



Manulife Financial Corporation

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2025

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (“MD&A”) is current as of August 6, 2025, unless otherwise noted. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025 and the MD&A and audited Consolidated Financial Statements contained in our 2024 Annual Report.

For further information relating to our risk management practices and risk factors affecting the Company, see “Risk Management and Risk Factors” and “Critical Actuarial and Accounting Policies” in the MD&A in our 2024 Annual Report (“2024 MD&A”) and the “Risk Management” note to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our most recent annual and interim reports.

In this MD&A, the terms “Company”, “Manulife”, “we” and “our” mean Manulife Financial Corporation (“MFC”) and its subsidiaries. All amounts are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated. Any information contained in, or otherwise accessible through, websites mentioned in this MD&A does not form a part of this document.

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A TOTAL COMPANY PERFORMANCE

A1 Profitability

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	\$ 1,789	\$ 485	\$ 1,042	\$ 2,274	\$ 1,908
Core earnings ^{(1),(2)}	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,767	\$ 1,737	\$ 3,493	\$ 3,447
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share (\$)	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.23	\$ 0.97
Diluted core earnings per common share ("Core EPS") (\$) ^{(2),(3)}	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.82
ROE	15.6%	3.9%	9.0%	9.7%	8.5%
Core return on shareholders' equity ("Core ROE") ^{(2),(3)}	15.0%	15.6%	15.7%	15.3%	16.0%
Expense efficiency ratio ⁽³⁾	45.5%	45.9%	45.4%	45.7%	45.3%
General expenses	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,202	\$ 1,225	\$ 2,342	\$ 2,327
Core expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,776	\$ 1,713	\$ 3,465	\$ 3,386

⁽¹⁾ This item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

⁽²⁾ 2024 year-to-date core earnings, core EPS and core ROE have been updated to align with the presentation of Global Minimum Taxes ("GMT") in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽³⁾ This item is a non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

Quarterly profitability

Manulife's net income attributed to shareholders was \$1,789 million in the second quarter of 2025 ("2Q25") compared with \$1,042 million in the second quarter of 2024 ("2Q24"). Net income attributed to shareholders is comprised of core earnings (consisting of items we believe reflect the underlying earnings capacity of the business), which amounted to \$1,726 million in 2Q25 compared with \$1,737 million in 2Q24, and items excluded from core earnings, which amounted to a net gain of \$63 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of \$695 million in 2Q24. The effective tax rate on net income (loss) attributed to shareholders was 15% in 2Q25 compared with 19% in 2Q24 due to differences in the jurisdictional mix of earnings.

Net income attributed to shareholders in 2Q25 increased \$747 million compared with 2Q24 reflecting improved market experience, with a net gain of \$113 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of \$665 million in 2Q24, which included realized losses of \$239 million in 2Q24 from the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction¹. The loss from reinsurance was primarily related to market experience from the sale of fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") debt instruments. There is an offsetting change in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") attributed to shareholders resulting in a neutral impact to book value. The net gain from market experience in 2Q25 primarily included higher-than-expected returns on public equity and gains from derivatives and hedge accounting ineffectiveness, partially offset by lower-than-expected returns on alternative long-duration assets ("ALDA"), mainly related to real estate and private equity investments.

Core earnings decreased \$11 million or 2% on a constant exchange rate basis² compared with 2Q24. The decline was driven by unfavourable U.S. life insurance claims experience from elevated mortality on policies with high face value, and a net increase in the provision for expected credit loss ("ECL"), and lower expected investment earnings. The reduction in core earnings was partially offset by higher core earnings in Global Wealth and Asset Management ("Global WAM"), largely reflecting an increase in net fee income³, higher performance fees and disciplined expense management, partially offset by the impact of lower fee spreads and higher taxes. In addition, growth in our insurance business, favourable claims experience in Asia and the improved impact of new business also contributed to higher core earnings. The impact of 2024 updates to actuarial methods and assumptions was neutral in the quarter. In addition, the RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction¹ and the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction reduced core earnings by \$11 million and \$9 million, respectively, in 2Q25 compared with 2Q24.

¹ The reinsurance transaction with the Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated ("RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction") closed January 1, 2025. The reinsurance transaction with the RGA Life Reinsurance Company of Canada ("RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction") closed April 1, 2024.

² Percentage growth/declines in core earnings, pre-tax core earnings, total expenses, core expenses, general expenses, contractual service margin ("CSM") net of non-controlling interests ("NCI"), new business contractual service margin ("new business CSM"), assets under management and administration ("AUMA"), assets under management ("AUM"), core earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("core EBITDA"), and Manulife Bank average net lending assets are stated on a constant exchange rate basis, a non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

³ The increase in Global WAM net fee income is due to higher average assets under management and administration ("average AUMA") from the favourable impact of markets over the last 12 months and positive net flows. For more information on average AUMA and net flows, see "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below.

Additional information on the change in ECL is presented in the table below:

(\$ millions, unaudited)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Change in ECL					
Net new originations or purchases	\$ (14)	\$ -	\$ (2)	\$ (14)	\$ -
Changes to risk, parameters and models					
Credit migration	(76)	(4)	(46)	(80)	(66)
Parameter and model updates, and other	(12)	(42)	49	(54)	96
Total (increase) recovery in ECL, pre-tax	\$ (102)	\$ (46)	\$ 1	\$ (148)	\$ 30
Total (increase) recovery in ECL, post-tax	\$ (83)	\$ (38)	\$ 1	\$ (121)	\$ 25

The increase in the ECL provision of \$83 million post-tax in 2Q25 was primarily related to the credit migration of certain below-investment grade loan investments in the U.S. and parameter updates. The ECL provision was neutral in 2Q24, reflecting the positive macro environment, in particular improved equity markets, offset by credit migration.

Excluding the impact of the change in ECL in both 2Q25 and 2Q24, core earnings and core EPS increased 2%¹ and 7%¹, respectively, on a constant exchange rate basis.

Year-to-date profitability

Net income attributed to shareholders for the six months ended June 30, 2025 was \$2,274 million compared with \$1,908 million for the six months ended June 30, 2024. Year-to-date core earnings amounted to \$3,493 million in 2025 compared with \$3,447 million in the same period of 2024, and items excluded from year-to-date core earnings amounted to a net charge of \$1,219 million in 2025 compared with a net charge of \$1,539 million² in the same period of 2024. The effective tax rate on year-to-date net income (loss) attributed to shareholders was 13% in 2025 compared with 20% for the same period in 2024 due to differences in the jurisdictional mix of earnings.

Year-to-date net income attributed to shareholders in 2025 increased \$366 million compared with the same period of 2024 primarily due to the impact of reinsurance transactions in 2025 compared with the same period of 2024. The RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction resulted in a year-to-date net loss attributed to shareholders of \$740 million in 2025 compared with a year-to-date net loss attributed to shareholders from the Global Atlantic Reinsurance Transaction³ and the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction of \$763 million and \$239 million, respectively, in the same period of 2024. The year-to-date net loss on all three transactions was primarily related to market experience from the sale of FVOCI debt instruments. There is an offsetting change in OCI attributed to shareholders resulting in a neutral impact to book value. Total year-to-date market experience was a net charge of \$1,219 million in 2025, reflecting the above-noted impact from reinsurance transactions, as well as lower-than-expected returns on ALDA mainly related to real estate and private equity investments.

Year-to-date core earnings in 2025 increased \$46 million compared with the same period of 2024. On a constant exchange rate basis, year-to-date core earnings were 2% lower compared with the same period of 2024, reflecting a net increase in the provision for ECL in 2025 compared with a release in 2024, unfavourable U.S. life insurance claims experience from elevated mortality on policies with high face value, lower expected investment earnings and a charge in 2025 for estimated losses from the California wildfires in our Property and Casualty ("P&C") Reinsurance business. The reduction in core earnings was partially offset by higher year-to-date core earnings in Global WAM, largely reflecting an increase in net fee income as noted above for the quarter, higher performance fees and disciplined expense management, partially offset by the impact of lower fee spreads and higher taxes. In addition, growth in our insurance business, favourable claims and insurance experience in Asia and Canada, respectively, and the improved impact of new business also contributed to higher core earnings. The year-to-date impact of 2024 updates to actuarial methods and assumptions was neutral. In addition, the RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction, the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction, and the GA Reinsurance Transaction reduced year-to-date core earnings by \$14 million, \$13 million and \$4 million, respectively, in 2025 compared with the same period of 2024.

The year-to-date increase in the ECL provision of \$121 million post-tax in 2025 was driven by the same factors as noted above for the quarter, with increased provisions for parameter and model updates that reflect the impact of a challenging economic environment. The year-to-date reduction in the provision of \$25 million post-tax in the same period of 2024 was primarily due to the same factors as noted above for 2Q24. Refer to the above Change in ECL table for details of the year-to-date change in ECL.

¹ This item is a non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

² 2024 year-to-date items excluded from core earnings has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

³ The reinsurance transaction with Global Atlantic ("GA Reinsurance Transaction") closed February 22, 2024, with an effective date of January 1, 2024.

Core earnings by segment is presented in the table below.

(\$ millions, unaudited)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Core earnings by segment⁽¹⁾					
Asia	\$ 720	\$ 705	\$ 616	\$ 1,425	\$ 1,242
Canada	419	374	402	793	766
U.S.	194	361	415	555	867
Global Wealth and Asset Management	463	454	386	917	735
Corporate and Other	(70)	(127)	(82)	(197)	(163)
Total core earnings	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,767	\$ 1,737	\$ 3,493	\$ 3,447

⁽¹⁾ 2024 quarterly and year-to-date core earnings by segment have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

The table below presents net income attributed to shareholders consisting of core earnings and items excluded from core earnings.

(\$ millions, unaudited)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Core earnings	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,767	\$ 1,737	\$ 3,493	\$ 3,447
Items excluded from core earnings:					
Market experience gains (losses) ⁽¹⁾	113	(1,332)	(665)	(1,219)	(1,444)
<i>Realized gains (losses) on debt instruments</i>	(5)	(781)	(350)	(786)	(1,020)
<i>Derivatives and hedge accounting ineffectiveness</i>	74	(77)	143	(3)	101
<i>Actual less expected long-term returns on public equity</i>	217	(208)	11	9	227
<i>Actual less expected long-term returns on ALDA</i>	(172)	(275)	(450)	(447)	(705)
<i>Other investment results</i>	(1)	9	(19)	8	(47)
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other ^{(2),(3)}	(50)	50	(30)	-	(95)
Total items excluded from core earnings	63	(1,282)	(695)	(1,219)	(1,539)
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	\$ 1,789	\$ 485	\$ 1,042	\$ 2,274	\$ 1,908

⁽¹⁾ Market experience was a net gain of \$113 million in 2Q25, driven by higher-than-expected returns on public equity and gains from derivatives and hedge accounting ineffectiveness, partially offset by lower-than-expected returns on ALDA mainly related to real estate and private equity investments and net realized losses from debt instruments which are classified as FVOCI. Market experience was a net charge of \$665 million in 2Q24, primarily driven by lower-than-expected returns on ALDA mainly related to private equity and real estate investments, net realized losses from the sale of debt instruments which are classified as FVOCI, of which \$273 million was related to the transfer of assets with respect to the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction, and losses from unfavourable foreign exchange impacts. These were partially offset by a gain from derivatives and hedge accounting ineffectiveness and a modest gain from higher-than-expected returns on public equity.

⁽²⁾ The 2Q25 net charge of \$50 million was primarily driven by an accounting true-up in Asia. The 2Q24 net charge of \$30 million mainly included a charge of \$43 million related to the acquisition of CQS, a charge of \$42 million related to GMT and a charge of \$25 million related to a reinsurance recapture in Asia, partially offset by a gain of \$34 million related to the RGA Canadian Reinsurance transaction and other tax-related true-ups of \$44 million. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽³⁾ 2024 year-to-date comparative has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Net income attributed to shareholders by segment is presented in the following table.

(\$ millions, unaudited)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders by segment					
Asia	\$ 830	\$ 624	\$ 582	\$ 1,454	\$ 945
Canada	390	222	79	612	352
U.S.	36	(569)	135	(533)	27
Global Wealth and Asset Management	482	443	350	925	715
Corporate and Other	51	(235)	(104)	(184)	(131)
Total net income attributed to shareholders	\$ 1,789	\$ 485	\$ 1,042	\$ 2,274	\$ 1,908

Expense efficiency ratio

The expense efficiency ratio is a financial measure which we use to measure progress on our strategic priority of expense efficiency and reflects expenses that flow directly through core earnings ("core expenses"). Core expenses include core general expenses, directly attributable maintenance expenses and directly attributable acquisition expenses for products measured using the premium allocation approach ("PAA") and for other products without a CSM. Core expenses exclude certain expenses directly attributable to acquiring new business that are capitalized into the CSM instead of flowing directly through core earnings.

Our focus on expense efficiency has enabled us to drive the benefits of scale across our businesses. We believe there are further opportunities to leverage our global scale and operating environment, streamline processes and further digitize our business. As a result, in 2024 we updated our medium-term target for the expense efficiency ratio from less than 50% to less than 45%.

Quarterly expense efficiency ratio

The **expense efficiency ratio** was 45.5% in 2Q25, compared with 45.4% in 2Q24. The slight increase in the ratio compared with 2Q24 is attributed to a 3% decrease in pre-tax core earnings¹ partially offset by a 3% decrease in core expenses. The reduction in core expenses was primarily a result of disciplined expense management in Global WAM and lower expenses in Corporate and Other largely due to lower long-term incentive compensation.

As noted above, general expenses are a component of core expenses. Total 2Q25 general expenses decreased 7% on an actual exchange rate basis and 8% on a constant exchange rate basis compared with 2Q24, driven by the items noted above related to the overall increase in core expenses and items excluded from core earnings. General expenses excluded from core earnings were not significant in 2Q25 and primarily consisted of expenses related to the acquisition of CQS in 2Q24.

Year-to-date expense efficiency ratio

The year-to-date **expense efficiency ratio** was 45.7% in 2025, compared with 45.3% in the same period of 2024. The 0.4 percentage point increase in the year-to-date ratio compared with the same period of 2024 reflects a 2% decrease in year-to-date pre-tax core earnings and year-to-date core expenses consistent with the same period of 2024. Year-to-date core expenses reflect higher workforce related costs, and the inclusion of an extra quarter of ongoing operating expenses in 2025 related to our acquisition of CQS by Global WAM in 2Q24, offset by disciplined expense management in Global WAM.

General expenses are a component of core expenses. Total year-to-date general expenses in 2025 increased 1% on an actual exchange rate basis and decreased 1% on a constant exchange rate basis compared with the same period of 2024, driven by similar items noted above for year-to-date core expenses, as well as a reallocation of amounts within core expenses from directly attributable maintenance to general expenses, and items excluded from core earnings. Year-to-date general expenses excluded from core earnings were not substantial in 2025, and primarily consisted of expenses related to the acquisition of CQS in 2024.

A2 Business Performance

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated) (unaudited)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Asia APE sales	\$ 1,705	\$ 2,027	\$ 1,259	\$ 3,732	\$ 2,540
Canada APE sales	345	491	520	836	970
U.S. APE sales	180	171	128	351	280
Total APE sales ⁽¹⁾	2,230	2,689	1,907	4,919	3,790
Asia new business value ⁽²⁾	622	657	474	1,279	909
Canada new business value	161	180	159	341	316
U.S. new business value	63	70	58	133	107
Total new business value ^{(1),(2)}	846	907	691	1,753	1,332
Asia new business CSM ⁽³⁾	663	715	478	1,378	969
Canada new business CSM	100	91	76	191	146
U.S. new business CSM	119	101	74	220	171
Total new business CSM ⁽³⁾	882	907	628	1,789	1,286
Asia CSM net of NCI	15,786	15,904	13,456	15,786	13,456
Canada CSM	4,133	4,052	3,769	4,133	3,769
U.S. CSM	2,386	2,329	3,522	2,386	3,522
Corporate and Other CSM	11	11	11	11	11
Total CSM net of NCI	22,316	22,296	20,758	22,316	20,758
Post-tax CSM net of NCI ^{(2),(4)}	18,527	18,524	17,150	18,527	17,150
Global WAM gross flows (\$ billions) ⁽¹⁾	43.8	50.3	41.4	94.1	86.9
Global WAM net flows (\$ billions) ⁽¹⁾	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.4	6.8
Global WAM assets under management and administration (\$ billions) ⁽⁴⁾	1,039.0	1,026.3	943.9	1,039.0	943.9
Global WAM total invested assets (\$ billions)	10.4	10.0	9.0	10.4	9.0
Global WAM segregated funds net assets (\$ billions)	295.5	287.6	270.1	295.5	270.1
Total assets under management and administration (\$ billions) ^{(4),(5)}	1,608.2	1,603.1	1,481.5	1,608.2	1,481.5
Total invested assets (\$ billions) ⁽⁵⁾	438.5	445.7	410.6	438.5	410.6
Segregated funds net assets (\$ billions) ⁽⁵⁾	436.6	428.6	406.1	436.6	406.1

⁽¹⁾ For more information on this metric, see "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below.

⁽²⁾ 2024 quarterly and year-to-date new business value and post-tax CSM net of NCI have been updated to include the impact of GMT, consistent with 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽³⁾ New business CSM is net of NCI.

⁽⁴⁾ This item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

⁽⁵⁾ See section A4 below for more information.

¹ This is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

Annualized premium equivalent (“APE”) sales were \$2.2 billion in 2Q25, an increase of 15%¹ compared with 2Q24, **new business value (“NBV”)** was \$846 million in 2Q25, an increase of 20%¹ compared with 2Q24 and **new business CSM** was \$882 million, an increase of 37% compared with 2Q24. New business results by segment were as follows:

- Asia continued to generate strong growth in APE sales, NBV and new business CSM in 2Q25, with an increase of 31%, 28%, and 34%, respectively, compared with 2Q24, reflecting higher sales volumes in Hong Kong and Asia Other.² NBV margin³ of 40.0% was approximately in line with 2Q24, and increased sequentially compared with the first quarter of 2025 (“1Q25”).
- Canada APE sales decreased 34% in 2Q25, as strong participating life insurance sales were more than offset by the non-recurrence of a large-case Group Insurance sale in 2Q24. These sales results, combined with a more favourable product mix, drove a 1% increase in NBV. New business CSM increased 32% compared with 2Q24, reflecting the strong sales growth in Individual Insurance.
- U.S. delivered strong new business growth in 2Q25, increasing APE sales, NBV and new business CSM by 40%, 12% and 59%, respectively, compared with 2Q24, reflecting continued demand for our accumulation insurance products.

Year-to-date APE sales were \$4,919 million in 2025, an increase of 26% compared with the same period of 2024, **year-to-date NBV** was \$1,753 million in 2025, an increase of 27% compared with the same period of 2024 and **year-to-date new business CSM** was \$1,789 million in 2025, an increase of 34% compared with the same period of 2024. New business results by segment were as follows:

- Asia year-to-date APE sales, NBV and new business CSM increased 41%, 35%, and 36%, respectively, in 2025 compared with the same period of 2024, reflecting higher sales volumes in Hong Kong and Asia Other. NBV margin was 39.0% in 2025 compared with 41.3% in the same period of 2024.
- Canada year-to-date APE sales decreased 14% in 2025 compared with the same period of 2024, driven by similar factors as mentioned above for the quarter. These sales results, combined with a more favourable product mix, drove an 8% increase in year-to-date NBV. New business CSM increased 31% compared with the same period of 2024, reflecting the strong sales growth in Individual Insurance.
- U.S. delivered strong new business growth in 2025, increasing year-to-date APE sales, NBV and new business CSM by 21%, 21% and 24%, respectively, compared with the same period of 2024, reflecting continued demand for our accumulation insurance products.

CSM net of NCI was \$22,316 million as at June 30, 2025, an increase of \$189 million compared with December 31, 2024. Organic CSM movement was an increase of \$1,162 million in the first half of 2025, representing an 11% growth on an annualized basis⁴, primarily driven by the impact of new business, interest accretion and net favourable insurance experience, partially offset by amortization recognized in core earnings. Inorganic CSM movement was a decrease of \$973 million in the first half of 2025, driven by the unfavourable impacts of changes in foreign currency exchange rates as well as the net impact of both reinsurance transactions and markets.

Global WAM reported net inflows were \$0.9 billion in 2Q25 compared with net inflows of \$0.1 billion in 2Q24:

- Retirement net inflows of \$2.0 billion in 2Q25 increased compared with net outflows of \$1.3 billion in 2Q24, reflecting higher retirement plan sales across all geographies and a large-case retirement plan redemption in the U.S. in 2Q24.
- Retail net outflows of \$3.2 billion in 2Q25 increased compared with net outflows of \$0.1 billion in 2Q24, driven by lower net sales through third-party intermediaries in North America and in money markets funds in mainland China. This is partially offset by higher net sales through our retail wealth platform.
- Institutional Asset Management net inflows of \$2.1 billion in 2Q25 increased compared with net inflows of \$1.4 billion in 2Q24, driven by lower redemptions in fixed income mandates, partially offset by higher redemptions in equity mandates.

Year-to-date net inflows were \$1.4 billion in 2025, compared with net inflows of \$6.8 billion in the same period of 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by net outflows in Retail, due to lower net sales through third party intermediaries, partially offset by higher net sales through our retail wealth platform, and higher net outflows in Retirement, due to higher retirement plan redemptions and higher net member withdrawals in North America. This was partially offset by increased net inflows in Institutional Asset Management, driven by lower redemptions in fixed income mandates.

¹ Percentage growth/declines in APE sales and NBV are stated on a constant exchange rate basis.

² Asia Other excludes Hong Kong and Japan.

³ For more information on this metric, see “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” below. In addition, 2024 NBV margin was updated to include the impact of GMT, consistent with 2025. See section A7 “Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)” for more information.

⁴ Percentage growth/declines in organic CSM is stated on a constant exchange rate basis.

A3 Financial Strength

(unaudited)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
MLI's LICAT ratio ⁽¹⁾	136%	137%	139%	136%	139%
Financial leverage ratio ^{(2),(3)}	23.6%	23.9%	25.0%	23.6%	25.0%
Consolidated capital (\$ billions) ^{(3),(4)}	\$ 78.0	\$ 80.4	\$ 76.4	\$ 78.0	\$ 76.4
Book value per common share (\$)	\$ 24.90	\$ 25.88	\$ 23.71	\$ 24.90	\$ 23.71
Adjusted book value per common share (\$) ^{(2),(3)}	\$ 35.78	\$ 36.66	\$ 33.32	\$ 35.78	\$ 33.32

⁽¹⁾ This item is disclosed under the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI") Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test Public Disclosure Requirements guideline.

⁽²⁾ This item is a non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

⁽³⁾ 2024 financial leverage ratio, consolidated capital and adjusted book value per common share have been updated to include the impact of GMT, consistent with 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽⁴⁾ This item is a capital management measure. For more information on this metric, see "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below.

The Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test ("LICAT") ratio for The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company ("MLI") as at June 30, 2025 was 136% compared with 137% as at March 31, 2025. The decrease was driven by common share buybacks, the net redemption of subordinated debt, and market movements, partially offset by an update from OSFI to lower the capital charge on certain infrastructure assets in Canada.

MFC's LICAT ratio was 124% as at June 30, 2025 compared with 126% as at March 31, 2025, with the decrease driven by similar factors that impacted the movement in MLI's LICAT ratio. The difference between the MLI and MFC ratios as at June 30, 2025 was largely due to the \$6.3 billion of MFC senior debt outstanding that does not qualify as available capital at the MFC level but, based on the form it was down-streamed, qualifies as regulatory capital for MLI.

MFC's financial leverage ratio as at June 30, 2025 was 23.6%, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from 23.9% as at March 31, 2025. The decrease was driven by the net redemption of capital instruments¹ and the impact of a stronger Canadian dollar on foreign currency denominated debt, partially offset by a decrease in total equity. The decrease in total equity was driven mainly by dividends, common share buybacks, and total comprehensive income, which was also impacted by a stronger Canadian dollar and market movements.

MFC's consolidated capital was \$78.0 billion as at June 30, 2025, a decrease of \$1.9 billion compared with \$79.9 billion as at December 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in total equity and the net redemption of capital instruments, partially offset by higher post-tax CSM². The decrease in total equity was mainly driven by dividends and common share buybacks, and total comprehensive income, which was also impacted by a stronger Canadian dollar and market movements.

Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities³ was \$260.8 billion as at June 30, 2025 compared with \$263.3 billion as at December 31, 2024. The decrease of \$2.5 billion was primarily driven by the impact of unfavourable changes in foreign exchange rates, partially offset by the impact of lower interest rates, and growth in equity markets.

Book value per common share as at June 30, 2025 was \$24.90, a 3% decrease compared with \$25.63 as at December 31, 2024. The number of common shares outstanding was 1,703 million as at June 30, 2025, a net decrease of 26 million shares from 1,729 million as at December 31, 2024, primarily driven by common share buybacks. On February 19, 2025, we announced a new Normal Course Issuer Bid to purchase for cancellation up to 51.5 million shares, representing approximately 3% of outstanding common shares.

Adjusted book value per common share as at June 30, 2025 was \$35.78, a 1% decrease compared with \$36.25 as at December 31, 2024, driven by a decrease in the adjusted book value² and a lower number of common shares outstanding. Adjusted book value decreased \$1.7 billion due to a reduction in total common shareholders' equity partially offset by an increase in post-tax CSM, net of NCI. The decrease in common shareholders' equity was mainly driven by dividends and common share buybacks, and total comprehensive income, which was also impacted by a stronger Canadian dollar and market movements.

A4 Assets under Management and Administration ("AUMA")

AUMA as at June 30, 2025 was \$1.6 trillion, an increase of 3% compared with December 31, 2024, primarily due to the favourable impact of equity markets, partially offset by the transfer of invested assets related to the RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction. Total invested assets decreased 1% on an actual exchange rate basis, primarily due to the impact of the RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction. Segregated funds net assets were in line on an actual exchange rate basis.

¹ The net redemption of capital instruments consists of the redemption of \$1.0 billion of subordinated debt and the issuance of \$0.5 billion of subordinated debt in 2Q25.

² These items are non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information. Post-tax CSM and adjusted book value have been updated to include the impact of GMT, consistent with 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

³ Includes cash & cash equivalents, comprised of cash on deposit, Canadian and U.S. Treasury Bills and high quality short-term investments, and marketable assets, comprised of investment grade government and agency bonds, investment grade corporate bonds, investment grade securitized instruments, publicly traded common stocks and preferred shares. Included in this balance is \$15.6 billion of encumbered cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities as at June 30, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$15.6 billion).

A5 Impact of Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

Changes in foreign currency exchange rates from 2Q24 to 2Q25 increased core earnings by \$27 million in 2Q25, primarily due to a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the Japanese Yen. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates increased year-to-date core earnings by \$105 million in 2025 compared with the same period of 2024, primarily due to a weaker Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. The impact of foreign currency exchange rates on items excluded from core earnings does not provide relevant information given the nature of those items.

A6 Business Highlights

We are embedding AI across our business, accelerating our journey to become a Digital, Customer Leader and earning the top spot for AI maturity in our industry

In Global WAM, we launched an AI-powered sales enablement solution in U.S. Retirement, delivering real-time insights and personalized content to enhance our sales operation and productivity, improve our sales close ratio, and drive revenue growth. This doubled the number of sales opportunities compared with 2Q24 and reduced the time spent on information searches by over 50%.

In Asia, we rolled out VOICE in Singapore and Japan, a multi-signal dashboard that includes call trend analysis, net sentiment scores, topic trends and deep dive insights from call center transcripts. VOICE utilizes GenAI to categorize data, find correlations, and customize insights by analyzing near real-time trends from customer interactions. These insights help us to better understand customer sentiment and key interests, enhance services, improve training, and identify opportunities to better deliver value to our customers.

In the U.S., we launched a GenAI functionality in long-term care (“LTC”) to enhance automated claims processing to strengthen the value of our LTC business and provide insights for future innovations.

In Canada, we launched an end-to-end digital travel insurance platform that modernizes the distributor experience and simplifies the purchasing process for Canadians and their families.

We were ranked first in the life insurance sector for AI maturity in the inaugural Evident AI Index for Insurance¹, ranking in the top five across the insurance industry overall. Our strong performance, particularly around Leadership and Transparency, is a testament to the multi-year investments in AI across the Company, reflecting our capability in scaling AI effectively.

We continue to strengthen our distribution capabilities and expand product offerings to meet evolving customer needs

In Asia, we demonstrated the strength of our agency force with a 23% year-over-year increase in the number of Million Dollar Round Table (“MDRT”) members for Manulife Asia, positioning us as the third largest globally in 2025 MDRT membership.²

In addition, we became the first international life insurer to establish an office in the Dubai International Financial Centre³ dedicated to advising on and offering life insurance contracts to high-net-worth (“HNW”) customers. This strategic move deepens our presence in the Middle East and enhances our ability to address the growing wealth and protection needs of HNW and ultra-HNW individuals in the region.

In Global WAM, we continued to deliver comprehensive investment solutions by expanding our Global Retail product lineup with the launch of a diversified real assets strategy in Malaysia to help investors navigate market volatility. In addition, we introduced four new actively managed ETF series in Canada, enhancing access to diversified equity and fixed income exposures, to meet evolving investor needs.

Furthermore, we enhanced the Manulife iFUNDS platform, making it the first integrated digital wealth solution in Singapore that offers advisors a unified view of clients’ Unit Trust and Investment-Linked Plan (“ILP”) holdings. By integrating these into a single platform and incorporating AI-powered ILP analytics capabilities, the enhancements streamline portfolio oversight, accelerate transaction execution, and empower advisors to deliver more personalized and insightful financial guidance.

In Canada, we partnered with Maven Clinic, the world’s largest virtual clinic for women’s and family health⁴, to offer eligible Group Benefits members 24/7 virtual access to personalized support during some of their most important stages of life, including fertility, maternity, parenting, and menopause. This initiative addresses critical care gaps that impact women’s health and workforce participation.

In the U.S., we expanded our wholesaling team to pursue more targeted growth strategies and accelerate our penetration within the U.S. HNW and mass affluent markets.

¹ The Evident AI Index for Insurance assesses AI maturity across 30 of the most prominent insurance companies in North America and Europe, measuring progress across four key categories: Talent, Innovation, Leadership, and Transparency.

² Announced in July 2025, based on 2024 new business sales.

³ The Dubai International Financial Centre is a special economic zone in Dubai designed to facilitate financial and business activities in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia region.

⁴ Maven Clinic, Meet Maven, 2024.

A7 Global Minimum Taxes (“GMT”)

On June 20, 2024, the Canadian government passed the Global Minimum Tax Act into law. Canada’s GMT is applied retroactively to fiscal periods commencing on or after December 31, 2023.

Impact of GMT on net income attributed to shareholders and core earnings

As additional local jurisdictions are expected to enact the GMT in 2025, GMT is now recognized in net income in the reporting segments whose earnings are subject to this tax. GMT is reported in both core earnings and items excluded from core earnings in line with our definition of core earnings in section E3 “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” below. As items excluded from core earnings are presented on a post-tax basis, each line will now include the appropriate impact of GMT.

In 2024, the impact of GMT was recognized in the Corporate and Other segment. To improve the comparability of core earnings between 2025 and 2024, we have updated 2024 quarterly core earnings to reallocate GMT from the Corporate and Other segment to the segment whose core earnings are subject to this tax. This update includes a reallocation of 1Q24 GMT, previously reported in 2Q24 items excluded from core earnings, to 1Q24 core earnings. There is no impact to our 2024 quarterly net income attributed to shareholders by segment or reporting period. The impact of the reallocation of GMT between segments and by quarter was offset by an equal amount in items excluded from core earnings in the segments. This offset is reported in the reinsurance transaction, tax-related items and other line. In total, with these updates, we continue to record total GMT expense of \$231 million in 2024, however \$208 million is now reported in core earnings and \$23 million is now reported in items excluded from core earnings.

As a result of the update to core earnings, we have also updated the following 2024 non-GAAP measures:

- core ROE
- core EPS
- core earnings available to common shareholders
- common share dividend core payout ratio
- highest potential business core earnings contribution

Impact of GMT on other financial measures

GMT also impacts additional metrics reported on a post-tax basis. In 2025, we have included the impact of GMT in these measures and we have updated 2024 comparatives to include the impact of GMT.

The following non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios have been updated:

- Post-tax CSM and post-tax CSM net of NCI
- Adjusted book value and Adjusted book value per common share
- Financial leverage ratio

The following other financial measures have been updated:

- consolidated capital
- NBV and NBV margin

B PERFORMANCE BY SEGMENT

B1 Asia

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)

Canadian dollars	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Profitability:					
Net income attributed to shareholders	\$ 830	\$ 624	\$ 582	\$ 1,454	\$ 945
Core earnings ⁽¹⁾	720	705	616	1,425	1,242
Business performance:					
Annualized premium equivalent sales	1,705	2,027	1,259	3,732	2,540
New business value	622	657	474	1,279	909
New business contractual service margin	663	715	478	1,378	969
Contractual service margin net of NCI	15,786	15,904	13,456	15,786	13,456
Assets under management (\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	202.5	200.3	174.6	202.5	174.6
Total invested assets (\$ billions)	173.3	171.7	148.2	173.3	148.2
Segregated funds net assets (\$ billions)	29.2	28.6	26.4	29.2	26.4
<i>U.S. dollars</i>					
Profitability:					
Net income attributed to shareholders	US\$ 600	US\$ 435	US\$ 424	US\$ 1,035	US\$ 694
Core earnings ⁽¹⁾	520	492	449	1,012	914
Business performance:					
Annualized premium equivalent sales	1,233	1,412	920	2,645	1,870
New business value	451	457	346	908	669
New business contractual service margin	480	498	349	978	713
Contractual service margin net of NCI	11,568	11,051	9,825	11,568	9,825
Assets under management (\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	148.4	139.2	127.5	148.4	127.5
Total invested assets (\$ billions)	127.0	119.3	108.2	127.0	108.2
Segregated funds net assets (\$ billions)	21.4	19.9	19.3	21.4	19.3

⁽¹⁾ See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

⁽²⁾ This item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

Asia's net income attributed to shareholders was \$830 million in 2Q25 compared with \$582 million in 2Q24. Net income attributed to shareholders is comprised of core earnings, which were \$720 million in 2Q25 compared with \$616 million in 2Q24, and items excluded from core earnings, which amounted to a net gain of \$110 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of \$34 million in 2Q24. See section E3 "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below, for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders and section A1 "Profitability" above, for explanations of the items excluded from core earnings. The change in core earnings expressed in Canadian dollars was due to the factors described below. In addition, the change in core earnings reflected a net \$20 million favourable impact due to changes in various foreign currency exchange rates versus the Canadian dollar.

Expressed in U.S. dollars, the presentation currency of the segment, net income attributed to shareholders was US\$600 million in 2Q25 compared with US\$424 million in 2Q24. Core earnings were US\$520 million in 2Q25 compared with US\$449 million in 2Q24, and items excluded from core earnings were a net gain of US\$80 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of US\$25 million in 2Q24.

Core earnings in 2Q25 increased 13% compared with 2Q24, driven by an increase in expected earnings on insurance contracts and higher expected investment earnings, both reflecting business growth, favourable claims experience and improved impact of new business, partially offset by an increase in the ECL provision in 2Q25 compared with a release in 2Q24. Investment income on allocated capital also increased core earnings by US\$16 million on a pre-tax basis compared with 2Q24.

Year-to-date net income attributed to shareholders was US\$1,035 million in 2025 compared with US\$694 million in the same period of 2024. Year-to-date core earnings were US\$1,012 million in 2025, an increase of 10% compared with US\$914 million in 2024, driven by similar factors as noted above for the quarter. Investment income on allocated capital also increased year-to-date core earnings by US\$30 million in 2025 on a pre-tax basis compared with the same period of 2024. In addition, the GA Reinsurance Transaction reduced year-to-date core earnings by US\$8 million in 2025 compared with the same period of 2024. Items excluded from year-to-date core earnings were a net gain of US\$23 million in 2025 compared with a net charge of US\$220 million in the same period of 2024. See section E3 "Non-GAAP and other financial measures" below, for a reconciliation of year-to-date core earnings to year-to-date net income (loss) attributed to shareholders. Expressed in Canadian dollars, year-to-date core earnings reflected a net \$57 million favourable impact of changes in various foreign currency exchange rates versus the Canadian dollar.

APE sales were US\$1,233 million in 2Q25, an increase of 31% compared with 2Q24, driven by growth in Hong Kong and Asia Other, partially offset by lower sales in Japan. NBV of US\$451 million in 2Q25 increased 28% compared with 2Q24, driven by higher sales volumes, partially offset by business mix. NBV margin was 40.0% in 2Q25 compared with 41.0% in 2Q24 and 38.1% in 1Q25. New business CSM of US\$480 million in 2Q25 increased 34% compared with the same period of 2Q24 reflecting higher sales volumes. Year-to-date APE sales of US\$2,645 million in 2025 increased 41% compared with the same period of 2024, driven by strong sales across all channels in Hong Kong, higher agency and bancassurance sales in Asia Other, and higher broker and bancassurance sales in Japan. Year-to-date NBV of US\$908 million in 2025 increased 35% compared with the same period of 2024, driven by higher sales volumes, partially offset by business mix. Year-to-date new business CSM of US\$978 million in 2025 increased 36% compared with the same period of 2024, driven by higher sales volumes, partially offset by business mix.

- Hong Kong APE sales of US\$512 million in 2Q25 increased 66% compared with 2Q24, reflecting higher sales across all channels driven by strong growth in sales of savings and health and protection products to both mainland Chinese visitor and domestic customers. Hong Kong NBV of US\$242 million in 2Q25 increased 49% compared with 2Q24, driven by higher sales volumes, partially offset by a shift in mix towards savings products. The NBV margin of 47.3% in 2Q25 decreased 5.5 and 2.6 percentage points compared with 2Q24 and 1Q25, respectively, reflecting changes in product mix. Hong Kong new business CSM of US\$207 million in 2Q25 increased 42% compared with 2Q24, driven by higher sales volumes, partially offset by product mix.
- Japan APE sales of US\$94 million in 2Q25 decreased 14% compared with 2Q24 due to lower sales of savings products compared with strong sales in 2Q24. Japan NBV of US\$32 million in 2Q25 decreased 47% compared with 2Q24, driven by product mix and lower sales volumes. The NBV margin of 33.8% in 2Q25 decreased 21.2 percentage points compared with 2Q24. Japan new business CSM of US\$53 million in 2Q25 decreased 24% compared with 2Q24, driven by lower sales volumes and product mix.
- Asia Other APE sales of US\$627 million in 2Q25 increased 21% compared with 2Q24, driven by higher sales in mainland China bancassurance and agency channels, and across all channels in Singapore. Asia Other NBV of US\$177 million in 2Q25 increased 35% compared with 2Q24, driven by higher sales volumes and product mix. The NBV margin of 34.0% in 2Q25 increased 4.6 percentage points compared with 2Q24. Asia Other new business CSM of US\$220 million in 2Q25 increased 56% compared with 2Q24, driven by product mix and higher sales volumes.

CSM net of NCI was US\$11,568 million as at June 30, 2025, an increase of US\$761 million compared with December 31, 2024. Organic CSM movement was an increase of US\$613 million in the first half of 2025, driven by the impact of new business, interest accretion and a net increase in insurance experience, partially offset by amortization recognized in core earnings. Inorganic CSM movement was an increase of US\$148 million in the first half of 2025, largely driven by the impact of interest rate movement and weakening of the U.S. dollar against most Asian currencies.

Assets under management of US\$148.4 billion as at June 30, 2025, an increase of 7% compared with December 31, 2024, driven by the impact of lower interest rates and favourable equity market performance on invested assets and segregated funds net assets.

Business highlights – In 2Q25, we:

- Demonstrated the strength of our agency force with a 23% year-over-year increase in the number of Million Dollar Round Table (“MDRT”) members for Manulife Asia, positioning us as the third largest globally in 2025 MDRT membership¹;
- Became the first international life insurer to establish an office in the Dubai International Financial Centre² dedicated to advising on and offering life insurance contracts to high-net-worth (“HNW”) customers. This strategic move deepens our presence in the Middle East and enhances our ability to address the growing wealth and protection needs of HNW and ultra-HNW individuals in the region;
- Rolled out VOICE in Singapore and Japan, a multi-signal dashboard that includes call trend analysis, net sentiment scores, topic trends and deep dive insights from call center transcripts. VOICE utilizes GenAI to categorize data, find correlations, and customize insights by analyzing near real-time trends from customer interactions. These insights help us to better understand customer sentiment and key interests, enhance services, improve training, and identify opportunities to better deliver value to our customers; and,
- Further delivered on our commitment to helping our customers live healthier. In the Philippines, we entered the individual medical reimbursement insurance market with the launch of Medical Secure. This product covers medical expenses of our customers, while also providing them with cashless access to quality healthcare through a nationwide network of accredited healthcare providers.

¹ Announced in July 2025, based on 2024 new business sales.

² The Dubai International Financial Centre is a special economic zone in Dubai designed to facilitate financial and business activities in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia region.

B2 Canada

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Profitability:					
Net income attributed to shareholders	\$ 390	\$ 222	\$ 79	\$ 612	\$ 352
Core earnings ⁽¹⁾	419	374	402	793	766
Business performance:					
Annualized premium equivalent sales	345	491	520	836	970
Contractual service margin	4,133	4,052	3,769	4,133	3,769
Manulife Bank average net lending assets (\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	27.6	26.9	25.7	27.4	25.7
Assets under management (\$ billions)	148.8	148.7	140.1	148.8	140.1
Total invested assets (\$ billions)	111.2	111.3	103.5	111.2	103.5
Segregated funds net assets (\$ billions)	37.6	37.4	36.6	37.6	36.6

⁽¹⁾ See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

⁽²⁾ This item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for more information.

Canada's net income attributed to shareholders was \$390 million in 2Q25 compared with \$79 million in 2Q24. Net income attributed to shareholders is comprised of core earnings, which were \$419 million in 2Q25 compared with \$402 million in 2Q24, and items excluded from core earnings, which amounted to a net charge of \$29 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of \$323 million in 2Q24. See section E3 "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below, for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders and section A1 "Profitability" above, for explanations of the items excluded from core earnings.

Core earnings in 2Q25 increased \$17 million or 4% compared with 2Q24, reflecting business growth in Group Insurance, higher expected investment earnings, and an increase in CSM amortization, partially offset by a release in the provision for ECL in 2Q24 and less favourable claims experience in Group Insurance. In addition, the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction reduced core earnings by \$9 million in 2Q25 compared with 2Q24. Investment income on allocated capital also reduced core earnings by \$7 million on a pre-tax basis compared with 2Q24.

Year-to-date net income attributed to shareholders was \$612 million in 2025 compared with \$352 million in the same period of 2024. Year-to-date core earnings were \$793 million in 2025 compared with \$766 million in the same period of 2024. The increase in year-to-date core earnings of \$27 million or 4% reflected business growth in Group Insurance, improved insurance experience in Individual Insurance, and higher expected investment earnings, partially offset by an increase in the provision for ECL in 2025 compared with a release in the same period of 2024 and less favourable insurance experience in Group Insurance. In addition, the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction also reduced year-to-date core earnings by \$13 million in 2025 compared with the same period of 2024. Investment income on allocated capital also reduced year-to-date core earnings by \$14 million on a pre-tax basis compared with the same period of 2024. Items excluded from year-to-date core earnings were a net charge of \$181 million in 2025 compared with a net charge of \$414 million for the same period of 2024. See section E3 "Non-GAAP and other financial measures" below, for a reconciliation of year-to-date core earnings to year-to-date net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

APE sales of \$345 million in 2Q25 decreased \$175 million, or 34%, compared with 2Q24.

- Individual Insurance APE sales of \$152 million in 2Q25 increased \$43 million, or 39%, compared with 2Q24, primarily due to higher participating life insurance sales.
- Group Insurance APE sales of \$136 million in 2Q25 decreased \$216 million or 61% compared with 2Q24, driven by the non-recurrence of a large-case sale in 2Q24.
- Annuities APE sales of \$57 million in 2Q25 decreased \$2 million, or 3% compared with 2Q24, primarily due to lower fixed annuity sales.

Year-to-date APE sales were \$836 million in 2025, \$134 million or 14% lower compared with the same period of 2024, primarily due to the non-recurrence of a large-case sale in Group Insurance in 2Q24, partially offset by higher participating life insurance sales.

CSM was \$4,133 million as at June 30, 2025, representing an increase of \$24 million compared with December 31, 2024. Organic CSM movement was an increase of \$62 million in the first half of 2025, driven by the impact of new business and interest accretion, partially offset by amortization recognized in core earnings. Inorganic CSM movement was a decrease of \$38 million in the first half of 2025, primarily related to the unfavourable year-to-date impacts of interest rates, partially offset by the impact of amendments to reinsurance treaties in 2Q25 and favourable year-to-date equity market experience.

Manulife Bank average net lending assets were \$27.6 billion for the quarter ending June 30, 2025, up \$1.1 billion, or 4%, compared with the quarter ending December 31, 2024, driven by business growth.

Assets under management were \$148.8 billion as at June 30, 2025, an increase of \$3.5 billion, or 2%, compared with December 31, 2024, due to higher total invested assets from business growth, partially offset by the net unfavourable impact from interest rates and equity markets.

Business highlights – In 2Q25, we:

- Partnered with Maven Clinic, the world's largest virtual clinic for women's and family health¹, to offer eligible Group Benefits members 24/7 virtual access to personalized support during some of their most important stages of life, including fertility, maternity, parenting, and menopause. This initiative addresses critical care gaps that impact women's health and workforce participation; and
- Launched an end-to-end digital travel insurance platform that modernizes the distributor experience and simplifies the purchasing process for Canadians and their families.

B3 U.S.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated) Canadian dollars	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Profitability:					
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	\$ 36	\$ (569)	\$ 135	\$ (533)	\$ 27
Core earnings ⁽¹⁾	194	361	415	555	867
Business performance:					
Annualized premium equivalent sales	180	171	128	351	280
Contractual service margin	2,386	2,329	3,522	2,386	3,522
Assets under management (\$ billions)	194.3	200.9	203.4	194.3	203.4
Total invested assets (\$ billions)	120.0	125.8	130.4	120.0	130.4
Segregated funds invested net assets (\$ billions)	74.3	75.1	73.0	74.3	73.0
<i>U.S. dollars</i>					
Profitability:					
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	US\$ 26	US\$ (397)	US\$ 98	US\$ (371)	US\$ 18
Core earnings ⁽¹⁾	141	251	303	392	638
Business performance:					
Annualized premium equivalent sales	130	120	93	250	206
Contractual service margin	1,748	1,618	2,572	1,748	2,572
Assets under management (\$ billions)	142.4	139.6	148.6	142.4	148.6
Total invested assets (\$ billions)	87.9	87.4	95.3	87.9	95.3
Segregated funds invested net assets (\$ billions)	54.5	52.2	53.3	54.5	53.3

⁽¹⁾ See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

U.S.'s net income attributed to shareholders was \$36 million in 2Q25 compared with \$135 million in 2Q24. Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders is comprised of core earnings, which were \$194 million in 2Q25 compared with \$415 million in 2Q24, and items excluded from core earnings, which amounted to a net charge of \$158 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of \$280 million in 2Q24. See section E3 "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below, for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders and section A1 "Profitability" above, for explanations of the items excluded from core earnings. The change in core earnings expressed in Canadian dollars was due to the factors described below. In addition, the change in core earnings reflected a \$2 million favourable impact from the strengthening of the U.S. dollar compared with the Canadian dollar.

Expressed in U.S. dollars, the functional currency of the segment, net income attributed to shareholders was US\$26 million in 2Q25 compared with US\$98 million in 2Q24. Core earnings were US\$141 million in 2Q25 compared with US\$303 million in 2Q24 and items excluded from core earnings were a net charge of US\$115 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of US\$205 million in 2Q24.

Core earnings in 2Q25 decreased US\$162 million or 53% compared with 2Q24 reflecting unfavourable life insurance claims experience from elevated mortality on policies with high face value, lower expected investment earnings, an increase in the ECL provision, and the net impact of the 2024 annual review of actuarial methods and assumptions, which impacted expected investment earnings and insurance service result. Investment income on allocated capital also reduced core earnings by US\$13 million on a pre-tax basis compared with 2Q24. The RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction reduced core earnings by US\$7 million in 2Q25 compared with 2Q24, attributable to the impact on expected investment earnings and the expected earnings on insurance contracts.

