Symetra Life Insurance Company

Financial Statements – Statutory Basis

December 31, 2025

With Independent Auditors' Report

Retirement Solutions | Employee Benefits | Life Insurance

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – STATUTORY BASIS

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors and Stockholder
Symetra Life Insurance Company:

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of Symetra Life Insurance Company (the Company), which comprise the balance sheets - statutory basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of operations - statutory basis, changes in capital and surplus - statutory basis, and cash flow - statutory basis for each of the years in the three years ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes to the financial statements - statutory basis (collectively, financial statements).

Unmodified Opinion on Statutory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the admitted assets, liabilities, and capital and surplus of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flow for each of the years in the three years ended December 31, 2025 in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Iowa Insurance Division, Department of Insurance and Financial Services described in Note 2.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In our opinion, because of the significance of the matter discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles section of our report, the financial statements do not present fairly, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, or the results of its operations or its cash flows for each of the years in the three years ended December 31, 2025.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Basis for Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial statements are prepared by the Company using accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Iowa Insurance Division, Department of Insurance and Financial Services, which is a basis of accounting other than U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, the financial statements are not intended to be presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the statutory accounting practices described in Note 2 and U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, although not reasonable determinable, are presumed to be material and pervasive.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Iowa Insurance Division, Department of Insurance and Financial Services. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for one year after the date that the financial statements are issued.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

KPMG LLP

Columbus, Ohio
April 10, 2026

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BALANCE SHEETS – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions, except share and per share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
ADMITTED ASSETS		
Bonds	**$ 37,829.0**	$ 33,803.1
Preferred stocks	**216.2**	110.7
Common stocks	**989.9**	807.5
Mortgage loans	**10,040.1**	8,900.6
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	**2,423.6**	1,641.6
Derivatives	**437.2**	405.0
Other invested assets	**1,175.9**	1,100.4
Total cash and invested assets	**53,111.9**	46,768.9
Accrued investment income	**413.8**	362.1
Deferred and uncollected premiums (net of loading of **$(0.6)** and $0.3)	**(1,803.7)**	(1,500.2)
Deferred tax assets, net	**222.9**	201.2
Current federal income taxes recoverable	**—**	23.8
Reinsurance recoverables and other receivables	**2,223.1**	1,695.0
Separate account assets	**11,134.2**	9,685.7
Total admitted assets	**$ 65,302.2**	$ 57,236.5
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		
Life and annuity reserves	**$ 40,949.9**	$ 36,575.9
Accident and health reserves	**696.9**	291.2
Policy and contract claims	**343.0**	148.4
Liability for deposit-type contracts	**5,034.9**	4,602.9
Unearned premiums and annuity considerations	**10.7**	8.2
Total policy and contract liabilities	**47,035.4**	41,626.6
Cash collateral held	**1,068.5**	692.1
Asset valuation reserve	**775.9**	687.1
Interest maintenance reserve	**57.4**	68.7
Funds held under coinsurance agreements	**1,702.5**	1,486.7
Other liabilities	**1,094.4**	908.3
Separate account liabilities	**10,857.0**	9,384.1
Total liabilities	**62,591.1**	54,853.6
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Capital and surplus		
Common stock, $250 par value, 20,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	**5.0**	5.0
Gross paid-in and contributed surplus	**1,489.0**	1,089.0
Surplus notes	**497.2**	—
Unassigned funds	**719.9**	1,288.9
Total capital and surplus	**2,711.1**	2,382.9
Total liabilities and capital and surplus	**$ 65,302.2**	$ 57,236.5

See accompanying notes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Premiums and other revenues:			
Premiums and annuity considerations	**$ 4,402.1**	$ 3,925.0	$ 3,528.4
Net investment income	**2,415.9**	2,192.4	1,757.2
Amortization of interest maintenance reserve	**(2.5)**	1.2	21.6
Separate account fees and other	**217.9**	237.5	131.6
Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded, net	**538.3**	647.6	438.2
Reserve adjustment on reinsurance ceded	**4,511.5**	4,682.1	4,458.6
Other income	**49.3**	41.2	40.0
Total premiums and other revenues	**12,132.5**	11,727.0	10,375.6
Benefits:			
Death benefits	**398.2**	325.2	326.2
Annuity benefits	**342.3**	343.2	337.1
Surrender and maturity benefits	**4,020.6**	5,534.4	5,785.0
Accident and health and other benefits	**713.3**	584.6	546.4
Increase in policy reserves	**4,196.6**	2,564.7	2,010.4
Total benefits	**9,671.0**	9,352.1	9,005.1
Insurance expenses and other deductions:			
Commissions	**685.1**	615.5	510.5
General insurance expenses	**815.4**	727.3	637.0
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts	**794.2**	872.0	137.2
Total insurance expenses and other deductions	**2,294.7**	2,214.8	1,284.7
Gain (loss) from operations before federal income taxes and net realized capital gains (losses)	**166.8**	160.1	85.8
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	**2.5**	81.6	96.7
Gain (loss) from operations before net realized capital gains (losses)	**164.3**	78.5	(10.9)
Net realized capital gains (losses) (net of federal income taxes and transfer to interest maintenance reserve)	**83.5**	104.7	102.5
Net income (loss)	**$ 247.8**	$ 183.2	$ 91.6

See accompanying notes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND SURPLUS – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions)

	Common Stock	Gross Paid-In and Contributed Surplus	Surplus Notes	Unassigned Funds	Total Capital and Surplus
Balances as of January 1, 2023	$ 5.0	$ 1,089.0	$ —	$ 1,402.4	$ 2,496.4
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	91.6	91.6
Change in net unrealized capital gains (losses), including foreign exchange	—	—	—	51.6	51.6
Change in net deferred income taxes	—	—	—	61.3	61.3
Change in nonadmitted assets	—	—	—	(59.7)	(59.7)
Change in liability for unauthorized reinsurance	—	—	—	70.8	70.8
Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis	—	—	—	(9.1)	(9.1)
Change in asset valuation reserve	—	—	—	(228.9)	(228.9)
Change in surplus in separate accounts	—	—	—	2.0	2.0
Dividends to Parent	—	—	—	(207.0)	(207.0)
Balances as of December 31, 2023	5.0	1,089.0	—	1,175.0	2,269.0
Correction of prior period errors	—	—	—	(9.9)	(9.9)
Balances as of January 1, 2024	5.0	1,089.0	—	1,165.1	2,259.1
Net income (loss)	—	—	—	183.2	183.2
Change in net unrealized capital gains (losses), including foreign exchange	—	—	—	28.3	28.3
Change in net deferred income taxes	—	—	—	54.3	54.3
Change in nonadmitted assets	—	—	—	(23.6)	(23.6)
Change in liability for unauthorized reinsurance	—	—	—	(1.3)	(1.3)
Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis	—	—	—	(22.6)	(22.6)
Change in asset valuation reserve	—	—	—	(95.5)	(95.5)
Change in surplus in separate accounts	—	—	—	1.0	1.0
Balances as of December 31, 2024	5.0	1,089.0	—	1,288.9	2,382.9
Correction of prior period errors	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(45.1)**	**(45.1)**
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**5.0**	**1,089.0**	**—**	**1,243.8**	**2,337.8**
Net income (loss)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**247.8**	**247.8**
Change in net unrealized capital gains (losses), including foreign exchange	**—**	**—**	**—**	**21.9**	**21.9**
Change in net deferred income taxes	**—**	**—**	**—**	**134.6**	**134.6**
Change in nonadmitted assets	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(829.7)**	**(829.7)**
Change in liability for unauthorized reinsurance	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1.3**	**1.3**
Change in reserve on account of change in valuation basis	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(23.3)**	**(23.3)**
Change in asset valuation reserve	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(88.8)**	**(88.8)**
Change in surplus in separate accounts	**—**	**—**	**—**	**12.3**	**12.3**
Change in surplus notes	**—**	**—**	**497.2**	**—**	**497.2**
Capital contribution from Parent	**—**	**400.0**	**—**	**—**	**400.0**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**$ 5.0**	**$ 1,489.0**	**$ 497.2**	**$ 719.9**	**$ 2,711.1**

See accompanying notes.

