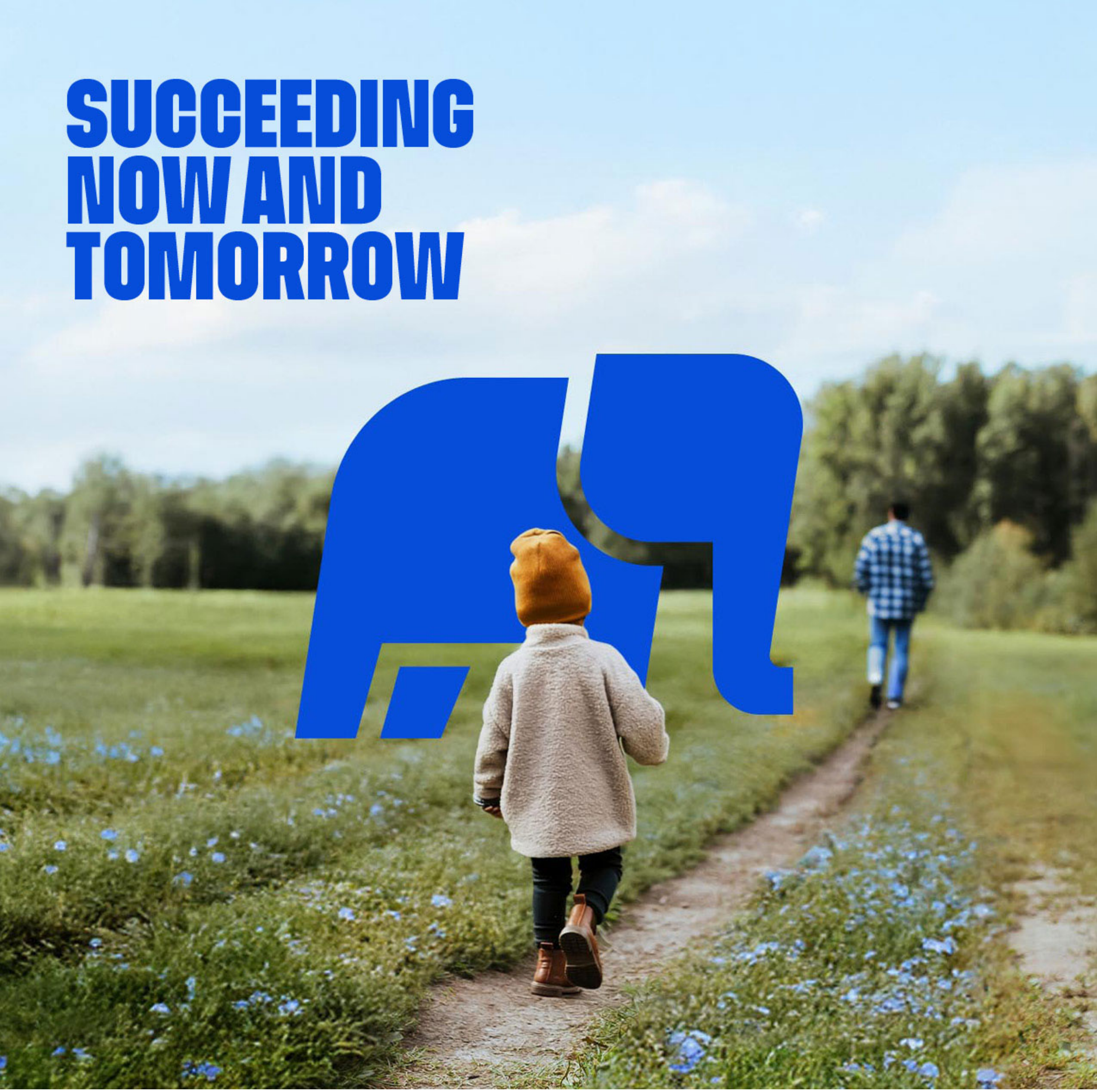

iA Financial Corporation Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis for the First Quarter of 2026

May 5, 2026

iA Financial Group

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis for iA Financial Corporation Inc. ("iA Financial Group" or the "Company") is dated May 5, 2026. This Management's Discussion and Analysis should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2026 and 2025. It should also be read with the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025. The Supplemental Information Package for the last nine quarters may contain additional data that complements the information in this Management's Discussion and Analysis and is not and should not be considered incorporated by reference into this document.

The financial information is presented in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards (referred to as "IFRS" in this document), as they apply to life insurance companies in Canada, and with the accounting requirements prescribed by the regulatory authorities. The Company also uses non-IFRS and other financial measures when evaluating its results and measuring its performance. For relevant information about non-IFRS and other financial measures, see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" sections in this document.

The Company's business units are grouped into reportable operating segments based on their similar economic characteristics.

The Company's operating segments, which reflect its organizational structure for decision making, are described below according to their main products and services or their specific characteristics:

Insurance, Canada

Life and health insurance products, auto and home insurance products, creditor insurance, replacement insurance and warranties, extended warranties and other ancillary products for dealer services, and specialized products for special markets.

Wealth Management

Products and services for savings plans, retirement funds and segregated funds, in addition to securities brokerage (including cross-border services), trust operations and mutual funds.

US Operations

Life insurance products and extended warranties relating to dealer services sold in the United States.

Investment

Investment and financing activities of the Company, except the investment activities of wealth management distribution affiliates.

Corporate

All expenses that are not allocated to other operating segments, such as expenses for certain corporate functions.

Information concerning these segments is included in our annual and interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and this Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Unless otherwise indicated, the results presented in this document are in Canadian dollars and are compared with those from the corresponding period last year.

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A. Highlights for the First Quarter

Profitability

	First quarter		
	2026	2025	**Variation**
Net income attributed to common shareholders (in millions)	**$137**	$186	**(26%)**
Core earnings† (in millions)	**$298**	$273	**9%**
Weighted average number of common shares (diluted) (in millions)	**92**	94	**(2%)**
Earnings per common share (EPS) (diluted)	**$1.49**	$1.98	**(25%)**
Core earnings per common share (core EPS) (diluted)††	**$3.25**	$2.91	**12%**

Return on common shareholders' equity (ROE)[1]	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
ROE (trailing 12 months)	**14.3%**	14.9%	13.0%
Core ROE†† (trailing 12 months)	**17.5%**	17.1%	16.1%
ROE quarter annualized	**7.6%**	10.0%	10.8%
Core ROE†† quarter annualized	**16.6%**	15.8%	15.8%

The Company recorded core earnings† of $298 million in the first quarter of 2026 and core diluted earnings per common share (core EPS)†† of $3.25, which is 12% higher than the same period in 2025. Core return on common shareholders' equity (ROE)†† for the trailing 12 months was 17.5% as at March 31, 2026. Quarterly annualized core ROE†† was 16.6% for the first quarter.

Net income attributed to common shareholders was $137 million and diluted earnings per common share (EPS) was $1.49 compared with $1.98 for the first quarter of 2025. Return on common shareholders' equity (ROE) for the trailing 12 months was 14.3% as at March 31, 2026. Quarterly annualized ROE was 7.6% for the first quarter.

An analysis of earnings by business segment for the quarter is provided in the "Analysis of Earnings by Business Segment" section of this document. Also, refer to the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section of this document for reconciliations between core earnings† and net income (loss) attributed to common shareholders.

Business growth

Sales and business retention contributed to the strong growth in net premiums,[2] premium equivalents and deposits,[2] which reached nearly $6.4 billion, a 10% increase compared to the same period last year. Total assets under management[2] and assets under administration[2] exceeded $346 billion, an increase of 31% over the last 12 months. In Canada, Individual Insurance sales[2] were good, at $97 million, and the Company maintained its leading position in the market, with the number of policies sold[3] increasing by 5% year over year. Dealer Services and iA Auto and Home both recorded good sales growth compared to the first quarter of 2025. In the Individual Wealth Management segment, total gross sales reached a quarterly record of more than $3.7 billion and total net segregated and mutual fund inflows reached nearly $1.4 billion. The Company continued to rank first for both gross and net individual segregated fund sales.[4] In the U.S., Individual Insurance sales recorded a notable year-over-year increase and Dealer Services sales reflected lower vehicle sales across the industry.

Financial position

The Company's solvency ratio[5] was 134% as at March 31, 2026, comparable to 133% at the end of the previous quarter and 132% a year earlier. This result is well above the regulatory minimum ratio of 90%. The one-percentage-point increase during the quarter was driven by the favourable contribution of organic capital generation[2] and by the positive impact of the 2026 AMF-revised CARLI guideline on excess capital recognition for property and casualty subsidiaries. These favourable items were partially offset by the impacts of share buybacks (NCIB) and macroeconomic variations. The Company's financial leverage ratio†† was 16.4% as at March 31, 2026, which compares to 16.3% at the end of the previous quarter.

1 Consolidated net income attributed to common shareholders divided by the average common shareholders' equity for the period. Return on common shareholders' equity is a supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section of this document for more information on return on common shareholders' equity.

2 Net premiums, premium equivalents and deposits, assets under management, assets under administration, sales and organic capital generation are supplementary financial measures. Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section of this document for more information.

3 According to the latest Canadian data published by LIMRA.

4 According to the latest industry data from Investor Economics.

5 The solvency ratio is calculated in accordance with the Capital Adequacy Requirements Guideline – Life and Health Insurance (CARLI) mandated by the *Autorité des marchés financiers du Québec* (AMF). This financial measure is exempt from certain requirements of Regulation 52-112 respecting Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure according to AMF Blanket Order No. 2021-PDG-0065. Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section of this document for more information.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Organic capital generation

The Company organically generated $155 million in additional capital during the first quarter compared to $125 million for the same period in 2025.

Capital available for deployment

As at March 31, 2026, the capital available for deployment[6] was assessed at $1.2 billion, compared to $1.1 billion at the end of the previous quarter.

Book value

The book value per common share[7] was $78.90 as at March 31, 2026, compared to $79.24 as at December 31, 2025 and $74.62 as at March 31, 2025. During the last 12 months, it increased 6%, reflecting higher retained earnings, partly offset by the impact of the share buybacks (NCIB) and dividend payments to common shareholders.

Normal Course Issuer Bid (NCIB)

During the first quarter, the Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 1,646,356 outstanding common shares for a total value of $261 million. From the beginning of the current NCIB and up to March 31, 2026, the Company repurchased and cancelled 2,053,331 shares, or 2.2% of the outstanding shares. In May 2026, the Company obtained the necessary approvals to increase by 3% the maximum number of shares that can be repurchased and cancelled under its share buyback program, thereby raising this maximum from 5% to 8%. Refer to the "Financial Position" section of this document for more information.

Dividend

The Company paid a quarterly dividend of $0.9900 per share to common shareholders in the first quarter of 2026. The Board of Directors approved a quarterly dividend of $1.1000 per share payable during the second quarter of 2026, an increase of $0.11 per share or 11% compared to the dividend paid in the previous quarter. This dividend is payable on June 15, 2026 to the common shareholders of record as at May 15, 2026. In addition, the Board of Directors approved a semi-annual dividend of $32.1750 per Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series C.[8] This dividend is payable on June 30, 2026 to the preferred shareholders of record at the close of business on June 5, 2026.

Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

Registered common shareholders wishing to enrol in iA Financial Group's Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan (DRIP) so as to be eligible to reinvest the next dividend payable on June 15, 2026 must ensure that the duly completed form is delivered to Computershare no later than 4:00 p.m. on May 8, 2026. Enrolment information is provided on iA Financial Group's website at ia.ca, under *About iA,* in the *Investor Relations/Dividends* section. Common shares issued under iA Financial Group's DRIP will be purchased on the secondary market and no discount will be applicable.

Income taxes (federal budget)

The federal government released its budget on November 4, 2025, outlining its intended tax policy directions. Pursuant to this budget, Bill C-15 was enacted on March 26, 2026, implementing certain measures, including some that apply retroactively to January 1, 2025.

Consequently, the results for first quarter 2026 reflect an increase in the core effective tax rate,[††] as well as a $40 million adjustment recorded for the impact on existing tax positions following the adoption of the new tax measures, which took effect January 1, 2025. The $40 million core earnings adjustment consists of $20.5 million in core income tax for fiscal 2025 and a $19.5 million core earnings adjustment for an income tax gain recognized in 2025. In accordance with IFRS, specifically IAS 12 *Income Taxes*, this adjustment is recognized in the period of legislative adoption and does not constitute a retroactive restatement or an adjustment to prior periods.

Leadership appointment at Richardson Wealth

On March 10, 2026, iA Financial Group announced the appointment of Julie Gallagher as President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Richardson Wealth, effective immediately. A seasoned financial services leader, she will provide strategic direction and vision, drive growth and profitability, and continue to strengthen support for advisory teams. Outgoing CEO Dave Kelly will remain involved as Vice-Chair until the end of June to help during the transition period and will continue to serve as a Board member thereafter.

Credit ratings

During the first quarter, S&P Global and DBRS Morningstar confirmed all ratings for iA Financial Corporation and its related entities, including Industrial Alliance Insurance and Financial Services Inc., with a stable outlook.

6 Capital available for deployment is a supplementary financial measure. Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section of this document for more information.

7 Book value per common share is calculated by dividing the common shareholders' equity (which represents total equity, less other equity instruments) by the number of common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

8 The Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series C are not listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange or any other stock exchanges.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

B. Business Growth

Business growth is measured by growth in sales, premiums, premium equivalents and deposits, and assets under management and administration.

Sales

Sales measure the Company's ability to generate new business and are defined as fund entries on new business written during the period. For more information on the calculation and presentation of sales within each business unit, refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document.