Year-to-date net loss attributed to shareholders was US\$371 million in 2025 compared with year-to-date net income attributed to shareholders of US\$18 million in the same period of 2024. Year-to-date core earnings were US\$392 million in 2025 compared with US\$638 million in the same period of 2024. Year-to-date core earnings decreased US\$246 million mainly due to similar factors as noted above for the quarter, and improved lapse experience. Investment income on allocated capital also reduced year-to-date core earnings by US\$27 million on a pre-tax basis in 2025 compared with 2024. The RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction reduced year-to-date core earnings by US\$8 million in 2025 compared with 2024, attributable to the impact on expected investment earnings, the expected earnings on insurance contracts, and the change in ECL. In addition,

¹ Maven Clinic, Meet Maven, 2024.

the GA Reinsurance Transaction increased year-to-date core earnings by US\$5 million in 2025 compared with 2024. Items excluded from year-to-date core earnings were a net charge of US\$763 million in 2025 compared with a net charge of US\$620 million for the same period of 2024. See section E3 “Non-GAAP and other financial measures” below, for a reconciliation of year-to-date core earnings to year-to-date net income (loss) attributed to shareholders. Expressed in Canadian dollars, year-to-date core earnings reflected a \$24 million favourable impact of strengthening of the U.S. dollar compared with the Canadian dollar.

APE sales of US\$130 million in 2Q25 increased 40% compared with 2Q24, primarily reflecting continued demand for our accumulation insurance products. Year-to-date APE sales in 2025 of US\$250 million increased 21% compared with the same period of 2024 for the reason stated above.

CSM was US\$1,748 million as at June 30, 2025, an increase of US\$33 million compared with December 31, 2024. Organic CSM movement was an increase of US\$165 million in the first half of 2025, driven by the impact of new business, net favourable insurance experience and interest accretion, partially offset by amortization recognized in core earnings. The net favourable insurance experience was mainly due to claims and lapse experience in long-term care. Inorganic CSM movement was a decrease of US\$132 million in the first half of 2025 due to the RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction in 1Q25, partially offset by favourable year-to-date market impacts from equity market experience.

Assets under management were US\$142.4 billion as at June 30, 2025, a decrease of 4% or US\$6.6 billion compared with December 31, 2024. The decrease was largely due to the transfer of invested assets related to the RGA U.S. Reinsurance Transaction, partially offset by the net impact from interest rates and equity markets on both total invested assets and segregated funds net assets.

Business highlights – In 2Q25, we:

- Expanded our wholesaling team to pursue more targeted growth strategies and accelerate our penetration within the U.S. HNW and mass affluent markets;
- Advanced our mission to help our customers live longer, healthier, and better lives by offering eligible John Hancock Vitality members access to continuous glucose monitoring technology and dietitian support. Combined, these tools enable real-time glucose tracking and insights, empowering users to optimize diet, exercise, and lifestyle choices – another addition to our growing suite of offerings that help our customers proactively manage their health; and
- Launched a GenAI functionality in long-term care (“LTC”) to enhance automated claims processing to strengthen the value of our LTC business and provide insights for future innovations.

B4 Global Wealth and Asset Management

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Profitability:					
Net income attributed to shareholders	\$ 482	\$ 443	\$ 350	\$ 925	\$ 715
Core earnings ⁽¹⁾	463	454	386	917	735
Core EBITDA ⁽²⁾	623	608	513	1,231	990
Core EBITDA margin (%) ⁽³⁾	30.1%	28.4%	26.3%	29.2%	25.9%
Business performance:					
Sales					
Wealth and asset management gross flows	43,831	50,274	41,442	94,105	86,886
Wealth and asset management net flows	946	489	82	1,435	6,805
Assets under management and administration (\$ billions)	1,039.0	1,026.3	943.9	1,039.0	943.9
Total invested assets (\$ billions)	10.4	10.0	9.0	10.4	9.0
Segregated funds net assets (\$ billions)	295.5	287.6	270.1	295.5	270.1
Global WAM managed AUMA (\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	1,261.7	1,251.4	1,155.7	1,261.7	1,155.7
Average assets under management and administration (\$ billions)	1,005.3	1,041.1	933.1	1,022.4	916.7

⁽¹⁾ See “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” below for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

⁽²⁾ This item is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” below for more information.

⁽³⁾ This item is a non-GAAP ratio. See “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” below for more information.

Global WAM’s net income attributed to shareholders was \$482 million in 2Q25 compared with \$350 million in 2Q24. Net income attributed to shareholders is comprised of core earnings, which were \$463 million in 2Q25 compared with \$386 million in 2Q24, and items excluded from core earnings, which amounted to a net gain of \$19 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of \$36 million in 2Q24. See section E3 “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” below, for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders and section A1 “Profitability” above, for explanations of the items excluded from core earnings.

Core earnings increased \$77 million, or 19%, compared with 2Q24, driven by an increase in net fee income from higher average AUMA resulting from the favourable impact of markets over the past 12 months and net inflows, higher performance fees in Institutional Asset Management as well as disciplined expense management. This is partially offset by the impact of lower fee spreads and higher taxes.

Core EBITDA was \$623 million in 2Q25, an increase of 21% compared with 2Q24, and core EBITDA margin was 30.1% in 2Q25, an increase of 380 basis points compared with 2Q24, both driven by similar factors as mentioned above. See section E3 “Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures” below, for more information on core EBITDA and core EBITDA margin.

Year-to-date net income attributed to shareholders was \$925 million in 2025 compared with \$715 million in the same period of 2024, and year-to-date core earnings were \$917 million in 2025 compared with \$735 million in the same period of 2024. The increase in year-to-date core earnings of \$182 million or 22% was primarily driven by similar factors as noted above for the quarter. Items excluded from year-to-date core earnings were a net gain of \$8 million in 2025 compared with a net charge of \$20 million in the same period of 2024. See section E3 “Non-GAAP and other financial measures” below, for a reconciliation of year-to-date core earnings to year-to-date net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

Year-to-date core EBITDA was \$1,231 million in 2025, an increase of 21% compared with the same period of 2024 and core EBITDA margin was 29.2% in 2025, an increase of 330 bps compared with the same period of 2024, both driven by the similar factors as noted above for the quarter. See section E3 “Non-GAAP and other financial measures” below, for additional information on year-to-date core EBITDA and year-to-date core EBITDA margin.

Net inflows were \$0.9 billion in 2Q25 compared with net inflows of \$0.1 billion in 2Q24. By business line, the results were:

- Retirement net inflows of \$2.0 billion in 2Q25 increased compared with net outflows of \$1.3 billion in 2Q24, reflecting higher retirement plan sales across all geographies and a large-case retirement plan redemption in the U.S. in 2Q24.
- Retail net outflows of \$3.2 billion in 2Q25 increased compared with net outflows of \$0.1 billion in 2Q24, driven by lower net sales through third-party intermediaries in North America and in money markets funds in mainland China. This is partially offset by higher net sales through our retail wealth platform.
- Institutional Asset Management net inflows of \$2.1 billion in 2Q25 increased compared with net inflows of \$1.4 billion in 2Q24, driven by lower redemptions in fixed income mandates, partially offset by higher redemptions in equity mandates.

Year-to-date net inflows were \$1.4 billion in 2025, compared with net inflows of \$6.8 billion in the same period of 2024. The decrease was primarily driven by net outflows in Retail, due to lower net sales through third party intermediaries, partially offset by higher net sales through our retail wealth platform, and higher net outflows in Retirement, due to higher retirement plan redemptions and higher net member withdrawals in North America. This was partially offset by increased net inflows in Institutional Asset Management, driven by lower redemptions in fixed income mandates.

Assets under management and administration of \$1,039.0 billion as at June 30, 2025 increased 4% compared with December 31, 2024. The increase was primarily driven by the favourable impact of equity markets and year-to-date net inflows. As at June 30, 2025, Global WAM also managed \$222.7 billion in assets for the Company’s other reporting segments. Including those assets, AUMA managed by Global WAM were \$1,261.7 billion compared with \$1,257.8 billion as at December 31, 2024.

Segregated funds net assets were \$295.5 billion as at June 30, 2025, an increase of 1% compared with December 31, 2024 on an actual exchange rate basis, driven by strong equity markets.

Business highlights – In 2Q25, we:

- Continued to deliver comprehensive investment solutions by expanding our Global Retail product lineup with the launch of a diversified real assets strategy in Malaysia to help investors navigate market volatility. In addition, we introduced four new actively managed ETF series in Canada, enhancing access to diversified equity and fixed income exposures, to meet evolving investor needs;
- Enhanced the Manulife iFUNDS platform, making it the first integrated digital wealth solution in Singapore that offers advisors a unified view of clients’ Unit Trust and Investment-Linked Plan (“ILP”) holdings. By integrating these into a single platform and incorporating AI-powered ILP analytics capabilities, the enhancements streamline portfolio oversight, accelerate transaction execution, and empower advisors to deliver more personalized and insightful financial guidance; and
- Launched an AI-powered sales enablement solution in U.S. Retirement, delivering real-time insights and personalized content to enhance our sales operation and productivity, improve our sales close ratio, and drive revenue growth. This doubled the number of sales opportunities compared with 2Q24 and reduced the time spent on information searches by over 50%.

We have further advanced our preparation for transitioning to the new eMPF platform in Hong Kong. The Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) Schemes Authority is transitioning all trustees in the market to a new platform that will centralize and digitalize all MPF schemes’ administrative processes, allowing users to manage their MPF accounts online. Thus far the MPF Schemes Authority has transitioned more than half of trustees and Manulife is expected to commence its onboarding in the fourth quarter of 2025. While this transition is expected to reduce our quarterly core earnings run rate by approximately US\$25 million, our market leading MPF business will remain a driver of long-term growth.

B5 Corporate and Other

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Net income attributed to shareholders	\$ 51	\$ (235)	\$ (104)	\$ (184)	\$ (131)
Core earnings (loss) ⁽¹⁾	(70)	(127)	(82)	(197)	(163)

⁽¹⁾ See "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

Corporate and Other is comprised of investment performance on assets backing capital, net of amounts allocated to operating segments; financing costs; costs incurred by the corporate office related to shareholder activities (not allocated to the operating segments); our Property and Casualty ("P&C") Reinsurance business; as well as our run-off reinsurance operation including variable annuities and accident and health. In addition, for segment reporting purposes, consolidations and eliminations of transactions between operating segments are also included in Corporate and Other earnings.

Corporate and Other reported net income attributed to shareholders of \$51 million in 2Q25 compared with a net loss attributed to shareholders of \$104 million in 2Q24. Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders is comprised of core earnings, which was a core loss of \$70 million in 2Q25 compared with a core loss of \$82 million in 2Q24, and the items excluded from core earnings (loss) which amounted to a net gain of \$121 million in 2Q25 compared with a net charge of \$22 million in 2Q24. See section E3 "Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" below, for a reconciliation of quarterly core earnings to net income (loss) attributed to shareholders and section A1 "Profitability" above, for explanations of the items excluded from core earnings.

The \$12 million increase in core earnings was primarily due to lower long-term incentive compensation, partially offset by higher interest on capital allocated to operating segments.

The year-to-date net loss attributed to shareholders was \$184 million in 2025 compared with a net loss attributed to shareholders of \$131 million in the same period of 2024. The year-to-date core loss was \$197 million in 2025 compared with a core loss of \$163 million in the same period of 2024. The increase in the year-to-date core loss of \$34 million was primarily driven by a \$43 million post-tax charge for estimated losses from the California wildfires in our P&C Reinsurance business and higher interest on capital allocated to operating segments, partially offset by lower long-term incentive compensation. Items excluded from the year-to-date core loss were a net gain of \$13 million in 2025 compared with a net gain of \$32 million in the same period of 2024. See section E3 "Non-GAAP and other financial measures" below, for a reconciliation of year-to-date core earnings to year-to-date net income (loss) attributed to shareholders.

C RISK MANAGEMENT AND RISK FACTORS UPDATE

This section provides an update to our risk management practices and risk factors outlined in the 2024 MD&A. Text and tables in this section of the MD&A represent our disclosure on insurance, market, and liquidity risk in accordance with IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments – Disclosures”. Disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 are identified by a vertical line in the left margin of each page. The identified text and tables represent an integral part of our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

C1 Variable Annuity and Segregated Fund Guarantees

As described in the MD&A in our 2024 Annual Report, guarantees on variable annuity products and segregated funds may include one or more of death, maturity, income and withdrawal guarantees. Variable annuity and segregated fund guarantees are contingent and only payable upon the occurrence of the relevant event, if fund values at that time are below guarantee values. Depending on future equity market levels, liabilities on current in-force business would be due primarily in the period from 2025 to 2045.

We seek to mitigate a portion of the risks embedded in our retained (i.e. net of reinsurance) variable annuity and segregated fund guarantee business through the combination of our dynamic and macro hedging strategies (see section C3 “Publicly Traded Equity Performance Risk Sensitivities and Exposure Measures” below). The table below shows selected information regarding the Company’s variable annuity and segregated fund investment-related guarantees gross and net of reinsurance.

Variable annuity and segregated fund guarantees, net of reinsurance

As at (\$ millions)	June 30, 2025			December 31, 2024		
	Guarantee value ⁽¹⁾	Fund value	Net amount at risk ^{(1),(2),(3)}	Guarantee value ⁽¹⁾	Fund value	Net amount at risk ^{(1),(2),(3)}
Guaranteed minimum income benefit	\$ 3,292	\$ 2,548	\$ 811	\$ 3,628	\$ 2,780	\$ 918
Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit	30,875	31,375	3,023	33,473	33,539	3,339
Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit	18,903	19,192	23	18,987	19,097	70
Gross living benefits ⁽⁴⁾	53,070	53,115	3,857	56,088	55,416	4,327
Gross death benefits ⁽⁵⁾	8,072	19,168	540	8,612	19,851	644
Total gross of reinsurance	61,142	72,283	4,397	64,700	75,267	4,971
Living benefits reinsured	21,478	22,092	2,695	23,768	23,965	3,016
Death benefits reinsured	3,133	2,588	223	3,430	2,776	289
Total reinsured	24,611	24,680	2,918	27,198	26,741	3,305
Total, net of reinsurance	\$ 36,531	\$ 47,603	\$ 1,479	\$ 37,502	\$ 48,526	\$ 1,666

⁽¹⁾ Guarantee Value and Net Amount at Risk in respect of guaranteed minimum withdrawal business in Canada and the U.S. reflect the time value of money of these claims.

⁽²⁾ Amount at risk (in-the-money amount) is the excess of guarantee values over fund values on all policies where the guarantee value exceeds the fund value. For guaranteed minimum death benefit, the amount at risk is defined as the current guaranteed minimum death benefit in excess of the current account balance and assumes that all claims are immediately payable. In practice, guaranteed death benefits are contingent and only payable upon the eventual death of policyholders if fund values remain below guarantee values. For guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, the amount at risk assumes that the benefit is paid as a lifetime annuity commencing at the earliest contractual income start age. These benefits are also contingent and only payable at scheduled maturity/income start dates in the future, if the policyholders are still living and have not terminated their policies and fund values remain below guarantee values. For all guarantees, the amount at risk is floored at zero at the single contract level.

⁽³⁾ The amount at risk net of reinsurance at June 30, 2025 was \$1,479 million (December 31, 2024 – \$1,666 million) of which: US\$265 million (December 31, 2024 – US\$293 million) was on our U.S. business, \$932 million (December 31, 2024 – \$1,021 million) was on our Canadian business, US\$108 million (December 31, 2024 – US\$100 million) was on our Japan business and US\$28 million (December 31, 2024 – US\$56 million) was related to Asia (other than Japan) and our run-off reinsurance business.

⁽⁴⁾ Where a policy includes both living and death benefits, the guarantee in excess of the living benefit is included in the death benefit category as outlined in footnote 5.

⁽⁵⁾ Death benefits include stand-alone guarantees and guarantees in excess of living benefit guarantees where both death and living benefits are provided on a policy.

C2 Caution Related to Sensitivities

In this document, we provide sensitivities and risk exposure measures for certain risks. These include sensitivities due to specific changes in market prices and interest rate levels projected using internal models as at a specific date, and are measured relative to a starting level reflecting the Company's assets and liabilities at that date. The risk exposures measure the impact of changing one factor at a time and assume that all other factors remain unchanged. Actual results can differ significantly from these estimates for a variety of reasons including the interaction among these factors when more than one changes; changes in liabilities from updates to non-economic assumptions, changes in business mix, effective tax rates and other market factors; and the general limitations of our internal models. 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 below. Given the nature of these calculations, we cannot provide assurance that the actual impact on contractual service margin, net income attributed to shareholders, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders, and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders or on MLI's LICAT ratio will be as indicated.

Market movements affect LICAT capital sensitivities through the available capital, surplus allowance and required capital components of the regulatory capital framework. The LICAT available capital component is primarily affected by total comprehensive income and the CSM.

C3 Publicly Traded Equity Performance Risk Sensitivities and Exposure Measures

As outlined in our 2024 Annual Report, we have net exposure to equity risk through asset and liability mismatches; our variable annuity and segregated fund guarantee dynamic hedging strategy is not designed to completely offset the sensitivity of insurance contract liabilities to all risks associated with the guarantees embedded in these products. The macro hedging strategy is designed to mitigate public equity risk arising from variable annuity and segregated fund guarantees not dynamically hedged and from other unhedged exposures in our insurance contracts (see page 59 of our 2024 Annual Report).

Changes in public equity prices may impact other items including, but not limited to, asset-based fees earned on assets under management and administration or policyholder account value, and estimated profits and amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs. These items are not hedged.

The tables below include the potential impacts from an immediate 10%, 20% and 30% change in market values of publicly traded equities on net income attributed to shareholders, CSM, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders, and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders. The potential impact is shown after taking into account the impact of the change in markets on the hedge assets. While we cannot reliably estimate the amount of the change in dynamically hedged variable annuity and segregated fund guarantee liabilities that will not be offset by the change in the dynamic hedge assets, we make certain assumptions for the purposes of estimating the impact on net income attributed to shareholders.

This estimate assumes that the performance of the dynamic hedging program would not completely offset the gain/loss from the dynamically hedged variable annuity and segregated fund guarantee liabilities. It assumes that the hedge assets are based on the actual position at the period end, and that equity hedges in the dynamic program offset 95% of the hedged variable annuity liability movement that occurs as a result of market changes.

It is also important to note that these estimates are illustrative, and that the dynamic and macro hedging programs may underperform these estimates, particularly during periods of high realized volatility and/or periods where both interest rates and equity market movements are unfavourable. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions made did not change from the previous period.

Changes in equity markets impact our available and required components of the LICAT ratio. The second set of tables shows the potential impact to MLI's LICAT ratio resulting from changes in public equity market values.

Potential immediate impact on net income attributed to shareholders arising from changes to public equity returns⁽¹⁾

As at June 30, 2025 (\$ millions)	Net income attributed to shareholders					
	-30%	-20%	-10%	+10%	+20%	+30%
Underlying sensitivity						
Variable annuity and segregated fund guarantees ⁽²⁾	\$ (1,980)	\$ (1,200)	\$ (540)	\$ 450	\$ 830	\$ 1,150
General fund equity investments ⁽³⁾	(1,200)	(790)	(400)	390	790	1,180
Total underlying sensitivity before hedging	(3,180)	(1,990)	(940)	840	1,620	2,330
Impact of macro and dynamic hedge assets ⁽⁴⁾	750	450	200	(160)	(280)	(380)
Net potential impact on net income attributed to shareholders after impact of hedging and before impact of reinsurance	(2,430)	(1,540)	(740)	680	1,340	1,950
Impact of reinsurance	1,210	740	340	(290)	(540)	(760)
Net potential impact on net income attributed to shareholders after impact of hedging and reinsurance	\$ (1,220)	\$ (800)	\$ (400)	\$ 390	\$ 800	\$ 1,190
As at December 31, 2024						
(\$ millions)	Net income attributed to shareholders					
	-30%	-20%	-10%	+10%	+20%	+30%
Underlying sensitivity						
Variable annuity and segregated fund guarantees ⁽²⁾	\$ (2,050)	\$ (1,240)	\$ (560)	\$ 470	\$ 860	\$ 1,190
General fund equity investments ⁽³⁾	(1,240)	(820)	(400)	390	780	1,180
Total underlying sensitivity before hedging	(3,290)	(2,060)	(960)	860	1,640	2,370
Impact of macro and dynamic hedge assets ⁽⁴⁾	720	430	190	(150)	(260)	(360)
Net potential impact on net income attributed to shareholders after impact of hedging and before impact of reinsurance	(2,570)	(1,630)	(770)	710	1,380	2,010
Impact of reinsurance	1,320	810	370	(320)	(590)	(830)
Net potential impact on net income attributed to shareholders after impact of hedging and reinsurance	\$ (1,250)	\$ (820)	\$ (400)	\$ 390	\$ 790	\$ 1,180

⁽¹⁾ See "Caution Related to Sensitivities" above.

⁽²⁾ For variable annuity contracts measured under the variable fee approach ("VFA") the impact of financial risk and changes in interest rates adjusts CSM, unless the risk mitigation option applies. The Company has elected to apply risk mitigation and therefore a portion of the impact is reported in net income attributed to shareholders instead of adjusting the CSM. If the CSM for a group of variable annuity contracts is exhausted the full impact is reported in net income attributed to shareholders.

⁽³⁾ This impact for general fund equity investments includes general fund investments supporting our insurance contract liabilities, investment in seed money investments (in segregated and mutual funds made by Global WAM segment) and the impact on insurance contract liabilities related to the projected future fee income on variable universal life and other unit linked products. The impact does not include any potential impact on public equity weightings. The participating policy funds are largely self-supporting and generate no material impact on net income attributed to shareholders as a result of changes in equity markets.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes the impact of assumed rebalancing of equity hedges in the macro and dynamic hedging program. The impact of dynamic hedging represents the impact of equity hedges offsetting 95% of the dynamically hedged variable annuity liability movement that occurs as a result of market changes, but does not include any impact in respect of other sources of hedge accounting ineffectiveness (e.g. fund tracking, realized volatility and equity, and interest rate correlations different from expected among other factors).

Potential immediate impact on contractual service margin, other comprehensive income to shareholders, total comprehensive income to shareholders and MLI's LICAT ratio from changes to public equity market values^{(1),(2)}

As at June 30, 2025							
(\$ millions)	-30%	-20%	-10%	+10%	+20%	+30%	
Variable annuity and segregated fund guarantees reported in CSM	\$ (3,230)	\$ (1,990)	\$ (920)	\$ 800	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,130	
Impact of risk mitigation – hedging ⁽³⁾	990	590	260	(210)	(370)	(500)	
Impact of risk mitigation – reinsurance ⁽³⁾	1,540	940	430	(370)	(690)	(970)	
VA net of risk mitigation	(700)	(460)	(230)	220	440	660	
General fund equity	(1,210)	(790)	(380)	380	770	1,150	
Contractual service margin (\$ millions, pre-tax)	\$ (1,910)	\$ (1,250)	\$ (610)	\$ 600	\$ 1,210	\$ 1,810	
Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders (\$ millions, post-tax)⁽⁴⁾	\$ (820)	\$ (550)	\$ (270)	\$ 270	\$ 530	\$ 780	
Total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders (\$ millions, post-tax)	\$ (2,040)	\$ (1,350)	\$ (670)	\$ 660	\$ 1,330	\$ 1,970	
MLI's LICAT ratio (change in percentage points)	(2)	(1)	(1)	1	1	2	

As at December 31, 2024							
(\$ millions)	-30%	-20%	-10%	+10%	+20%	+30%	
Variable annuity and segregated fund guarantees reported in CSM	\$ (3,420)	\$ (2,110)	\$ (970)	\$ 840	\$ 1,580	\$ 2,250	
Impact of risk mitigation – hedging ⁽³⁾	940	560	250	(190)	(350)	(470)	
Impact of risk mitigation – reinsurance ⁽³⁾	1,670	1,020	470	(400)	(740)	(1,050)	
VA net of risk mitigation	(810)	(530)	(250)	250	490	730	
General fund equity	(1,140)	(740)	(370)	370	750	1,110	
Contractual service margin (\$ millions, pre-tax)	\$ (1,950)	\$ (1,270)	\$ (620)	\$ 620	\$ 1,240	\$ 1,840	
Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders (\$ millions, post-tax)⁽⁴⁾	\$ (840)	\$ (560)	\$ (280)	\$ 270	\$ 530	\$ 790	
Total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders (\$ millions, post-tax)	\$ (2,090)	\$ (1,380)	\$ (680)	\$ 660	\$ 1,320	\$ 1,970	
MLI's LICAT ratio (change in percentage points)	(1)	(1)	-	1	1	1	

(1) See "Caution Related to Sensitivities" above.