SYMETRA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW – STATUTORY BASIS
(In millions)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Cash flows from operating activities			
Premiums and annuity considerations collected	**$ 4,639.8**	$ 4,430.5	$ 3,666.5
Net investment income received	**2,209.7**	2,097.0	1,805.0
Commissions and expense allowance on reinsurance ceded	**536.1**	505.7	434.9
Other income	**(96.2)**	(843.2)	216.2
Net transfers (to) from separate accounts	**(747.6)**	(944.2)	(152.8)
Benefits and loss-related payments	**(313.6)**	(2,038.0)	(2,586.9)
Commissions, other expenses, and taxes paid	**(1,440.6)**	(392.8)	(1,162.3)
Commissions and expense allowance on reinsurance assumed	**(18.0)**	—	—
Federal income taxes received (paid)	**17.9**	(91.5)	(88.5)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**4,787.5**	2,723.5	2,132.1
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from investments sold, matured, or repaid:			
Bonds	**9,930.0**	9,418.5	7,880.7
Mortgage loans	**949.4**	720.2	548.7
Other invested assets	**1,716.5**	1,498.9	760.3
Cost of investments acquired:			
Bonds	**(14,053.1)**	(11,330.8)	(9,030.4)
Mortgage loans	**(2,088.8)**	(1,770.6)	(1,274.2)
Other invested assets	**(1,619.0)**	(1,458.6)	(697.6)
Other, net	**(25.6)**	(60.3)	(34.5)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	**(5,190.6)**	(2,982.7)	(1,847.0)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital contribution from Parent	**400.0**	—	—
Net deposits (withdrawals) on deposit-type contracts and other insurance liabilities	**425.9**	340.0	(1.3)
Net receipts from (transfers to) Parent, subsidiaries, and affiliates	**16.4**	(1.9)	(1.7)
Dividends to Parent	**—**	—	(207.0)
Proceeds from issuance of surplus notes, net of discount	**497.2**	—	—
Other, net	**(154.4)**	(696.2)	1,225.2
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	**1,185.1**	(358.1)	1,015.2
Net increase (decrease) in cash	**782.0**	(617.3)	1,300.3
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, beginning of year	**1,641.6**	2,258.9	958.6
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments, end of year	**$ 2,423.6**	$ 1,641.6	$ 2,258.9

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information			
Non-cash transactions during the year:			
Bonds and stock exchanges	**$ 406.6**	$ 299.7	$ 90.8
Amortization of option costs under Iowa Administrative Code 191-97	**153.0**	105.6	62.1
Mortgage loans – refinances	**132.7**	132.5	23.2
Investment expense on funds withheld	**28.3**	27.4	25.2
Present value of future commitments related to tax credits	**20.7**	83.3	34.1
Amortization of nonadmitted goodwill	**17.5**	—	—
Initial transactions related to new reinsurance agreements	**—**	369.8	—

See accompanying notes.

1. Description of Business

Symetra Life Insurance Company (the Company) is a stock life insurance company domiciled in the state of Iowa, and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Symetra Financial Corporation (the Parent), a Delaware Corporation. The Company has three wholly-owned subsidiaries: Symetra National Life Insurance Company, First Symetra National Life Insurance Company of New York, and Symetra Reinsurance Corporation (SRC). The Company's parent is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sumitomo Life Insurance Company, a mutual company (sougo kaisha) organized under the laws of Japan.

The Company offers products and services that serve the retirement, employment-based benefits, and life insurance markets. These products and services are marketed through financial institutions, broker-dealers, financial professionals, independent agents, and benefits consultants in 49 states and the District of Columbia. The Company’s principal product lines include:

Retirement	Benefits	Individual Life
Fixed Annuities:	Disability income (DI) insurance:	Traditional and term* life insurance
Fixed deferred annuities (DA) (1)	Short-term disability (STD)	Universal life (UL) insurance:
Single premium immediate annuities without life contingencies (non-life contingent SPIA)	Long-term disability (LTD)	Indexed universal life (IUL) insurance
	Other health:	UL with secondary guarantees
Indexed annuities:	Medical stop-loss insurance	Institutional life:
Fixed indexed annuities (FIA)	Group voluntary benefits	Bank-owned life insurance (BOLI)
Registered index-linked annuities (RILA)	Absence management	Company-owned life insurance (COLI)
Single premium immediate annuities with life contingencies (life-contingent SPIA)	Paid family and medical leave	Variable universal life (VUL) insurance

* Group policies are also applicable to this product group and offered through the Benefits division.
(1) Includes a small amount of variable annuity products.

The Company also services a block of in-force income annuities that has been fully reinsured since 2018 and includes all of the Company's structured settlement annuities. Refer to Note 7 for further discussion.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation and Use of Estimates

The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Iowa Insurance Division, Department of Insurance and Financial Services (the Department). Companies domiciled in the state of Iowa prepare their statutory-basis financial statements in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners’ (NAIC) *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual,* subject to any deviations prescribed or permitted by the Department.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NAIC statutory accounting principles (SAP) requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The most significant estimates include those used to determine the following:

- valuation of investments carried at fair value;
- valuation of policy and contract liabilities;
- the identification and measurement of other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) of investments; and
- the admissibility of deferred tax assets (DTAs).

The recorded amounts reflect management’s best estimates, though actual results could differ from those estimates. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes available, which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed herein.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year financial information to conform to the current period presentation.

Statutory accounting practices are different in some respects from financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The descriptions of the Company’s significant accounting policies below include the significant variances from GAAP. The effects of the foregoing variances from GAAP to the accompanying statutory-basis financial statements are not reasonably determinable, but are presumed to be material. The Company's GAAP-basis financial results are also affected by the application of PGAAP, which results in further differences between GAAP and statutory-basis accounting.

Dearborn Acquisition

In 2025, the Company acquired Dearborn Life Insurance Company's (Dearborn) life and disability (L&D) business (the Dearborn Acquisition) through a 100% coinsurance reinsurance transaction and entered into a product distribution arrangement with Dearborn's parent company, Health Care Service Corporation (HCSC), a Mutual Legal Reserve Company. Under the agreement, described in Note 7, the Company assumed Dearborn's group life, DI, and traditional and term insurance in-force blocks. The acquisition was accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting (purchase accounting, or PGAAP) for GAAP, but for statutory accounting, the Company has applied the corresponding permitted practice discussed below. Subsequent to October 1, 2025, the financial results from Dearborn's L&D business have been included in the Company's balance sheets and statements of operations.

At inception, the Company received an initial settlement comprised of $46.6 of assets acquired and $664.7 of liabilities assumed. The Company recorded $700.0 of nonadmitted goodwill which will be amortized into the statement of operations over 10 years due to the permitted practice described below. The assumed policy reserves related to the acquisition are disclosed in Note 8 and Note 9.

Prescribed Practices

Under Iowa Bulletin 06-01, the Department allows insurance companies to record the change in the fair value of derivative instruments used to economically hedge indexed products in income, consistent with how the change in indexed product reserves is recorded. The Company uses this election for its IUL and RILA products. This election has no net impact on surplus.

Under Iowa Administrative Code (IAC) 191-97, the Department allows companies to account for eligible derivative assets using the amortized cost method if the company can demonstrate that they meet the criteria for an economic hedge. Furthermore, IAC 191-97 also prescribes the use of a reserve calculation methodology for indexed annuity products that only reflects credited interest on reserves at the conclusion of the index term based on actual index performance. The Company uses this election for its FIA products.

The state of Iowa has adopted a prescribed accounting practice that differs from that found in the SAP related to the admission of a variable funding note as capital and surplus. SRC is entitled to admit as an asset the value of a variable funding note associated with a reinsurance agreement with the Company. There was no impact to net income. If SRC had not used this prescribed practice, the result would not have triggered a regulatory event at the Company. SRC's statutory surplus under the prescribed practice from the state of Iowa was $46.9 and $43.3 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. SRC's statutory deficit would have been $28.7 and $31.5 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, under SAP.