Sales Growth by Business Segment

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
INSURANCE, CANADA			
Individual Insurance			
Minimum premiums	**84**	86	**(2%)**
Excess premiums	**13**	13	**—%**
Total	**97**	99	**(2%)**
Group Insurance			
Employee Plans	**8**	70	**(89%)**
Special Markets	**104**	108	**(4%)**
Total	**112**	178	**(37%)**
Dealer Services			
Creditor Insurance	**32**	35	**(9%)**
P&C Insurance	**142**	128	**11%**
Total	**174**	163	**7%**
General Insurance			
iA Auto and Home	**137**	129	**6%**
WEALTH MANAGEMENT			
Individual Wealth Management			
Gross sales			
Segregated funds	**2,383**	1,939	**23%**
Mutual funds	**838**	647	**30%**
Other savings products	**494**	467	**6%**
Total	**3,715**	3,053	**22%**
Net sales			
Segregated funds	**1,477**	1,173	**304**
Mutual funds	**(90)**	(62)	**(28)**
Total	**1,387**	1,111	**276**
Group Savings and Retirement	**704**	841	**(16%)**
US OPERATIONS ($US)			
Individual Insurance	**79**	68	**16%**
Dealer Services	**273**	306	**(11%)**

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

INSURANCE, CANADA

Individual Insurance

First quarter sales totalled $97 million, a result comparable to last year's strong performance, while distribution activity remained robust with a 5% increase in the number of policies issued compared to the same period last year. The Company maintained its leading position in the Canadian market for number of policies issued.[1] This result reflects the strength of all our distribution networks, the excellent performance of our digital tools, as well as our comprehensive and distinctive range of products.

Group Insurance

Net premiums, premium equivalents and deposits for Employee Plans increased by 3% year over year, mainly benefitting from good sales in the last 12 months. First quarter implemented sales in Employee Plans totalled $8 million compared to $70 million in the same quarter last year, which included one large contract. Note that sales in this business unit vary considerably from one quarter to another based on the size of the contracts sold. Special Markets sales reached $104 million compared to $108 million in the same quarter a year earlier, reflecting continued softness in international student medical insurance, which remains low following federal government measures to cap the number of international students entering Canada.

Dealer Services

Total sales ended the first quarter at $174 million, which is 7% higher than the same period in 2025. This growth was supported by an 11% year-over-year increase in P&C Insurance sales, primarily from extended warranties.

General Insurance (iA Auto and Home)

Direct written premiums reached $137 million in the first quarter, an increase of 6% from a year earlier. This was due to an increased number of policies and the impact of price adjustments in the last 12 months.

WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Individual Wealth Management

Total gross sales reached a quarterly record of more than $3.7 billion. Sales of segregated and mutual funds were strong during the first quarter, with segregated fund gross sales totalling nearly $2.4 billion, a 23% year-over-year increase, and mutual fund gross sales of $838 million, a year-over-year increase of 30%. Combined net inflows of segregated and mutual funds totalled nearly $1.4 billion in the first quarter, compared to $1.1 billion in the same quarter last year. Segregated funds contributed close to $1.5 billion, maintaining their strong momentum, while mutual funds recorded net outflows of $90 million. The Company continued to rank first in Canada in gross and net segregated fund sales.[2] This robust performance was notably driven by the strength of our distribution networks and our competitive and comprehensive product lineup. Additionally, in the current volatile market, safer products are appealing to certain investors and, as a result, sales of other savings products reached $494 million in the first quarter compared to $467 million a year earlier. As a result of net inflows, market growth in the last 12 months, and the addition of assets under administration from the RF Capital Group acquisition, Individual Wealth Management total assets under administration and assets under management reached $261 billion at the end of the quarter, a 41% increase year over year.

Group Savings and Retirement

Sales for the first quarter totalled $704 million compared to $841 million a year earlier. Sales growth for insured annuities was positive but more than offset by lower accumulation product sales. Total assets under management at the end of the quarter were 10% higher than a year earlier.

US OPERATIONS

Individual Insurance

Sales of US$79 million in the first quarter were 16% higher than the same period a year earlier, driven by growth in the final expense and middle market segments, supported by solid distribution relationships. This result highlights the underlying demand in the U.S. life insurance market, with ongoing focus on profitable growth.

Dealer Services

First quarter sales totalled US$273 million, compared with a strong US$306 million in the same quarter last year. This year's result reflects a general slowdown in industry-wide car sales, whereas the previous year's result benefitted from a significant pull-forward of volumes into the first quarter of 2025 as potential vehicle price increases were expected.

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1 According to the latest Canadian data published by LIMRA.

2 According to the latest industry data from Investor Economics.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT AND ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

Assets under management and assets under administration measure the Company's ability to generate fees for funds under management and funds under administration.

Assets Under Management and Assets Under Administration

(In millions of dollars)	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Assets under management			
General fund[3]	**61,702**	59,761	58,036
Segregated funds	**64,150**	63,047	53,640
Mutual funds	**13,925**	14,099	13,101
Other	**6,233**	6,252	5,876
Subtotal	**146,010**	143,159	130,653
Assets under administration	**200,077**	197,910	133,368
Total	**346,087**	341,069	264,021

Total assets under management and assets under administration amounted to more than $346 billion as at March 31, 2026, recording an increase of 31% over the last 12 months. This solid growth was mainly driven by the performance of financial markets, strong net fund inflows, particularly for segregated funds, and the addition of assets under administration from the RF Capital Group acquisition completed on October 31, 2025. The Company maintained its position as the Canadian leader in segregated fund assets under management.[4]

NET PREMIUMS, PREMIUM EQUIVALENTS AND DEPOSITS

Net premiums, premium equivalents and deposits include entries from both new business written and in-force contracts. For more information on the calculation and presentation of net premiums, premium equivalents and deposits within each business unit, refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document.

Net Premiums, Premium Equivalents and Deposits

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Insurance, Canada			
Individual Insurance	**628**	581	**8%**
Group Insurance	**540**	531	**2%**
Dealer Services	**150**	139	**8%**
General Insurance[5]	**157**	141	**11%**
Wealth Management			
Individual Wealth Management	**3,715**	3,053	**22%**
Group Savings and Retirement	**698**	835	**(16%)**
US Operations			
Individual Insurance	**268**	255	**5%**
Dealer Services	**213**	252	**(15%)**
Total	**6,369**	5,787	**10%**

Net premiums, premium equivalents and deposits amounted to nearly $6.4 billion in the first quarter, which is 10% higher than the same period last year. This performance was mainly driven by the results of Individual Wealth Management, with almost all other business units also delivering good growth.

3 All general fund assets, including insured annuities, other savings products and other accumulation contracts.
4 According to the latest industry data from Investor Economics.
5 Includes iA Auto and Home and some minor consolidation adjustments.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

C. Analysis of Earnings by Business Segment

The following tables set out the core earnings† and net income attributed to common shareholders by business segment. An analysis of the performance by business segment for the first quarter and a reconciliation between the net income attributed to common shareholders and core earnings† for each business segment are provided in the following pages.

Core Earnings (Losses)†

(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**Q1/2026**	Q4/2025	**Quarter-over-quarter variation**	Q1/2025	**Year-over-year variation**
Insurance, Canada	**96**	105	**(9%)**	100	**(4%)**
Wealth Management	**131**	127	**3%**	106	**24%**
US Operations	**26**	30	**(13%)**	30	**(13%)**
Investment	**93**	91	**2%**	85	**9%**
Corporate	**(48)**	(66)	**27%**	(48)	**—%**
Total	**298**	287	**4%**	273	**9%**

Net Income (Loss) Attributed to Common Shareholders

(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**Q1/2026**	Q4/2025	**Quarter-over-quarter variation**	Q1/2025	**Year-over-year variation**
Insurance, Canada	**88**	35	**151%**	87	**1%**
Wealth Management	**114**	112	**2%**	95	**20%**
US Operations	**16**	7	**129%**	19	**(16%)**
Investment	**(28)**	104	not meaningful	35	not meaningful
Corporate	**(53)**	(76)	**30%**	(50)	**(6%)**
Total	**137**	182	**(25%)**	186	**(26%)**

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Reconciliation of Net Income Attributed to Common Shareholders and Core Earnings†

The following table presents net income attributed to common shareholders and the adjustments that account for the difference between net income attributed to common shareholders and core earnings.†

Net Income Attributed to Common Shareholders and Core Earnings† Reconciliation – Consolidated

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**137**	186	**(26%)**
Core earnings adjustments (post tax)			
Market-related impacts	**87**	63	
Interest rates and credit spreads	**(18)**	(16)	
Equity (public and private) and infrastructure	**87**	59	
Investment properties	**10**	16	
CIF[1]	**8**	4	
Currency	**—**	—	
Assumption changes and management actions	**(2)**	(5)	
Charges or proceeds related to acquisition or disposition of a business, including acquisition, integration and restructuring costs	**3**	2	
Amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets	**25**	21	
Non-core pension expense	**4**	4	
Specified items	**44**	2	
Total	**161**	87	
Core earnings†	**298**	273	**9%**

Core earnings† of $298 million in the first quarter are derived from net income attributed to common shareholders of $137 million, after applying a total adjustment of $161 million (post tax) for:

- Market-related impacts that differ from management's expectations, which resulted in an $87 million decrease in net income. This adjustment is explained by the unfavourable impacts from public and private equity and infrastructure variations ($87 million); investment properties ($10 million), mainly driven by market value adjustments; and the impact of the CIF[1] ($8 million). These negative items were partially offset by the favourable impact of interest rate and credit spread variations ($18 million).
- The impact of assumption changes and management actions, leading to a $2 million increase in net income. This adjustment results from the positive update of credit assumptions used to develop the interest rate scale ($6 million) (this is a recurring assumption update related to the Investment segment and is expected to be carried out in the first quarter of each year), partially offset by a charge ($4 million) resulting from a management action related to the pension plan, as disclosed in the second quarter results of 2025.[2]
- A net charge of $3 million related to the acquisition and integration of RF Capital Group and the integration of Vericity (Fidelity Life and eFinancial) and Global Warranty (which together result in total charges of $5 million), partially offset by proceeds from the disposition of a block of business within the Canadian Dealer Services business unit ($2 million).
- Expenses associated with acquisition-related intangible assets of $25 million.
- The impact of the non-core pension expense of $4 million.
- Specified items resulting in a $44 million decrease in net income. This adjustment consists primarily of a $40 million tax-related adjustment attributable to the 2025 fiscal year, as detailed in the "Highlights" section of this document. It also includes a tax-related item (true-up) from RF Capital Group for periods prior to the acquisition ($1 million), as well as other small adjustments.

1 Impact of the tax-exempt investment income (above or below expected long-term tax impacts) from the Company's multinational insurer status.

2 The charge was the result of a management action to allocate a portion of the pension plan surplus in the form of a one-time increase in benefits to current retirees and a temporary reduction in contributions for active members.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Insurance, Canada

This operating business segment includes all Canadian insurance activities and offers a wide range of life, health, auto and home insurance coverage to individuals and groups, as well as vehicle warranties.

Net Income and Core Earnings† Reconciliation – Insurance, Canada

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**88**	87	**1%**
Core earnings adjustments (post tax)			
Market-related impacts	**—**	—	
Assumption changes and management actions	**2**	—	
Charges or proceeds related to acquisition or disposition of a business, including acquisition, integration and restructuring costs	**(2)**	—	
Amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets	**5**	5	
Non-core pension expense	**2**	3	
Specified items	**1**	5	
Total	**8**	13	
Core earnings†	**96**	100	**(4%)**

Results for the first quarter of 2026

- The net income attributed to common shareholders for the Insurance, Canada segment was $88 million, which is 1% higher than $87 million for the same period in 2025. Net income attributed to common shareholders is composed of core earnings† as well as core earnings adjustments.
- Core earnings adjustments to net income totalled $8 million. As explained in the "Reconciliation of Net Income Attributed to Common Shareholders and Core Earnings†" section of this document, these adjustments include a charge resulting from a management action related to the pension plan ($2 million). They also include the amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets ($5 million), the non-core pension expense ($2 million) and a reallocation for reporting consistency, which sum to zero on a consolidated basis ($1 million). These items were partially offset by proceeds from the disposition of a block of business within the Dealer Services business unit ($2 million).
- Core earnings† for this business segment were $96 million for the first quarter compared to $100 million for the same period in 2025. The $4 million decrease in core earnings† reflects the net impact of the following items:
    - Core insurance service result,[3] totalling $139 million compared to $137 million a year earlier, driven by:
        - higher combined risk adjustment (RA) release[3] and CSM recognized for services provided[3] from Individual Insurance
        - higher expected earnings on PAA insurance,[3] mainly from iA Auto and Home

      and partially offset by:
        - higher impact of new insurance business,[3] composed of confirmed renewals and sales in Employee Plans
        - core insurance experience losses[3] of $3 million, mainly reflecting unfavourable morbidity experience, compared to core insurance experience gains of $4 million for the same period in 2025
    - Core non-insurance activities,[3] totalling $13 million for the quarter compared to $15 million a year earlier, mainly due to higher expenses
    - Core other expenses[3] of $16 million for the quarter compared to $15 million a year earlier
    - Core income taxes of $40 million for the quarter compared to $37 million a year earlier

3 This item is a component of the drivers of earnings (DOE). Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for more information on presentation according to the DOE. For a reconciliation of core earnings† to net income attributed to common shareholders through the drivers of earnings (DOE), refer to the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section of this document.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Wealth Management

This operating business segment includes all the Company's wealth management activities and offers a wide range of savings and retirement solutions to individuals and groups.