(2) This estimate assumes that the performance of the dynamic hedging program would not completely offset the gain/loss from the dynamically hedged variable annuity and segregated fund guarantee liabilities. It assumes that the hedge assets are based on the actual position at the period end, and that equity hedges in the dynamic program offset 95% of the hedged variable annuity liability movement that occur as a result of market changes.

(3) For variable annuity contracts measured under VFA the impact of financial risk and changes in interest rates adjusts CSM, unless the risk mitigation option applies. The Company has elected to apply risk mitigation and therefore a portion of the impact is reported in net income attributed to shareholders instead of adjusting the CSM. If the CSM for a group of variable annuity contracts is exhausted the full impact is reported in net income attributed to shareholders.

(4) The impact of financial risk and changes to interest rates for variable annuity contracts is not expected to generate sensitivity in Other Comprehensive Income.

C4 Interest Rate and Spread Risk Sensitivities and Exposure Measures

As at June 30, 2025, we estimated the sensitivity of our net income attributed to shareholders to a 50 basis point parallel decline in interest rates to be a benefit of \$100 million, and to a 50 basis point parallel increase in interest rates to be a charge of \$100 million.

The table below shows the potential impacts from a 50 basis point parallel move in interest rates on CSM, net income attributed to shareholders, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders, and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders. This includes a change in current government, swap and corporate rates for all maturities across all markets with no change in credit spreads between government, swap and corporate rates. Also shown separately are the potential impacts from a 50 basis point parallel move in corporate spreads and a 20 basis point parallel move in swap spreads. The impacts reflect the net impact of movements in asset values in liability and surplus segments and movements in the present value of cash flows for insurance contracts including those with cash flows that vary with the returns of underlying items where the present value is measured by stochastic modelling. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions made did not change from the previous period.

The disclosed interest rate sensitivities reflect the accounting designations of our financial assets and corresponding insurance contract liabilities. In most cases these assets and liabilities are designated as fair value through other comprehensive income and as a result, impacts from changes to interest rates are largely in other comprehensive income. There are also changes in interest rates that impact the CSM for VFA contracts that relate to amounts that are not passed through to policyholders. In addition, changes in interest rates impact net income as it relates to derivatives not in hedge accounting relationships and on VFA contracts where the CSM has been exhausted.

The disclosed interest rate sensitivities assume no hedge accounting ineffectiveness, as our hedge accounting programs are optimized for parallel movements in interest rates, leading to immaterial net income impacts under these shocks. However, the actual hedge accounting ineffectiveness is sensitive to non-parallel interest rate movements and will depend on the shape and magnitude of the interest rate movements, which could lead to variations in the impact to net income attributed to shareholders.

Our sensitivities vary across all regions in which we operate, and the impacts of yield curve changes will vary depending upon the geography where the change occurs. Furthermore, the impacts from non-parallel movements may be materially different from the estimated impacts of parallel movements.

The interest rate and spread risk sensitivities are determined in isolation of each other and therefore do not reflect the combined impact of changes in government rates and credit spreads between government, swap and corporate rates occurring simultaneously. As a result, the impact of the summation of each individual sensitivity may be materially different from the impact of sensitivities to simultaneous changes in interest rate and spread risk.

The potential impacts also do not take into account other potential effects of changes in interest rate levels, for example, CSM at recognition on the sale of new business or lower interest earned on future fixed income asset purchases.

The impacts do not reflect any potential effect of changing interest rates on the value of our ALDA. Rising interest rates could negatively impact the value of our ALDA (see “Critical Actuarial and Accounting Policies – Fair Value of Invested Assets”, on page 95 of our 2024 Annual Report). More information on ALDA can be found under the section C5 “Alternative Long-Duration Asset Performance Risk Sensitivities and Exposure Measures”.

The impact to the LICAT ratio from a change in interest rates reflects the impacts on total comprehensive income, the LICAT adjustments to earnings for the CSM, the surplus allowance and required capital components of the regulatory capital framework.

Potential impacts on contractual service margin, net income attributed to shareholders, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders, and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders of an immediate parallel change in interest rates, corporate spreads or swap spreads relative to current rates^{(1),(2),(3)}

As at June 30, 2025 (\$ millions, post-tax except CSM)	Interest rates		Corporate spreads		Swap spreads	
	-50bp	+50bp	-50bp	+50bp	-20bp	+20bp
CSM	\$ 100	\$ (300)	\$ (100)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net income attributed to shareholders	100	(100)	-	-	100	(100)
Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	(100)	100	(100)	200	(200)	200
Total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	-	-	(100)	200	(100)	100

As at December 31, 2024 (\$ millions, post-tax except CSM)	Interest rates		Corporate spreads		Swap spreads	
	-50bp	+50bp	-50bp	+50bp	-20bp	+20bp
CSM	\$ 100	\$ (200)	\$ -	\$ (100)	\$ -	\$ -
Net income attributed to shareholders	100	(100)	100	(100)	100	(100)
Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	(100)	200	(200)	300	(100)	100
Total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	-	100	(100)	200	-	-

⁽¹⁾ See “Caution Related to Sensitivities” above.

⁽²⁾ Estimates include changes to the net actuarial gains/losses with respect to the Company’s pension obligations as a result of changes in interest rates.

⁽³⁾ Includes guaranteed insurance and annuity products, including variable annuity contracts as well as adjustable benefit products where benefits are generally adjusted as interest rates and investment returns change, a portion of which have minimum credited rate guarantees. For adjustable benefit products subject to minimum rate guarantees, the sensitivities are based on the assumption that credited rates will be floored at the minimum.

Potential impact on MLI’s LICAT ratio of an immediate parallel change in interest rates, corporate spreads or swap spreads relative to current rates^{(1),(2),(3),(4),(5)}

As at June 30, 2025 (change in percentage points)	Interest rates		Corporate spreads		Swap spreads	
	-50bp	+50bp	-50bp	+50bp	-20bp	+20bp
MLI’s LICAT ratio	(1)	-	(3)	3	-	-

As at December 31, 2024 (change in percentage points)	Interest rates		Corporate spreads		Swap spreads	
	-50bp	+50bp	-50bp	+50bp	-20bp	+20bp
MLI’s LICAT ratio	-	-	(3)	3	-	-

⁽¹⁾ See “Caution Related to Sensitivities” above.

⁽²⁾ Estimates include changes to the net actuarial gains/losses with respect to the Company’s pension obligations as a result of changes in interest rates.

⁽³⁾ Includes guaranteed insurance and annuity products, including variable annuity contracts as well as adjustable benefit products where benefits are generally adjusted as interest rates and investment returns change, a portion of which have minimum credited rate guarantees. For adjustable benefit products subject to minimum rate guarantees, the sensitivities are based on the assumption that credited rates will be floored at the minimum.

⁽⁴⁾ LICAT impacts reflect the impact of anticipated scenario switches.

⁽⁵⁾ Under LICAT, spread movements are determined from a selection of investment grade bond indices with BBB and better bonds for each jurisdiction. For LICAT, we use the following indices: FTSE TMX Canada All Corporate Bond Index, Barclays USD Liquid Investment Grade Corporate Index, and Nomura-BPI (Japan). LICAT impacts presented for corporate spreads reflect the impact of anticipated scenario switches.

LICAT Scenario Switch

When interest rates change past a certain threshold, reflecting the combined movement in risk-free rates and corporate spreads, a different prescribed interest rate stress scenario needs to be taken into account in the LICAT ratio calculation in accordance with OSFI’s LICAT guideline.

The LICAT guideline specifies four stress scenarios for interest rates and prescribes the methodology to determine the most adverse scenario to apply for each LICAT geographic region¹ based on current market inputs and the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

With the current level of interest rates in 2Q25, the probability of a scenario switch that could materially impact our LICAT ratio is low.² Should the future interest rate movements differ from those presented above, a scenario switch, if applicable, may cause the impact to the LICAT ratio to be different from the disclosed values. Should a scenario switch be triggered in a LICAT geographic region, the full impact would be reflected immediately for non-participating products while the impact for participating products would be reflected over six quarters using a rolling average of interest rate risk capital, in line with the smoothing approach prescribed in the LICAT guideline. The LICAT interest rate, corporate spread and swap spread sensitivities presented above reflect the impact of scenario switches, if any, for each disclosed sensitivity.

The level of interest rates and corporate spreads that would trigger a switch in the scenarios is dependent on market conditions and movements in the Company's asset and liability position. The scenario switch, if triggered, could reverse in response to subsequent changes in interest rates and/or corporate spreads.

C5 Alternative Long-Duration Asset Performance Risk Sensitivities and Exposure Measures

The following table shows the potential impact on CSM, net income attributed to shareholders, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders, and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders resulting from an immediate 10% change in market values of ALDA. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions made did not change from the previous period.

ALDA used in this sensitivity analysis includes commercial real estate, private equity, infrastructure, timber and agriculture, energy³ and other investments.

The impacts do not reflect any future potential changes to non-fixed income return volatility. Refer to "C3 Publicly Traded Equity Performance Risk Sensitivities and Exposure Measures" for more details.

Potential immediate impacts on contractual service margin, net income attributed to shareholders, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders, and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders from changes in ALDA market values⁽¹⁾

As at (\$ millions, post-tax except CSM)	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%
CSM excluding NCI	\$ (200)	\$ 200	\$ (200)	\$ 200
Net income attributed to shareholders ⁽²⁾	(2,300)	2,300	(2,500)	2,500
Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	(200)	200	(200)	200
Total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	(2,500)	2,500	(2,700)	2,700

⁽¹⁾ See "Caution Related to Sensitivities" above.

⁽²⁾ Net income attributed to shareholders includes core earnings and the amounts excluded from core earnings.

Potential immediate impact on MLI LICAT ratio arising from changes in ALDA market values⁽¹⁾

(change in percentage points)	June 30, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	-10%	+10%	-10%	+10%
MLI's LICAT ratio	(1)	1	(1)	1

⁽¹⁾ See "Caution Related to Sensitivities" above.

C6 Risk Management and Risk Factors Update²

We have outlined our overall approach to risk management in our 2024 Annual Report. The following is an update to the risk factors for strategic risk.

Strategic risk factors

Changes in tax laws, tax regulations, or interpretations of such laws or regulations could make some of our products less attractive to consumers, could increase our corporate taxes or cause us to change the value of our deferred tax assets and liabilities as well as our tax assumptions included in the valuation of our insurance and investment contract liabilities. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

- On January 31, 2025, the Canadian government announced its intention to increase the capital gains inclusion rate from 50% to 66.67%, effective January 1, 2026. This policy was rescinded on March 21, 2025 by the newly elected government.

¹ LICAT geographic locations to determine the most adverse scenario include North America, the United Kingdom, Europe, Japan, and Other Region.

² See "Caution Regarding Forward-looking Statements".

³ Energy includes legacy oil & gas equity interests related to upstream and midstream assets that are in runoff, and energy transition private equity interests in areas supportive of the transition to lower carbon forms of energy, such as wind, solar, batteries, magnets, etc.

D CRITICAL ACTUARIAL AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Disclosures in accordance with IFRS 7 are identified by a vertical line in the left margin of each page. The identified text and tables represent an integral part of our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

D1 Critical Actuarial and Accounting Policies

Our material accounting policies are described in note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The critical actuarial policies and estimation processes relating to the determination of insurance and investment contract liabilities are described starting on page 87 of our 2024 Annual Report. The critical accounting policies and estimation processes relating to the assessment of control over other entities for consolidation, estimation of fair value of invested assets, evaluation of invested asset impairments, appropriate accounting for derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting, determination of pension and other post-employment benefit obligations and expenses, accounting for income taxes and uncertain tax positions and valuation and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets are described starting on page 95 of our 2024 Annual Report.

D2 Sensitivity to Changes in Assumptions

The following table presents information on how reasonably possible changes in assumptions made by the Company for certain economic risk variables impact the CSM, net income attributed to shareholders, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders. The method used for deriving sensitivity information and significant assumptions made did not change from the previous period.

The analysis is based on a simultaneous change in assumptions across all business units and holds all other assumptions constant. In practice, experience for each assumption will frequently vary by geographic market and business, and assumption updates are made on a business and geographic basis. Actual results can differ materially from these estimates for a variety of reasons including the interaction among these factors when more than one factor changes, actual experience differing from the assumptions, changes in business mix, effective tax rates, and the general limitations of our internal models.

Potential impact on contractual service margin, net income attributed to shareholders, other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders, and total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders arising from changes to certain economic financial assumptions used in the determination of insurance contract liabilities⁽¹⁾

As at June 30, 2025 (\$ millions, post-tax except CSM)	CSM net of NCI	Net income attributed to shareholders	Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	Total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders
Financial assumptions				
10 basis point reduction in ultimate spot rate	\$ (300)	\$ -	\$ (200)	\$ (200)
50 basis point increase in interest rate volatility ⁽²⁾	(100)	-	-	-
50 basis point increase in non-fixed income return volatility ⁽²⁾	(100)	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2024 (\$ millions, post-tax except CSM)	CSM net of NCI	Net income attributed to shareholders	Other comprehensive income attributed to shareholders	Total comprehensive income attributed to shareholders
Financial assumptions				
10 basis point reduction in ultimate spot rate	\$ (300)	\$ -	\$ (200)	\$ (200)
50 basis point increase in interest rate volatility ⁽²⁾	(100)	-	-	-
50 basis point increase in non-fixed income return volatility ⁽²⁾	(100)	-	-	-

⁽¹⁾ Note that the impact of these assumptions is not linear.

⁽²⁾ Used in the determination of insurance contract liabilities with financial guarantees. This includes universal life minimum crediting rate guarantees, participating life zero dividend floor implicit guarantees, and variable annuities guarantees, where a stochastic approach is used to capture the asymmetry of the risk.

D3 Accounting and Reporting Changes

For future accounting and reporting changes arising during the quarter, refer to note 2 of our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

E OTHER

E1 Outstanding Common Shares – Selected Information

As at July 31, 2025, MFC had 1,698,535,952 common shares outstanding.

E2 Legal and Regulatory Proceedings

We are regularly involved in legal actions, both as a defendant and as a plaintiff. Information on legal and regulatory proceedings can be found in note 13 of our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and six months ended June 30, 2025.

E3 Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

The Company prepares its Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. We use a number of non-GAAP and other financial measures to evaluate overall performance and to assess each of our businesses. This section includes information required by National Instrument 52-112 – Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures Disclosure in respect of “specified financial measures” (as defined therein).

Non-GAAP financial measures include core earnings (loss); pre-tax core earnings; core earnings available to common shareholders; core earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (“core EBITDA”); total expenses; core expenses; core Drivers of Earnings (“DOE”) line items for core net insurance service result, core net investment result, other core earnings, and core income tax (expenses) recoveries; core earnings excluding the impact of the change in ECL; core earnings available to common shareholders excluding the impact of the change in ECL; post-tax contractual service margin (“post-tax CSM”); post-tax contractual service margin net of NCI (“post-tax CSM net of NCI”); Manulife Bank net lending assets; Manulife Bank average net lending assets; assets under management (“AUM”); assets under management and administration (“AUMA”); Global WAM managed AUMA; core revenue; adjusted book value; and net annualized fee income. In addition, non-GAAP financial measures include the following stated on a constant exchange rate (“CER”) basis: any of the foregoing non-GAAP financial measures; net income attributed to shareholders; common shareholders’ net income and new business CSM.

Non-GAAP ratios include core return on shareholders’ equity (“core ROE”); diluted core earnings per common share (“core EPS”); diluted core earnings per common share excluding the impact of the change in ECL (“core EPS excluding the impact of the change in ECL”); core earnings contributions from highest potential businesses; financial leverage ratio; adjusted book value per common share; common share core dividend payout ratio (“dividend payout ratio”); expense efficiency ratio; core EBITDA margin; effective tax rate on core earnings; and net annualized fee income yield on average AUMA. In addition, non-GAAP ratios include the percentage growth/decline on a CER basis in any of the above non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios; net income attributed to shareholders; common shareholders’ net income; pre-tax net income attributed to shareholders; general expenses; CSM; CSM net of NCI; impact of new insurance business net of NCI; new business CSM; basic earnings per common share (“basic EPS”); and diluted earnings per common share (“diluted EPS”).

Other specified financial measures include assets under administration (“AUA”); consolidated capital; new business value (“NBV”); new business value margin (“NBV margin”); sales; annualized premium equivalent (“APE”) sales; gross flows; net flows; average assets under management and administration (“average AUMA”); Global WAM average managed AUMA; average assets under administration; remittances; any of the foregoing specified financial measures stated on a CER basis; and percentage growth/decline in any of the foregoing specified financial measures on a CER basis. In addition, we provide an explanation below of the components of core DOE line items other than the change in expected credit loss, the items that comprise certain items excluded from core earnings (on a pre-tax and post-tax basis), and the components of CSM movement other than the new business CSM.

Our reporting currency for the Company is Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars is the functional currency for Asia and U.S. segment results. Financial measures presented in U.S. dollars are calculated in the same manner as the Canadian dollar measures. These amounts are translated to U.S. dollars using the period end rate of exchange for financial measures such as AUMA and the CSM balance and the average rates of exchange for the respective quarter for periodic financial measures such as our Consolidated Statements of Income, core earnings and items excluded from core earnings, and line items in our CSM movement schedule and DOE. Year-to-date or full year periodic financial measures presented in U.S. dollars are calculated as the sum of the quarterly results translated to U.S. dollars. See section E5 “Quarterly Financial Information” below for the Canadian to U.S. dollar quarterly rates of exchange.

Non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios are not standardized financial measures under GAAP and, therefore, might not be comparable to similar financial measures disclosed by other issuers. Therefore, they should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for any other financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP.

Core earnings (loss) is a financial measure which we believe aids investors in better understanding the long-term earnings capacity and valuation of the business. Core earnings allows investors to focus on the Company’s operating performance by excluding the impact of market-related gains or losses, changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income as well as a number of other items, outlined below, that we believe are material, but do not reflect the underlying earnings capacity of the business. For example, due to the long-term nature of our business, the mark-to-market

movements in equity markets, interest rates including impacts on hedge accounting ineffectiveness, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices as well as the change in the fair value of ALDA from period-to-period can, and frequently do, have a substantial impact on the reported amounts of our assets, insurance contract liabilities and net income attributed to shareholders. These reported amounts may not be realized if markets move in the opposite direction in a subsequent period. This makes it very difficult for investors to evaluate how our businesses are performing from period-to-period and to compare our performance with other issuers.

We believe that core earnings better reflect the underlying earnings capacity and valuation of our business. We use core earnings and core EPS as key metrics in our short-term incentive plans at the total Company and operating segment level. We also base our mid- and long-term strategic priorities on core earnings.

Commencing in the third quarter of 2025 reporting (“3Q25”), we will update our definition of core earnings to exclude amortization and impairment of intangible assets acquired in a business combination, except for amortization of software and distribution agreements. This update better represents the underlying earnings capacity of acquired businesses, consistent with the definition of core earnings, and better aligns with industry practice.

Core earnings includes the expected return on our invested assets and any other gains (charges) from market experience are included in net income but excluded from core earnings. The expected return for fixed income assets is based on the related book yields. For ALDA and public equities, the expected return reflects our long-term view of asset class performance. These returns for ALDA and public equities vary by asset class and range from 3.25% to 11.5%, leading to an average return of between 9.0% to 9.5% on these assets as of June 30, 2025.

While core earnings is relevant to how we manage our business and offers a consistent methodology, it is not insulated from macroeconomic factors which can have a significant impact. See below for a reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders and income before income taxes. Net income attributed to shareholders excludes net income attributed to participating policyholders and non-controlling interests.

Any future changes to the core earnings definition referred to below, will be disclosed.

Items included in core earnings:

1. Expected insurance service result on in-force policies, including expected release of the risk adjustment, CSM recognized for service provided, and expected earnings from short-term products measured under the premium allocation approach (“PAA”).
2. Impacts from the initial recognition of new contracts (onerous contracts, including the impact of the associated reinsurance contracts).
3. Insurance experience gains or losses that flow directly through net income.
4. Operating and investment expenses compared with expense assumptions used in the measurement of insurance and investment contract liabilities.
5. Expected investment earnings, which is the difference between expected return on our invested assets and the associated finance income or expense from the insurance contract liabilities.
6. Net provision for ECL on FVOCI and amortized cost debt instruments.
7. Expected asset returns on surplus investments.
8. All earnings for the Global WAM segment, except for applicable net income items excluded from core earnings as noted below.
9. All earnings for the Manulife Bank business, except for applicable net income items excluded from core earnings as noted below.
10. Routine or non-material legal settlements.
11. All other items not specifically excluded.
12. Tax on the above items.
13. All tax-related items except the impact of enacted or substantively enacted income tax rate changes and taxes on items excluded from core earnings.

Net income items excluded from core earnings:

1. Market experience gains (losses) including the items listed below:
 - Gains (charges) on general fund public equity and ALDA investments from returns being different than expected.
 - Gains (charges) on derivatives not in hedging relationships, or gains (charges) resulting from hedge accounting ineffectiveness.
 - Realized gains (charges) from the sale of FVOCI debt instruments.
 - Market-related gains (charges) on onerous contracts measured using the variable fee approach (e.g. variable annuities, unit linked, participating insurance) net of the performance on any related hedging instruments.