Permitted Practices

Under Iowa Bulletin 07-06, the Department allows insurance companies with approval from the commissioner to use other than market value for assets held in a separate account where general account guarantees are present. The Company, with explicit permission from the Department, is permitted to account for the separate account assets related to its BOLI and RILA business at other than market value. The assets of the BOLI and RILA separate accounts primarily include bonds, derivatives, and commercial mortgage loans that are accounted for in accordance with the guidance otherwise applicable to these assets. Therefore, there is no impact to net income or surplus.

The Company has received explicit permission from the Department to record equity-type and certain derivative financial instruments held in segregated portfolios through income rather than surplus. These instruments are held in segregated portfolios supporting investments for ceded reinsurance transactions, including structured settlement annuities in connection with the 2018 Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction and FIA and DA blocks ceded to Symetra Bermuda Re Ltd. (SBR) described in Note 7. The change in the fair value of these assets is settled with the reinsurers quarterly in accordance with the reinsurance agreements.

The Company has received explicit permission from the Department to apply goodwill accounting from the Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles (SSAP) 68, *Business Combinations*, to the Dearborn Acquisition. The Company recognized $700.0 of goodwill instead of an expense. The goodwill will be amortized into expense over 10 years and is nonadmitted.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The impacts of the prescribed and permitted practices described above are summarized as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Net income (loss) – Iowa basis	**$ 247.8**	$ 183.2	$ 91.6
State prescribed practices:			
Iowa Bulletin 06-01	**(14.9)**	(6.8)	(36.6)
IAC 191-97 – options	**31.8**	36.1	13.2
IAC 191-97 – reserves	**(71.7)**	(50.4)	(250.5)
State permitted practices:			
Dearborn Acquisition – goodwill	**(682.5)**	—	—
Equity-type investments and certain derivatives	**(25.3)**	(32.4)	(34.3)
Net income (loss) – NAIC basis	**$ (514.8)**	$ 129.7	$ (216.6)

	As of December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
Statutory surplus – Iowa basis	**$ 2,711.1**	$ 2,382.9
State prescribed practices:		
Variable funding note	**(75.6)**	(74.8)
IAC 191-97 – options	**205.2**	173.3
IAC 191-97 – reserves	**(292.4)**	(220.7)
Statutory surplus – NAIC basis	**$ 2,548.3**	$ 2,260.7

Recognition of Premiums and Annuity Considerations

Premiums for UL policies and annuity considerations with mortality and morbidity risk are recognized as revenue when received. Premiums for traditional individual life policies are recognized annually on the policy anniversary, consistent with the statutory reserving process. Amounts received under deposit-type contracts with no life contingencies, including certain group annuity contracts, are recorded as liabilities when received.

Premiums for DI, medical stop-loss, and other health policies are recognized when due. Certain types of these policies have retrospective rating features that require premium to be paid or refunded based on claims experience. The Company records its estimate for retrospective premiums in accordance with the terms of each contract as an adjustment to earned premium. The following table presents the amount of net premiums subject to retrospective rating features, and its percentage of total net premiums written on the Company's accident and health contracts:

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		**2024**		**2023**	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Net premiums subject to retrospective rating features	**$ 119.8**	**17.6 %**	$ 105.1	17.7 %	$ 90.3	17.0 %

Approximately 29% of 2025 premiums were from DA and FIA, 27% were from RILA, 17% were from UL, and 17% were from group life and DI. No other products represented more than 10% of premiums. Two financial institution distributors accounted for approximately 45% of the Company's total DA, FIA, and RILA sales for the year ended December 31, 2025. DA and FIA sales represent premiums on new policies, net of first year policy lapses and/or surrenders.

Under GAAP, revenue recognition is dependent upon the type of product and its corresponding accounting treatment. The Company's employment-based benefits policies, which primarily include medical stop-loss and group life and DI, are short-duration contracts. Premiums from these products are recognized as revenue when earned over the life of the policy. Policyholder claims are expensed as incurred. Traditional and term life insurance and certain SPIA products are classified and accounted for as long-duration insurance contracts. Traditional and term life premiums are recognized as revenue and considered earned when due. For life-contingent SPIA products, a portion of the premiums are deferred at contract inception and are recognized as revenue over the life of the contract through amortization.

Under GAAP, for UL, institutional life, and investment-type products, deposits are credited to policyholder account balances when received and reflected as liabilities, rather than as premium revenue. Revenues from these contracts consist of net investment income earned on policyholders' account balances and amounts assessed for cost of insurance, policy administration, surrender charges, and other fees. These assessments are recorded in policy fees, contract charges, and other on the consolidated statements of income (loss). Expenses charged to operations for these products include interest credited and claims in excess of related policyholder account balances. These amounts are expensed as incurred.

Under GAAP, revenue from variable annuities and VUL products include fees for mortality and expense risk, policy administration, and surrender charges. These fees are charged to policyholders' accounts based upon the daily net assets of the policyholders' account values and are recognized as revenue in policy fees, contract charges, and other on the consolidated statements of income (loss) when assessed.

Policy Acquisition Costs

The costs of acquiring and renewing policies are expensed when incurred.

Under GAAP, the Company defers costs that are directly related to the successful acquisition or renewal of insurance contracts, referred to as deferred policy acquisition costs (DAC). These primarily include commissions, distribution costs directly related to sales, third-party underwriting costs, and the portion of salaries and benefits directly related to processing successful new and renewal contracts. The Company's life insurance products, such as UL and traditional and term life insurance products, are grouped by product and issue year and are amortized at a constant rate over the initial face amount of life insurance in-force. The Company's investment-type products, such as DA and indexed annuities, and life-contingent income annuities are grouped by product, issue year, and presence of a guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefit (GLWB) rider. These products are amortized at a constant rate based on policy count. The Company amortizes acquisition costs for non-life contingent SPIA using a constant yield approach. The Company's short duration contracts, such as group life and DI, have renewal commissions resulting in new DAC capitalization in the years following initial capitalization and is amortized over the estimated life of the underlying contracts.

Additionally, in conjunction with any acquisition or merger, the Company records an asset that represents the right to receive future gross profits from cash flows and earnings of the Company's existing business, or value of business acquired (VOBA). The Company amortizes VOBA in the same manner as policy acquisition costs.

Investments

Bonds, Preferred Stocks, and Common Stocks

Bonds

Beginning in 2025, the Company adopted revisions to SSAP No. 26, *Bonds*, and SSAP No. 43, *Loan-Backed and Structured Securities* in connection with the adoption of Statutory Ref No. 2019-21, referred to as the principles-based bond definition (PBBD), and discussed further below in Accounting Pronouncements Newly Adopted. After the adoption, the Company's bonds were further delineated into two categories: issuer credit obligations (ICOs) and asset-backed securities (ABS). Prior to the adoption of the PBBD in 2025, ABS were referred to as loan-backed and structured securities, whereas ICOs were referred to as bonds that were neither loan-backed nor structured securities. There was no change in the underlying accounting treatment of these bond categories when comparing 2025 to 2024, only changes to the naming and categorization.

An ICO is issued by an operating entity with the repayment supported primarily by the general creditworthiness of the operating entity, consisting of direct or indirect recourse. ICOs are carried at amortized cost, using the constant effective yield method of amortization. ICOs also include Securities Valuation Office (SVO) identified bond exchange traded funds (ETFs).