Income and Core Earnings† Reconciliation – Wealth Management

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**114**	95	**20%**
Core earnings adjustments (post tax)			
Market-related impacts	**—**	—	
Assumption changes and management actions	**1**	—	
Charges or proceeds related to acquisition or disposition of a business, including acquisition, integration and restructuring costs	**2**	—	
Amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets	**12**	7	
Non-core pension expense	**1**	1	
Specified items	**1**	3	
Total	**17**	11	
Core earnings†	**131**	106	**24%**

Results for the first quarter of 2026

- The net income attributed to common shareholders for the Wealth Management segment was $114 million, which is 20% higher than $95 million for the same period in 2025. Net income attributed to common shareholders is composed of core earnings† as well as core earnings adjustments.
- Core earnings adjustments to net income totalled $17 million. As explained in the "Reconciliation of Net Income Attributed to Common Shareholders and Core Earnings†" section of this document, these adjustments include a charge resulting from a management action related to the pension plan ($1 million). They also include acquisition-related items ($14 million), the non-core pension expense ($1 million) and a tax-related item (true-up) from RF Capital Group for periods prior to the acquisition ($1 million).
- Core earnings† for this business segment were $131 million for the first quarter compared with $106 million a year ago. The 24% increase in core earnings† over the same period in 2025 is mainly the result of the higher combined RA release and CSM recognized for services provided due to strong net segregated fund sales and the impact of favourable financial markets over the last 12 months. Additionally, core non-insurance activities were higher, reflecting higher net revenue on assets and the strong contribution from RF Capital Group of more than $10 million. Growth of non-insurance activities was tempered by higher expenses, mainly related to IT projects, and an expense reallocation from core other expenses.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

US Operations

This operating business segment includes all the Company's U.S. activities and offers individuals a range of life insurance and vehicle warranty products.

Net Income and Core Earnings† Reconciliation – US Operations

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**16**	19	**(16%)**
Core earnings adjustments (post tax)			
Market-related impacts	**—**	—	
Assumption changes and management actions	**—**	—	
Charges or proceeds related to acquisition or disposition of a business, including acquisition, integration and restructuring costs	**—**	—	
Amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets	**8**	9	
Non-core pension expense	**—**	—	
Specified items	**2**	2	
Total	**10**	11	
Core earnings†	**26**	30	**(13%)**

Results for the first quarter of 2026

- The net income attributed to common shareholders for the US Operations segment was $16 million, compared to $19 million for the same period in 2025. Net income attributed to common shareholders is composed of core earnings† as well as core earnings adjustments.
- Core earnings adjustments to net income totalled $10 million from acquisition-related items ($8 million) and specified items ($2 million), mostly consisting of a reallocation for reporting consistency, which sum to zero on a consolidated basis.
- Core earnings† for this business segment were $26 million, which compares to $30 million for the same period in 2025. Expected insurance earnings[4] were higher due to the increase in the combined RA release and CSM recognized for services provided, mainly driven by good business growth in Individual Insurance in the last 12 months, and higher expected earnings on PAA insurance business from Dealer Services. Core insurance experience was unfavourable ($9 million before taxes), mainly due to unfavourable policyholder behaviour in Individual Insurance. In addition, core non-insurance activities were lower, reflecting a sales mix in US Dealer Services weighted toward insurance products.

  In the first quarter, the contribution of Vericity (Fidelity Life and eFinancial) continued to support progress toward financial expectations set at the time of the acquisition.

4 This item is a component of the drivers of earnings (DOE). Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for more information on presentation according to the DOE. For a reconciliation of core earnings† to net income attributed to common shareholders through the drivers of earnings (DOE), refer to the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section of this document.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Investment

This accounting segment includes the Company's investment and financing activities, except for the investment activities of the wealth distribution and advisory affiliates.

Net Income and Core Earnings† Reconciliation – Investment

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Net income (loss) attributed to common shareholders	**(28)**	35	not meaningful
Core earnings adjustments (post tax)			
Market-related impacts	**87**	63	
Interest rates and credit spreads	**(18)**	(16)	
Equity (public and private) and infrastructure	**87**	59	
Investment properties	**10**	16	
CIF[5]	**8**	4	
Currency	**—**	—	
Assumption changes and management actions	**(6)**	(5)	
Charges or proceeds related to acquisition or disposition of a business, including acquisition, integration and restructuring costs	**—**	—	
Amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets	**—**	—	
Non-core pension expense	**—**	—	
Specified items	**40**	(8)	
Total	**121**	50	
Core earnings†	**93**	85	**9%**

Results for the first quarter of 2026

- A net loss attributed to common shareholders of $28 million was recorded in the first quarter compared to net income attributed to common shareholders of $35 million for the same period in 2025. The net loss attributed to common shareholders is composed of core earnings† as well as core earnings adjustments.
- Core earnings adjustments reflected a net negative impact on net loss of $121 million as a result of the following items:
  - Market-related impacts that differ from management's expectations, which resulted in an $87 million decrease in net income. This adjustment is explained by the unfavourable impacts from public and private equity and infrastructure variations ($87 million); investment properties ($10 million), mainly driven by market value adjustments; and the impact of the CIF[5] ($8 million). These negative items were partially offset by the favourable impact of interest rate and credit spread variations ($18 million).
  - The positive impact of assumption changes of $6 million resulting from the update of credit assumptions used to develop the interest rate scale (this is a recurring assumption update specific to the Investment segment and is expected to be carried out in the first quarter of each year).
  - Specified items resulting in a $40 million decrease in net income consisting of a tax-related adjustment for the 2025 fiscal year, as detailed in the "Highlights" section of this document.

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[5] Impact of the tax-exempt investment income (above or below expected long-term tax impacts) from the Company's multinational insurer status.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

- Core earnings† for this business segment were $93 million, which is 9% higher than $85 million for the same period in 2025. Before accounting for taxes, financing charges on debentures and dividends, core earnings† were driven by a core net investment result[6] of $126 million. This result compares with $124 million recorded a year earlier and $127 million the previous quarter. The core net investment result is composed of expected investment earnings[6] and credit experience.[6]
  - Expected investment earnings quarter-over-quarter analysis – $119 million in the first quarter compared to $124 million in the fourth quarter of 2025. This result mainly reflects the impact of a reduction in assets following the acquisition of RF Capital Group, and, to a lesser extent, the impact of share repurchases (NCIB). The decrease is also explained by the lower contribution of iA Auto Finance due to normal seasonality in the first quarter.
  - Expected investment earnings year-over-year analysis – $119 million in the first quarter compared to $123 million a year earlier. This result mainly reflects the impact of a reduction in assets following the acquisition of RF Capital Group, and, to a lesser extent, the impact of share repurchases (NCIB), partially offset by the favourable impact of macroeconomic variations, in part due to the steepening of the yield curve.
  - Credit experience – Favourable credit experience resulted in a $7 million gain for the quarter due to positive credit experience of $8 million in the car loans portfolio of iA Auto Finance and net negative credit experience of $1 million in the fixed income portfolio.

[6] This item is a component of the drivers of earnings (DOE). Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for more information on presentation according to the DOE. For a reconciliation of core earnings† to net income attributed to common shareholders through the drivers of earnings (DOE), refer to the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section of this document.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Corporate

This accounting segment reports all expenses that are not allocated to other segments, such as expenses for certain corporate functions. These expenses include, among other things, investments in the digital transformation, M&A prospecting activities, digital data and security projects, and regulatory compliance projects.

Net Income and Core Earnings† Reconciliation – Corporate

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Net income (loss) attributed to common shareholders	**(53)**	(50)	**(6%)**
Core earnings (losses) adjustments (post tax)			
Market-related impacts	**—**	—	
Assumption changes and management actions	**1**	—	
Charges or proceeds related to acquisition or disposition of a business, including acquisition, integration and restructuring costs	**3**	2	
Amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets	**—**	—	
Non-core pension expense	**1**	—	
Specified items	**—**	—	
Total	**5**	2	
Core earnings† (losses)	**(48)**	(48)	**—%**

Results for the first quarter of 2026

- Net loss attributed to common shareholders for the Corporate segment was $53 million compared to $50 million for the same period in 2025. This item is composed of core losses† as well as core loss adjustments.
- Core losses adjustments to net loss for this business segment totalled $5 million. As explained in the "Reconciliation of Net Income Attributed to Common Shareholders and Core Earnings†" section of this document, these adjustments include a charge resulting from a management action related to the pension plan ($1 million). They also include charges related to the integration of Vericity (Fidelity Life and eFinancial), Global Warranty and RF Capital Group (collectively, $3 million), and the non-core pension expense ($1 million).
- This segment recorded core losses† from after-tax expenses of $48 million, similar to the first quarter of 2025. The stability of these expenses reflects disciplined expense management amid inflationary pressures, supported by a strong, ongoing focus on operational efficiency and investments to enhance IT infrastructure performance. Before taxes, corporate core other expenses were $65 million, the same as in the first quarter of 2025. These expenses for the quarter reflect the lower-than-expected provision for variable compensation and the timing of certain corporate initiatives, resulting in a temporary deferral of related expenses.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Consolidated items

Income taxes

Income taxes represent the value of amounts payable under the tax laws and include both tax payable and deferred income taxes. A life insurer's investment income taxes and premium taxes are not included in these amounts.

Results for the first quarter of 2026

- The income tax expense amounted to $101 million compared to $46 million for the same period of 2025. This result comprises the tax charge included in core earnings[†] as well as core tax adjustments.
- Core tax adjustments resulted in a $14 million reduction in income tax in the first quarter. The $40 million tax-related adjustment for the 2025 fiscal year, as detailed in the "Highlights" section of this document, was partially offset by the difference between income before income taxes and core earnings[†] before tax and other adjustments (collectively, an increase of $26 million in income tax).
- Core income taxes[7] in the first quarter were $87 million compared to $82 million for the same period of 2025, corresponding to a core effective tax rate[††] (ETR) of 22.1%. This result reflects the tax policy directions outlined in the November 2025 federal budget, including the impact of Bill C-15 enacted on March 26, 2026.

Distributions on other equity instruments and dividends on preferred shares

This item represents the after-tax dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments, which amounted to $9 million in the first quarter of 2026, similar to the same period a year earlier.

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[7] This item is a component of the drivers of earnings (DOE). Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for more information on presentation according to the DOE. For a reconciliation of core earnings† to net income attributed to common shareholders through the drivers of earnings (DOE), refer to the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section of this document.

[†] This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

[††] This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

D. Analysis According to the Financial Statements

FIRST QUARTER RESULTS

Net income attributed to common shareholders

For the first quarter of 2026, net income attributed to common shareholders totalled $137 million, compared to $186 million for the same period in 2025. While the Wealth Management segment delivered sustained business growth, which contributed positively to the insurance service results and other revenues, net income for the first quarter was adversely impacted by factors affecting income tax expense, largely driven by the enactment of Bill C-15. More details are provided in the analysis of segmented results below and in the "Highlights" section of this document.

Segmented results

The following tables present the Company's financial results by business segment according to the financial statements for the first quarter of 2026 and 2025. The analysis of these results is presented below and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated income statement presented in the last pages of this document and Note 13 "Segmented Information" in the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

	First quarter													
	Insurance, Canada		Wealth Management		US Operations		Investment		Corporate		Consolidation adjustments		Total	
(In millions of dollars)	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025	**2026**	2025
Insurance service result														
Insurance revenue	**1,127**	1,049	**377**	307	**512**	470	**—**	—	**—**	—	**—**	—	**2,016**	1,826
Insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts	**(988)**	(913)	**(260)**	(211)	**(463)**	(421)	**—**	—	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(1,711)**	(1,545)
	139	136	**117**	96	**49**	49	**—**	—	**—**	—	**—**	—	**305**	281
Net investment result														
Net investment income	**—**	—	**41**	26	**—**	—	**(121)**	436	**(8)**	1	**—**	—	**(88)**	463
Finance income (expenses) from insurance and reinsurance contracts and change in investment contracts and interest on deposits	**—**	—	**(2)**	—	**—**	—	**190**	(357)	**—**	—	**—**	—	**188**	(357)
	—	—	**39**	26	**—**	—	**69**	79	**(8)**	1	**—**	—	**100**	106
Other revenues	**55**	52	**543**	390	**46**	53	**9**	9	**1**	2	**(26)**	(19)	**628**	487
Other expenses	**(69)**	(60)	**(542)**	(380)	**(74)**	(78)	**(62)**	(64)	**(65)**	(70)	**26**	19	**(786)**	(633)
Income before income taxes	**125**	128	**157**	132	**21**	24	**16**	24	**(72)**	(67)	**—**	—	**247**	241
Income tax (expense) recovery	**(37)**	(41)	**(43)**	(37)	**(5)**	(5)	**(35)**	20	**19**	17	**—**	—	**(101)**	(46)
Net income	**88**	87	**114**	95	**16**	19	**(19)**	44	**(53)**	(50)	**—**	—	**146**	195
Dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments	**—**	—	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(9)**	(9)	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(9)**	(9)
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**88**	87	**114**	95	**16**	19	**(28)**	35	**(53)**	(50)	**—**	—	**137**	186

Insurance service result

Insurance, Canada

For the first quarter of 2026, the insurance service result in the Insurance, Canada segment totalled $139 million, an increase of $3 million compared to the same period in 2025.

The segment's insurance revenue amounted to $1,127 million in the first quarter of 2026, up 7% from $1,049 million in the same quarter last year, with most business units reporting year-over-year revenue growth. The increase was primarily driven by Individual Insurance, P&C insurance in Dealer Services and iA Auto and Home, resulting in higher revenue recognized to cover expected claims and other insurance service expenses, as well as higher recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows.

The segment's insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts totalled $988 million in the first quarter of 2026 compared to $913 million in the same quarter last year, an 8% increase. This change was mostly due to higher incurred claims and other insurance service expenses, and higher amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows, in line with revenue growth, primarily in Individual Insurance, iA Auto and Home, and Group Insurance: Employee Plans. The change was also due to losses on onerous contracts, as a result of confirmed renewals and sales at Group Insurance: Employee Plans.