- Gains (charges) related to certain changes in foreign exchange rates.
2. Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions used in the measurement of insurance contract liabilities that flow directly through income. The Company reviews actuarial methods and assumptions annually, and this process is designed to reduce the Company's exposure to uncertainty by ensuring assumptions remain appropriate. This is accomplished by monitoring experience and selecting assumptions which represent a current view of expected future experience and ensuring that the risk adjustment is appropriate for the risks assumed.
 3. The impact on the measurement of insurance and investment contract assets and liabilities and reinsurance contract held assets and liabilities from changes in product features and new or changes to in-force reinsurance contracts, if material.
 4. The fair value changes in long-term investment plan obligations for Global WAM investment management.
 5. Goodwill impairment charges.
 6. Gains or losses on acquisition and disposition of a business.
 7. Material one-time only adjustments, including highly unusual/extraordinary and material legal settlements and restructuring charges, or other items that are material and exceptional in nature.
 8. Tax on the above items.
 9. Net income (loss) attributed to participating shareholders and non-controlling interests.
 10. Impact of enacted or substantively enacted income tax rate changes.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – 2Q25

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2Q25					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 1,092	\$ 526	\$ 31	\$ 575	\$ 37	\$ 2,261
Income tax (expenses) recoveries						
Core earnings	(94)	(110)	(37)	(89)	32	(298)
Items excluded from core earnings	(55)	(5)	42	(4)	(18)	(40)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(149)	(115)	5	(93)	14	(338)
Net income (post-tax)	943	411	36	482	51	1,923
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to						
Non-controlling interests	49	-	-	-	-	49
Participating policyholders	64	21	-	-	-	85
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	830	390	36	482	51	1,789
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)						
Market experience gains (losses)	161	(27)	(158)	16	121	113
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	(51)	(2)	-	3	-	(50)
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 720	\$ 419	\$ 194	\$ 463	\$ (70)	\$ 1,726
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	94	110	37	89	(32)	298
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 814	\$ 529	\$ 231	\$ 552	\$ (102)	\$ 2,024

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – 2Q25

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2Q25					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 720	\$ 419	\$ 194	\$ 463	\$ (70)	\$ 1,726
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 720	\$ 419	\$ 194	\$ 463	\$ (70)	\$ 1,726
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	94	110	37	89	(32)	298
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 814	\$ 529	\$ 231	\$ 552	\$ (102)	\$ 2,024
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments						
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 520		\$ 141			
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	-		-			
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 520		\$ 141			

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ are translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for 2Q25.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – 1Q25

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	1Q25					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 870	\$ 305	\$ (731)	\$ 528	\$ (273)	\$ 699
Income tax (expenses) recoveries						
Core earnings	(101)	(89)	(84)	(86)	29	(331)
Items excluded from core earnings	(30)	30	246	2	7	255
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(131)	(59)	162	(84)	36	(76)
Net income (post-tax)	739	246	(569)	444	(237)	623
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to						
Non-controlling interests	67	-	-	1	(2)	66
Participating policyholders	48	24	-	-	-	72
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	624	222	(569)	443	(235)	485
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)						
Market experience gains (losses)	(77)	(152)	(930)	(11)	(162)	(1,332)
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	(4)	-	-	-	54	50
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 705	\$ 374	\$ 361	\$ 454	\$ (127)	\$ 1,767
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	101	89	84	86	(29)	331
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 806	\$ 463	\$ 445	\$ 540	\$ (156)	\$ 2,098

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – 1Q25

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	1Q25					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 705	\$ 374	\$ 361	\$ 454	\$ (127)	\$ 1,767
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(16)	-	(13)	(11)	-	(40)
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 689	\$ 374	\$ 348	\$ 443	\$ (127)	\$ 1,727
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	99	89	81	84	(29)	324
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 788	\$ 463	\$ 429	\$ 527	\$ (156)	\$ 2,051
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments						
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 492		\$ 251			
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	6		-			
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 498		\$ 251			

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ are translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for 1Q25.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – 4Q24⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	4Q24						Total
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other		
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 781	\$ 579	\$ 112	\$ 419	\$ 222	\$ 2,113	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries							
Core earnings	(97)	(97)	(98)	(83)	30	(345)	
Items excluded from core earnings	(59)	(20)	89	48	(119)	(61)	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(156)	(117)	(9)	(35)	(89)	(406)	
Net income (post-tax)	625	462	103	384	133	1,707	
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to							
Non-controlling interests	18	-	-	-	4	22	
Participating policyholders	24	23	-	-	-	47	
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	583	439	103	384	129	1,638	
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)							
Market experience gains (losses)	(83)	55	(309)	(23)	168	(192)	
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Restructuring charge	-	(6)	-	(46)	-	(52)	
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	26	-	-	(6)	(45)	(25)	
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 640	\$ 390	\$ 412	\$ 459	\$ 6	\$ 1,907	
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	97	97	98	83	(30)	345	
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 737	\$ 487	\$ 510	\$ 542	\$ (24)	\$ 2,252	

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation and related core earnings reconciliations below have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – 4Q24

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	4Q24						Total
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other		
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 640	\$ 390	\$ 412	\$ 459	\$ 6	\$ 1,907	
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	(5)	(4)	-	(9)	
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 640	\$ 390	\$ 407	\$ 455	\$ 6	\$ 1,898	
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	98	97	96	82	(30)	343	
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 738	\$ 487	\$ 503	\$ 537	\$ (24)	\$ 2,241	
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments							
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 457		\$ 294				
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	5		-				
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 462		\$ 294				

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ are translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for 4Q24.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – 3Q24⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	3Q24						Total
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other		
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 1,059	\$ 578	\$ 18	\$ 519	\$ 167	\$ 2,341	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries							
Core earnings	(100)	(104)	(112)	(26)	27	(315)	
Items excluded from core earnings	61	(10)	99	6	(115)	41	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(39)	(114)	(13)	(20)	(88)	(274)	
Net income (post-tax)	1,020	464	5	499	79	2,067	
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to							
Non-controlling interests	130	-	-	1	-	131	
Participating policyholders	63	34	-	-	-	97	
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	827	430	5	498	79	1,839	
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)							
Market experience gains (losses)	213	16	(204)	28	133	186	
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income	(5)	2	(202)	-	6	(199)	
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	(20)	-	(20)	
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	35	-	-	11	(2)	44	
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 584	\$ 412	\$ 411	\$ 479	\$ (58)	\$ 1,828	
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	100	104	112	26	(27)	315	
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 684	\$ 516	\$ 523	\$ 505	\$ (85)	\$ 2,143	

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation and related core earnings reconciliations below have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 “Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)” for more information.

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – 3Q24

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	3Q24						Total
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other		
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 584	\$ 412	\$ 411	\$ 479	\$ (58)	\$ 1,828	
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	10	-	7	5	1	23	
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 594	\$ 412	\$ 418	\$ 484	\$ (57)	\$ 1,851	
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	101	104	114	26	(27)	318	
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 695	\$ 516	\$ 532	\$ 510	\$ (84)	\$ 2,169	
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments							
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 428		\$ 302				
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	1		-				
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 429		\$ 302				

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ are translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for 3Q24.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – 2Q24⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2Q24						Total
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other		
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 763	\$ 141	\$ 156	\$ 383	\$ (59)	\$ 1,384	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries							
Core earnings	(95)	(107)	(95)	(59)	36	(320)	
Items excluded from core earnings	(20)	68	74	27	(81)	68	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(115)	(39)	(21)	(32)	(45)	(252)	
Net income (post-tax)	648	102	135	351	(104)	1,132	
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to							
Non-controlling interests	38	-	-	1	-	39	
Participating policyholders	28	23	-	-	-	51	
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	582	79	135	350	(104)	1,042	
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)							
Market experience gains (losses)	(58)	(364)	(280)	(7)	44	(665)	
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	24	41	-	(29)	(66)	(30)	
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 616	\$ 402	\$ 415	\$ 386	\$ (82)	\$ 1,737	
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	95	107	95	59	(36)	320	
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 711	\$ 509	\$ 510	\$ 445	\$ (118)	\$ 2,057	

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation and related core earnings reconciliations below have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 “Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)” for more information.

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – 2Q24

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2Q24						Total
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other		
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 616	\$ 402	\$ 415	\$ 386	\$ (82)	\$ 1,737	
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	19	-	4	3	-	26	
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 635	\$ 402	\$ 419	\$ 389	\$ (82)	\$ 1,763	
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	96	107	97	59	(36)	323	
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 731	\$ 509	\$ 516	\$ 448	\$ (118)	\$ 2,086	
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments							
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 449		\$ 303				
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	10		-				
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 459		\$ 303				

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ are translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for 2Q24.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – YTD 2025

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	YTD 2025					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 1,962	\$ 831	\$ (700)	\$ 1,103	\$ (236)	\$ 2,960
Income tax (expenses) recoveries						
Core earnings	(195)	(199)	(121)	(175)	61	(629)
Items excluded from core earnings	(85)	25	288	(2)	(11)	215
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(280)	(174)	167	(177)	50	(414)
Net income (post-tax)	1,682	657	(533)	926	(186)	2,546
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to						
Non-controlling interests	116	-	-	1	(2)	115
Participating policyholders	112	45	-	-	-	157
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	1,454	612	(533)	925	(184)	2,274
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)						
Market experience gains (losses)	84	(179)	(1,088)	5	(41)	(1,219)
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income						
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	(55)	(2)	-	3	54	-
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 1,425	\$ 793	\$ 555	\$ 917	\$ (197)	\$ 3,493
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	195	199	121	175	(61)	629
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 1,620	\$ 992	\$ 676	\$ 1,092	\$ (258)	\$ 4,122

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – YTD 2025

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	YTD 2025					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 1,425	\$ 793	\$ 555	\$ 917	\$ (197)	\$ 3,493
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(16)	-	(13)	(11)	-	(40)
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 1,409	\$ 793	\$ 542	\$ 906	\$ (197)	\$ 3,453
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	193	199	118	173	(61)	622
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 1,602	\$ 992	\$ 660	\$ 1,079	\$ (258)	\$ 4,075
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments						
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 1,012		\$ 392			
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	6		-			
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 1,018		\$ 392			

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ is translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for the respective quarters that make up 2025 year-to-date core earnings.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – YTD 2024⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	YTD 2024					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 1,357	\$ 522	\$ 2	\$ 809	\$ (54)	\$ 2,636
Income tax (expenses) recoveries						
Core earnings	(193)	(198)	(198)	(125)	64	(650)
Items excluded from core earnings	(72)	76	223	32	(141)	118
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(265)	(122)	25	(93)	(77)	(532)
Net income (post-tax)	1,092	400	27	716	(131)	2,104
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to						
Non-controlling interests	93	-	-	1	-	94
Participating policyholders	54	48	-	-	-	102
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	945	352	27	715	(131)	1,908
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)						
Market experience gains (losses)	(308)	(455)	(814)	(1)	134	(1,444)
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restructuring charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	11	41	(26)	(19)	(102)	(95)
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 1,242	\$ 766	\$ 867	\$ 735	\$ (163)	\$ 3,447
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	193	198	198	125	(64)	650
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 1,435	\$ 964	\$ 1,065	\$ 860	\$ (227)	\$ 4,097

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation and related core earnings reconciliations below have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – YTD 2024

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	YTD 2024					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 1,242	\$ 766	\$ 867	\$ 735	\$ (163)	\$ 3,447
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	38	-	16	10	1	65
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 1,280	\$ 766	\$ 883	\$ 745	\$ (162)	\$ 3,512
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	197	198	202	126	(63)	660
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 1,477	\$ 964	\$ 1,085	\$ 871	\$ (225)	\$ 4,172
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments						
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 914		\$ 638			
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	11		-			
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 925		\$ 638			

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ is translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for the respective quarters that make up 2024 year-to-date core earnings.

Reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders – 2024⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2024						Total
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other		
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 3,197	\$ 1,679	\$ 132	\$ 1,747	\$ 335	\$ 7,090	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries							
Core earnings	(390)	(399)	(408)	(234)	121	(1,310)	
Items excluded from core earnings	(70)	46	411	86	(375)	98	
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(460)	(353)	3	(148)	(254)	(1,212)	
Net income (post-tax)	2,737	1,326	135	1,599	81	5,878	
Less: Net income (post-tax) attributed to							
Non-controlling interests	241	-	-	2	4	247	
Participating policyholders	141	105	-	-	-	246	
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	2,355	1,221	135	1,597	77	5,385	
Less: Items excluded from core earnings (post-tax)							
Market experience gains (losses)	(178)	(384)	(1,327)	4	435	(1,450)	
Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income	(5)	2	(202)	-	6	(199)	
Restructuring charge	-	(6)	-	(66)	-	(72)	
Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other	72	41	(26)	(14)	(149)	(76)	
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 2,466	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,673	\$ (215)	\$ 7,182	
Income tax on core earnings (see above)	390	399	408	234	(121)	1,310	
Core earnings (pre-tax)	\$ 2,856	\$ 1,967	\$ 2,098	\$ 1,907	\$ (336)	\$ 8,492	

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation and related core earnings reconciliations below have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Core earnings, CER basis and U.S. dollars – 2024

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2024					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 2,466	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,673	\$ (215)	\$ 7,182
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	49	-	17	11	2	79
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax)	\$ 2,515	\$ 1,568	\$ 1,707	\$ 1,684	\$ (213)	\$ 7,261
Income tax on core earnings, CER basis ⁽²⁾	396	399	412	236	(121)	1,322
Core earnings, CER basis (pre-tax)	\$ 2,911	\$ 1,967	\$ 2,119	\$ 1,920	\$ (334)	\$ 8,583
Core earnings (U.S. dollars) – Asia and U.S. segments						
Core earnings (post-tax)⁽³⁾, US \$	\$ 1,799		\$ 1,234			
CER adjustment US \$ ⁽¹⁾	17		-			
Core earnings, CER basis (post-tax), US \$	\$ 1,816		\$ 1,234			

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Income tax on core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Core earnings (post-tax) in Canadian \$ are translated to US\$ using the US\$ Statement of Income exchange rate for the four respective quarters that make up 2024 core earnings.

Segment core earnings by business line or geographic source¹

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

Asia

(US \$ millions)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Hong Kong	\$ 259	\$ 256	\$ 230	\$ 233	\$ 220	\$ 515	\$ 438	\$ 901
Japan	97	87	87	81	92	184	194	362
Asia Other ⁽¹⁾	159	149	151	123	145	308	296	570
International High Net Worth								114
Mainland China								41
Singapore								216
Vietnam								126
Other Emerging Markets ⁽²⁾								73
Regional Office	5	-	(11)	(9)	(8)	5	(14)	(34)
Total Asia core earnings	\$ 520	\$ 492	\$ 457	\$ 428	\$ 449	\$1,012	\$ 914	\$ 1,799

⁽¹⁾ Core earnings for Asia Other are reported by country annually, on a full year basis.

⁽²⁾ Other Emerging Markets includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar.

(US \$ millions), CER basis ⁽¹⁾	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Hong Kong	\$ 259	\$ 256	\$ 231	\$ 232	\$ 221	\$ 515	\$ 439	\$ 901
Japan	97	92	92	83	100	189	205	380
Asia Other ⁽²⁾	159	150	150	123	146	309	295	569
International High Net Worth								114
Mainland China								41
Singapore								222
Vietnam								120
Other Emerging Markets ⁽³⁾								72
Regional Office	5	-	(11)	(9)	(8)	5	(14)	(34)
Total Asia core earnings, CER basis	\$ 520	\$ 498	\$ 462	\$ 429	\$ 459	\$1,018	\$ 925	\$ 1,816

⁽¹⁾ Core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Core earnings for Asia Other are reported by country annually, on a full year basis.

⁽³⁾ Other Emerging Markets includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar.

Canada

(Canadian \$ in millions)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Insurance	\$ 326	\$ 280	\$ 295	\$ 320	\$ 307	\$ 606	\$ 573	\$ 1,188
Annuities	56	58	51	51	55	114	108	210
Manulife Bank	37	36	44	41	40	73	85	170
Total Canada core earnings	\$ 419	\$ 374	\$ 390	\$ 412	\$ 402	\$ 793	\$ 766	\$ 1,568

U.S.

(US \$ in millions)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
U.S. Insurance	\$ 114	\$ 229	\$ 256	\$ 268	\$ 254	\$ 343	\$ 540	\$ 1,064
U.S. Annuities	27	22	38	34	49	49	98	170
Total U.S. core earnings	\$ 141	\$ 251	\$ 294	\$ 302	\$ 303	\$ 392	\$ 638	\$ 1,234

¹ 2024 core earnings in this section has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Global WAM by business line

(Canadian \$ in millions)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Retirement	\$ 265	\$ 263	\$ 259	\$ 284	\$ 213	\$ 528	\$ 407	\$ 950
Retail	145	141	161	154	135	286	266	581
Institutional asset management	53	50	39	41	38	103	62	142
Total Global WAM core earnings	\$ 463	\$ 454	\$ 459	\$ 479	\$ 386	\$ 917	\$ 735	\$ 1,673

(Canadian \$ in millions), CER basis ⁽¹⁾	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Retirement	\$ 265	\$ 256	\$ 257	\$ 287	\$ 214	\$ 521	\$ 413	\$ 957
Retail	145	138	159	155	137	283	270	584
Institutional asset management	53	49	39	42	38	102	62	143
Total Global WAM core earnings, CER basis	\$ 463	\$ 443	\$ 455	\$ 484	\$ 389	\$ 906	\$ 745	\$ 1,684

⁽¹⁾ Core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

Global WAM by geographic source

(Canadian \$ in millions)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Asia	\$ 126	\$ 138	\$ 135	\$ 137	\$ 125	\$ 264	\$ 225	\$ 497
Canada	109	110	108	107	85	219	175	390
U.S.	228	206	216	235	176	434	335	786
Total Global WAM core earnings	\$ 463	\$ 454	\$ 459	\$ 479	\$ 386	\$ 917	\$ 735	\$ 1,673

(Canadian \$ in millions), CER basis ⁽¹⁾	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Asia	\$ 126	\$ 134	\$ 133	\$ 139	\$ 126	\$ 260	\$ 229	\$ 501
Canada	109	110	108	107	85	219	175	390
U.S.	228	199	214	238	178	427	341	793
Total Global WAM core earnings, CER basis	\$ 463	\$ 443	\$ 455	\$ 484	\$ 389	\$ 906	\$ 745	\$ 1,684

⁽¹⁾ Core earnings adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

Core earnings available to common shareholders is a financial measure that is used in the calculation of core ROE and core EPS. It is calculated as core earnings (post-tax) less preferred share dividends and other equity distributions.

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Core earnings ⁽¹⁾	\$1,726	\$1,767	\$1,907	\$1,828	\$1,737	\$3,493	\$3,447	\$ 7,182
Less: Preferred share dividends and other equity distributions ⁽²⁾	103	57	101	56	99	160	154	311
Core earnings available to common shareholders⁽¹⁾	1,623	1,710	1,806	1,772	1,638	3,333	3,293	6,871
CER adjustment ⁽³⁾	-	(40)	(9)	23	26	(40)	65	79
Core earnings available to common shareholders, CER basis⁽¹⁾	\$1,623	\$1,670	\$1,797	\$1,795	\$1,664	\$3,293	\$3,358	\$ 6,950

⁽¹⁾ 2024 core earnings and core earnings available to common shareholders have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽²⁾ Preferred share dividends and other equity distributions are recorded in the Corporate and Other segment. As a result, core earnings and core earnings available to common shareholders are the same figure for Asia, Canada, U.S. and Global WAM segments. Core earnings for Corporate and Other segment is reduced by preferred shares and other equity distributions to arrive at core earnings available to common shareholders. See above for the reconciliation of core earnings to net income attributed to shareholders for each segment.

⁽³⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

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

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Core earnings available to common shareholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,623	\$ 1,710	\$ 1,806	\$ 1,772	\$ 1,638	\$ 3,333	\$ 3,293	\$ 6,871
Annualized core earnings available to common shareholders (post-tax)	\$ 6,510	\$ 6,935	\$ 7,185	\$ 7,049	\$ 6,588	\$ 6,721	\$ 6,622	\$ 6,871
Average common shareholders' equity (see below)	\$ 43,448	\$ 44,394	\$ 43,613	\$ 42,609	\$ 41,947	\$ 43,921	\$ 41,466	\$ 42,288
Core ROE (annualized) (%)⁽¹⁾	15.0%	15.6%	16.5%	16.6%	15.7%	15.3%	16.0%	16.2%
Average common shareholders' equity								
Total shareholders' and other equity	\$ 49,080	\$ 51,135	\$ 50,972	\$ 49,573	\$ 48,965	\$ 49,080	\$ 48,965	\$ 50,972
Less: Preferred shares and other equity	6,660	6,660	6,660	6,660	6,660	6,660	6,660	6,660
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 42,420	\$ 44,475	\$ 44,312	\$ 42,913	\$ 42,305	\$ 42,420	\$ 42,305	\$ 44,312
Average common shareholders' equity	\$ 43,448	\$ 44,394	\$ 43,613	\$ 42,609	\$ 41,947	\$ 43,921	\$ 41,466	\$ 42,288

⁽¹⁾ 2024 core earnings available to common shareholders and core ROE have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Core EPS is equal to core earnings available to common shareholders divided by diluted weighted average common shares outstanding.

Core earnings related to strategic priorities

The Company measures its progress on certain strategic priorities using core earnings, including core earnings from highest potential businesses. The core earnings for these businesses is calculated consistent with our definition of core earnings and expressed as a percentage of total core earnings.

For the six months ended June 30,

(\$ millions and post-tax, unless otherwise stated) ⁽¹⁾	2025	2024
Core earnings highest potential businesses ⁽²⁾	\$ 2,725	\$ 2,343
Core earnings – All other businesses	768	1,104
Core earnings	3,493	3,447
Items excluded from core earnings	(1,219)	(1,539)
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	\$ 2,274	\$ 1,908
Highest potential businesses core earnings contribution⁽¹⁾	78%	68%

⁽¹⁾ 2024 core earnings, items excluded from core earnings and core earnings contribution have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽²⁾ Includes core earnings from Asia and Global WAM segments, Canada Group Benefits, and North American behavioural insurance products.

The **effective tax rate on core earnings** is equal to income tax on core earnings divided by pre-tax core earnings.

Common share core dividend payout ratio is a ratio that measures the percentage of core earnings paid to common shareholders as dividends. It is calculated as dividends per common share divided by core EPS.

	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Per share dividend	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.80	\$ 1.60
Core EPS ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.99	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.91	\$ 1.94	\$ 1.82	\$ 3.85
Common share core dividend payout ratio⁽¹⁾	46%	44%	39%	40%	44%	45%	44%	42%

⁽¹⁾ 2024 core EPS and common share core dividend ratio have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

The Company also uses financial performance measures that are prepared on a **constant exchange rate basis**, which exclude the impact of currency fluctuations (from local currency to Canadian dollars at a total Company level and from local currency to U.S. dollars in Asia). Such financial measures may be stated on a constant exchange rate basis or the percentage growth/decline in the financial measure on a constant exchange rate basis, using the income statement and balance sheet exchange rates effective for the second quarter of 2025.

Information supporting constant exchange rate basis for GAAP and non-GAAP financial measures is presented throughout this section.

Core earnings excluding the change in ECL is equal to core earnings less the change in ECL included in core earnings. We believe this measure will aid investors to better understand our operating performance.

For the three months ended June 30,

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
Core earnings	\$ 1,726	\$ 1,737
Less: (Increase) recovery in the ECL ⁽¹⁾	(83)	(4)
Core earnings, excluding change in ECL	1,809	1,741
CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	26
Core earnings, excluding change in ECL, CER basis	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,767

⁽¹⁾ 2Q24 excludes the change in ECL related to the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

Core earnings available to common shareholders excluding the change in ECL is a financial measure that is used in the calculation of core EPS excluding the change in ECL. It is calculated as core earnings available to common shareholders minus the change in ECL included in core earnings. **Core EPS excluding the impact of the change in ECL** measures profitability to aid investors to better understand our operating performance. It is calculated using core earnings available to common shareholders excluding the change in ECL divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding.

For the three months ended June 30,

(\$ millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2025	2024
Core earnings available to common shareholders	\$ 1,623	\$ 1,638
Less: (Increase) recovery in the ECL ⁽¹⁾	(83)	(4)
Core earnings available to common shareholders, excluding change in ECL	1,706	1,642
CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	26
Core earnings available to common shareholders, excluding change in ECL, CER basis	\$ 1,706	\$ 1,668

⁽¹⁾ 2Q24 excludes the change in ECL related to the RGA Canadian Reinsurance Transaction.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

Basic EPS and diluted EPS, CER basis is equal to common shareholders' net income on a CER basis divided by the weighted average common shares outstanding and diluted weighted common shares outstanding, respectively.

Drivers of Earnings (“DOE”) is used to identify the primary sources of gains or losses in each reporting period. It is one of the key tools we use to understand and manage our business. The DOE line items are comprised of amounts that have been included in our financial statements. The core DOE shows the sources of core earnings and the items excluded from core earnings, reconciled to net income attributed to shareholders. The elements of the core earnings DOE are described below:

Net Insurance Service Result represents the core earnings associated with providing insurance service to policyholders within the period including:

- Expected earnings on insurance contracts which includes the release of risk adjustment for expired non-financial risk, the CSM recognized for service provided and expected earnings on short-term PAA insurance business.
- Impact of new insurance business relates to income at initial recognition from new insurance contracts. Losses would occur if the group of new insurance contracts was onerous at initial recognition. If reinsurance contracts provide coverage for the direct insurance contracts, then the loss is offset by a corresponding gain on reinsurance contracts held.
- Insurance experience gains (losses) arise from items such as claims, persistency, and expenses, where the actual experience in the current period differs from the expected results assumed in the insurance and investment contract liabilities. Generally, this line would be driven by claims and expenses, as persistency experience relates to future service and would be offset by changes to the carrying amount of the contractual service margin unless the group is onerous, in which case the impact of persistency experience would be included in core earnings.
- Other represents pre-tax net income on residual items in the insurance result section.

Net Investment Result represents the core earnings associated with investment results within the period. Note that results associated with Global WAM and Manulife Bank are shown on separate DOE lines. However, within the Consolidated Statements of Income, the results associated with these businesses would impact the total investment result. This section includes:

- **Expected investment earnings**, which is the difference between expected asset returns and the associated finance income or expense from insurance and investment contract liabilities, net of investment expenses.
- **Change in expected credit loss**, which is the gain or charge to net income attributed to shareholders for credit losses to bring the allowance for credit losses to a level management considers adequate for expected credit-related losses on its portfolio.
- **Expected earnings on surplus** reflects the expected investment return on surplus assets.
- **Other** represents pre-tax net income on residual items in the investment result section.

Global WAM is the pre-tax net income from the Global Wealth and Asset Management segment, adjusted for applicable items excluded from core earnings as noted in the core earnings (loss) section above.