An ABS is a bond issued by an entity created for the primary purpose of raising debt capital backed by financial assets or cash generating non-financial assets owned by the ABS issuer, whereby repayment is primarily derived from the cash flows associated with the underlying defined collateral rather than the cash flows of an operating entity. Types of ABS include, but are not limited to, commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS), residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), collateralized bond obligations (CBOs), and collateralized debt obligations (CDOs). ABS are carried at amortized cost, and income is recognized using a constant effective yield based on anticipated prepayments and the estimated economic life of the securities. Prepayment assumptions are based on current interest rates and the economic environment. When actual prepayments differ significantly from anticipated prepayments, the effective yield is recalculated to reflect actual payments to date and estimated future payments. Under the retrospective adjustment method, the net investment in the security is adjusted to the amount that would have existed had the new effective yield been applied since the acquisition of the security. The Company elects to apply the retrospective adjustment methodology to specific ABS that are reported with NAIC designations that are of high credit quality at the time of acquisition. For all other ABS, the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows. The Company includes any resulting adjustment in net investment income in the current period.

Bonds are recorded on a trade date basis, except for private placement bonds, which are recorded on the funding date. All bonds in or near default, which have a NAIC designation of 6, are carried at the lower of amortized cost or fair value.

For those bonds reported at fair value, the related changes in net unrealized capital gains (losses) are recorded in unassigned funds, net of related deferred income taxes.

The Company reports interest and dividends earned, including prepayment fees or interest-related make whole payments, in net investment income. Interest income for bonds is recognized using the effective yield method. When the collectability of interest income for bonds is considered doubtful, any accrued but uncollectible interest is deducted from investment income in the current period. The Company then places the securities on nonaccrual status, and they are not restored to accrual status until all delinquent interest and principal is paid.

Under GAAP, the Company classifies its investments in fixed maturities as either available-for-sale or trading securities and carries them at fair value. For available-for-sale securities, unrealized gains (losses) are recorded directly to accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) within shareholder's equity, net of deferred income taxes. The cost of securities sold is determined using the specific-identification method. Changes in the fair value of trading securities are reported as realized gains (losses).

Under GAAP, the Company reports interest and dividends earned, including prepayment fees, in net investment income on the consolidated statements of income (loss). Interest income for fixed maturities is recognized using the constant effective yield method. For mortgage- and asset-backed securities, the Company recognizes income using a constant effective yield based on anticipated prepayments and the estimated economic life of the securities. Quarterly, the Company compares actual prepayments to anticipated prepayments and recalculates the effective yield to reflect actual payments plus anticipated future payments. The Company includes any resulting adjustment in net investment income in the current period.

Preferred Stocks

Redeemable preferred stocks, which have characteristics of debt securities, and are rated as medium quality or better (NAIC designations 1 to 3) are reported at cost or amortized cost. All other redeemable preferred stocks (NAIC designations 4 to 6) are reported at the lower of cost, amortized cost, or fair value. Perpetual preferred stocks, which have characteristics of equity securities, are reported at the lower of currently effective call price or fair value.

For preferred stocks reported at fair value, the related changes in net unrealized capital gains (losses) are recorded in unassigned funds, net of related deferred income taxes.

Under GAAP, redeemable preferred stocks are classified as fixed maturities as either available-for-sale or trading securities and carried at fair value. For available-for-sale securities, unrealized gains (losses) are recorded directly to AOCI net of deferred income taxes. Changes in the fair value of trading securities are reported as realized gains (losses). Perpetual preferred stocks are classified as marketable equity securities and are carried at fair value with changes in fair value reported as realized gains (losses).

Common Stocks

Unaffiliated common stocks, including equity ETFs, are reported at fair value and the related net unrealized capital gains (losses) are recorded in unassigned funds, net of related deferred income taxes. Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (FHLB DM) common stocks, which include membership and activity stock, are reported at cost, which is presumed to be fair value.

Under GAAP, the Company carries marketable equity securities (common stock) at fair value with changes in fair value reported as realized gains (losses).

The Company's investments in its insurance subsidiaries are included in affiliated common stocks and are carried at their underlying statutory equity, which was $284.3 and $266.5 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Changes in the carrying value of subsidiaries are recorded directly to unassigned funds. The Company owns no shares, either directly or indirectly, of the Parent. Under GAAP, the accounts and operations of the subsidiaries are consolidated.

Impairments

Investments are considered to be impaired when a decline in fair value below a security's amortized cost is determined to be other-than-temporary. The Company's review of investment securities for OTTI includes both quantitative and qualitative criteria, and for ABS, may include identification of the portion related to credit losses. See Note 3 for additional discussion about the Company's process for identifying and recording OTTI.

Under GAAP, a fixed maturity with fair value below its amortized cost but is not intended to be sold, is evaluated to determine whether the decline in fair value has resulted from an expected credit loss or other factors (such as market interest rates). The amount of the expected credit loss equals the difference between amortized cost and recovery value of the security, and is limited by the amount that the fair value is less than the amortized cost basis. The expected credit loss is recorded as an allowance, with the initial recognition and subsequent changes recognized in earnings as a realized loss. Amounts determined uncollectible are written off as a reduction to the amortized cost and removed from the allowance. Any remaining non-credit related unrealized loss is recorded in AOCI.

Mortgage Loans

The Company carries mortgage loans on real estate at outstanding principal balances, less any recognized impairment. Loans are specifically evaluated for impairment if the Company considers it probable that amounts due according to the terms of the loan agreement will not be collected, or the loan is modified in a troubled debt restructuring. For mortgage loans that the Company determines to be impaired, the Company charges the difference between the estimated fair value of the collateral and the recorded investment in the mortgage loan as a realized investment loss.

The Company accrues interest income on impaired loans to the extent that it is deemed collectible and the loan continues to perform under its original or restructured terms. Accrued interest receivable is reported in accrued investment income, and interest income is recorded in net investment income. If a mortgage loan has any investment income due and accrued that is 180 days past due and collectible, or non-performing, the investment income will continue to accrue, but all interest related to the loan will be reported as a nonadmitted asset. Loan origination fees are recorded in income upon receipt and origination costs are expensed when incurred.

Under GAAP, a majority of mortgage loans are carried at outstanding principal balances, adjusted for unamortized deferred fees and costs, net of an allowance for expected credit losses. Loan origination fees and costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the loan. Accrued interest receivable is reported in accrued investment income on the consolidated balance sheets. Interest income, including amortization of deferred fees and expenses, is recorded in net investment income on the consolidated statements of income (loss) using the effective interest rate method. Mortgage loans supporting a block of structured settlement annuities in connection with the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction (Note 7) are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in earnings as realized gains (losses).

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit and bonds used to facilitate liquidity needs. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value and is consistent with GAAP. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, $1,767.9, or 98.8%, and $1,292.0, or 95.7%, respectively, of total cash was held at one highly rated financial institution.

Short-term investments consist of bonds and other highly liquid investments such as short-term intercompany loans. Short-term bonds are recorded in the same manner as similar long-term investments, and are consistent with GAAP. Short-term intercompany loans are carried at the unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest, and are consistent with GAAP. See Note 13 for further discussion.

Derivatives

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain portions of its exposure to equity market risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency exchange risk.

The accounting for changes in the fair value of derivative instruments depends on whether it qualifies and has been designated for hedge accounting. To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item. Effectiveness of the hedge is formally assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship. Derivative instruments that qualify and are designated for hedge accounting are valued in a manner consistent with the items being hedged. Cash flows from derivative instruments that are designated and qualify for hedge accounting and economic hedges are reported consistently with the cash flows from the hedged item. If a derivative instrument does not qualify or is not designated for hedge accounting, it is recognized at fair value with the changes in its fair value recorded as unrealized gains or losses in surplus.

Cross currency swaps, treasury locks, bond forwards, and the majority of our interest rate swaps qualify and are designated for hedge accounting and are recognized at amortized cost in the balance sheets. Periodic payments and receipts on these derivatives are recorded on an accrual basis within net investment income. Net realized capital gains (losses) are recognized upon termination or maturity of these contracts in a manner consistent with the hedged item, and when subject to the interest maintenance reserve (IMR), are transferred to the IMR, net of taxes.