Wealth Management

For the first quarter of 2026, the insurance service result in the Wealth Management segment totalled $117 million, an increase of $21 million or 22% compared to the same period in 2025.

The segment's insurance revenue amounted to $377 million in the first quarter of 2026, up 23% from $307 million in the same quarter last year. The increase is mainly a reflection of the continued strength of segregated fund sales in Individual Wealth Management, combined with favourable financial market performance. These factors resulted in a higher contractual service margin recognized for services provided during the period, increased recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows, and higher revenue recognized to cover trailer fees. The increase was also attributable to rising insured annuities contracts in Group Savings and Retirement, outpacing the impact of the reduction in in-force business due to mortality.

The segment's insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts totalled $260 million in the first quarter of 2026 compared to $211 million in the same quarter last year, a 23% increase. The change was primarily attributable to higher trailer fees from increased sales of segregated funds and higher amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows in Individual Wealth Management. It was also due to higher retirement benefits paid in relation to rising insured annuities contracts in Group Savings and Retirement.

US Operations

For the first quarter of 2026, the insurance service result in the US Operations segment totalled $49 million, consistent with the same period in 2025.

The segment's insurance revenue amounted to $512 million in the first quarter of 2026, up 9% from $470 million in the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by business growth from Individual Insurance, which resulted in higher recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows, as well as higher revenue recognized to cover expected claims and other insurance service expenses.

The segment's insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts totalled $463 million in the first quarter of 2026 compared to $421 million in the same period of 2025, a 10% increase. This change was primarily a result of higher incurred claims and other insurance service expenses, higher amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows in connection with normal business growth, and, to a lesser extent, losses on contracts arising from unfavourable policyholder behaviour in Individual Insurance.

Net investment result

For the first quarter of 2026, the net investment result totalled $100 million, a decrease of $6 million, or 6%, compared to the same period in 2025.

Net investment income amounted to an $88 million loss in the first quarter of 2026, a $551 million decrease compared to the same period in 2025. The change was mainly driven by the unfavourable impact of rising interest rates on the fair value of fixed income assets in 2026, compared to the favourable impact of declining short-term interest rates observed in 2025. This was partially offset by the favourable performance of equity markets in the first quarter of 2026, compared to the same period in 2025, and the contribution of RF Capital Group following its acquisition.

Finance income from insurance and reinsurance contracts and change in investment contracts and interest on deposits amounted to $188 million in the first quarter of 2026, compared to a $357 million expense in 2025. This $545 million increase was mainly driven by the favourable effect of rising interest rates during the quarter, compared to the impact of the decline in short-term interest rates in 2025, both of which are important factors in determining the finance expenses of the insurance contract liabilities.

Other revenues

Other revenues include fees earned from the management of the Company's mutual fund assets and the Company's segregated fund assets relating to investment contracts, as well as commissions from intermediary activities, administration income and administrative services only income. For the first quarter of 2026, other revenues totalled $628 million compared to $487 million in the same quarter last year. The increase of $141 million is mainly attributable to the Wealth Management segment. This was primarily driven by the impact of the RF Capital Group acquisition and by favourable market performance, which resulted in higher commission from the distribution and advisory affiliates, and from higher management fee revenues in Group Savings and Retirement.

Other expenses

For the first quarter of 2026, other expenses totalled $786 million compared to $633 million in the same quarter last year. This $153 million variation is primarily attributable to the Wealth Management segment, due to increased commission expenses in line with revenue growth, and to the impact of the RF Capital Group acquisition.

Income tax (expense) recovery

For the first quarter of 2026, the Company recorded an income tax expense of $101 million compared to $46 million in the same quarter last year. The increase is mainly driven by an unfavourable tax-related adjustment, recognized in the current quarter, arising from the adoption of new tax legislation that came into effect on January 1, 2025 as specified in the "Highlights" section, as well as by lower tax savings from tax-exempt investment income. These impacts were partially offset by a favourable variation in prior-year adjustments compared to the same period last year.

QUARTERLY RESULTS

Below is a summary of the Company's quarterly results, taken from the financial statements for the last eight quarters.

Selected Financial Data

	2026	2025				2024		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**Q1**	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Revenues								
Insurance revenue	**2,016**	2,166	1,917	1,881	1,826	1,822	1,741	1,644
Net investment income	**(88)**	(46)	1,058	(105)	463	273	2,170	225
Other revenues	**628**	619	500	486	487	471	437	432
Total	**2,556**	2,739	3,475	2,262	2,776	2,566	4,348	2,301
Income before income taxes	**247**	237	480	370	241	269	389	266
Income taxes	**(101)**	(36)	(107)	(43)	(46)	(43)	(101)	(52)
Net income	**146**	201	373	327	195	226	288	214
Dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments	**(9)**	(19)	(9)	(6)	(9)	(6)	(5)	(8)
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**137**	182	364	321	186	220	283	206
Earnings per common share								
Basic	**1.50**	1.98	3.93	3.45	1.99	2.34	3.00	2.13
Diluted	**1.49**	1.97	3.91	3.43	1.98	2.33	2.99	2.12

The analysis below presents the main trends and factors that have caused variations in the results over the quarters.

Throughout 2024 and 2025, the Company saw a steady increase in quarterly insurance revenue as a result of favourable market performance and organic growth, in particular from the Individual Insurance, iA Auto and Home and Individual Wealth Management business units. The addition of Fidelity Life (insurance entity of Vericity) and the two blocks of business from Prosperity Group in the US Operations segment contributed to the increase in the third quarter of 2024 and have supported the Company's overall growth ever since. Refinements in the revenue recognition method in US Dealer Services resulted in an adjustment to insurance revenue in the fourth quarter of 2025, which in turn explains the slight quarter-over-quarter decrease in the first quarter of 2026. Overall, these trends reflect the Company's strength and performance year over year.

Net investment income is mostly influenced by changes in the interest rate curve and corporate credit spreads. In 2024, the Bank of Canada lowered rates, affecting both short-term and long-term rates. Although long-term rates remained elevated in 2024 and negatively impacted bond values, macroeconomic factors in Canada drove robust equity and bond returns, supported by reduced credit spreads and real estate recovery. In 2025, increasing long-term interest rates lowered returns on bonds compared to 2024; however, strong financial markets in both Canada and the U.S. contributed to robust returns on equity investments. The first quarter of 2026 saw an increase in interest rates, which led to lower returns on bonds.

Other revenues increased steadily over the last eight quarters. This growth is attributed to favourable market performance, recruitment efforts, and the acquisitions of eFinancial (digital distribution entity of Vericity), at the end of the second quarter of 2024, and RF Capital Group, in the fourth quarter of 2025. These factors have led to higher commissions from distribution and advisory affiliates, higher management fee revenues in the Wealth Management segment, and higher revenues from distribution operations in the US Operations segment. The relative stability observed in the second quarter of 2025 is attributed to unfavourable global macroeconomic factors in March and April of 2025, which led to a temporary decrease in assets under administration and therefore a stagnation in commission revenue.

Net income attributed to common shareholders fluctuates from quarter to quarter notably due to variations in revenues and expenses. Some significant variations observed in the net income attributed to common shareholders can be explained in part by market-related impacts in the Investment segment, including the impact of financial market performance on equity investments and the impact of interest rate fluctuations on fixed income and derivative financial instruments. Variations may also arise from the Company's periodic review of methodologies and assumptions regarding insurance and reinsurance contracts, as well as from other specified items, including tax-related adjustments. Accordingly, net income attributed to common shareholders for the first quarter of 2026 included an unfavourable adjustment recorded for the impact on existing tax positions following the adoption of the new tax measures, which took effect January 1, 2025.

Related Party Transactions

The Company eliminates transactions carried out with its subsidiaries and between the various subsidiaries of the Group on consolidation. It provides investment management services to its pension plans and concludes transactions with associates. These services and transactions are offered and concluded in the normal course of business and are subject to normal market conditions.

Accounting Policies And Main Accounting Estimates

The Company's first quarter unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared as outlined in Note 1 "General Information" of these financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgment and make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, net income and complementary information. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates. Management has exercised its judgment and made estimates and assumptions as outlined in Note 2 "Material Accounting Policy Information" in section b) "Important Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments" of the consolidated financial statements in the Company's 2025 Annual Report.

More information on new accounting policies applied is presented in Note 2 "Changes in Accounting Policies" of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the first quarter of 2026.

E. CSM Movement Analysis

The contractual service margin, or CSM, is an accounting metric that gives an indication of future profits and that is factored as available capital in the calculation of the solvency ratio.[1] However, this metric is not comprehensive as it does not consider required capital, non-insurance business, PAA[2] insurance business or the risk adjustment metric, which is also an indication of future profit. Organic CSM movement is a component of organic capital generation, and represents the ongoing CSM value creation calculated excluding the impact of non-organic items that add volatility to the total CSM, such as market variations.

As at March 31, 2026, the CSM totalled more than $7.7 billion, an increase of $777 million or 11% over the last 12 months.

The following table presents the evolution of the CSM as at March 31, 2026.

CSM Movement Analysis[3]

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
CSM – Beginning of period	**7,650**	6,899	**11%**
Organic CSM movement			
Impact of new insurance business	**202**	191	
Organic financial growth	**114**	92	
Insurance experience gains (losses)	**39**	44	
CSM recognized for services provided	**(219)**	(195)	
Sub-total – Organic CSM movement	**136**	132	**3%**
Non-organic CSM movement			
Impact of changes in assumptions and management actions	**(2)**	(3)	
Impact of markets	**(86)**	(99)	
Currency impact	**12**	—	
Acquisition or disposition of a business	**(1)**	3	
Sub-total – Non-organic CSM movement	**(77)**	(99)	
Total – CSM movement	**59**	33	
CSM – End of period	**7,709**	6,932	**11%**
CSM – Net insurance contract liabilities at end	**7,244**	6,509	**11%**
CSM – Net reinsurance contract liabilities at end	**465**	423	**10%**
CSM – End of period	**7,709**	6,932	**11%**

Results for the first quarter of 2026

During the first quarter, the CSM increased organically by $136 million. This increase was driven by the following items:

- The positive impact of new insurance business of $202 million, mainly driven by strong business growth, in particular in Individual Wealth Management;
- Organic financial growth of $114 million; and
- Net insurance experience gains of $39 million, mainly reflecting favourable policyholder behaviour experience (new deposits and lapses) in the segregated fund portfolio and favourable mortality experience in Individual Insurance in Canada.

The CSM recognized for services provided in earnings amounted to $219 million, representing an increase of 12% compared to the same period last year.

During the first quarter, non-organic items led to a decrease in the CSM of $77 million, mostly due to the unfavourable impact of market variations of $86 million.

As a result of organic and non-organic items, the CSM increased by $59 million (+1%) during the first quarter of 2026.

[1] The CSM, excluding the CSM for segregated funds, counts as Tier 1 capital in the solvency ratio calculation.

[2] PAA: Premium Allocation Approach.

[3] Components of the CSM movement analysis constitute supplementary financial measures. Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section of this document for more information.

F. Financial Position

Solvency

(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Available capital			
Tier 1	**6,325**	6,234	4,628
Tier 2	**5,720**	5,534	3,818
Surplus allowance and eligible deposits	**3,083**	3,072	2,785
Total	**15,128**	14,840	11,231
Base solvency buffer	**11,311**	11,156	8,500
Solvency ratio	**134%**	133%	132%

The Company ended the first quarter of 2026 with a solvency ratio of 134%, compared with 133% at the end of the previous quarter and 132% a year earlier. This result is well above the regulatory minimum ratio of 90%. The ratio increased by one percentage point during the quarter, driven by solid organic capital generation and the positive impact from the 2026 AMF-revised CARLI guideline on excess capital recognition for property and casualty subsidiaries. These favourable items were partly offset by the capital deployment for share buybacks (NCIB) and the impact of macroeconomic variations.

During the first quarter, the Company organically generated $155 million in additional capital, compared to $125 million during the same period in 2025. As at March 31, 2026, the capital available for deployment was assessed at $1.2 billion. The increase from $1.1 billion at the beginning of the year is driven by solid organic capital generation and the positive impact from the 2026 AMF-revised CARLI guideline on excess capital recognition for property and casualty subsidiaries. These favourable items were partly offset by the impacts of share buybacks and macroeconomic variations.

Financial Leverage Ratio††

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Financial leverage ratio	**16.4%**	16.3%	14.8%

The financial leverage ratio†† was 16.4% on March 31, 2026, which compares to 16.3% at the end of the previous quarter.

Book Value per Common Share and Market Capitalization

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Book value per common share[1]	**$78.90**	$79.24	$74.62
Number of common shares outstanding	**90,117,915**	91,735,121	93,258,297
Share price at close	**$154.38**	$177.83	$136.66
Market capitalization (in millions)	**$13,912**	$16,313	$12,745

The book value per common share declined slightly during the quarter to stand at $78.90 as at March 31, 2026 and increased by 6% during the last 12 months, reflecting higher retained earnings, partly offset by the impact of the share buybacks (NCIB) and dividend payments to common shareholders.

The number of common shares outstanding decreased by 1,617,206 during the quarter. This decrease is mainly due to the Company's redemption and cancellation of common shares under the NCIB program, which was partly offset by the exercise of stock options under the stock option plan for senior managers.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

	Number of shares	Amount (in millions of dollars)
Shares repurchased and cancelled		
During the first quarter of 2026	1,646,356	261
Since the beginning of the current program (between November 14, 2025 and March 31, 2026)	2,053,331	330

During the first quarter, the Company repurchased and cancelled a total of 1,646,356 outstanding common shares for a total value of $261 million.