Manulife Bank is the pre-tax net income from Manulife Bank, adjusted for applicable items excluded from core earnings as noted in the core earnings (loss) section above.

Other represents net income associated with items outside of the net insurance service result, net investment result, Global WAM and Manulife Bank. Other includes lines attributed to core earnings such as:

- **Non-directly attributable expenses** are expenses incurred by the Company which are not directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts. Non-directly attributable expenses exclude non-directly attributable investment expenses as they are included in the net investment result.
- **Other** represents pre-tax net income on residual items in the Other section. Most notably this would include the cost of financing debt issued by Manulife.

Net income attributed to shareholders includes the following items excluded from core earnings:

- **Market experience gains (losses)** related to items excluded from core earnings that relate to changes in market variables.
- **Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that flow directly through income** related to updates in the methods and assumptions used to value insurance contract liabilities.
- **Restructuring charges** includes a charge taken to reorganize operations.
- **Reinsurance transactions, tax-related items and other** include the impacts of new or changes to in-force reinsurance contracts, the impact of enacted or substantively enacted income tax rate changes and other amounts defined as items excluded from core earnings not specifically captured in the lines above.

All of the above items are discussed in more detail in our definition of items excluded from core earnings.

DOE Reconciliation – 2Q25

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2Q25					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result – financial statements	\$ 571	\$ 370	\$ 39	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ 1,006
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(43)	-	28	-	-	(15)
NCI	16	-	-	-	-	16
Participating policyholders	65	25	-	-	-	90
Core net insurance service result	533	345	11	-	26	915
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 533	\$ 345	\$ 11	\$ -	\$ 26	\$ 915
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 685	\$ 433	\$ 10	\$ (208)	\$ 346	\$ 1,266
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽²⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	312	-	(208)	-	104
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	1	3	28	-	(157)	(125)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	275	(27)	(208)	-	105	145
NCI	51	-	-	-	-	51
Participating policyholders	24	(2)	-	-	-	22
Core net investment result	336	153	246	-	84	819
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 336	\$ 153	\$ 246	\$ -	\$ 84	\$ 819
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 53	\$ -	\$ 575	\$ -	\$ 628
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	-	-	23	-	23
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	53	-	552	-	605
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 53	\$ -	\$ 552	\$ -	\$ 605
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ (92)	\$ 85	\$ 33	\$ 1,902	\$ (77)	\$ 1,851
General expenses per financial statements	(73)	(154)	(47)	(756)	(110)	(1,140)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	7	(18)	1	(362)	8	(364)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(6)	(190)	(5)	(1)	(156)	(358)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(164)	(277)	(18)	783	(335)	(11)
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(259)	-	783	-	524
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	1	3	28	-	(157)	(125)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(97)	3	(20)	-	34	(80)
NCI	1	-	-	-	-	1
Participating policyholders	(5)	1	-	-	-	(4)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	9	3	-	-	-	12
Other core earnings	(55)	(22)	(26)	-	(212)	(315)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (55)	\$ (22)	\$ (26)	\$ -	\$ (212)	\$ (315)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (149)	\$ (115)	\$ 5	\$ (94)	\$ 15	\$ (338)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(25)	(5)	42	(5)	(17)	(10)
NCI	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)
Participating policyholders	(11)	-	-	-	-	(11)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(94)	(110)	(37)	(89)	32	(298)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (94)	\$ (110)	\$ (37)	\$ (89)	\$ 32	\$ (298)

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

DOE Reconciliation – 1Q25

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	1Q25					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result – financial statements	\$ 614	\$ 317	\$ 147	\$ -	\$ (35)	\$ 1,043
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(13)	(5)	33	-	-	15
NCI	27	-	-	-	-	27
Participating policyholders	62	14	-	-	-	76
Core net insurance service result	538	308	114	-	(35)	925
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(12)	-	(4)	-	-	(16)
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 526	\$ 308	\$ 110	\$ -	\$ (35)	\$ 909
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 344	\$ 298	\$ (850)	\$ (272)	\$ 116	\$ (364)
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽²⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	332	-	(272)	-	60
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	-	-	-	-	(171)	(171)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(50)	(179)	(1,210)	-	(149)	(1,588)
NCI	60	-	-	-	(2)	58
Participating policyholders	8	14	-	-	-	22
Core net investment result	326	131	360	-	96	913
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(7)	-	(13)	-	-	(20)
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 319	\$ 131	\$ 347	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ 893
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ 527	\$ -	\$ 577
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	50	-	540	-	590
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ 527	\$ -	\$ 577
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ 1	\$ 74	\$ 25	\$ 1,975	\$ (89)	\$ 1,986
General expenses per financial statements	(80)	(152)	(52)	(797)	(121)	(1,202)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	(2)	(18)	2	(377)	10	(385)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(7)	(214)	(3)	(1)	(154)	(379)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(88)	(310)	(28)	800	(354)	20
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(282)	-	800	-	518
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	-	-	-	(1)	(171)	(172)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(17)	2	1	-	34	20
NCI	1	-	-	1	-	2
Participating policyholders	(3)	(1)	-	-	-	(4)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	11	3	-	-	-	14
Other core earnings	(58)	(26)	(29)	-	(217)	(330)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	1	-	1	-	-	2
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (57)	\$ (26)	\$ (28)	\$ -	\$ (217)	\$ (328)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (131)	\$ (59)	\$ 162	\$ (83)	\$ 35	\$ (76)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(1)	30	246	3	6	284
NCI	(21)	-	-	-	-	(21)
Participating policyholders	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(101)	(89)	(84)	(86)	29	(331)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	2	-	3	2	-	7
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (99)	\$ (89)	\$ (81)	\$ (84)	\$ 29	\$ (324)

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

DOE Reconciliation – 4Q24⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	4Q24					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result – financial statements	\$ 545	\$ 330	\$ (257)	\$ -	\$ 71	\$ 689
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(6)	(3)	(408)	-	1	(416)
NCI	18	-	-	-	-	18
Participating policyholders	51	7	-	-	-	58
Core net insurance service result	482	326	151	-	70	1,029
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	-	(2)	-	-	(2)
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 482	\$ 326	\$ 149	\$ -	\$ 70	\$ 1,027
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 279	\$ 612	\$ 369	\$ (316)	\$ 615	\$ 1,559
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽³⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	382	-	(316)	-	66
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	1	1	-	-	(198)	(196)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(56)	85	(16)	-	287	300
NCI	14	-	-	-	4	18
Participating policyholders	(3)	15	-	-	-	12
Core net investment result	325	131	385	-	126	967
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	1	-	(5)	-	-	(4)
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 326	\$ 131	\$ 380	\$ -	\$ 126	\$ 963
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 53	\$ -	\$ 420	\$ -	\$ 473
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	(7)	-	(122)	-	(129)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	60	-	542	-	602
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 60	\$ -	\$ 537	\$ -	\$ 597
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ 79	\$ 72	\$ 45	\$ 2,005	\$ (198)	\$ 2,003
General expenses per financial statements	(112)	(162)	(45)	(883)	(126)	(1,328)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	(1)	(16)	2	(385)	10	(390)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(9)	(257)	(2)	(2)	(150)	(420)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(43)	(363)	-	735	(464)	(135)
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(328)	-	735	-	407
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	1	-	-	1	(198)	(196)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	40	-	26	(1)	(46)	19
NCI	1	-	-	-	-	1
Participating policyholders	-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	15	3	-	-	-	18
Other core earnings	(70)	(30)	(26)	-	(220)	(346)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (70)	\$ (30)	\$ (26)	\$ -	\$ (220)	\$ (346)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (156)	\$ (117)	\$ (9)	\$ (35)	\$ (89)	\$ (406)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(35)	(26)	89	48	(119)	(43)
NCI	(15)	-	-	-	-	(15)
Participating policyholders	(9)	6	-	-	-	(3)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(97)	(97)	(98)	(83)	30	(345)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(1)	-	2	1	-	2
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (98)	\$ (97)	\$ (96)	\$ (82)	\$ 30	\$ (343)

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

DOE Reconciliation – 3Q24⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	3Q24					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result – financial statements	\$ 548	\$ 363	\$ 338	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 1,297
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(3)	6	158	-	-	161
NCI	33	-	-	-	-	33
Participating policyholders	55	18	-	-	-	73
Core net insurance service result	463	339	180	-	48	1,030
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	7	-	2	-	-	9
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 470	\$ 339	\$ 182	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ 1,039
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 644	\$ 563	\$ (303)	\$ (196)	\$ 393	\$ 1,101
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽³⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	389	-	(196)	-	193
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	(1)	1	-	-	(148)	(148)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	194	3	(668)	-	154	(317)
NCI	125	-	-	-	-	125
Participating policyholders	33	26	-	-	-	59
Core net investment result	291	146	365	-	91	893
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	6	-	6	-	-	12
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 297	\$ 146	\$ 371	\$ -	\$ 91	\$ 905
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 518	\$ -	\$ 587
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	12	-	13	-	25
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	57	-	505	-	562
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	5	-	5
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 57	\$ -	\$ 510	\$ -	\$ 567
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ (42)	\$ 74	\$ 26	\$ 1,875	\$ (5)	\$ 1,928
General expenses per financial statements	(83)	(154)	(41)	(795)	(131)	(1,204)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	(3)	(15)	2	(364)	10	(370)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(5)	(253)	(4)	(1)	(148)	(411)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(133)	(348)	(17)	715	(274)	(57)
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(319)	-	715	-	396
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	(1)	-	-	(1)	(148)	(150)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(49)	3	5	-	98	57
NCI	(2)	-	-	1	-	(1)
Participating policyholders	(6)	(3)	-	-	-	(9)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	5	3	-	-	-	8
Other core earnings	(70)	(26)	(22)	-	(224)	(342)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(2)	-	1	-	1	-
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (72)	\$ (26)	\$ (21)	\$ -	\$ (223)	\$ (342)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (39)	\$ (114)	\$ (13)	\$ (20)	\$ (88)	\$ (274)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	101	(6)	99	6	(115)	85
NCI	(26)	-	-	-	-	(26)
Participating policyholders	(14)	(4)	-	-	-	(18)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(100)	(104)	(112)	(26)	27	(315)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(1)	-	(2)	-	-	(3)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (101)	\$ (104)	\$ (114)	\$ (26)	\$ 27	\$ (318)

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

DOE Reconciliation – 2Q24⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2Q24					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result – financial statements	\$ 520	\$ 343	\$ 157	\$ -	\$ 17	\$ 1,037
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(13)	(5)	43	-	1	26
NCI	17	-	-	-	-	17
Participating policyholders	47	22	-	-	-	69
Core net insurance service result	469	326	114	-	16	925
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	13	-	2	-	-	15
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 482	\$ 326	\$ 116	\$ -	\$ 16	\$ 940
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 271	\$ 161	\$ 6	\$ (240)	\$ 315	\$ 513
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽³⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	380	-	(240)	-	140
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	-	(1)	-	-	(154)	(155)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(59)	(385)	(405)	-	65	(784)
NCI	23	-	-	-	-	23
Participating policyholders	(3)	9	-	-	-	6
Core net investment result	310	156	411	-	96	973
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	9	-	5	-	-	14
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 319	\$ 156	\$ 416	\$ -	\$ 96	\$ 987
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 48	\$ -	\$ 383	\$ -	\$ 431
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	(9)	-	(62)	-	(71)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	57	-	445	-	502
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	3	-	3
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 57	\$ -	\$ 448	\$ -	\$ 505
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ 63	\$ 73	\$ 27	\$ 1,809	\$ (123)	\$ 1,849
General expenses per financial statements	(79)	(155)	(32)	(828)	(131)	(1,225)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	(4)	(15)	1	(356)	10	(364)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(8)	(266)	(3)	(2)	(147)	(426)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(28)	(363)	(7)	623	(391)	(166)
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(333)	-	623	-	290
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	-	-	-	-	(154)	(154)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	50	2	8	(1)	(7)	52
NCI	-	-	-	1	-	1
Participating policyholders	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	8	2	-	-	-	10
Other core earnings	(68)	(30)	(15)	-	(230)	(343)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(2)	-	(1)	-	-	(3)
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (70)	\$ (30)	\$ (16)	\$ -	\$ (230)	\$ (346)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (115)	\$ (39)	\$ (21)	\$ (32)	\$ (45)	\$ (252)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(12)	74	74	27	(81)	82
NCI	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
Participating policyholders	(6)	(6)	-	-	-	(12)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(95)	(107)	(95)	(59)	36	(320)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(1)	-	(2)	-	-	(3)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (96)	\$ (107)	\$ (97)	\$ (59)	\$ 36	\$ (323)

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

DOE Reconciliation – YTD 2025

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	YTD 2025					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result - financial statements	\$ 1,185	\$ 687	\$ 186	\$ -	\$ (9)	\$ 2,049
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(56)	(5)	61	-	-	-
NCI	43	-	-	-	-	43
Participating policyholders	127	39	-	-	-	166
Core net insurance service result	1,071	653	125	-	(9)	1,840
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(12)	-	(4)	-	-	(16)
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 1,059	\$ 653	\$ 121	\$ -	\$ (9)	\$ 1,824
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 1,029	\$ 731	\$ (840)	\$ (480)	\$ 462	\$ 902
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽²⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	644	-	(480)	-	164
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	1	3	28	-	(328)	(296)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	225	(206)	(1,418)	-	(44)	(1,443)
NCI	111	-	-	-	(2)	109
Participating policyholders	32	12	-	-	-	44
Core net investment result	662	284	606	-	180	1,732
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	(7)	-	(13)	-	-	(20)
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 655	\$ 284	\$ 593	\$ -	\$ 180	\$ 1,712
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 103	\$ -	\$ 1,102	\$ -	\$ 1,205
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	-	-	10	-	10
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	103	-	1,092	-	1,195
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	(13)	-	(13)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 103	\$ -	\$ 1,079	\$ -	\$ 1,182
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ (91)	\$ 159	\$ 58	\$ 3,877	\$ (166)	\$ 3,837
General expenses per financial statements	(153)	(306)	(99)	(1,553)	(231)	(2,342)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	5	(36)	3	(739)	18	(749)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(13)	(404)	(8)	(2)	(310)	(737)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(252)	(587)	(46)	1,583	(689)	9
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(541)	-	1,583	-	1,042
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	1	3	28	(1)	(328)	(297)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(114)	5	(19)	-	68	(60)
NCI	2	-	-	1	-	3
Participating policyholders	(8)	-	-	-	-	(8)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	20	6	-	-	-	26
Other core earnings	(113)	(48)	(55)	-	(429)	(645)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	1	-	1	-	-	2
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (112)	\$ (48)	\$ (54)	\$ -	\$ (429)	\$ (643)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (280)	\$ (174)	\$ 167	\$ (177)	\$ 50	\$ (414)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(26)	25	288	(2)	(11)	274
NCI	(40)	-	-	-	-	(40)
Participating policyholders	(19)	-	-	-	-	(19)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(195)	(199)	(121)	(175)	61	(629)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	2	-	3	2	-	7
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (193)	\$ (199)	\$ (118)	\$ (173)	\$ 61	\$ (622)

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

DOE Reconciliation – YTD 2024⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	YTD 2024					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result - financial statements	\$ 1,067	\$ 627	\$ 276	\$ -	\$ 45	\$ 2,015
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(2)	(8)	45	-	-	35
NCI	50	-	-	-	-	50
Participating policyholders	95	46	-	-	-	141
Core net insurance service result	924	589	231	-	45	1,789
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	26	-	5	-	1	32
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 950	\$ 589	\$ 236	\$ -	\$ 46	\$ 1,821
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 325	\$ 614	\$ (284)	\$ (470)	\$ 676	\$ 861
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽³⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	776	-	(470)	-	306
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	-	(2)	-	-	(310)	(312)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(350)	(485)	(1,125)	-	171	(1,789)
NCI	63	-	-	-	-	63
Participating policyholders	(6)	16	-	-	-	10
Core net investment result	618	305	841	-	195	1,959
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	20	-	15	-	1	36
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 638	\$ 305	\$ 856	\$ -	\$ 196	\$ 1,995
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 113	\$ -	\$ 809	\$ -	\$ 922
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	(5)	-	(51)	-	(56)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	118	-	860	-	978
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	11	-	11
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 118	\$ -	\$ 871	\$ -	\$ 989
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ 118	\$ 148	\$ 66	\$ 3,559	\$ (234)	\$ 3,657
General expenses per financial statements	(135)	(297)	(53)	(1,571)	(271)	(2,327)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	(4)	(33)	4	(705)	18	(720)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(14)	(537)	(7)	(4)	(288)	(850)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(35)	(719)	10	1,279	(775)	(240)
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(664)	-	1,279	-	615
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	-	(1)	-	-	(310)	(311)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	89	(1)	17	(1)	2	106
NCI	-	-	-	1	-	1
Participating policyholders	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	16	5	-	-	-	21
Other core earnings	(107)	(48)	(7)	-	(467)	(629)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (111)	\$ (48)	\$ (7)	\$ -	\$ (467)	\$ (633)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (265)	\$ (122)	\$ 25	\$ (93)	\$ (77)	\$ (532)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(34)	85	223	32	(141)	165
NCI	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
Participating policyholders	(18)	(9)	-	-	-	(27)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(193)	(198)	(198)	(125)	64	(650)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(4)	-	(4)	(1)	(1)	(10)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (197)	\$ (198)	\$ (202)	\$ (126)	\$ 63	\$ (660)

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

DOE Reconciliation – 2024⁽¹⁾

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	2024					
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total
Net insurance service result reconciliation						
Total insurance service result – financial statements	\$ 2,160	\$ 1,320	\$ 357	\$ -	\$ 164	\$ 4,001
Less: Insurance service result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(11)	(5)	(205)	-	1	(220)
NCI	101	-	-	-	-	101
Participating policyholders	201	71	-	-	-	272
Core net insurance service result	\$ 1,869	\$ 1,254	\$ 562	\$ -	\$ 163	\$ 3,848
Core net insurance service result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	33	-	4	-	2	39
Core net insurance service result, CER basis	\$ 1,902	\$ 1,254	\$ 566	\$ -	\$ 165	\$ 3,887
Total investment result reconciliation						
Total investment result per financial statements	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,789	\$ (218)	\$ (982)	\$ 1,684	\$ 3,521
Less: Reclassify Manulife Bank ⁽³⁾ and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	1,547	-	(982)	-	565
Add: Consolidation and other adjustments from Other DOE line	-	-	-	-	(656)	(656)
Less: Net investment result attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	(212)	(397)	(1,809)	-	612	(1,806)
NCI	202	-	-	-	4	206
Participating policyholders	24	57	-	-	-	81
Core net investment result	1,234	582	1,591	-	412	3,819
Core net investment result, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	26	-	17	-	-	43
Core net investment result, CER basis	\$ 1,260	\$ 582	\$ 1,608	\$ -	\$ 412	\$ 3,862
Manulife Bank and Global WAM by DOE line reconciliation						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM net income attributed to shareholders	\$ -	\$ 235	\$ -	\$ 1,747	\$ -	\$ 1,982
Less: Manulife Bank and Global WAM attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	-	-	-	(160)	-	(160)
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM	-	235	-	1,907	-	2,142
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	13	-	13
Core earnings in Manulife Bank and Global WAM, CER basis	\$ -	\$ 235	\$ -	\$ 1,920	\$ -	\$ 2,155
Other reconciliation						
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ 155	\$ 294	\$ 137	\$ 7,439	\$ (437)	\$ 7,588
General expenses per financial statements	(330)	(613)	(139)	(3,249)	(528)	(4,859)
Commissions related to non-insurance contracts	(8)	(64)	8	(1,454)	38	(1,480)
Interest expenses per financial statements	(28)	(1,047)	(13)	(7)	(586)	(1,681)
Total financial statements values included in Other	(211)	(1,430)	(7)	2,729	(1,513)	(432)
Less: Reclassifications:						
Manulife Bank and Global WAM to their own DOE lines	-	(1,311)	-	2,729	-	1,418
Consolidation and other adjustments to net investment result DOE line	-	(1)	-	-	(656)	(657)
Less: Other attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	80	2	48	(2)	54	182
NCI	(1)	-	-	2	-	1
Participating policyholders	(7)	(5)	-	-	-	(12)
Add: Participating policyholders' earnings transfer to shareholders	36	11	-	-	-	47
Other core earnings	(247)	(104)	(55)	-	(911)	(1,317)
Other core earnings, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)
Other core earnings, CER basis	\$ (251)	\$ (104)	\$ (55)	\$ -	\$ (911)	\$ (1,321)
Income tax (expenses) recoveries reconciliation						
Income tax (expenses) recoveries per financial statements	\$ (460)	\$ (353)	\$ 3	\$ (148)	\$ (254)	\$ (1,212)
Less: Income tax (expenses) recoveries attributed to:						
Items excluded from core earnings	32	53	411	86	(375)	207
NCI	(61)	-	-	-	-	(61)
Participating policyholders	(41)	(7)	-	-	-	(48)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries	(390)	(399)	(408)	(234)	121	(1,310)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	(6)	-	(4)	(2)	-	(12)
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries, CER basis	\$ (396)	\$ (399)	\$ (412)	\$ (236)	\$ 121	\$ (1,322)

⁽¹⁾ This reconciliation has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽³⁾ Manulife Bank is part of Canada segment.

General expenses, CER basis

(\$ millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
General expenses	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,202	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,225	\$ 2,342	\$ 2,327	\$ 4,859
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	(21)	(5)	13	9	(21)	26	34
General expenses, CER basis	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,181	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,217	\$ 1,234	\$ 2,321	\$ 2,353	\$ 4,893

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

The contractual service margin (“CSM”) is a liability that represents future unearned profits on insurance contracts written. It is a component of insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position and includes amounts attributed to common shareholders, participating policyholders and NCI.

Our reporting of CSM is net of NCI. Changes in the CSM net of NCI are classified as organic and inorganic. **CSM growth** is the percentage change in the CSM net of NCI compared with a prior period on a constant exchange rate basis.

Changes in CSM net of NCI that are classified as organic include the following impacts:

- **Impact of new insurance business** (“impact of new business” or “new business CSM”) is the impact from insurance contracts initially recognized in the period and includes acquisition expense related gains (losses) which impact the CSM in the period. It excludes the impact from entering into new in-force reinsurance contracts which would generally be considered a management action.
- **Expected movement related to finance income or expenses** (“interest accretion”) includes interest accreted on the CSM net of NCI during the period and the expected change on VFA contracts if returns are as expected.
- **CSM recognized for service provided** (“CSM amortization”) is the portion of the CSM net of NCI that is recognized in net income for service provided in the period; and
- **Insurance experience gains (losses) and other** is primarily the change from experience variances that relate to future periods. This includes persistency experience and changes in future period cash flows caused by other current period experience.

Changes in CSM net of NCI that are classified as inorganic include the following impacts:

- **Changes in actuarial methods and assumptions that adjust the CSM;**
- **Effect of movement in exchange rates** over the reporting period;
- **Impact of markets;** and
- **Reinsurance transactions, tax-related and other items** that reflect the impact related to future cash flows from items such as gains or losses on disposition of a business, the impact of enacted or substantively enacted income tax rate changes, material one-time only adjustments that are exceptional in nature and other amounts not specifically captured in the previous inorganic items.

Post-tax CSM is used in the definition of financial leverage ratio and consolidated capital and is calculated as the CSM adjusted for the marginal income tax rate in the jurisdictions that report a CSM balance. **Post-tax CSM net of NCI** is used in the adjusted book value per share calculation and is calculated as the CSM net of NCI adjusted for the marginal income tax rate in the jurisdictions that report this balance.

New business CSM growth is the percentage change in the new business CSM net of NCI compared with a prior period on a constant exchange rate basis.