The Company's equity market contracts (index options), interest rate caps and floors, futures, and foreign exchange forwards do not qualify and/or are not designated for hedge accounting. Pursuant to the prescribed practice discussed above, the index options for FIA products are accounted for using the amortized cost method, under which the cost is amortized through investment income on the statements of operations. When the options mature, any value received by the Company is reflected as net investment income. Index options for IUL and RILA products are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in capital realized gains (losses) on the statements of operations. Pursuant to the permitted practice discussed above, foreign exchange forwards are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in the statements of operations. Other derivatives that do not qualify or are not designated for hedge accounting are recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recorded as unrealized gains or losses in surplus.

The maximum length of time over which the Company is hedging its exposure to the variability in future cash flows for forecasted transactions is 20 years.

Under GAAP, derivative instruments are recorded at fair value, and changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are reported through earnings unless they qualify and are designated for hedge accounting. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded as a component of AOCI and reclassified into net income in the same period during which the hedged transaction affects net income.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets consist primarily of limited partnership investments, including private debt, private equity, hedge fund investments, as well as tax credit investments, residual tranches, and capital and surplus notes. The Company has commitments to fund certain investments. When the amounts and timing of expected contributions are estimable, the commitments are recorded as part of the carrying value of the investment. When the timing of call amounts is not known, the expected contribution is disclosed as an unfunded commitment. See Note 14 for further discussion.

Limited Partnerships (LPs)

LP investments are reported at the underlying audited U.S. GAAP equity of the investee, with net asset value (NAV) used as a practical expedient to estimate fair value. A portion of the Company's LP investments are held in a segregated portfolio that support a block of structured settlement annuities in connection with the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction. Pursuant to the permitted practice from the Department related to equity and equity-type investments discussed above, the changes in fair value of those LP investments are recorded in net realized gains (losses) on the statements of operations and are determined on a specific-identification basis.

The Company has commitments to fund its LP investments, which are disclosed in Note 14.

Under GAAP, LP investments are recorded at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these investments are recorded in net realized gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations. The Company elected the fair value option for these investments, regardless of ownership percentage, to standardize the related accounting and reporting.

Tax Credit Investments

Tax credit investments primarily consist of low-income housing tax credits (LIHTC) investments, which are LPs that are established to fund low-income housing projects and other qualifying purposes, where the primary return on investment is in the form of income tax credits. These investments are initially recorded at the present value of all expected contributions, which are considered unconditional and legally binding. Amortization of LIHTC investments is based on the proportion of tax benefits received in the current year to total estimated tax benefits to be allocated to the Company. Write downs for these investments is recorded when the carrying value of the investment exceeds the fair value. Write downs can also occur when a tax credit has been recaptured or if it is probable that future tax benefits will not be received as expected. Write downs are recorded in net realized capital gains (losses). The Company has commitments to fund its LIHTC investments, which are reflected in the carrying value of the investments.

Under GAAP, the Company elected to account for tax credit investments under the equity method. Typically, the investment is written down if the carrying value exceeds the fair value. Activity related to these investments is recorded in net realized gains (losses) on the statements of operations.

Residual Tranches

Residual tranches exist within investment structures that issue one or more classes of debt securities created for the primary purpose of raising debt capital backed by collateral assets. The primary source of debt repayment is derived through rights to the cash flows of a discrete pool of collateral assets, which generates cash flows that provide interest and principal payments to debt holders through a contractually prescribed distribution methodology. Once those contractual requirements are met, the remaining cash flows are provided to the residual tranche investor. The payments to the residual holder may vary significantly, both in timing and amount, based on the underlying collateral performance. Residual tranches are reported at the lower of amortized cost or fair value under the allowable earned yield method. For residuals carried at fair value, the related changes in net unrealized gains (losses) are recorded within unassigned funds, net of related deferred income taxes on a specific-identification basis.

The Company has commitments to fund certain residual tranche investments. The expected contribution is disclosed as an unfunded commitment. See Note 14 for further discussion.

Under GAAP, residual tranches are recorded at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these investments are recorded in net realized gains (losses) on the consolidated statements of operations. The Company elected the fair value option for these investments, regardless of ownership percentage, to standardize the related accounting and reporting.

Nonadmitted Assets

Certain assets designated as nonadmitted and other assets not specifically identified as an admitted asset are excluded from the balance sheets and are charged directly to unassigned funds. Nonadmitted assets are composed principally of goodwill, certain uncollected premiums and agents' balances, DTAs, accounts and notes receivable, and other assets. Under GAAP, such assets are included in the balance sheets to the extent the assets are recoverable.

Reinsurance

The Company uses reinsurance across its businesses to spread risk and limit losses. Reinsurance agreements are evaluated for risk transfer to determine whether they qualify for traditional reinsurance accounting under SAP. If they do not qualify for risk transfer under SAP, they are accounted for using deposit accounting.

For assumed reinsurance, the Company accounts for premiums, commissions, expense reimbursements, benefits, and reserves related to reinsured business consistent with those used in accounting for the original policies issued and the terms of the reinsurance contracts.

For ceded reinsurance, premiums, benefits, and the reserves for policy and contract liabilities are reported net of reinsured amounts. For modified coinsurance agreements, the Company retains the assets and reserves of the underlying business on the balance sheets. The net impact from activity related to modified coinsurance agreements is shown in the reserve adjustment on reinsurance ceded on the statements of operations. For coinsurance with funds withheld agreements, the Company takes a reserve credit for reserves ceded and retains the assets on its balance sheets. A funds withheld liability is established initially for the amount of reserves that were ceded. The reserves are remeasured each period, and changes are recorded as an adjustment to the funds withheld liability on the balance sheets. Periodically, the funds withheld liability is adjusted to reflect credited investment returns (or contractually agreed interest) attributable to the reinsurer under the treaty terms. Refer to Note 7 for further discussion.

Initial gains on reinsurance of existing in-force blocks of business are recorded as an increase to surplus, net of federal income tax. This increase to surplus is amortized into income, net of tax, as profits are recognized on the underlying business.

Under GAAP, future policy benefits and claims are reported gross of any related reinsurance recoverables, which are reported as assets. Certain reinsurance contracts that meet risk transfer requirements under SAP have been accounted for using traditional reinsurance accounting; whereas, such contracts that did not meet GAAP risk transfer requirements are accounted for using deposit accounting under GAAP. For modified coinsurance agreements that do not qualify for reinsurance accounting under GAAP, the Company establishes a deposit asset, representing ceded reserves, and funds withheld liability, representing the assets supporting ceded reserves. The Company also recognizes an embedded derivative related to the funds withheld assets.

Benefit Reserves

Aggregate reserves for payment of future life, health, and annuity benefits are based on published tables in accordance with applicable actuarial standards. The reserves are at least as great as the minimum aggregate amounts required by the Department. Surrender values on policies do not exceed the corresponding benefit reserves.

Additional reserves are established if the results of cash flow testing under various interest rate scenarios indicate the need for such reserves, or if the net premiums exceed the gross premiums on any insurance in-force. For substandard lives, either extra premium is charged or the gross premium for a rated age is charged; mean reserves are determined by computing the regular mean reserve for the plan at any rated age and, in addition, holding one-half of any extra premium charge for the year. The Company does not use anticipated investment income as a factor in its premium deficiency calculation.

Tabular interest, tabular reserves less actual reserves released, and tabular cost are determined by formula. Tabular interest on funds not involving life contingencies for each valuation rate of interest are calculated as the change in reserves minus premiums plus benefits.

The Company waives deduction of deferred fractional premiums upon the death of the insured and returns any premium beyond the date of death.

Reserves for deposit-type contracts that do not subject the Company to risks arising from policyholder mortality or morbidity are equal to deposits received and interest credited to the benefit of the contract holders, less surrenders or withdrawals that represent a return to the contract holders.

Aggregate reserves on group life and accident and health policies represent the estimated ultimate net cost of all reported and unreported claims at the balance sheet date. For group long-term disability and group life premium waiver, the liabilities for losses and loss/claim adjustment expense on reported claims are classified as disabled life reserves (DLR); these reserves are calculated on a seriatim basis using tabular methods and discounted for interest, with assumptions reviewed on an annual basis. The remaining aggregate reserves on these group benefit products are for unreported claims and are classified as incurred but not reported (IBNR); these reserves are calculated using a blend of completion factors and loss ratio assumptions. Assumptions and adequacy are reviewed quarterly.