On November 4, 2025, the Company announced the renewal of its NCIB beginning on November 14, 2025 and ending on November 13, 2026 (or at an earlier date if the Company completes its purchases in accordance with the notice of intent filed with the TSX). Under the NCIB, the Company could purchase up to 4,607,178 common shares during this period, representing approximately 5.0% of its 92,143,563 common shares issued and outstanding as at October 31, 2025.

1 Book value per common share is calculated by dividing the common shareholders' equity, which represents the total equity less other equity instruments, by the number of common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Subsequent to the first quarter – On May 5, 2026, with the approval of the Toronto Stock Exchange and the *Autorité des marchés financiers*, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to amend its current normal course issuer bid in order to increase the maximum number of common shares that may be repurchased for cancellation thereunder from 4,607,178 common shares, representing approximately 5% of the Company's 92,143,563 common shares issued and outstanding as at October 31, 2025, to 7,371,485 common shares, representing approximately 8% of the 92,035,190 common shares that constituted the Company's public float as at October 31, 2025. No other terms of the normal course issuer bid have been amended.

	Number of shares
Total shares that can be purchased under the program amended in May 2026 (between November 14, 2025 and November 13, 2026)	7,371,485
Remaining shares that can be purchased under the amended program (between March 31, 2026 and November 13, 2026)	5,318,154

Since the beginning of the current NCIB (November 14, 2025), 2,053,331 shares, or 2.2% of the outstanding shares, have been repurchased and cancelled. Therefore, the Company can repurchase up to 5,318,154 outstanding common shares between March 31, 2026 and the end of the amended program on November 13, 2026.

Unless a block purchase is made that meets the block purchase exception under TSX rules, the Company may purchase up to 66,402 common shares per trading day. The purchases are made at market price at the time of purchase through the TSX or other Canadian trading platform, or by any other means authorized under applicable securities laws. If the Company acquires common shares by any other means permitted under securities laws, the purchase price of the common shares may differ from the market price of the common shares at the time of acquisition. The repurchased common shares are cancelled.

The Company considers that repurchasing its common shares from time to time is an appropriate and desirable use of its available funds in order to increase shareholder value. Shareholders may obtain, without charge, copies of the notice of intent related to the Company's normal course issuer bid, approved by the Toronto Stock Exchange, upon request to the Corporate Secretary at 1080 Grande Allée West, P.O. Box 1907, Station Terminus, Quebec City, Quebec, G1K 7M3.

CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION ACCORDING TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents the balances of assets, liabilities and equity in the general fund.

Financial Position of General Fund

(In millions of dollars)	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025
General fund assets	**61,702**	59,761
General fund liabilities	**53,593**	51,495
Total equity	**8,109**	8,266

General fund assets and liabilities increased proportionally as at March 31, 2026 compared to December 31, 2025.

As at March 31, 2026, general fund assets totalled $61.7 billion compared to $59.8 billion as at December 31, 2025 and general fund liabilities totalled $53.6 billion compared to $51.5 billion as at December 31, 2025. These three-month variations mainly reflect increases in other assets and other liabilities, driven by amounts receivable and payable from investment transactions carried out in the normal course of business.

Capital Structure

(In millions of dollars)	**March 31, 2026**	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Equity			
Common shares and contributed surplus	**1,506**	1,530	1,542
Preferred shares and other equity instruments	**1,000**	1,000	600
Retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income	**5,603**	5,736	5,420
Total shareholders' equity	**8,109**	8,266	7,562
Debentures	**1,497**	1,496	1,495
Total capital structure	**9,606**	9,762	9,057

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

The Company's capital structure is defined as the total of the shareholders' equity and debentures.

Equity was $8.1 billion as at March 31, 2026 compared to $8.3 billion as at December 31, 2025. The three-month variation is primarily related to the:

- contribution of net income, totalling $146 million, and other comprehensive income of $59 million for the first three months of 2026.
- impact of dividends on common shares of $90 million.
- repurchase and cancellation of $266 million[2] in common shares through the NCIB program.

Debentures were $1.5 billion as at March 31, 2026, essentially unchanged compared to December 31, 2025.

As a result of the items listed above, the Company's capital structure amounted to more than $9.6 billion as at March 31, 2026, a decrease of $156 million from December 31, 2025.

LIQUIDITY

As at March 31, 2026, cash and short-term investments were $2,208 million compared to $2,272 million at the beginning of the period. The following table summarizes the source and use of the Company's funds for the first quarter of 2026 and 2025.

Cash Flows

	First quarter	
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025
Cash and short-term investments at beginning[3]	**2,272**	1,566
Cash flows from (used in):		
Operating activities	**401**	871
Investing activities	**(90)**	(102)
Financing activities	**(381)**	(542)
Foreign currency gains (losses) on cash	**6**	1
Increase (decrease) in cash and short-term investments	**(64)**	228
Cash and short-term investments at end	**2,208**	1,794

Cash flows from operating activities generally vary due to income before income taxes, sales and purchases of investments as well as receipts and disbursements on insurance and reinsurance contracts. Cash flows from investing activities change due to the acquisition of businesses and purchases of fixed and intangible assets. Cash flows from financing activities change due to transactions involving equity and debentures.

Cash flows decreased by $64 million for the first quarter of 2026, compared to an increase of $228 million for the same period in 2025. The variation is mainly driven by lower cash flows from operating activities between the two periods. This was partially offset by cash flows used in financing activities, which were lower in the first quarter of 2026, reflecting the redemption of $400 million of subordinated debentures in the first quarter of 2025, partially offset by higher common share repurchases under the NCIB in 2026.

2 Includes taxes related to the redemption net of the issuance of common shares and recognized in retained earnings.

3 *Cash and short-term investments at beginning* for the three months ended March 31, 2026 reflects the application of the amendment to IFRS 9 on January 1, 2026. The amount is therefore different from *Cash and short-term investments at end* previously published as at December 31, 2025.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

G. Investments

The following table shows the main asset classes that make up the Company's investment portfolio.

Investment Mix

(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Book value of investments	**46,013**	46,024	45,676
Allocation of investments by asset class			
Bonds	**65.9%**	67.6%	70.5%
Stocks	**16.1%**	14.1%	12.3%
Loans (including mortgages)	**8.1%**	8.0%	7.5%
Investment properties	**3.1%**	3.1%	3.3%
Cash and short-term investments	**4.8%**	4.9%	3.9%
Other	**2.0%**	2.3%	2.5%
Total	**100.0%**	100.0%	100.0%

The total value of the investment portfolio was more than $46 billion as at March 31, 2026, remaining relatively stable during the quarter and 1% higher than a year ago.

Quality of Investments

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Bonds – Proportion rated BB or lower	**0.6%**	0.6%	0.6%
Mortgages – Proportion of securitized and insured loans	**55.3%**	60.1%	63.4%
Investment properties – Occupancy rate[1]	**87.8%**	84.4%	85.8%
Car loans – Net impaired loans as a percentage of gross loans[2]	**0.36%**	0.46%	0.44%
Car loans – Total allowance for credit losses (ACL) as a percentage of gross loans[3]	**5.23%**	5.56%	5.63%

The indicators in the above table continue to demonstrate the high quality of the investment portfolio. For investment properties, the occupancy rate increased during the quarter, continuing to compare favourably with the Canadian office market.[4] The quality of the auto loan portfolio remains very good, notably due to a slight decrease during the last 12 months in the total allowance for credit losses (ACL) as a percentage of gross loans.

Derivative Financial Instruments

	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Total notional amount ($B)	**55**	52	49
Company's credit risk			
AA- or higher	**100%**	100%	100%
A+ or lower	**—**	—	—
Positive fair value ($M)	**814**	926	995
Negative fair value ($M)	**859**	734	1,021

The Company uses derivative financial instruments in the normal course of managing the risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates, stock markets, currencies and the fair value of invested assets. These instruments are composed of various types of contracts, including interest rate swaps, market index and exchange rate contracts, forward agreements, futures contracts, and market index and currency options.

Derivative financial instruments are used as part of the Company's hedging program designed to alleviate the sensitivity of segregated fund guarantees to interest rate and stock market fluctuations. They are also used to hedge the Company's foreign exchange and interest rate risks and as part of investment strategies to reduce the Company's risk profile.

1 Occupancy rate on investment properties is calculated by dividing the total number of square feet rented by the total number of square feet in the Company's real estate portfolio. Land and real estate properties intended for redevelopment are excluded from the calculation.

2 Net impaired loans as a percentage of gross loans is a ratio of impaired loans net of allowance for credit losses expressed as a percentage of gross loans. It is an indicator of the quality of the loan portfolio.

3 Total allowance for credit losses (ACL) as a percentage of gross loans is defined as the ratio of ACL expressed as a percentage of gross loans. It provides a measure of the expected credit experience of the loan portfolio.

4 Source: CBRE.

The positive fair value represents the amounts payable to the Company by the different counterparties. This amount fluctuates from one period to another according to changes in interest rates, equity markets and exchange rates. Conversely, negative fair value represents the amount payable by the Company to the different counterparties.

For more information, refer to Note 4 and Note 6 of the Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

H. Declaration of Dividend

The Board of Directors of iA Financial Group approved a quarterly dividend of $1.1000 per share on the Company's outstanding common shares, representing an increase of $0.11 per share or 11% compared to the dividend paid in the previous quarter and a semi-annual dividend of $32.1750 per Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Class A Preferred Share Series C.[1]

Following are the amounts and the dates of payment and closing of registers for the iA Financial Corporation common shares and Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series C.

Declaration of Dividend

	Amount	Payment date	Closing date
Common shares – iA Financial Corporation	$1.1000	June 15, 2026	May 15, 2026
Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series C – iA Financial Corporation	$32.1750	June 30, 2026	June 5, 2026

For the purposes of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and any corresponding provincial or territorial tax legislation, all dividends paid by iA Financial Corporation on its common and preferred shares are eligible dividends.

REINVESTMENT OF DIVIDENDS

Registered common shareholders wishing to enrol in the Company's Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan (DRIP) so as to be eligible to reinvest the next dividend payable on June 15, 2026 must ensure that the duly completed form is delivered to Computershare no later than 4:00 p.m. on May 8, 2026. Enrolment information is provided on iA Financial Group's website at ia.ca under *About iA,* in the *Investor Relations/Dividends* section. Common shares issued under the Company's DRIP will be purchased on the secondary market and no discount will apply.

1 The Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset Class A Preferred Shares Series C are not listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange or any stock exchanges.

I. Risk Management and Sensitivities – Update

The "Risk Management and Sensitivities – Update" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) contains certain information required under IFRS® Accounting Standards regarding the nature and scope of the risks arising from financial instruments. This information, which appears in grey in this section, is considered an integral part of the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2026, given that the standards permit cross-references between the Notes to the Financial Statements and the MD&A.

As at March 31, 2026, the Company updated some portions of the 2025 MD&A, "Risk Management" section. Considering that the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not contain all the information required in complete annual financial statements, they should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 as well as the MD&A for 2025. The Company's risk profile has not changed significantly with respect to strategic risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, model risk, operational risk, or legal, regulatory and reputational risk.

Sensitivities provided by the Company constitute forward-looking information and involve risks and uncertainties, and undue reliance should not be placed on them. Refer to the "Forward-Looking Statements" section of this document for more information.

Immediate Sensitivity

		Immediate impact				
		Net income[1]	**Equity: OCI only[2]**	**Equity: OCI[2] and net income**	**Solvency ratio**	**CSM**
(As at March 31, 2026)		*$M after tax*	*$M after tax*	*$M after tax*	*Percentage points*	*$M before tax*
Public equity[3]	Immediate +10% change in market values	100	25	125	1.0%	300
	Immediate -10% change in market values	(100)	(25)	(125)	(1.5%)	(350)
	Immediate +25% change in market values	200	75	275	2.5%	775
	Immediate -25% change in market values	(175)	(100)	(275)	(3.5%)	(850)
Private non-fixed income (NFI) assets	Immediate +10% change in market values of private equity, investment property and infrastructure	300	25	325	1.0%	N/A
	Immediate -10% change in market values of private equity, investment property and infrastructure	(300)	(25)	(325)	(1.0%)	N/A
Interest rates	Immediate parallel shift of +50 bps on all rates	(25)	25	—	(0.5%)	25
	Immediate parallel shift of -50 bps on all rates	25	(50)	(25)	1.0%	(50)
Corporate spreads	Immediate parallel shift of +50 bps	(25)	50	25	0.5%	—
	Immediate parallel shift of -50 bps	25	(75)	(50)	(0.5%)	—
Provincial government bond spreads	Immediate parallel shift of +50 bps	25	(25)	—	—%	75
	Immediate parallel shift of -50 bps	(25)	25	—	—%	(75)
	Rounding	**±25**	**±25**	**±25**	**±0.5%**	**±25**

1 Represents the impact on net income attributed to common shareholders. (Note that the core earnings adjustment corresponds to the difference between the actual reported net investment result and management's expectations, which for equity and investment properties include long-term expected average annual returns of 8%–9% on aggregate.)
2 Impact of macroeconomic variations on equity (OCI) is related to the Company's pension plan.
3 Excluding preferred shares.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

Core Earnings† Sensitivities

(As at March 31, 2026)	Business segment	Variation	Impact on future quarter core earnings†,4 *$M after tax*	Description of shock
Public equity[5]	Investment	+5%	0.2	Immediate +5% change in market values
		-5%	(0.2)	Immediate -5% change in market values
	Wealth Management	+5%	6.0	Immediate +5% change in market values
		-5%	(6.4)	Immediate -5% change in market values
Private non-fixed income (NFI) assets[6]	Investment	+5%	3.5	Immediate +5% change in market values
		-5%	(3.5)	Immediate -5% change in market values
Interest rates	Investment	+10 bps	0.6	Immediate parallel shift of +10 bps on all rates
		-10 bps	(0.7)	Immediate parallel shift of -10 bps on all rates
	Wealth Management	+10 bps	0.7	Immediate parallel shift of +10 bps on all rates
		-10 bps	(0.7)	Immediate parallel shift of -10 bps on all rates
Credit and swap spreads	Investment	+10 bps	0.4	Immediate parallel shift of +10 bps
		-10 bps	(0.5)	Immediate parallel shift of -10 bps

Caution Regarding Immediate and Core Earnings† Sensitivities

Sensitivities are provided in this section for certain risks. The sensitivities are projected using internal models at the reporting date and reflect the Company's assets and liabilities at that date. These sensitivities measure the impact of changing one factor at a time and assume that all other factors remain unchanged. Sensitivities include the impact of rebalancing equity and interest rate hedges as expected with the Company's dynamic hedging program used for guarantees on segregated funds. They exclude any subsequent actions on the Company's investment portfolio.