CSM and post-tax CSM information

(\$ millions pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

As at	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
CSM	\$ 23,722	\$ 23,713	\$ 23,425	\$ 22,213	\$ 21,760
Less: CSM for NCI	1,406	1,417	1,298	1,283	1,002
CSM, net of NCI	\$ 22,316	\$ 22,296	\$ 22,127	\$ 20,930	\$ 20,758
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	(737)	(582)	50	277
CSM, net of NCI, CER basis	\$ 22,316	\$ 21,559	\$ 21,545	\$ 20,980	\$ 21,035
CSM by segment					
Asia	\$ 15,786	\$ 15,904	\$ 15,540	\$ 14,715	\$ 13,456
Asia NCI	1,406	1,417	1,298	1,283	1,002
Canada	4,133	4,052	4,109	4,036	3,769
U.S.	2,386	2,329	2,468	2,171	3,522
Corporate and Other	11	11	10	8	11
CSM	\$ 23,722	\$ 23,713	\$ 23,425	\$ 22,213	\$ 21,760
CSM, CER adjustment⁽¹⁾					
Asia	\$ -	\$ (617)	\$ (453)	\$ 30	\$ 288
Asia NCI	-	(55)	(40)	(14)	17
Canada	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.	-	(121)	(128)	20	(12)
Corporate and Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ -	\$ (793)	\$ (621)	\$ 36	\$ 293
CSM, CER basis					
Asia	\$ 15,786	\$ 15,287	\$ 15,087	\$ 14,745	\$ 13,744
Asia NCI	1,406	1,362	1,258	1,269	1,019
Canada	4,133	4,052	4,109	4,036	3,769
U.S.	2,386	2,208	2,340	2,191	3,510
Corporate and Other	11	11	10	8	11
Total CSM, CER basis	\$ 23,722	\$ 22,920	\$ 22,804	\$ 22,249	\$ 22,053
Post-tax CSM⁽²⁾					
CSM	\$ 23,722	\$ 23,713	\$ 23,425	\$ 22,213	\$ 21,760
Marginal tax rate on CSM	(3,940)	(3,929)	(3,928)	(3,719)	(3,718)
Post-tax CSM	\$ 19,782	\$ 19,784	\$ 19,497	\$ 18,494	\$ 18,042
CSM, net of NCI	\$ 22,316	\$ 22,296	\$ 22,127	\$ 20,930	\$ 20,758
Marginal tax rate on CSM net of NCI	(3,789)	(3,772)	(3,774)	(3,566)	(3,608)
Post-tax CSM net of NCI	\$ 18,527	\$ 18,524	\$ 18,353	\$ 17,364	\$ 17,150

⁽¹⁾ The impact of reflecting CSM and CSM net of NCI using the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Financial Position in effect for 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ 2024 post-tax CSM and post-tax CSM, net of NCI have been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

New business CSM⁽¹⁾ detail, CER basis

(\$ millions pre-tax, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
New business CSM								
Hong Kong	\$ 286	\$ 316	\$ 299	\$ 254	\$ 200	\$ 602	\$ 368	\$ 921
Japan	74	81	66	86	90	155	138	290
Asia Other ⁽²⁾	303	318	221	253	188	621	463	937
International High Net Worth								187
Mainland China								270
Singapore								391
Vietnam								17
Other Emerging Markets								72
Asia	663	715	586	593	478	1,378	969	2,148
Canada	100	91	116	95	76	191	146	357
U.S.	119	101	140	71	74	220	171	382
Total new business CSM	\$ 882	\$ 907	\$ 842	\$ 759	\$ 628	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,286	\$ 2,887
New business CSM, CER adjustment⁽³⁾								
Hong Kong	\$ -	\$ (11)	\$ (3)	\$ 4	\$ 1	\$ (11)	\$ 6	\$ 6
Japan	-	2	3	5	9	2	11	19
Asia Other ⁽²⁾	-	(6)	(1)	5	6	(6)	15	20
International High Net Worth								2
Mainland China								2
Singapore								15
Vietnam								(1)
Other Emerging Markets								2
Asia	-	(15)	(1)	14	16	(15)	32	45
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
U.S.	-	(4)	(1)	1	1	(4)	4	3
Total new business CSM	\$ -	\$ (19)	\$ (2)	\$ 15	\$ 17	\$ (19)	\$ 36	\$ 47
New business CSM, CER basis								
Hong Kong	\$ 286	\$ 305	\$ 296	\$ 258	\$ 201	\$ 591	\$ 374	\$ 927
Japan	74	83	69	91	99	157	149	309
Asia Other ⁽²⁾	303	312	220	258	194	615	478	957
International High Net Worth								189
Mainland China								272
Singapore								406
Vietnam								16
Other Emerging Markets								74
Asia	663	700	585	607	494	1,363	1,001	2,193
Canada	100	91	116	95	76	191	146	356
U.S.	119	97	139	72	75	216	175	385
Total new business CSM, CER basis	\$ 882	\$ 888	\$ 840	\$ 774	\$ 645	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,322	\$ 2,934

⁽¹⁾ New business CSM is net of NCI.

⁽²⁾ New business CSM for Asia Other is reported by country annually, on a full year basis. Other Emerging Markets within Asia Other include Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar.

⁽³⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

Net income financial measures on a CER basis

(\$ Canadian millions, post-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders:								
Asia	\$ 830	\$ 624	\$ 583	\$ 827	\$ 582	\$ 1,454	\$ 945	\$ 2,355
Canada	390	222	439	430	79	612	352	1,221
U.S.	36	(569)	103	5	135	(533)	27	135
Global WAM	482	443	384	498	350	925	715	1,597
Corporate and Other	51	(235)	129	79	(104)	(184)	(131)	77
Total net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	1,789	485	1,638	1,839	1,042	2,274	1,908	5,385
Preferred share dividends and other equity distributions	(103)	(57)	(101)	(56)	(99)	(160)	(154)	(311)
Common shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 1,686	\$ 428	\$ 1,537	\$ 1,783	\$ 943	\$ 2,114	\$ 1,754	\$ 5,074
CER adjustment⁽¹⁾								
Asia	\$ -	\$ (33)	\$ (9)	\$ 8	\$ (6)	\$ (33)	\$ 9	\$ 8
Canada	-	1	(4)	(1)	2	1	6	2
U.S.	-	19	(3)	2	1	19	9	8
Global WAM	-	(16)	(4)	4	4	(16)	11	11
Corporate and Other	-	5	(1)	(3)	(3)	5	(7)	(12)
Total net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	-	(24)	(21)	10	(2)	(24)	28	17
Preferred share dividends and other equity distributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ -	\$ (24)	\$ (21)	\$ 10	\$ (2)	\$ (24)	\$ 28	\$ 17
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders, CER basis								
Asia	\$ 830	\$ 591	\$ 574	\$ 835	\$ 576	\$ 1,421	\$ 954	\$ 2,363
Canada	390	223	435	429	81	613	358	1,223
U.S.	36	(550)	100	7	136	(514)	36	143
Global WAM	482	427	380	502	354	909	726	1,608
Corporate and Other	51	(230)	128	76	(107)	(179)	(138)	65
Total net income (loss) attributed to shareholders, CER basis	1,789	461	1,617	1,849	1,040	2,250	1,936	5,402
Preferred share dividends and other equity distributions, CER basis	(103)	(57)	(101)	(56)	(99)	(160)	(154)	(311)
Common shareholders' net income (loss), CER basis	\$ 1,686	\$ 404	\$ 1,516	\$ 1,793	\$ 941	\$ 2,090	\$ 1,782	\$ 5,091
Asia net income attributed to shareholders, U.S. dollars								
Asia net income (loss) attributed to shareholders, US \$ ⁽²⁾	\$ 600	\$ 435	\$ 417	\$ 606	\$ 424	\$ 1,035	\$ 694	\$ 1,717
CER adjustment, US \$ ⁽¹⁾	-	(8)	(2)	(3)	(7)	(8)	(5)	(10)
Asia net income (loss) attributed to shareholders, U.S. \$, CER basis⁽¹⁾	\$ 600	\$ 427	\$ 415	\$ 603	\$ 417	\$ 1,027	\$ 689	\$ 1,707
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (pre-tax)								
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (post-tax)	\$ 1,789	\$ 485	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,042	\$ 2,274	\$ 1,908	\$ 5,385
Tax on net income attributed to shareholders	307	47	388	229	238	354	485	1,102
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (pre-tax)	2,096	532	2,026	2,068	1,280	2,628	2,393	6,487
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	(3)	1	23	24	(3)	31	56
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders (pre-tax), CER basis	\$ 2,096	\$ 529	\$ 2,027	\$ 2,091	\$ 1,304	\$ 2,625	\$ 2,424	\$ 6,543

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Asia net income attributed to shareholders (post-tax) in Canadian dollars is translated to U.S. dollars using the U.S. dollar Statement of Income rate for the respective reporting period.

AUMA is a financial measure of the size of the Company. It is comprised of AUM and AUA. AUM includes assets of the General Account, consisting of total invested assets and segregated funds net assets, and external client assets for which we provide investment management services, consisting of mutual fund, institutional asset management and other fund net assets. AUA are assets for which we provide administrative services only. Assets under management and administration is a common industry metric for wealth and asset management businesses.

Our Global WAM business also manages assets on behalf of other segments of the Company. **Global WAM-managed AUMA** is a financial measure equal to the sum of Global WAM's AUMA and assets managed by Global WAM on behalf of other segments. It is an important measure of the assets managed by Global WAM.

AUM and AUMA reconciliations

(Canadian \$ in millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

As at	CAD \$						US \$ ⁽⁵⁾	
	June 30, 2025						June 30, 2025	
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total	Asia	U.S.
Total invested assets								
Manulife Bank ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 28,138	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,138	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative reclassification ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	4,531	4,531	-	-
Other	173,265	83,059	119,981	10,352	19,140	405,797	126,978	87,930
Total	173,265	111,197	119,981	10,352	23,671	438,466	126,978	87,930
Segregated funds net assets								
Institutional	-	-	-	3,045	-	3,045	-	-
Other ⁽³⁾	29,239	37,567	74,322	292,416	(31)	433,513	21,433	54,468
Total	29,239	37,567	74,322	295,461	(31)	436,558	21,433	54,468
AUM per financial statements	202,504	148,764	194,303	305,813	23,640	875,024	148,411	142,398
Mutual funds	-	-	-	331,290	-	331,290	-	-
Institutional asset management ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	156,878	-	156,878	-	-
Other funds	-	-	-	19,697	-	19,697	-	-
Total AUM	202,504	148,764	194,303	813,678	23,640	1,382,889	148,411	142,398
Assets under administration	-	-	-	225,360	-	225,360	-	-
Total AUMA	\$202,504	\$148,764	\$194,303	\$1,039,038	\$ 23,640	\$1,608,249	\$148,411	\$142,398
Total AUMA, US \$⁽⁵⁾						\$1,178,636		
Total AUMA	\$202,504	\$148,764	\$194,303	\$1,039,038	\$ 23,640	\$1,608,249		
CER adjustment ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Total AUMA, CER basis	\$202,504	\$148,764	\$194,303	\$1,039,038	\$ 23,640	\$1,608,249		

Global WAM Managed AUMA

Global WAM AUMA	\$1,039,038
AUM managed by Global WAM for Manulife's other segments	222,676
Total	\$1,261,714

⁽¹⁾ Represents net lending assets.

⁽²⁾ Corporate and Other amount is related to net derivative assets reclassified from total invested assets to other lines on the Statement of Financial Position.

⁽³⁾ Corporate and Other segregated funds net assets represent elimination of amounts held by the Company.

⁽⁴⁾ Institutional asset management excludes Institutional segregated funds net assets.

⁽⁵⁾ US\$ AUMA is calculated as total AUMA in Canadian \$ divided by the US\$ exchange rate in effect at the end of the quarter.

⁽⁶⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

AUM and AUMA reconciliations

(Canadian \$ in millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

As at	CAD \$						US \$ ⁽⁵⁾	
	March 31, 2025						March 31, 2025	
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total	Asia	U.S.
Total invested assets								
Manulife Bank ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 27,135	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 27,135	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative reclassification ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	4,541	4,541	-	-
Other	171,732	84,180	125,793	9,983	22,373	414,061	119,318	87,401
Total	171,732	111,315	125,793	9,983	26,914	445,737	119,318	87,401
Segregated funds net assets								
Institutional	-	-	-	3,199	-	3,199	-	-
Other ⁽³⁾	28,560	37,373	75,103	284,407	(32)	425,411	19,839	52,182
Total	28,560	37,373	75,103	287,606	(32)	428,610	19,839	52,182
AUM per financial statements	200,292	148,688	200,896	297,589	26,882	874,347	139,157	139,583
Mutual funds	-	-	-	334,612	-	334,612	-	-
Institutional asset management ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	156,560	-	156,560	-	-
Other funds	-	-	-	19,057	-	19,057	-	-
Total AUM	200,292	148,688	200,896	807,818	26,882	1,384,576	139,157	139,583
Assets under administration	-	-	-	218,501	-	218,501	-	-
Total AUMA	\$200,292	\$148,688	\$200,896	\$1,026,319	\$26,882	\$1,603,077	\$139,157	\$139,583
Total AUMA, US \$⁽⁵⁾						\$1,113,827		
Total AUMA	\$200,292	\$148,688	\$200,896	\$1,026,319	\$26,882	\$1,603,077		
CER adjustment ⁽⁶⁾	(7,285)	-	(10,381)	(38,166)	-	(55,832)		
Total AUMA, CER basis	\$193,007	\$148,688	\$190,515	\$988,153	\$26,882	\$1,547,245		

Global WAM Managed AUMA

Global WAM AUMA	\$1,026,319
AUM managed by Global WAM for Manulife's other segments	225,108
Total	\$1,251,427

Note: For footnotes (1) to (6), refer to the "AUM and AUMA reconciliation" table as at June 30, 2025 above.

AUM and AUMA reconciliations

(Canadian \$ in millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

As at	CAD \$						US \$ ⁽⁵⁾	
	December 31, 2024						December 31, 2024	
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total	Asia	U.S.
Total invested assets								
Manulife Bank ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 26,718	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,718	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative reclassification ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	5,600	5,600	-	-
Other	166,590	80,423	136,833	9,743	16,590	410,179	115,843	95,142
Total	166,590	107,141	136,833	9,743	22,190	442,497	115,843	95,142
Segregated funds net assets								
Institutional	-	-	-	3,393	-	3,393	-	-
Other ⁽³⁾	28,622	38,099	77,440	288,467	(33)	432,595	19,904	53,845
Total	28,622	38,099	77,440	291,860	(33)	435,988	19,904	53,845
AUM per financial statements	195,212	145,240	214,273	301,603	22,157	878,485	135,747	148,987
Mutual funds	-	-	-	333,598	-	333,598	-	-
Institutional asset management ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	154,096	-	154,096	-	-
Other funds	-	-	-	19,174	-	19,174	-	-
Total AUM	195,212	145,240	214,273	808,471	22,157	1,385,353	135,747	148,987
Assets under administration	-	-	-	222,614	-	222,614	-	-
Total AUMA	\$ 195,212	\$ 145,240	\$ 214,273	\$ 1,031,085	\$ 22,157	\$ 1,607,967	\$ 135,747	\$ 148,987
Total AUMA, US \$⁽⁵⁾						\$ 1,118,042		
Total AUMA	\$ 195,212	\$ 145,240	\$ 214,273	\$ 1,031,085	\$ 22,157	\$ 1,607,967		
CER adjustment ⁽⁶⁾	(5,508)	-	(10,917)	(36,769)	-	(53,194)		
Total AUMA, CER basis	\$ 189,704	\$ 145,240	\$ 203,356	\$ 994,316	\$ 22,157	\$ 1,554,773		

Global WAM Managed AUMA

Global WAM AUMA	\$ 1,031,085
AUM managed by Global WAM for Manulife's other segments	226,752
Total	\$ 1,257,837

Note: For footnotes (1) to (6), refer to the "AUM and AUMA reconciliation" table as at June 30, 2025 above.

AUM and AUMA reconciliations

(Canadian \$ in millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

As at	CAD \$						US \$ ⁽⁵⁾	
	September 30, 2024						September 30, 2024	
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total	Asia	U.S.
Total invested assets								
Manulife Bank ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 26,371	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,371	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative reclassification ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	2,420	2,420	-	-
Other	160,377	81,874	134,164	9,464	14,482	400,361	118,748	99,311
Total	160,377	108,245	134,164	9,464	16,902	429,152	118,748	99,311
Segregated funds net assets								
Institutional	-	-	-	3,289	-	3,289	-	-
Other ⁽³⁾	28,163	37,902	74,916	278,759	(50)	419,690	20,852	55,454
Total	28,163	37,902	74,916	282,048	(50)	422,979	20,852	55,454
AUM per financial statements	188,540	146,147	209,080	291,512	16,852	852,131	139,600	154,765
Mutual funds	-	-	-	321,210	-	321,210	-	-
Institutional asset management ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	148,386	-	148,386	-	-
Other funds	-	-	-	18,131	-	18,131	-	-
Total AUM	188,540	146,147	209,080	779,239	16,852	1,339,858	139,600	154,765
Assets under administration	-	-	-	211,617	-	211,617	-	-
Total AUMA	\$ 188,540	\$ 146,147	\$ 209,080	\$ 990,856	\$ 16,852	\$ 1,551,475	\$ 139,600	\$ 154,765
Total AUMA, US \$⁽⁵⁾						\$ 1,148,433		
Total AUMA	\$ 188,540	\$ 146,147	\$ 209,080	\$ 990,856	\$ 16,852	\$ 1,551,475		
CER adjustment ⁽⁶⁾	573	-	2,049	6,400	-	9,022		
Total AUMA, CER basis	\$ 189,113	\$ 146,147	\$ 211,129	\$ 997,256	\$ 16,852	\$ 1,560,497		
Global WAM Managed AUMA								
Global WAM AUMA				\$ 990,856				
AUM managed by Global WAM for Manulife's other segments				220,309				
Total				\$ 1,211,165				

Note: For footnotes (1) to (6), refer to the "AUM and AUMA reconciliation" table as at June 30, 2025 above.

AUM and AUMA reconciliations

(Canadian \$ in millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

As at	CAD \$						US \$ ⁽⁵⁾	
	June 30, 2024						June 30, 2024	
	Asia	Canada	U.S.	Global WAM	Corporate and Other	Total	Asia	U.S.
Total invested assets								
Manulife Bank ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 26,045	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,045	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative reclassification ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	5,546	5,546	-	-
Other	148,153	77,422	130,453	8,989	14,011	379,028	108,216	95,335
Total	148,153	103,467	130,453	8,989	19,557	410,619	108,216	95,335
Segregated funds net assets								
Institutional	-	-	-	3,380	-	3,380	-	-
Other ⁽³⁾	26,468	36,595	72,950	266,759	(46)	402,726	19,333	53,313
Total	26,468	36,595	72,950	270,139	(46)	406,106	19,333	53,313
AUM per financial statements	174,621	140,062	203,403	279,128	19,511	816,725	127,549	148,648
Mutual funds	-	-	-	304,214	-	304,214	-	-
Institutional asset management ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	142,314	-	142,314	-	-
Other funds	-	-	-	17,202	-	17,202	-	-
Total AUM	174,621	140,062	203,403	742,858	19,511	1,280,455	127,549	148,648
Assets under administration	-	-	-	201,064	-	201,064	-	-
Total AUMA	\$ 174,621	\$ 140,062	\$ 203,403	\$ 943,922	\$ 19,511	\$ 1,481,519	\$ 127,549	\$ 148,648
Total AUMA, US \$⁽⁵⁾						\$ 1,082,705		
Total AUMA	\$ 174,621	\$ 140,062	\$ 203,403	\$ 943,922	\$ 19,511	\$ 1,481,519		
CER adjustment ⁽⁶⁾	3,442	-	(574)	1,172	-	4,040		
Total AUMA, CER basis	\$ 178,063	\$ 140,062	\$ 202,829	\$ 945,094	\$ 19,511	\$ 1,485,559		

Global WAM Managed AUMA

Global WAM AUMA	\$ 943,922
AUM managed by Global WAM for Manulife's other segments	211,773
Total	\$ 1,155,695

Note: For footnotes (1) to (6), refer to the "AUM and AUMA reconciliation" table as at June 30, 2025 above.

Global WAM AUMA and Managed AUMA by business line and geographic source

(\$ millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

As at	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sept 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
Global WAM AUMA by business line					
Retirement	\$ 536,639	\$ 522,751	\$ 521,979	\$ 501,173	\$ 477,740
Retail	338,616	339,653	348,938	335,570	318,269
Institutional asset management	163,783	163,915	160,168	154,113	147,913
Total	\$ 1,039,038	\$ 1,026,319	\$ 1,031,085	\$ 990,856	\$ 943,922
Global WAM AUMA by business line, CER basis⁽¹⁾					
Retirement	\$ 536,639	\$ 501,349	\$ 500,835	\$ 504,793	\$ 476,648
Retail	338,616	328,337	337,819	337,659	319,042
Institutional asset management	163,783	158,467	155,662	154,804	149,404
Total	\$ 1,039,038	\$ 988,153	\$ 994,316	\$ 997,256	\$ 945,094
Global WAM AUMA by geographic source					
Asia	\$ 143,573	\$ 144,660	\$ 141,098	\$ 137,040	\$ 128,791
Canada	266,913	259,446	260,651	255,281	242,781
U.S.	628,552	622,213	629,336	598,535	572,350
Total	\$ 1,039,038	\$ 1,026,319	\$ 1,031,085	\$ 990,856	\$ 943,922
Global WAM AUMA by geographic source, CER basis⁽¹⁾					
Asia	\$ 143,573	\$ 138,399	\$ 136,528	\$ 137,423	\$ 131,540
Canada	266,913	259,446	260,651	255,281	242,781
U.S.	628,552	590,308	597,137	604,552	570,773
Total	\$ 1,039,038	\$ 988,153	\$ 994,316	\$ 997,256	\$ 945,094
Global WAM Managed AUMA by business line					
Retirement	\$ 536,639	\$ 522,751	\$ 521,979	\$ 501,173	\$ 477,740
Retail	419,133	419,844	431,047	416,425	396,457
Institutional asset management	305,942	308,832	304,811	293,567	281,498
Total	\$ 1,261,714	\$ 1,251,427	\$ 1,257,837	\$ 1,211,165	\$ 1,155,695
Global WAM Managed AUMA by business line, CER basis⁽¹⁾					
Retirement	\$ 536,639	\$ 501,349	\$ 500,835	\$ 504,793	\$ 476,648
Retail	419,133	400,011	417,282	418,982	397,037
Institutional asset management	305,942	296,999	294,007	295,441	282,671
Total	\$ 1,261,714	\$ 1,198,359	\$ 1,212,124	\$ 1,219,216	\$ 1,156,356
Global WAM Managed AUMA by geographic source					
Asia	\$ 227,797	\$ 228,948	\$ 225,325	\$ 219,344	\$ 205,776
Canada	317,864	311,252	312,816	307,051	292,698
U.S.	716,053	711,227	719,696	684,770	657,221
Total	\$ 1,261,714	\$ 1,251,427	\$ 1,257,837	\$ 1,211,165	\$ 1,155,695
Global WAM Managed AUMA by geographic source, CER basis⁽¹⁾					
Asia	\$ 227,797	\$ 218,297	\$ 216,441	\$ 220,558	\$ 208,296
Canada	317,864	311,252	312,816	307,051	292,698
U.S.	716,053	668,810	682,867	691,607	655,362
Total	\$ 1,261,714	\$ 1,198,359	\$ 1,212,124	\$ 1,219,216	\$ 1,156,356

⁽¹⁾ AUMA adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Financial Position in effect for 2Q25.

Average assets under management and administration (“average AUMA”) is the average of Global WAM’s AUMA during the reporting period. It is a measure used in analyzing and explaining fee income and earnings of our Global WAM segment. It is calculated as the average of the opening balance of AUMA and the ending balance of AUMA using daily balances where available and month-end or quarter-end averages when daily averages are unavailable. Similarly, **Global WAM average managed AUMA and average AUA** are the average of Global WAM’s managed AUMA and AUA, respectively, and are calculated in a manner consistent with average AUMA.

Manulife Bank net lending assets is a financial measure equal to the sum of Manulife Bank's loans and mortgages, net of allowances. **Manulife Bank average net lending assets** is a financial measure which is calculated as the quarter-end average of the opening and the ending balance of net lending assets. Both of these financial measures are a measure of the size of Manulife Bank's portfolio of loans and mortgages and are used to analyze and explain its earnings.