Under GAAP, these policy reserves are calculated based on estimated expected experience or actual account balances, and are dependent on the type of product and product features. For all products, cash flow assumptions used to establish the associated liabilities are updated annually, typically in the third quarter, and actual experience is incorporated on a quarterly basis to retrospectively reflect changes in actuarial assumptions.

For traditional and term life policies and life-contingent SPIA products, policy reserves are estimated as the present value of future policyholder benefits and related expenses, less the present value of future net premiums. This is referred to as the liability for future policy benefits (LFPB). For these contracts, the amount and timing of benefit payments depend on policyholder mortality or morbidity. LFPB is accrued over time as premium revenue is recognized.

For group long-term disability, group life, and other group accident and health policies, policy reserves are calculated consistent with the method described above under SAP but with assumptions appropriate for GAAP.

For UL and investment-type products, including DA contracts, non-life contingent SPIA, FIA, RILA, institutional, and UL policies, policyholder account balances (PAB) include the contract value that has accrued to the benefit of the policyholder as of the balance sheet date. The liabilities are equal to deposits plus interest credited, less withdrawals, surrender charges, and policyholder assessments. The liability for the indexed account portions of contracts with indexed or index-linked features (indexed products) represents the present value of future estimated guaranteed benefits, as well as embedded derivatives related to expected index credits on these contracts and policies. The embedded derivatives are recorded at fair value. Indexed products include FIA, RILA, and IUL.

Contracts or contract features that provide protection to the policyholder from capital market risk, including equity, interest rate, or foreign exchange risk, by transferring such risk to the Company are referred to as market risk benefits (MRBs). The Company issues certain indexed annuity contracts and other investment-type contracts that include MRBs. MRBs are measured at fair value at the contract level and can either be in an asset or liability position, depending on certain inputs at the reporting date. The fair value of MRBs is determined using either a non-option or option based approach depending on fee structure, with no accounting gain or loss recognized at contract inception.

For contracts or contract features that provide for potential benefits in addition to the account balance, but are not MRBs, such as UL products, the Company establishes additional reserves based on a benefit ratio which is calculated by estimating the present value of expected benefit payments over the life of the contract from inception, divided by the present value of total expected assessments over the life of the contract. The benefit ratio is multiplied by the cumulative assessments recorded from contract inception through the balance sheet date, less the cumulative payments plus interest to arrive at the reserve liability.

Policy and Contract Claims

Claims reserves on life, and accident and health policies represent the estimated ultimate cost of all reported and unreported claims, net of reinsurance, as of the balance sheet date. The reserves for reported but unpaid claims incurred are estimated using individual valuations and statistical analyses. The liability held for pending life insurance claims is equal to the face amount of the policy. For medical stop-loss, group life and DI policies, and absence management and group voluntary benefits policies, the reserves are for unreported claims and are classified as IBNR and calculated as described above.

Under GAAP, liabilities for known and due claims primarily represent liabilities for claims under medical stop-loss, group life, DI, and individual life policies. These liabilities are established on the basis of reported losses. IBNR is typically established for medical stop-loss and group life and DI policies based on expected loss ratios, claims paying completion patterns, and historical experience. Actuarial claim reserves are established for LTD and group life premium waiver policies based on the actuarial present value of future benefit payments, net of terminations and reinsurance recoverables, based on the Company's best estimate.

Asset Valuation Reserve

The asset valuation reserve (AVR) provides a valuation allowance for invested assets and is calculated based on a formula prescribed by the NAIC. This reserve acts to mitigate potential credit-related losses on invested assets. Changes in the AVR are reflected directly in unassigned funds. No such reserve exists under GAAP.

Interest Maintenance Reserve

The IMR defers after-tax realized capital gains (losses) resulting from the effect of changes in the general level of interest rates on the disposal or interest-related impairment of bonds. These deferrals are based on a formula prescribed by the NAIC and are amortized into income over the approximate remaining life of the investment sold or impaired, using the grouped method. Realized interest-related gains or losses that arise from the sale of investments required to provide cash flow to meet "excess withdrawal activity" are excluded from the IMR. Under GAAP, realized investment gains (losses) from sales and impairments are reported in earnings in the period in which the assets are sold, and no such reserve is recorded.

Federal Income Taxes

The Company is included as a member of a consolidated federal income tax return group under the Parent. The method of allocation of current income taxes between the affiliates is subject to a written agreement approved by each respective company's board of directors. Income tax expense is generally allocated to those entities within the group as if each individual entity filed a separate return. Current tax credits are determined on the basis of utilization by the consolidated group. The provision for federal income taxes is based on amounts determined to be payable as a result of current year operations. Intercompany balances are settled quarterly.

Deferred federal income taxes are provided for differences between the book and tax bases of assets and liabilities. In determining admissibility, gross DTAs are subject to a statutory valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the gross DTAs will not be realized. The gross DTAs remaining after the application of a statutory valuation allowance, if any, are admitted subject to admissibility tests. Remaining DTAs after application of the admissibility tests are nonadmitted. Changes in deferred taxes are recorded directly to unassigned funds.

Under GAAP, DTAs are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not they will be realized. A valuation allowance is established when DTAs cannot be recognized. Changes in deferred taxes are reported in earnings or as a component of AOCI. Refer to Note 11 for further discussion.

Separate Accounts

Separate account assets represent segregated funds administered and invested for the exclusive benefit of policyholders. For variable separate account products, the assets of these separate accounts consist of designated underlying funds and are reported at fair value. Investment risks associated with fair value changes are borne by the policyholders. Separate account liabilities represent reserves established to meet withdrawal and future benefit payment provisions of contracts with these policyholders. The separate account assets are not subject to liabilities arising out of any other business the Company may conduct.

The Company administers separate accounts for BOLI policyholders. The assets of these accounts include bonds and mortgage loans. Pursuant to the accounting elections discussed above, bonds are held at amortized cost, and mortgage loans are held at outstanding principal loan balance less any recognized impairment. The majority of these assets are legally segregated and are not subject to claims that arise out of the Company's other business activities. The liabilities of these separate accounts represent reserves established to meet withdrawal and future benefit payment provisions of contracts with the policyholders.

The Company also administers separate accounts relating to index-linked funds for RILA policyholders. The assets of these accounts include bonds, mortgage loans, common and preferred stock, derivatives, and other invested assets. Pursuant to the accounting elections discussed above, bonds are held at amortized cost; mortgage loans are held at outstanding principal loan balance less any recognized impairment, and common stock and derivatives are carried at fair value. Changes in fair value of index options are reported as net realized capital gains (losses) and as a change in surplus for all other derivative types. Preferred stocks and other invested assets are reported consistent with those in the Company's investment portfolio, as described above. Except for contracts issued in Texas, Alaska, and Washington, these assets are not legally segregated and are subject to claims that arise out of the Company's other business activities. The liabilities of these separate accounts represent reserves established to equal the policyholder cash surrender value on index-linked funds.

The operations of all separate accounts, excluding investment gains (losses) allocatable solely to the policyholders, are combined with the general account of the Company on the statements of operations under the appropriate captions. Transactions such as premium deposits, surrenders, and withdrawals are offset by a corresponding increase or decrease in net transfers to the separate accounts.

For variable universal life contracts, the Company offers a secondary guarantee that the policy remains in force even if the policy account value is below zero. For variable annuity contracts with guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB), the Company contractually guarantees death benefits that may exceed a policyholder's account balance. The Company reinsures most of the GMDB risk on its variable annuity contracts.

Under GAAP, separate account assets are reported at fair value. Separate account liabilities are set equal to separate account assets. Investment activity accrues directly to the policyholders and is not included in the Company's revenue. Assets and liabilities associated with BOLI policies and RILA contracts do not qualify for separate account treatment under GAAP, as the Company retains the investment risk.