For solvency ratio sensitivities, it is assumed that no scenario switch occurs when estimating the impact on the interest rate risk under CARLI[7] (CARLI interest rate risk is assessed under four different interest rate scenarios, and the scenario leading to the highest capital requirement is chosen as the worst scenario for each geographic region).

Actual results can differ significantly from these estimates for a variety of reasons, including the interaction among these factors when more than one change occurs: change in business mix, change in actuarial and investment assumptions, change in investment strategies, actual experience differing from assumptions, change in regulatory requirements, the effective tax rate, market factors, the fact that sensitivities represent simplified scenarios (e.g., parallel shift of interest rates versus non-parallel movements) and limitations of our internal models. Also, changes in factors that are less than or more than the changes tested may not be linear. For these reasons, the sensitivities should only be viewed as directional estimates of the underlying sensitivities for the respective factors based on the assumptions outlined in the 2025 MD&A, "Risk Management" section.

Immediate sensitivities refer to the instantaneous effects on asset and liability values, ignoring any effects on future revenues and expenses. They should be used with caution to estimate financial impacts from market variations for a quarter. Immediate sensitivities assume an immediate market variation followed by a normally expected market evolution for the rest of the quarter. In other words, immediate sensitivities could be roughly interpreted as the difference between an actual market variation for a quarter versus the expectation for that quarter. For example, for public equity markets where growth is normally expected, flat market values for a quarter would be equivalent to an immediate decline in market values.

4 Impacts on core earnings† for the next quarter.
5 Excluding preferred shares.
6 Private equity, investment property and infrastructure.
7 Capital Adequacy Requirements Guideline – Life and Health Insurers.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

J. Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures

RECONCILIATION OF EARNINGS ACCORDING TO THE DRIVERS OF EARNINGS ANALYSIS

The following table provides a reconciliation between net income attributed to common shareholders and core earnings† according to the drivers of earnings (DOE) analysis. It supplements the information presented in the "Analysis According to the Financial Statements" and "Analysis of Earnings by Business Segment" sections of this document and provides additional indicators for evaluating financial performance. Refer to the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for more information on presentation according to the DOE and its components.

Core Earnings† to Net Income Attributed to Common Shareholders Reconciliation – Consolidated

	Three months ended March 31								
	Core earnings†			Core earnings adjustments[1]	Reclassifications[2] Net investment result	Reclassifications[2] Other	Income per financial statements		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**	**2026**	**2026**	**2026**	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Insurance service result	**307**	285	**8%**	**(2)**	**—**	**—**	**305**	281	**9%**
Net investment result	**126**	124	**2%**	**(95)**	**69**	**—**	**100**	106	**(6%)**
Non-insurance activities or other revenues per financial statements	**91**	86	**6%**	**(4)**	**(37)**	**578**	**628**	487	**29%**
Other expenses and financing charges on debentures	**(130)**	(131)	**1%**	**(46)**	**(32)**	**(578)**	**(786)**	(633)	**(24%)**
Core earnings† or income per financial statements, before taxes	**394**	364	**8%**	**(147)**	**—**	**—**	**247**	241	**2%**
Income taxes or income tax (expense) recovery	**(87)**	(82)		**(14)**	**—**	**—**	**(101)**	(46)	
Distributions on other equity instruments[3]	**(9)**	(9)					**(9)**	(9)	
Core earnings† or net income attributed to common shareholders per financial statements	**298**	273	**9%**	**(161)**	**—**	**—**	**137**	186	**(26%)**

CORE EARNINGS ADJUSTMENTS

Please refer to the "Analysis of Earnings by Business Segment" section for a table presenting the net income attributed to common shareholders and core earnings† reconciliation and an analysis of the adjustments that account for the difference between net income attributed to common shareholders and core earnings.†

NET INVESTMENT RESULT RECLASSIFICATIONS

Net investment result reclassifications totalled $69 million for the first quarter and are broken down in the following table.

Net investment result

	First quarter		
(In millions of dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025	**Variation**
Net investment result – IFRS Income Statements	**100**	106	**(6%)**
Investment income of wealth distribution affiliates *Income statements: Net investment result* *DOE: Non-insurance activities*	**(39)**	(26)	**(13%)**
Investment expenses *Income statements: Other operating expenses* *DOE: Net investment result*	**(14)**	(12)	**(2%)**
Other revenues and other operating expenses of iA Auto Finance *Income statements: Other revenues and other operating expenses* *DOE: Net investment result*	**(24)**	(26)	**2%**
Income relating to the DSU hedging instrument *Income statements: Change in fair value of investment* *DOE: Other expenses*	**8**	(1)	**9%**
Net investment result – Non-IFRS Drivers of Earnings (DOE)	**31**	41	**(10%)**

1 For a breakdown of core earnings adjustments applied to reconcile to net income attributed to common shareholders, see "Core Earnings Adjustments" below.
2 These reclassifications reflect items subject to a different classification treatment between the financial statements and the drivers of earnings (DOE).
3 Dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments.

† This item is a non-IFRS financial measure; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section and the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures and a reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

†† This item is a non-IFRS ratio; see the "Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures" section in this document for relevant information about such measures.

OTHER RECLASSIFICATIONS

Other reclassifications totalled $578 million for the first quarter. Other reclassifications relate mainly to expenses that are subject to a different classification treatment in the financial statements and the drivers of earnings (DOE). In the DOE, non-insurance activities are revenues net of expenses for non-insurance activities such as, but not limited to, mutual funds, wealth distribution, insurance distribution, group insurance administrative services only (ASO) business and non-insurance dealer services activities. Other expenses in the DOE are those not attributable to either insurance contracts or non-insurance activities. They include, but are not limited to, corporate expenses, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets and intangible asset and goodwill writedowns.

K. Non-IFRS and Additional Financial Measures

The Company reports its financial results and statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards. The Company also publishes certain financial measures or ratios that are not presented in accordance with IFRS. The Company uses non-IFRS and other financial measures when evaluating its results and measuring its performance. The Company believes that such measures provide additional information to better understand its financial results and assess its growth and earnings potential, and that they facilitate comparison of the quarterly and full year results of the Company's ongoing operations. Since such non-IFRS and other financial measures do not have standardized definitions and meaning, they may differ from similar measures used by other institutions and should not be viewed as an alternative to measures of financial performance, financial position or cash flow determined in accordance with IFRS. The Company strongly encourages investors to review its financial statements and other publicly filed reports in their entirety and not to rely on any single financial measure.

Regulation 52-112 respecting Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure from the Canadian Securities Administrators ("Regulation 52-112") establishes disclosure requirements that apply, respectively, to the following categories of non-IFRS measures used by the Company:

– *Non-IFRS financial measures*, which depict historical or expected future financial performance, financial position or cash flow, and with respect to their composition, exclude an amount that is included in, or includes an amount that is excluded from, the composition of the most directly comparable financial measure disclosed in the Company's financial statements;

– *Non-IFRS ratios*, which are in the form of a ratio, fraction, percentage, or similar representation, have a non-IFRS financial measure as one or more of their components and are not disclosed in the Company's financial statements; and

– *Supplementary financial measures*, which are not non-IFRS financial measures or non-IFRS ratios but are disclosed on a periodic basis to depict historical or expected future financial performance, financial position, or cash flow and are not disclosed in the Company's financial statements.

Below is a description of the non-IFRS financial measures, non-IFRS ratios and the supplementary financial measures used by the Company. Additional information is provided, along with a description of the reconciliation to the most directly comparable IFRS measure, where applicable.

Core earnings (losses)

Core earnings is a non-IFRS financial measure that removes from net income attributed to common shareholders the impacts of the following items:

a) market-related impacts that differ from management's expectations, which include the impacts of equity and investment property markets, interest rates and exchange rate variations on the net investment result (including impacts on net investment income and on finance expenses from insurance and reinsurance contracts) and on the insurance service result (i.e., on losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts accounted for using the variable fee approach measurement model) and the impacts of the tax-exempt investment income (above or below expected long-term tax impacts) from the Company's multinational insurer status. For such purposes, management's expectations include:

   i. an expected long-term annual return (between 8% and 9% on average) on non-pass-through non-fixed income asset investments (public and private equity, investment properties, infrastructure and preferred shares);

   ii. that interest rates (including credit spreads) that are observable on the markets at the beginning of each month of the quarter will remain unchanged during each month of the quarter and that liability discount rates for the non-observable period will change as implied in the discount rate curve at the beginning of each month of the quarter; and

   iii. that exchange rates at the beginning of each month of the quarter will remain unchanged during each month of the quarter;

b) assumption changes and management actions;[1]

c) charges or proceeds related to acquisition or disposition of a business, including acquisition, integration and restructuring costs;

d) amortization of acquisition-related finite life intangible assets;

e) non-core pension expense, which represents the difference between the asset return calculated using the expected return on plan assets and the IFRS prescribed pension plan discount rate;

f) specified items which management believes are non-recurring or otherwise not representative of the performance of the Company, including (i) material legal settlements and provisions, (ii) unusual income tax gains and losses, (iii) material impairment charges related to goodwill and intangible assets, (iv) reallocations for reporting consistency, which sum to zero on a consolidated basis, and (v) other specified items; and

g) income taxes on items listed above.

Purpose: The nature of the Company's business involves long-term financial commitments which are supported by a resilient portfolio of assets. However, movements in equity markets, interest rates, currency exchange rates, private equity valuations and real estate markets, among other things, result in ongoing variations in value that can be relatively significant to reported assets, insurance contract liabilities and net income attributed to shareholders. Such variations are not necessarily realized and may never be realized, including notably as a result of market movements in opposite directions or, in respect of interest rate movements, if fixed income investments are held to maturity.

[1] Assumption changes and management actions are governed by a rigorous process, driven by industry guidance, actuarial practices and risk management practices that lead to periodic and necessary adjustments to reflect, as accurately as possible, the impact of historical and recent events as well as the current and projected environment on assumptions and expectations, namely with the objective of meeting all of the Company's commitments and maintaining its financial strength.

Core earnings is presented to assist market participants in understanding the earnings potential of the business over the medium and long term by excluding from net income attributed to common shareholders certain impacts of market volatility, changes in actuarial methods, and items which management believes are non-recurring or otherwise not representative of the performance of the Company. Management believes that core earnings enable a more robust comparison of financial and operating performance from period to period and with other reporting issuers. Management also uses core earnings as a key measure to assess operating business performance and as a basis for management planning, compensation and strategic priority setting.

The core earnings calculation is supported by management expectations and assumptions subject to periodic and necessary adjustments to reflect, as accurately as possible, the impact of recent events as well as the current and projected environment on management's medium- and long-term expectations. Market risk and insurance risk management are considered in the calculation of core earnings in a medium- to long-term perspective, taking into account the Company's financial commitments. Core earnings are therefore not immune to market movements and changes in macroeconomic conditions.

Reconciliation: "Net income attributed to common shareholders" is the most directly comparable IFRS measure disclosed in the financial statements of the Company. For a reconciliation of this measure with the most directly comparable IFRS measure, refer to the "Reconciliation of Select Non-IFRS Financial Measures" section of this document.

Core earnings per common share (core EPS)

Core earnings per common share is a non-IFRS ratio obtained by dividing the core earnings by the diluted weighted average number of common shares in the corresponding period. Core EPS is used to better understand the Company's capacity to generate sustainable earnings in comparing the profitability across multiple periods and is an additional indicator for evaluating the Company's financial performance. Management also uses core EPS as a key measure to assess operating business performance and as a basis for management planning and strategic priority setting.

Return on common shareholders' equity (ROE)

Return on common shareholders' equity is a supplementary financial measure, expressed as a percentage, obtained by dividing the consolidated net income attributed to common shareholders by the average common shareholders' equity for the period. This measure provides a general measure of the Company's efficiency in using equity.

Core return on common shareholders' equity (core ROE)

Core return on common shareholders' equity is a non-IFRS ratio, expressed as a percentage, obtained by dividing the consolidated core earnings by the average common shareholders' equity for the corresponding period. This measure provides a general measure of the Company's efficiency in using equity, based on core earnings, and an additional indicator for evaluating the Company's financial performance.