As at (\$ millions)	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
Mortgages	\$ 55,479	\$ 55,105	\$ 54,447	\$ 54,083	\$ 53,031
Less: mortgages not held by Manulife Bank	29,847	30,352	30,039	29,995	29,324
Total mortgages held by Manulife Bank	25,632	24,753	24,408	24,088	23,707
Loans to Bank clients	2,506	2,382	2,310	2,283	2,338
Manulife Bank net lending assets	\$ 28,138	\$ 27,135	\$ 26,718	\$ 26,371	\$ 26,045
Manulife Bank average net lending assets					
Beginning of period	\$ 27,135	\$ 26,718	\$ 26,371	\$ 26,045	\$ 25,420
End of period	28,138	27,135	26,718	26,371	26,045
Manulife Bank average net lending assets by quarter	\$ 27,637	\$ 26,927	\$ 26,545	\$ 26,208	\$ 25,733
Manulife Bank average net lending assets – Year-to-date	\$ 27,428				\$ 25,683
Manulife Bank average net lending assets – full year			\$ 26,020		

Financial leverage ratio is calculated as the sum of long-term debt, capital instruments and preferred shares and other equity instruments divided by the sum of long-term debt, capital instruments, equity and post-tax CSM.

Adjusted book value is the sum of common shareholders' equity and post-tax CSM net of NCI. It is an important measure for monitoring growth and measuring insurance businesses' value. **Adjusted book value per common share** is calculated by dividing adjusted book value by the number of common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

As at (\$ millions)	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
Common shareholders' equity	\$ 42,420	\$ 44,475	\$ 44,312	\$ 42,913	\$ 42,305
Post-tax CSM, net of NCI ⁽¹⁾	18,527	18,524	18,353	17,364	17,150
Adjusted book value	\$ 60,947	\$ 62,999	\$ 62,665	\$ 60,277	\$ 59,455

⁽¹⁾ 2024 quarterly post-tax CSM, net of NCI has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Consolidated capital serves as a foundation of our capital management activities at the MFC level. Consolidated capital is calculated as the sum of: (i) total equity excluding accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI") on cash flow hedges; (ii) post-tax CSM; and (iii) certain other capital instruments that qualify as regulatory capital. For regulatory reporting purposes under the LICAT framework, the numbers are further adjusted for various additions or deductions to capital as mandated by the guidelines defined by OSFI.

As at (\$ millions)	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sep 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024
Total equity	\$ 51,253	\$ 53,164	\$ 52,960	\$ 51,639	\$ 50,756
Less: AOCI gain / (loss) on cash flow hedges	68	89	119	70	95
Total equity excluding AOCI on cash flow hedges	51,185	53,075	52,841	51,569	50,661
Post-tax CSM ⁽¹⁾	19,782	19,784	19,497	18,494	18,042
Qualifying capital instruments	6,985	7,542	7,532	6,997	7,714
Consolidated capital	\$ 77,952	\$ 80,401	\$ 79,870	\$ 77,060	\$ 76,417

⁽¹⁾ 2024 quarterly post-tax CSM has been updated to align with the presentation of GMT in 2025. See section A7 "Global Minimum Taxes (GMT)" for more information.

Core EBITDA is a financial measure which Manulife uses to better understand the long-term earnings capacity and valuation of our Global WAM business on a basis more comparable to how the profitability of global asset managers is generally measured. Core EBITDA presents core earnings before the impact of interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization. Core EBITDA excludes certain acquisition expenses related to insurance contracts in our retirement businesses which are deferred and amortized over the expected lifetime of the customer relationship. Core EBITDA was selected as a key performance indicator for our Global WAM business, as EBITDA is widely used among asset management peers, and core earnings is a primary profitability metric for the Company overall.

Reconciliation of Global WAM core earnings to core EBITDA and Global WAM core EBITDA by business line and geographic source

(\$ millions, pre-tax and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)

	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Global WAM core earnings (post-tax)	\$ 463	\$ 454	\$ 459	\$ 479	\$ 386	\$ 917	\$ 735	\$ 1,673
Add back taxes, acquisition costs, other expenses and deferred sales commissions								
Core income tax (expenses) recoveries (see above)	89	86	83	26	59	175	125	234
Amortization of deferred acquisition costs and other depreciation	51	46	49	48	49	97	91	188
Amortization of deferred sales commissions	20	22	20	19	19	42	39	78
Core EBITDA	\$ 623	\$ 608	\$ 611	\$ 572	\$ 513	\$ 1,231	\$ 990	\$ 2,173
CER adjustment ⁽¹⁾	-	(15)	(5)	7	3	(15)	12	14
Core EBITDA, CER basis	\$ 623	\$ 593	\$ 606	\$ 579	\$ 516	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,002	\$ 2,187
Core EBITDA by business line								
Retirement	\$ 358	\$ 351	\$ 330	\$ 320	\$ 284	\$ 709	\$ 549	\$ 1,199
Retail	191	190	214	200	181	381	359	773
Institutional asset management	74	67	67	52	48	141	82	201
Total	\$ 623	\$ 608	\$ 611	\$ 572	\$ 513	\$ 1,231	\$ 990	\$ 2,173
Core EBITDA by geographic source								
Asia	\$ 170	\$ 186	\$ 167	\$ 157	\$ 144	\$ 356	\$ 283	\$ 607
Canada	161	164	160	157	133	325	272	589
U.S.	292	258	284	258	236	550	435	977
Total	\$ 623	\$ 608	\$ 611	\$ 572	\$ 513	\$ 1,231	\$ 990	\$ 2,173
Core EBITDA by business line, CER basis⁽²⁾								
Retirement	\$ 358	\$ 342	\$ 328	\$ 323	\$ 286	\$ 700	\$ 556	\$ 1,207
Retail	191	186	212	202	183	377	363	778
Institutional asset management	74	65	66	54	47	139	83	202
Total, CER basis	\$ 623	\$ 593	\$ 606	\$ 579	\$ 516	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,002	\$ 2,187
Core EBITDA by geographic source, CER basis⁽²⁾								
Asia	\$ 170	\$ 180	\$ 165	\$ 160	\$ 144	\$ 350	\$ 287	\$ 612
Canada	161	164	160	157	133	325	272	589
U.S.	292	249	281	262	239	541	443	986
Total, CER basis	\$ 623	\$ 593	\$ 606	\$ 579	\$ 516	\$ 1,216	\$ 1,002	\$ 2,187

⁽¹⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

⁽²⁾ Core EBITDA adjusted to reflect the foreign exchange rates for the Statement of Income in effect for 2Q25.

Core EBITDA margin is a financial measure which Manulife uses to better understand the long-term profitability of our Global WAM business on a more comparable basis to how profitability of global asset managers are measured. Core EBITDA margin presents core earnings before the impact of interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization divided by core revenue from these businesses. **Core revenue** is used to calculate our core EBITDA margin, and is equal to the sum of pre-tax other revenue and investment income in Global WAM included in core EBITDA, and it excludes such items as revenue related to integration and acquisitions and market experience gains (losses). Core EBITDA margin was selected as a key performance indicator for our Global WAM business, as EBITDA margin is widely used among asset management peers, and core earnings is a primary profitability metric for the Company overall.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Core EBITDA margin								
Core EBITDA	\$ 623	\$ 608	\$ 611	\$ 572	\$ 513	\$ 1,231	\$ 990	\$ 2,173
Core revenue	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,055	\$ 1,948	\$ 4,209	\$ 3,821	\$ 8,016
Core EBITDA margin	30.1%	28.4%	28.6%	27.8%	26.3%	29.2%	25.9%	27.1%
Global WAM core revenue								
Other revenue per financial statements	\$ 1,851	\$ 1,986	\$ 2,003	\$ 1,928	\$ 1,849	\$ 3,837	\$ 3,657	\$ 7,588
Less: Other revenue in segments other than Global WAM	(48)	11	(2)	53	40	(37)	98	149
Other revenue in Global WAM (fee income)	\$ 1,899	\$ 1,975	\$ 2,005	\$ 1,875	\$ 1,809	\$ 3,874	\$ 3,559	\$ 7,439
Investment income per financial statements	\$ 4,740	\$ 4,234	\$ 5,250	\$ 4,487	\$ 4,261	\$ 8,974	\$ 8,512	\$ 18,249
Realized and unrealized gains (losses) on assets supporting insurance and investment contract liabilities per financial statements	2,377	(992)	(622)	1,730	564	1,385	1,102	2,210
Total investment income	7,117	3,242	4,628	6,217	4,825	10,359	9,614	20,459
Less: Investment income in segments other than Global WAM	6,924	3,089	4,550	5,991	4,687	10,013	9,336	19,877
Investment income in Global WAM	\$ 193	\$ 153	\$ 78	\$ 226	\$ 138	\$ 346	\$ 278	\$ 582
Total other revenue and investment income in Global WAM	\$ 2,092	\$ 2,128	\$ 2,083	\$ 2,101	\$ 1,947	\$ 4,220	\$ 3,837	\$ 8,021
Less: Total revenue reported in items excluded from core earnings								
Market experience gains (losses)	20	(14)	(28)	33	(9)	6	(1)	4
Revenue related to integration and acquisitions	3	2	(29)	13	8	5	17	1
Global WAM core revenue	\$ 2,069	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,140	\$ 2,055	\$ 1,948	\$ 4,209	\$ 3,821	\$ 8,016

Core expenses is used to calculate our expense efficiency ratio and is equal to total expenses that are included in core earnings and excludes such items as material legal provisions for settlements, restructuring charges and expenses related to integration and acquisitions. **Total expenses** include the following amounts from our financial statements:

1. General expenses that flow directly through income;
2. Directly attributable maintenance expenses, which are reported in insurance service expenses and flow directly through income; and
3. Directly attributable acquisition expenses for contracts measured using the PAA method and for products without a CSM, both of which are reported in insurance service expenses, and flow directly through income.

(\$ millions, and based on actual foreign exchange rates in effect in the applicable reporting period, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Core expenses								
General expenses – Statements of Income	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,202	\$ 1,328	\$ 1,204	\$ 1,225	\$ 2,342	\$ 2,327	\$ 4,859
Directly attributable acquisition expense for contracts measured using the PAA method and products without a CSM ⁽¹⁾	40	42	43	36	39	82	77	156
Directly attributable maintenance expense ⁽¹⁾	514	532	517	509	509	1,046	1,048	2,074
Total expenses	1,694	1,776	1,888	1,749	1,773	3,470	3,452	7,089
Less: General expenses included in items excluded from core earnings								
Restructuring charge	-	-	67	25	-	-	-	92
Integration and acquisition	-	-	-	-	57	-	57	57
Legal provisions and Other expenses	5	-	24	8	3	5	9	41
Total	5	-	91	33	60	5	66	190
Core expenses	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,776	\$ 1,797	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,713	\$ 3,465	\$ 3,386	\$ 6,899
CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	(29)	(5)	15	19	(29)	47	58
Core expenses, CER basis	\$ 1,689	\$ 1,747	\$ 1,792	\$ 1,731	\$ 1,732	\$ 3,436	\$ 3,433	\$ 6,957
Total expenses	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,776	\$ 1,888	\$ 1,749	\$ 1,773	\$ 3,470	\$ 3,452	\$ 7,089
CER adjustment ⁽²⁾	-	(30)	(5)	15	20	(30)	48	58
Total expenses, CER basis	\$ 1,694	\$ 1,746	\$ 1,883	\$ 1,764	\$ 1,793	\$ 3,440	\$ 3,500	\$ 7,147

⁽¹⁾ Expenses are components of insurance service expenses on the Statements of Income that flow directly through income.

⁽²⁾ The impact of updating foreign exchange rates to that which was used in 2Q25.

Expense efficiency ratio is a financial measure which Manulife uses to measure progress towards our target to be more efficient. It is defined as core expenses divided by the sum of core earnings before income taxes (“pre-tax core earnings”) and core expenses.

Net annualized fee income yield on average AUMA (“Net fee income yield”) is a financial measure that represents the net annualized fee income from Global WAM channels over average AUMA. This measure provides information on Global WAM’s adjusted return generated from managing AUMA.

Net annualized fee income is a financial measure that represents Global WAM income before income taxes, adjusted to exclude items unrelated to net fee income, including general expenses, investment income, non-AUMA related net benefits and claims, and net premium taxes. It also excludes the components of Global WAM net fee income from managing assets on behalf of other segments. This measure is annualized based on the number of days in the year divided by the number of days in the reporting period.

Reconciliation of income before income taxes to net fee income yield

(\$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly Results					YTD Results		Full Year Results
	2Q25	1Q25	4Q24	3Q24	2Q24	2025	2024	2024
Income before income taxes	\$ 2,261	\$ 699	\$ 2,113	\$ 2,341	\$ 1,384	\$ 2,960	\$ 2,636	\$ 7,090
Less: Income before income taxes for segments other than Global WAM	1,686	171	1,694	1,822	1,001	1,857	1,827	5,343
Global WAM income before income taxes	575	528	419	519	383	1,103	809	1,747
Items unrelated to net fee income	667	739	882	677	771	1,406	1,436	2,995
Global WAM net fee income	1,242	1,267	1,301	1,196	1,154	2,509	2,245	4,742
Less: Net fee income from other segments	171	170	181	169	169	341	324	674
Global WAM net fee income excluding net fee income from other segments	1,071	1,097	1,120	1,027	985	2,168	1,921	4,068
Net annualized fee income	\$ 4,297	\$ 4,451	\$ 4,455	\$ 4,084	\$ 3,963	\$ 4,373	\$ 3,864	\$ 4,068
Average Assets under Management and Administration	\$1,005,290	\$1,041,116	\$1,015,454	\$ 963,003	\$ 933,061	\$1,022,398	\$ 916,730	\$ 946,087
Net fee income yield (bps)	42.7	42.7	43.9	42.4	42.5	42.7	42.2	43.0

New business value (“NBV”) is calculated as the present value of shareholders’ interests in expected future distributable earnings, after the cost of capital calculated under the LICAT framework in Canada and the International High Net Worth business, and the local capital requirements in Asia and the U.S., on actual new business sold in the period using assumptions with respect to future experience. NBV excludes businesses with immaterial insurance risks, such as the Company’s Global WAM, Manulife Bank and the P&C Reinsurance businesses. NBV is a useful metric to evaluate the value created by the Company’s new business franchise.

New business value margin (“NBV margin”) is calculated as NBV divided by APE sales excluding NCI. APE sales are calculated as 100% of regular premiums and deposits sales and 10% of single premiums and deposits sales. NBV margin is a useful metric to help understand the profitability of our new business.

Sales are measured according to product type:

For individual insurance, sales include 100% of new annualized premiums and 10% of both excess and single premiums. For individual insurance, new annualized premiums reflect the annualized premium expected in the first year of a policy that requires premium payments for more than one year. Single premium is the lump sum premium from the sale of a single premium product, e.g. travel insurance. Sales are reported gross before the impact of reinsurance.

For group insurance, sales include new annualized premiums and administrative services only premium equivalents on new cases, as well as the addition of new coverages and amendments to contracts, excluding rate increases.

Insurance-based wealth accumulation product sales include all new deposits into variable and fixed annuity contracts. As we discontinued sales of new variable annuity contracts in the U.S. in the first quarter of 2013, subsequent deposits into existing U.S. variable annuity contracts are not reported as sales. Asia variable annuity deposits are included in APE sales.

APE sales are comprised of 100% of regular premiums and deposits and 10% of excess and single premiums and deposits for both insurance and insurance-based wealth accumulation products.

Gross flows is a new business measure presented for our Global WAM business and includes all deposits into mutual funds, group pension/retirement savings products, private wealth and institutional asset management products. Gross flows is a common industry metric for WAM businesses as it provides a measure of how successful the businesses are at attracting assets.

Net flows is presented for our Global WAM business and includes gross flows less redemptions for mutual funds, group pension/retirement savings products, private wealth and institutional asset management products. In addition, net flows include the net flows of exchange-traded funds and non-proprietary products sold by Manulife Securities. Net flows is a common industry metric for WAM businesses as it provides a measure of how successful the businesses are at attracting and retaining assets. When net flows are positive, they are referred to as net inflows. Conversely, negative net flows are referred to as net outflows.

Remittances is defined as the cash remitted or made available for distribution to Manulife Financial Corporation from its subsidiaries. It is a key metric used by management to evaluate our financial flexibility.

E4 Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

From time to time, MFC makes written and/or oral forward-looking statements, including in this document. In addition, our representatives may make forward-looking statements orally to analysts, investors, the media and others. All such statements are made pursuant to the “safe harbour” provisions of Canadian provincial securities laws and the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

The forward-looking statements in this document include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to the Company’s strategic priorities and targets, its medium-term financial and operating targets, the impact of the transition to the eMPF platform on core earnings from our MPF business, planned share buybacks, the impact of changes in tax laws and the probability and impact of LICAT scenario switches, the expected benefits and time to close the Comvest Credit Partners acquisition, and also relate to, among other things, our objectives, goals, strategies, intentions, plans, beliefs, expectations and estimates, and can generally be identified by the use of words such as “may”, “will”, “could”, “should”, “would”, “likely”, “suspect”, “outlook”, “expect”, “intend”, “estimate”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “plan”, “forecast”, “objective”, “seek”, “aim”, “continue”, “goal”, “restore”, “embark” and “endeavour” (or the negative thereof) and words and expressions of similar import, and include statements concerning possible or assumed future results. Although we believe 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 and they should not be interpreted as confirming market or analysts’ expectations in any way.

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. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations include but are not limited to: general business and economic conditions (including but not limited to the performance, volatility and correlation of equity markets, interest rates, credit and swap spreads, inflation rates, currency rates, investment losses and defaults, market liquidity and creditworthiness of guarantors, reinsurers and counterparties); changes in laws and regulations; changes in accounting standards applicable in any of the territories in which we operate; changes in regulatory capital requirements; our ability to obtain premium rate increases on in-force policies; our ability to execute strategic plans and changes to strategic plans; downgrades in our financial strength or credit ratings; our ability to maintain our reputation; impairments of goodwill or intangible assets or the establishment of provisions against future tax assets; the accuracy of estimates relating to morbidity, mortality and policyholder behaviour; the accuracy of other estimates used in applying accounting policies, actuarial methods and embedded value methods; our ability to implement effective hedging strategies and unforeseen consequences arising from such strategies; our ability to source appropriate assets to back our long-dated liabilities; level of competition and consolidation; our ability to market and distribute products through current and future distribution channels; unforeseen liabilities or asset impairments arising from acquisitions and dispositions of businesses; the realization of losses arising from the sale of investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income; our liquidity, including the availability of financing to satisfy existing financial liabilities on expected maturity dates when required; obligations to pledge additional collateral; the availability of letters of credit to provide capital management flexibility; accuracy of information received from counterparties and the ability of counterparties to meet their obligations; the availability, affordability and adequacy of reinsurance; legal and regulatory proceedings, including tax audits, tax litigation or similar proceedings; our ability to adapt products and services to the changing market; our ability to attract and retain key executives, employees and agents; the appropriate use and interpretation of complex models or deficiencies in models used; political, legal, operational and other risks associated with our operations; geopolitical uncertainty, including international conflicts and trade disputes; acquisitions and our ability to complete acquisitions including the availability of equity and debt financing for this purpose; the disruption of or changes to key elements of the Company’s or public infrastructure systems; environmental concerns, including climate change; our ability to protect our intellectual property and exposure to claims of infringement; our inability to withdraw cash from subsidiaries; the expected time to close the Comvest Credit Partners acquisition; the anticipated benefits of the Comvest Credit Partners acquisition and the fact that the amount and timing of any future common share repurchases will depend on the earnings, cash requirements and financial condition of Manulife, market conditions, capital requirements (including under LICAT capital standards), common share issuance requirements, applicable law and regulations (including Canadian and U.S. securities laws and Canadian insurance company regulations), and other factors deemed relevant by Manulife, and may be subject to regulatory approval or conditions.

Additional information about material risk 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 this document under “Risk Management and Risk Factors Update” and “Critical Actuarial and Accounting Policies”, under “Risk Management and Risk Factors” and “Critical Actuarial and Accounting Policies” in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis in our most recent annual report and, in the “Risk Management” note to the consolidated financial statements in our most recent annual and interim reports and elsewhere in our filings with Canadian and U.S. securities regulators.

The forward-looking statements in this document are, unless otherwise indicated, stated as of the date hereof and are presented for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding our financial position and results of operations, our future operations, as well as our objectives and strategic priorities, and may not be appropriate for other purposes. We do not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

E5 Quarterly Financial Information

The following table provides summary information related to our eight most recently completed quarters.

As at and for the three months ended (\$ millions, except per share amounts or otherwise stated)	Jun 30, 2025	Mar 31, 2025	Dec 31, 2024	Sept 30, 2024	Jun 30, 2024	Mar 31, 2024	Dec 31, 2023	Sept 30, 2023
Revenue								
Insurance revenue	\$ 6,990	\$ 7,062	\$ 6,834	\$ 6,746	\$ 6,515	\$ 6,497	\$ 6,414	\$ 6,215
Net investment result	6,796	2,946	4,194	5,912	4,512	4,493	6,784	1,265
Other revenue	1,851	1,986	2,003	1,928	1,849	1,808	1,719	1,645
Total revenue	\$ 15,637	\$ 11,994	\$ 13,031	\$ 14,586	\$ 12,876	\$ 12,798	\$ 14,917	\$ 9,125
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 2,261	\$ 699	\$ 2,113	\$ 2,341	\$ 1,384	\$ 1,252	\$ 2,123	\$ 1,174
Income tax (expenses) recoveries	(338)	(76)	(406)	(274)	(252)	(280)	(322)	51
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,923	\$ 623	\$ 1,707	\$ 2,067	\$ 1,132	\$ 972	\$ 1,801	\$ 1,225
Net income (loss) attributed to shareholders	\$ 1,789	\$ 485	\$ 1,638	\$ 1,839	\$ 1,042	\$ 866	\$ 1,659	\$ 1,013
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.53
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.52
Segregated funds deposits	\$ 12,408	\$ 14,409	\$ 11,927	\$ 11,545	\$ 11,324	\$ 12,206	\$ 10,361	\$ 10,172
Total assets (in billions)	\$ 977	\$ 981	\$ 979	\$ 953	\$ 915	\$ 907	\$ 876	\$ 836
Weighted average common shares (in millions)	1,710	1,723	1,746	1,774	1,793	1,805	1,810	1,826
Diluted weighted average common shares (in millions)	1,715	1,729	1,752	1,780	1,799	1,810	1,814	1,829
Dividends per common share	\$ 0.440	\$ 0.440	\$ 0.400	\$ 0.400	\$ 0.400	\$ 0.400	\$ 0.365	\$ 0.365
CDN\$ to US\$1 – Statement of Financial Position	1.3645	1.4393	1.4382	1.3510	1.3684	1.3533	1.3186	1.3520
CDN\$ to US\$1 – Statement of Income	1.3837	1.4349	1.3987	1.3639	1.3682	1.3485	1.3612	1.3411

E6 Revenue

(\$ millions, unaudited)	Quarterly Results			YTD Results	
	2Q25	1Q25	2Q24	2025	2024
Insurance revenue	\$ 6,990	\$ 7,062	\$ 6,515	\$ 14,052	\$ 13,012
Net investment income	6,796	2,946	4,512	9,742	9,005
Other revenue	1,851	1,986	1,849	3,837	3,657
Total revenue	\$ 15,637	\$ 11,994	\$ 12,876	\$ 27,631	\$ 25,674
Asia	\$ 4,935	\$ 2,590	\$ 3,814	\$ 7,525	\$ 7,400
Canada	3,758	3,662	3,037	7,420	6,577
U.S.	4,720	3,725	4,002	8,445	7,693
Global Wealth and Asset Management	1,767	1,798	1,633	3,565	3,185
Corporate and Other	457	219	390	676	819
Total revenue	\$ 15,637	\$ 11,994	\$ 12,876	\$ 27,631	\$ 25,674

Total revenue was \$15.6 billion in 2Q25 compared with \$12.9 billion in 2Q24 due to higher net investment income and insurance revenue.

By segment, the increase in revenue reflected higher net investment income in all segments and higher insurance revenue in the Asia, the U.S. and Canada.

On a year-to-date basis, total revenue was \$27.6 billion in 2025 compared with \$25.7 billion in the same period of 2024 due to an increase in insurance revenue, net investment income and other revenue.

By segment, the increase in year-to-date revenue reflected higher insurance revenue in Asia, the U.S. and Canada, higher net investment income in Canada, the U.S. and Global WAM partially offset by lower investment income in Corporate and Other and Asia, and higher other revenue in Global WAM partially offset by lower other revenue in Asia.

E7 Other

No changes were made in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended June 30, 2025, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

As in prior quarters, MFC's Audit Committee has reviewed this MD&A and the unaudited interim financial report and MFC's Board of Directors approved this MD&A prior to its release.