Surplus Notes

Surplus notes issued by the Company are reported as surplus. They are subordinated to policyholder and creditor claims and require approval from the Department prior to payment of principal or interest. Upon approval, interest is recorded in net investment income in the statement of operations. Premiums or discounts on surplus notes are recorded as adjustments to the carrying value and recognized through the statement of operations proportionally with approved interest payments.

Under GAAP, surplus notes are accounted for as debt and presented as liabilities, with interest expense recognized in the statement of operations over the life of the instrument and any issuance discount or premium amortized using the effective interest method.

Accounting Pronouncements Newly Adopted

Statutory Ref No. 2019-21 Bond Definition

In 2023, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 26, *Bonds*, and SSAP No. 43, *Loan-Backed and Structured Securities*, for the PBBD and the accounting for bonds as ICO and ABS, as well as revisions to various SSAPs that have been updated to reflect the revised definition and/or SSAP references. The Company adopted the revisions prospectively effective January 1, 2025 and updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised SSAP.

As a result of the adoption, on January 1, 2025, certain securities were reclassified from bonds totaling $165.9, including $129.9 reclassified to preferred stocks and $36.0 reclassified to other invested assets. The securities transferred to preferred stocks include assets within the Company's separate account assets. The reclassification of securities from bonds to preferred stocks resulted in a change in measurement from amortized cost to fair value and after remeasurement and transition, the book adjusted carrying value was $132.7. One security reclassified from bonds to other invested assets resulted in a change in measurement from amortized cost to lower of amortized cost or fair value and after remeasurement and transition, the book adjusted carrying value was $9.5.

The aggregate impact of the reclassifications and related measurement changes increased the book adjusted carrying value of the reclassified securities to $168.3, with a corresponding increase of $2.4 to unassigned funds within surplus. Certain disclosures herein have been updated to reflect the adoption of the PBBD beginning with the year ended December 31, 2025.

In 2024, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 21, *Other Admitted Items*, related to the accounting and reporting of residual tranches. The revisions require all residual tranches, regardless of legal form, to be accounted for under SSAP No. 21 and reported as other invested assets (Schedule BA). The Company adopted the revisions effective January 1, 2025, on a prospective basis.

Upon adoption, the Company elected to report all residual tranches at the lower of amortized cost or fair value using the allowable earned yield method. Certain residual tranches previously accounted for at fair value under prior guidance were remeasured, and unrealized positions were recognized as realized. The reported fair value of such securities as of December 31, 2024 became the new cost basis as of January 1, 2025. As a result of this election, the Company recognized a realized gain of $0.6, with a corresponding decrease to unrealized gains within surplus. The adoption resulted in no net impact to surplus. Certain disclosures herein have been updated to reflect this adoption beginning with the year ended December 31, 2025.

Statutory Ref No. 2022-14a Investments in Tax Credit Structures

In 2024, the NAIC adopted new SAP concept revisions to expand the scope of SSAP No. 93, *Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Property Investments* to include all federal and state tax credit investment structures, regardless of structure and type of state or federal tax program, and provide new guidance on the accounting, recognition, and reporting of tax credit investment structures. The Company adopted the revisions effective January 1, 2025 and updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised SSAP. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or disclosures therein.

Statutory Ref No. 2023-17 Short-Term Investments

In 2023, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 2, *Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts, and Short-Term Investments*. The adopted revisions further restrict the investments that are permitted to be reported as cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company adopted the revisions effective January 1, 2025 and updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised SSAP. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements or disclosures therein.

Statutory Ref. No. 2024-08 Consistency Revisions for Residuals

In 2024, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 21, *Other Admitted Assets* to incorporate clarifying edits for the formal definition of residuals and the accounting and reporting guidance. The Company adopted the revisions effective January 1, 2025 and updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised standards. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements or disclosures herein.

Statutory Ref No. 2024-09 SSAP No. 2 Clarification

In 2024, the NAIC adopted revisions to eliminate lingering references implying that asset-backed securities, mortgage loans, or other Schedule BA items are permitted to be reported as cash equivalents or short-term investments. The revisions are effective January 1, 2025. The Company adopted the revisions effective January 1, 2025 and updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised standards. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements or disclosures herein.

Statutory Ref No. 2024-28 SSAP No. 41 Holders of Capital Notes

In 2025, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 41, *Surplus Notes* to clarify the treatment of capital notes, which define capital notes as regulatory capital instruments where interest can be canceled in time of financial stress without default.

The Company adopted the revisions effective immediately and updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised standards. The adoption did not have an impact on the Company's financial statements or disclosures herein.

Statutory Ref. No. 2024-20 Restricted Asset Clarification

In 2025, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 1, *Accounting Policies, Risks and Uncertainties and Other Disclosures,* to clarify that assets that are reinsured under modified coinsurance and funds withheld arrangements shall be captured as restricted assets. The revisions are effective December 31, 2025. The Company's financial statements and disclosures have been updated to reflect the revisions herein, see Note 3, Restricted Assets.

Statutory Ref. No. 2025-05 Reinsurer Affiliated Assets

In 2025, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 1, *Accounting Policies, Risks and Uncertainties and Other Disclosures*, to require restricted asset disclosures on a quarterly and annual basis and require the Company to identify any investments in a reinsurer's modified coinsurance and funds withheld portfolio that are affiliated with the reinsurer. The Company adopted the revisions effective December 31, 2025 and updated its internal processes and controls to ensure compliance with the revised standards. The Company's financial statements and disclosures have been updated to reflect the revisions herein, see Note 3, Restricted Assets.

Statutory Ref No. 2022-19 Negative IMR

In 2023, the NAIC adopted interpretation (INT) 23-01 which provides a temporary, optional INT to allow reporting entities with risk-based capital (RBC) greater than 300%, after certain adjustments, to admit net negative or disallowed IMR up to 10% of the reporting entity’s adjusted general account capital and surplus. The INT includes specific guidance regarding restrictions as to what should be included in or excluded from the IMR and calculations, specific guidance for general account versus separate accounts, as well as specific reporting and disclosure requirements. INT 23-01's effective date was extended to December 31, 2026 and will be automatically nullified on January 1, 2027, however the effective date can be adjusted in response to regulatory actions to establish statutory accounting guidance specific to net negative or disallowed IMR.

The Company does not have net negative IMR as of December 31, 2025. The Company has not yet elected to apply the optional INT, but is permitted to do so until January 1, 2027. The Company would evaluate the impact of the election on its policies, processes, and applicable systems and make a determination if IMR becomes net negative.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Statutory Ref No. 2024-10 Separate Accounts

In 2024, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 56, *Separate Accounts*. The adopted revisions clarify accounting guidance for book value separate accounts, including prescribed accounting guidance for invested asset transfers to/from the general account and separate accounts as well as clarification of invested assets permitted to be held in book value separate accounts. The revisions are effective January 1, 2026.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the revised SSAP and reviewing its policies, processes, and applicable systems to determine the impact the revisions will have on its operations and financial statements. The Company plans to adopt the revisions effective January 1, 2026.

Statutory Ref No. 2025-13 Residential Mortgage Loans Held in Statutory Trusts

In 2025, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 37, *Mortgage Loans*, to expand the scope to include qualifying statutory trusts that hold residential mortgage loans (RMLs) and to establish specific criteria that must be met for a statutory trust to qualify. The adopted revisions establish accounting and reporting guidance for RMLs held in qualifying statutory trusts and require such loans to be reported as mortgage loans on Schedule B as if directly held by the reporting entity. The revisions also provide related guidance in SSAP No. 2, *Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts and Short-Term Investments*, and SSAP No. 40, *Real Estate Investments*, for cash and foreclosed real estate held within qualifying statutory trusts. The revisions are effective January 1, 2027, with early adoption permitted.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the revised SSAPs and reviewing its policies, processes, and reporting practices to ensure compliance with the updated guidance. The Company plans to early adopt the revisions effective January 1, 2026.