CSM movement analysis

Components of the CSM movement analysis constitute supplementary financial measures. CSM movement analysis presents the movement of the contractual service margin (CSM) on a net-of-reinsurance basis, broken down as *follows:*

a) *Organic CSM movement*, which excludes the impacts of items that create undue volatility or are non-representative of the underlying business performance from period to period and helps in better understanding the ongoing CSM value creation. It is the sum of the following components:

   i. *Impact of new insurance business*, which is the CSM established from non-onerous insurance contracts initially recognized in the period. It includes the impacts related to policy cancellations and acquisition expenses, and it excludes the impacts of unusual new reinsurance contracts on in-force business that are categorized as management actions;

   ii. *Organic financial growth*, which is the movement of the CSM from 1) expected asset returns on underlying items (for insurance contracts measured under the variable-fee approach); and 2) interest accreted based on locked-in discount rates at initial recognition (for insurance contracts measured under the general measurement model);

   iii. *Insurance experience gains (losses)*, which is non-financial experience that relates to future services (e.g., policyholder behaviour that differs from expectations) on non-onerous contracts; and

   iv. *CSM recognized for services provided*, which is the CSM recognized in net income for services provided during the period.

b) *Non-organic CSM movement*, which is the sum of the following components:

   i. *Impact of changes in assumptions and management actions*, which is the impact on non-onerous contracts of changes in methods and assumptions that relate to future services or other management actions. Changes in assumptions result from the Company ensuring the adequacy of its liabilities. Management actions represent the impact of actions apart from the normal operation of the business, including but not limited to changes in methodology, model refinement and impacts of acquisitions, mergers and divestitures;

   ii. *Impact of markets*, which represents the market experience for non-onerous contracts measured under the variable-fee approach. It is the impact on fulfilment cash flows of actual market variations (e.g., equity markets and interest rates) that differ from expectations;

   iii. *Currency impact*, which is the impact of variations in exchange rates on the CSM, presented in Canadian dollars; and

   iv. *Acquisition or disposition of a business*, which represents the impact on the CSM from contracts acquired as part of the acquisition of a business, or the impact on the CSM as part of the disposition of a business, presented in Canadian dollars.

The total CSM movement equals the sum of the variation of the CSM for insurance contracts and the variation of the CSM for reinsurance contracts disclosed in the note titled "Insurance Contracts and Reinsurance Contracts" in the Company's financial statements.

The CSM movement analysis provides additional information to better understand the drivers of the changes in contractual service margin from one period to another.

Drivers of earnings (DOE)

Components of the DOE analysis constitute supplementary financial measures. The analysis according to the DOE presents net income attributed to common shareholders and core earnings broken down by the following key drivers:

a) *Insurance service result*, or correspondingly the *Core insurance service result* when taking into account the related core earnings adjustments, as the sum of the following components (on a net-of-reinsurance basis when applicable):

   i. *Expected insurance earnings*, which represent the recurring insurance-related earnings on business in force during the reporting period. It is the sum of the following components:

      - Risk adjustment release, which is the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired;
      - Contractual service margin (CSM) recognized for services provided, which is the CSM recognized in net income for services provided during the period; and
      - Expected earnings on PAA insurance business, which is the insurance service result (insurance revenue, net of insurance service expenses) for insurance contracts measured under the premium allocation approach, excluding estimated experience gains (losses).

   ii. *Impact of new insurance business*, which is point-of-sale loss of writing new insurance business identified as onerous as per IFRS 17 during the period. New insurance business refers to confirmed sales, whether or not they have been implemented. The expected profit realized in the years after a contract is issued should cover the loss incurred at the time of issue. The gain of writing new insurance business identified as non-onerous as per IFRS 17 is recorded in the contractual service margin (not in net income).

   iii. *Insurance experience gains (losses),* or correspondingly *Core insurance experience gains (losses)* when taking into account the related core earnings adjustments, which are differences between expected and actual insurance claims and expenses as measured by IFRS 17. Also included are: 1) estimated experience gains (losses) on insurance claims and expenses for contracts measured under the premium allocation approach, 2) adjustments related to current and past services, 3) insurance experience that relates to future services for onerous contracts, and 4) market experience for onerous contracts measured under the variable-fee approach. Insurance experience gains (losses) correspond to experience gains (losses), excluding market experience for onerous contracts measured under the variable-fee approach.

   iv. *Insurance assumption changes and management actions,* which is the impact on pre-tax net income resulting from changes, on onerous contracts, in non-financial methods and assumptions that relate to future services or other management actions. Changes in non-financial assumptions result from the Company ensuring the adequacy of its liabilities given the Company's own experience in terms of mortality, morbidity, lapse rates, expenses, and other factors. Management actions represent the impact of actions apart from the normal operation of the business, including but not limited to changes in methodology, model refinement and impacts of acquisitions, mergers and divestitures.

b) *Net investment result*, or correspondingly the *Core net investment result* when taking into account the related core earnings adjustments, which is the sum of the following components (on a net-of-reinsurance basis when applicable):

   i. *Expected investment earnings*, which is the net investment income, net of finance expenses from contract liabilities and net of investment-related expenses that are part of core earnings. It excludes the credit-related experience impacts and financing charges on debentures;

   ii. *Credit experience*, which includes 1) the impact of rating changes, including defaults, on fixed income assets measured at fair value through profit or loss of the investment portfolio, and 2) changes in the quarterly credit experience on car loans (which are all classified at amortized cost), including impacts on allowance for credit losses (ACL);

   iii. *Market experience gains (losses),* which are impacts on net investment income and on finance expenses from contract liabilities of actual market variations (e.g., equity markets, interest rates and exchanges rates) that differ from expectations; and

   iv. *Financial assumption changes and other,* which is the impact on pre-tax net income resulting from changes in financial methods and assumptions. Changes in financial assumptions result from the Company ensuring the adequacy of its liabilities.

c) *Non-insurance activities*, or correspondingly *Core non-insurance activities* when taking into account the related core earnings adjustments, which are revenues net of expenses for non-insurance activities such as, but not limited to, mutual funds, wealth distribution, insurance distribution, group insurance administrative services only (ASO) business and non-insurance dealer services activities.

d) *Other expenses*, or correspondingly *Core other expenses* when taking into account the related core earnings adjustments, which are expenses not attributable to either insurance contracts or non-insurance activities, such as, but not limited to, corporate expenses, amortization of acquisition-related intangible assets and intangible asset and goodwill writedowns.

e) *Financing charges on debentures*, which represent interest on debentures calculated according to the effective interest method and premiums paid on redemption of debentures that are recognized as *Other financing charges* in the Income Statement.

f) *Income taxes*, or correspondingly *Core income taxes* when taking into account the related core earnings adjustments, which represent the value of amounts payable under the tax laws and include tax payable and deferred income taxes. A life insurer's investment income taxes and premium taxes are not included in these amounts.

g) *Dividends/distributions on equity instruments*, which are dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments.

Purpose: The drivers of earnings provide additional information for evaluating the Company's financial performance and is an additional tool to help investors better understand the drivers of shareholder value creation.

Reconciliation: For a reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to common shareholders in accordance with the DOE analysis, refer to the "Reconciliation of Select non-IFRS Financial Measures" section of this document.

Assets under administration

Assets under administration (AUA) is a supplementary financial measure defined as all assets with respect to which the Company acts only as an intermediary between a client and an external fund manager. This measure is used to assess the Company's ability to generate fees for funds under administration.

Assets under management

Assets under management (AUM) is a supplementary financial measure defined as all assets with respect to which the Company establishes a contract with a client and makes investment decisions for amounts deposited in this contract. This measure is used to assess the Company's ability to generate fees for funds under management. Refer to the "Business Growth – Assets Under Management and Assets Under Administration" section of this document for a presentation of the components of assets under management.

Capital available for deployment

Capital available for deployment is a supplementary financial measure defined as the amount of capital the Company can deploy in an acquisition-type transaction, assuming the most restrictive transaction parameters with respect to regulatory capital (e.g., a transaction involving only intangible assets such as goodwill). The calculation considers the amount of capital over and above the Company's operating capital target ratios, calculated under the Capital Adequacy Requirements Guideline – Life and Health Insurance (CARLI), in addition to potential debt capital and other regulatory capital instruments other than common shares, considering all limits and constraints of the regulatory capital guideline and the Company's own internal targets. This measure provides a measure of the Company's capacity to deploy capital for transactions.

Core effective tax rate (core ETR)

Core effective tax rate is a non-IFRS ratio obtained by dividing income taxes, as included in the presentation of core earnings in accordance with the DOE analysis, by core earnings before tax. The core effective tax rate is an additional indicator used to evaluate and better compare tax expenses across multiple periods

Dividend payout ratio

Dividend payout ratio is a supplementary financial measure defined as the percentage of net income attributed to common shareholders that is distributed to common shareholders in the form of dividends during the period. It indicates the percentage of the Company's net income attributed to shareholders that shareholders received in the form of dividends.

Core dividend payout ratio

Core dividend payout ratio is a non-IFRS ratio defined as the percentage of core earnings that is distributed to common shareholders in the form of dividends during the period. This measure indicates the percentage of the Company's core earnings shareholders received in the form of dividends.

Financial leverage ratio

Financial leverage ratio is a non-IFRS ratio calculated by dividing the total debentures plus preferred shares and other equity instruments by the sum of total debentures plus shareholders' equity and post-tax contractual service margin (CSM). The post-tax CSM is used for the purpose of presenting the financial leverage ratio and is calculated as the difference between the CSM balance and the product obtained by multiplying the CSM balance for each legal entity by the applicable statutory tax rate. The financial leverage ratio provides a measure of the Company's financial leverage when planning the Company's strategies and priorities for capital management initiatives.

Financial leverage ratio (debentures only)

Financial leverage ratio (debentures only) is a non-IFRS ratio calculated by dividing the total debentures by the sum of total debentures plus shareholders' equity and post-tax contractual service margin (CSM). The post-tax CSM is used for the purpose of presenting the financial leverage ratio and is calculated as the difference between the CSM balance and the product obtained by multiplying the CSM balance for each legal entity by the applicable statutory tax rate. The financial leverage ratio (debentures only) provides a measure of the Company's financial leverage when planning the Company's strategies and priorities for capital management initiatives.

Organic capital generation (net of dividends)

Organic capital generation is a supplementary financial measure defined as the amount of capital generated during a period, in excess of the Company's operating solvency target ratio, through activities representative of the Company's earnings performance and potential over the medium and long term, consistent with the core earnings definition. The calculation considers core earnings net of dividends paid to common shareholders in addition to organic contractual service margin (CSM) and risk adjustment (RA) movements, less the organic increase of regulatory capital requirements calculated under the

CARLI guideline. It provides a measure of the Company's capacity to generate excess capital in the normal course of business. In addition, organic capital generation is used for management planning and strategic priority setting. This measure is an additional financial indicator to evaluate the Company's financial performance.

Net premiums

Net premiums is a supplementary financial measure defined as follows:

a) Individual Insurance net premiums, Group Insurance Employee Plans net premiums and US Operations Individual Insurance net premiums are defined as premiums reduced by premiums ceded to reinsurers and include both fund entries on new business written during the period and on in-force contracts.

b) Dealer Services P&C net premiums, US Operations Dealer Services net premiums and iA Auto & Home net premiums are defined as direct written premiums less amounts ceded to a reinsurer.

c) Group Insurance Special Markets net premiums and Dealer Services Creditor Insurance net premiums refer to gross premiums less amounts ceded to a reinsurer.

d) Group Savings and Retirement net premiums refer to net premiums after reinsurance and exclude premium equivalents.

Premiums are one of many measures used to assess the Company's ability to generate income from in-force and new business.

Premium equivalents and deposits

a) Premium equivalents is a supplementary financial measure and refers to amounts related to service contracts (such as Administrative Services Only (ASO) contracts) or related to services where the Company is primarily an administrator. For some business units, they also include the amount of premiums kept externally for insurance contracts where the Company will compensate the counterparty for losses that exceed a specific threshold, or failure to pay. These amounts are not accounted for in "Net premiums".

b) Deposits refer to amounts received from clients under a mutual fund contract or an investment contract. Deposits are not reflected in the Company's income statements.

Premium equivalents and deposits are one of many measures used to assess the Company's ability to generate income from in-force and new business.

Sales

Sales are defined as fund entries on new business written during the period. Sales assess the Company's ability to generate new business.

a) Insurance, Canada

- Individual Insurance: Sales are defined as first-year annualized premiums. Gross sales are defined as premiums before reinsurance and cancellations. Net premiums include both fund entries on new business written during the period and on in-force contracts and are reduced by premiums ceded to reinsurers.
- Group Insurance:

  Employee Plans: Sales, also referred to as implemented sales, are defined as annualized premiums of contracts for new groups becoming effective during the period. Net premiums are net of reinsurance and include both fund entries on new business written during the period and on in-force contracts.

  Special Markets: Sales (gross premiums) are defined as premiums before reinsurance. Net sales (net premiums) are defined as gross premiums net of reinsurance.

- Dealer Services:

  Creditor Insurance: Creditor insurance sales are defined as premiums before reinsurance and cancellations.

  P&C: P&C sales are defined as direct written premiums before reinsurance and cancellations.

- iA Auto & Home: Sales are defined as direct written premiums before reinsurance and cancellations.

b) Wealth Management

- Individual Wealth Management:

  Total sales: Total sales (or gross sales) for general fund and segregated fund products correspond to the net premiums. Sales for mutual funds are defined as deposits and include primary market sales of exchange traded funds (ETFs).

  Net fund sales: Net sales are a useful measure because they provide a more detailed understanding of the source of AUM growth. The change in AUM is important because it determines the level of management fees. Sales for segregated funds and mutual funds correspond to net fund entries (gross sales less withdrawals and transfers).

- Group Savings and Retirement:

Sales of accumulation contracts and insured annuities include gross premiums (before reinsurance) and premium equivalents, or deposits. Net premiums are after reinsurance and exclude premium equivalents.

Net fund sales: Net fund sales correspond to gross sales (entries) less disbursements, which include withdrawals and transfers. The change in AUM is important because it determines the management fees recorded in the consolidated financial statements under *Other revenues*.

Asset rollover: Asset rollover refers to the transfer of a participant's retirement savings assets from an employer-sponsored plan to a retirement or savings arrangement offered by iA Financial Group, following the cessation of participation in a group plan, including upon termination of employment or retirement.

c) US Operations

- Individual Insurance: Sales are defined as first-year annualized premiums.
- Dealer Services: P&C sales are defined as direct written premiums (before reinsurance) and premium equivalents.

Total payout ratio (trailing 12 months)

Total payout ratio (trailing 12 months) is a supplementary financial measure defined as the sum of common dividends paid and common shares repurchased (buybacks) over the last 12 months divided by the net income attributed to common shareholders over the last 12 months. This measure indicates the percentage of the Company's net income attributed to common shareholders that shareholders received in the form of dividends and share repurchases over a trailing 12-month period.

L. Notice and General Information

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

No changes were made to the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the interim period ended March 31, 2026, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This document may contain statements that are predictive or otherwise forward-looking in nature, that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or that include words such as "may", "will", "could", "should", "would", "suspect", "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "plan", "believe", "estimate", and "continue" (or the negative thereof), as well as words such as "financial targets", "objective", "goal", "guidance", "outlook" and "forecast", or other similar words or expressions. Such statements constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of securities laws. In this document, forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, information concerning possible or future operating results, strategies, and financial and operational outlooks. These statements are not historical facts; they represent only expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events and are subject to change.

Although iA Financial Group believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. In addition, certain material factors or assumptions are applied in making forward-looking statements, and actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in such statements.

- Material factors and risks that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations include, but are not limited to: general business and economic conditions; level of competition and consolidation and ability to adapt products and services to market or customer changes; information technology, data protection, governance and management, including privacy breach, and information security risks, including cyber risks; level of inflation; performance and volatility of equity markets; interest rate fluctuations; hedging strategy risks; accuracy of information received from counterparties and the ability of counterparties to meet their obligations; unexpected changes in pricing or reserving assumptions; iA Financial Group liquidity risk, including the availability of funding to meet financial liabilities at expected maturity dates; mismanagement or dependence on third-party relationships in a supply chain context; ability to attract, develop and retain key employees; risk of inappropriate design, implementation or use of complex models, including artificial intelligence; fraud risk; changes in laws and regulations, including tax laws; contractual and legal disputes; actions by regulatory authorities that may affect the business or operations of iA Financial Group or its business partners; changes made to capital and liquidity guidelines (or variations or withdrawals in respect of anticipated changes); risks associated with the regional or global political and social environment; geopolitical and trade uncertainty; climate-related risks including extreme weather events or longer-term climate changes and the transition to a low-carbon economy; iA Financial Group's ability to meet stakeholder expectations on environmental, social and governance matters; the occurrence of natural or man-made disasters, international conflicts, pandemic diseases (such as the COVID-19 pandemic) and acts of terrorism; and downgrades in the financial strength or credit ratings of iA Financial Group or its subsidiaries.
- Material factors and assumptions used in the preparation of financial outlooks include, but are not limited to: accuracy of estimates, assumptions and judgments under applicable accounting policies, and no material change in accounting standards and policies applicable to the Company; no material variation in interest rates; no significant changes to the Company's effective tax rate; no material changes in the level of the Company's regulatory capital requirements; availability of options for deployment of excess capital; credit experience, mortality, morbidity, longevity and policyholder behaviour being in line with actuarial experience studies; investment returns being in line with the Company's expectations and consistent with historical trends; different business growth rates per business unit; no unexpected changes in the economic, competitive, insurance, legal or regulatory environment or actions by regulatory authorities that could have a material impact on the business or operations of iA Financial Group or its business partners; no unexpected change in the number of shares outstanding; and the non-materialization of risks or other factors mentioned or discussed elsewhere in this document or found in the "Risk Management" section of the Company's Management's Discussion and Analysis for 2025 that could influence the Company's performance or results.

Ongoing geopolitical tensions, including war in Ukraine and the Middle East, and escalating trade tensions between the U.S. and Canada, including tariffs, continue to disrupt supply chains and raise costs, contributing to economic uncertainty. Global equity markets could face increased volatility due to ongoing tariff risks, evolving interest rate expectations and general uncertainty. These factors may reduce consumer and investor confidence, increase financial instability and constrain growth prospects.

Additional information about the material factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations and about material factors or assumptions applied in making forward-looking statements may be found in the "Risk Management" section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis for 2025, the "Management of Financial Risks Associated with Financial Instruments and Insurance Contracts" note to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025, and elsewhere in iA Financial Group's filings with the Canadian Securities Administrators, which are available for review at sedarplus.ca.

The forward-looking statements and outlooks in this document reflect iA Financial Group's expectations as of the date of this document. iA Financial Group does not undertake to update or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law. Forward-looking statements are presented in this document for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding certain key elements of the Company's expected financial results, as well as the Company's objectives, strategic priorities and business outlook, and in obtaining a better understanding of the Company's anticipated operating environment. Readers are cautioned that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

DOCUMENTS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL RESULTS

All documents related to iA Financial Group's results are available on the iA Financial Group website at ia.ca, under *About iA,* in the *Investor Relations/ Financial Reports* section. More information about the Company can also be found on the SEDAR+ website at sedarplus.ca, as well as in the Annual Information Form for iA Financial Group, which can also be found on the iA Financial Group website or the SEDAR+ website.

CONFERENCE CALL

Management will hold a conference call to present iA Financial Group's first quarter results on Wednesday, May 6, 2026 at 9:30 a.m. (ET). To listen to the conference call, choose one of the options below:

- **Live Webcast:** Click here (https://www.gowebcasting.com/14646) or visit the iA Financial Group website at ia.ca and go to *About iA/Investor Relations/Events and Presentations.*
- **By phone:** Click here (https://dpregister.com/sreg/10204612/1006061ebc4) to register and receive a dial-in number to connect instantly to the conference call. You can also dial 1-833-752-4884 (toll-free in North America) or 1-647-849-3374 (International) fifteen minutes before the conference call is scheduled to take place and an operator will connect you.

The conference call will be recorded and the replay will be available on the iA Financial Group website at ia.ca, under *About iA/Investor Relations/Financial Reports.*

ANNUAL MEETING

iA Financial Corporation is holding its Annual Meeting in hybrid format at 2:00 p.m. (ET) on Thursday, May 7, 2026, in person and online at the following web address: https://www.icastpro.ca/fia260507. A webcast of the meeting as well as a copy of management's presentation will be available on the Company's website at ia.ca, under *About iA*, in the *Investor Relations/Events and Presentations* section.

ABOUT iA FINANCIAL GROUP

iA Financial Group is one of the largest insurance and wealth management groups in Canada, with operations in the United States. Founded in 1892, it is an important Canadian public company and is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol IAG (common shares).

M. Consolidated Income Statements

	Three months ended March 31	
(unaudited, in millions of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)	**2026**	2025
Insurance service result		
Insurance revenue	**$ 2,016**	$ 1,826
Insurance service expenses	**(1,622)**	(1,465)
Net income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	**(89)**	(80)
	305	281
Net investment result		
Net investment income		
Interest and other investment income	**574**	549
Change in fair value of investments	**(662)**	(86)
	(88)	463
Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts	**196**	(366)
Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts	**15**	50
(Increase) decrease in investment contract liabilities and interest on deposits	**(23)**	(41)
	100	106
Investment income (expenses) from segregated funds net assets	**87**	(116)
Finance income (expenses) related to segregated funds liabilities	**(87)**	116
	—	—
	100	106
Other revenues	**628**	487
Other operating expenses	**(769)**	(615)
Other financing charges	**(17)**	(18)
Income before income taxes	**247**	241
Income tax (expense) recovery	**(101)**	(46)
Net income	**146**	195
Dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments	**(9)**	(9)
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**$ 137**	$ 186
Earnings per common share (in dollars)		
Basic	**$ 1.50**	$ 1.99
Diluted	**1.49**	1.98
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (in millions of units)		
Basic	**91**	93
Diluted	**92**	94
Dividends per common share (in dollars)	**0.99**	0.90

N. Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

	As at March 31	As at December 31
	2026	2025
(in millions of Canadian dollars)	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Investments		
Cash and short-term investments	$ 2,208	$ 2,262
Bonds	30,337	31,080
Stocks	7,390	6,504
Loans	3,723	3,687
Derivative financial instruments	814	926
Other investments	119	119
Investment properties	1,422	1,446
	46,013	46,024
Other assets	7,031	5,185
Insurance contract assets	75	80
Reinsurance contract assets	3,335	3,287
Fixed assets	342	333
Deferred income tax assets	813	775
Intangible assets	2,279	2,278
Goodwill	1,814	1,799
General fund assets	61,702	59,761
Segregated funds net assets	64,150	63,047
Total assets	$ 125,852	$ 122,808
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities	$ 36,883	$ 37,317
Reinsurance contract liabilities	2	—
Investment contract liabilities and deposits	8,094	7,620
Derivative financial instruments	859	734
Other liabilities	5,857	3,936
Deferred income tax liabilities	401	392
Debentures	1,497	1,496
General fund liabilities	53,593	51,495
Insurance contract liabilities related to segregated funds	47,550	46,365
Investment contract liabilities related to segregated funds	16,600	16,682
Total liabilities	$ 117,743	$ 114,542
Equity		
Common shares and contributed surplus	$ 1,506	$ 1,530
Preferred shares and other equity instruments	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income	5,603	5,736
	8,109	8,266
Total liabilities and equity	$ 125,852	$ 122,808

O. Segmented Information

The Company offers its products and services to retail customers, businesses and groups and primarily operates in Canada and in the United States. The Company's business units are grouped into reportable operating segments based on their similar economic characteristics. The Company's operating segments, which reflect its organizational structure for decision making, are described below according to their main products and services or to their specific characteristics:

Insurance, Canada – Life and health insurance products, auto and home insurance products, creditor insurance, replacement insurance and warranties, extended warranties and other ancillary products for dealer services, and specialized products for special markets.

Wealth Management – Products and services for savings plans, retirement funds and segregated funds, in addition to securities brokerage (including cross-border services), trust operations and mutual funds.

US Operations – Life insurance products and extended warranties relating to dealer services sold in the United States.

Investment – Investment and financing activities of the Company, except the investment activities of wealth distribution affiliates.

Corporate – All expenses that are not allocated to other operating segments, such as expenses for certain corporate functions.

Inter-segment transactions as well as some adjustments related to consolidation are shown in the *Consolidation adjustments* column. Inter-segment transactions consist primarily of activities carried out in the normal course of business for those operating segments and are subject to normal market conditions.

Considering the Company's total portfolio management strategy, most of the Company's investments are allocated to the Investment segment. When assessing segmented performance, management allocates *Finance income (expenses) from insurance contracts*, *Finance income (expenses) from reinsurance contracts* and nearly all *(Increase) decrease in investment contract liabilities and interest on deposits* to this operating segment.

Segmented Results

	Three months ended March 31, 2026						
(in millions of Canadian dollars)	**Insurance, Canada**	**Wealth Management**	**US Operations**	**Investment**	**Corporate**	**Consolidation adjustments**	**Total**
Insurance service result							
Insurance revenue	**$ 1,127**	**$ 377**	**$ 512**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 2,016**
Insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts	**(988)**	**(260)**	**(463)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(1,711)**
	139	**117**	**49**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**305**
Net investment result							
Net investment income	**—**	**41**	**—**	**(121)**	**(8)**	**—**	**(88)**
Finance income (expenses) from insurance and reinsurance contracts and change in investment contract liabilities and interest on deposits	**—**	**(2)**	**—**	**190**	**—**	**—**	**188**
	—	**39**	**—**	**69**	**(8)**	**—**	**100**
Other revenues	**55**	**543**	**46**	**9**	**1**	**(26)**	**628**
Other expenses	**(69)**	**(542)**	**(74)**	**(62)**	**(65)**	**26**	**(786)**
Income before income taxes	**125**	**157**	**21**	**16**	**(72)**	**—**	**247**
Income tax (expense) recovery	**(37)**	**(43)**	**(5)**	**(35)**	**19**	**—**	**(101)**
Net income	**88**	**114**	**16**	**(19)**	**(53)**	**—**	**146**
Dividends on preferred shares and distributions on other equity instruments	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(9)**	**—**	**—**	**(9)**
Net income attributed to common shareholders	**$ 88**	**$ 114**	**$ 16**	**$ (28)**	**$ (53)**	**$ —**	**$ 137**

	Three months ended March 31, 2025						
(in millions of Canadian dollars)	Insurance, Canada	Wealth Management	US Operations	Investment	Corporate	Consolidation adjustments	Total
Insurance service result							
Insurance revenue	$ 1,049	$ 307	$ 470	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,826
Insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts	(913)	(211)	(421)	—	—	—	(1,545)
	136	96	49	—	—	—	281
Net investment result							
Net investment income	—	26	—	436	1	—	463
Finance income (expenses) from insurance and reinsurance contracts and change in investment contract liabilities and interest on deposits	—	—	—	(357)	—	—	(357)
	—	26	—	79	1	—	106
Other revenues	52	390	53	9	2	(19)	487
Other expenses	(60)	(380)	(78)	(64)	(70)	19	(633)
Income before income taxes	128	132	24	24	(67)	—	241
Income tax (expense) recovery	(41)	(37)	(5)	20	17	—	(46)
Net income	87	95	19	44	(50)	—	195
Distributions on other equity instruments	—	—	—	(9)	—	—	(9)
Net income attributed to common shareholders	$ 87	$ 95	$ 19	$ 35	$ (50)	$ —	$ 186