Statutory Ref No. 2025-19 Private Placement Securities

In 2025, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 2, *Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts and Short-Term Investments*, SSAP No. 21, *Other Admitted Assets*, SSAP No. 26, *Bonds*, SSAP No. 30, *Unaffiliated Common Stock*, SSAP No. 32, *Preferred Stock*, and SSAP No. 43, *Asset-Backed Securities*, to incorporate new disclosure and reporting requirements related to private placement securities. The adopted revisions require identification within the investment schedules of whether each security is publicly registered, a Rule 144A private placement, another private placement security (including Regulation D), or otherwise not subject to SEC registration. The revisions also require an aggregate annual disclosure by investment schedule detailing total book/ adjusted carrying value, fair value (including Level 2 and Level 3 amounts), deferred interest, paid-in-kind interest, and the portion supported by private letter ratings for each classification. The revisions are effective December 31, 2026.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the revised SSAPs and reviewing its policies, processes, and applicable systems to determine the impact the revisions will have on its financial statement disclosures and investment reporting. The Company plans to adopt the revisions effective December 31, 2026.

Statutory Ref No. 2025-20 Debt Security & Residual Interest Disclosures

In 2025, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 26, *Bonds*, SSAP No. 43, *Asset-Backed Securities*, SSAP No. 21, *Other Admitted Assets*, and SSAP No. 2, *Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts and Short-Term Investments*, to improve consistency and transparency of debt security and residual interest disclosures. The adopted revisions clarify and align disclosure requirements across the applicable SSAPs, expand certain disclosures to include non-bond debt securities and residual interests, incorporate standardized disclosure templates within the statutory financial statements, and introduce new general interrogatories related to residual measurement methods (Practical Expedient vs. Allowable Earned Yield). The revisions are effective December 31, 2026.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the revised SSAPs and reviewing its policies, processes, and applicable systems to determine the impact the revisions will have on its financial statement disclosures and reporting practices. The Company plans to adopt the revisions effective December 31, 2026.

Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the effects of events subsequent to December 31, 2025, and the accounting and disclosure requirements related to subsequent events are included in the financial statements. Management has assessed material subsequent events through April 10, 2026, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Accounting Changes and Correction of Errors

Accounting Changes

Aside from the adoption of the PBBD discussed above, the Company had no accounting changes in 2025 or 2024.

Correction of Errors

The Company recorded error corrections through beginning of year surplus in accordance with SSAP No. 3, *Accounting Changes and Correction of Errors* totaling $(45.1) and $(9.9) for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

3. Investments

The book/adjusted carrying value and fair value of investments in bonds, preferred stocks, and common stocks are in the following tables. Beginning in 2025, the table below has been updated to be presented in accordance with the PBBD.

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds:				
ICO:				
U.S. government obligations	$ 1,116.4	$ 1.7	$ (4.1)	$ 1,114.0
Non-U.S. sovereign jurisdiction	384.1	5.7	(26.4)	363.4
Municipal bonds - general obligations (direct and guaranteed)	37.3	0.2	(1.9)	35.6
Municipal bonds - special revenues	446.1	3.7	(26.9)	422.9
Project finance bonds issued by operating entities - unaffiliated	9.6	—	—	9.6
Corporate bonds - unaffiliated	21,763.7	335.7	(906.6)	21,192.8
Single entity-backed obligations - unaffiliated	218.6	1.0	(9.1)	210.5
SVO-identified bond exchange traded funds - systemic value	185.1	0.1	(1.1)	184.1
Bank loans - acquired - unaffiliated	514.2	2.1	(6.8)	509.5
Other issuer credit obligations - unaffiliated	353.7	2.6	(6.6)	349.7
Total ICO	25,028.8	352.8	(989.5)	24,392.1
ABS:				
Agency CMBS and RMBS - guaranteed and not/partially guaranteed	186.8	1.2	(27.7)	160.3
Non-agency CMBS - unaffiliated	554.6	6.0	(11.7)	548.9
Non-agency RMBS - unaffiliated	417.1	10.4	(2.7)	424.8
Non-agency CLOs/CBOs/CDOs - affiliated	90.6	0.3	—	90.9
Non-agency CLOs/CBOs/CDOs - unaffiliated	9,139.7	20.5	(13.7)	9,146.5
Other financial ABS - unaffiliated	484.5	5.2	(4.7)	485.0
Other financial ABS - unaffiliated (not self-liquidating)	3.4	—	—	3.4
Equity-backed securities - unaffiliated (not self-liquidating)	8.1	—	—	8.1
Lease-backed transactions - unaffiliated (full analysis)	130.9	3.1	(0.3)	133.7
Lease-backed transactions - unaffiliated (practical expedient)	577.5	5.1	(24.7)	557.9
Other non-financial ABS - unaffiliated (full analysis)	435.1	7.9	(2.3)	440.7
Other non-financial ABS - unaffiliated (practical expedient)	771.9	8.5	(4.3)	776.1
Total ABS	12,800.2	68.2	(92.1)	12,776.3
Total bonds	37,829.0	421.0	(1,081.6)	37,168.4
Preferred stocks (1)	227.3	7.2	(18.3)	216.2
Affiliated common stocks (1)	218.0	66.3	—	284.3
Unaffiliated common stocks (1)	695.0	17.2	(6.6)	705.6
Total	$ 38,969.3	$ 511.7	$ (1,106.5)	$ 38,374.5

(1) The table presents preferred and common stocks as they are carried, at either cost, amortized cost, or at lower of cost, amortized cost, or fair value, depending on their NAIC designation.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds:				
U.S. government and agencies	$ 470.7	$ —	$ (10.1)	$ 460.6
Foreign governments and agencies	58.7	—	(12.8)	45.9
States, territories, and possessions	3.1	—	—	3.1
Political subdivisions	45.9	—	(3.3)	42.6
Special revenue and assessments	465.1	1.7	(39.0)	427.8
Industrial and miscellaneous	20,595.2	148.7	(1,241.4)	19,502.5
Hybrid securities	395.1	8.4	(11.0)	392.5
Collateralized loan obligations (CLOs):				
Industrial and miscellaneous	8,183.8	39.6	(14.2)	8,209.2
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities:				
U.S. government and agencies	27.2	—	(2.9)	24.3
Special revenue and assessments	199.1	0.5	(34.9)	164.7
Industrial and miscellaneous	3,359.2	37.2	(114.6)	3,281.8
Total bonds	33,803.1	236.1	(1,484.2)	32,555.0
Preferred stocks (1)	110.7	—	(5.6)	105.1
Affiliated common stocks (1)	218.0	49.2	(0.7)	266.5
Unaffiliated common stocks (1)	518.8	22.9	(0.7)	541.0
Total	$ 34,650.6	$ 308.2	$ (1,491.2)	$ 33,467.6

(1) The table presents preferred and common stocks as they are carried, at cost, amortized cost, or at lower of cost, amortized cost, or fair value, depending on their NAIC designation.

The Company maintains a diversified investment portfolio across industries. The following table presents the composition of the Company's bonds, preferred stocks, and unaffiliated common stocks by sector:

	As of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Fair Value	% of Total	Fair Value	% of Total
Financials	**$ 19,205.5**	**50.6 %**	$ 16,281.6	49.0 %
Utilities	**2,682.8**	**7.0**	2,471.6	7.4
Industrials	**2,402.4**	**6.3**	2,156.7	6.5
Consumer staples	**2,369.7**	**6.2**	2,017.5	6.1
Consumer discretionary	**2,150.6**	**5.6**	2,198.5	6.6
Health care	**1,950.2**	**5.1**	1,717.6	5.2
Communications	**1,502.6**	**3.9**	1,293.2	3.9
Energy	**1,354.2**	**3.6**	1,553.2	4.7
Other	**4,472.2**	**11.7**	3,511.2	10.6
Total	**$ 38,090.2**	**100.0 %**	33,201.1	100.0 %

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following table summarizes the contractual years to maturity of bonds as of December 31, 2025. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without penalties.

	Book/ Adjusted Carrying Value	Fair Value
Years to maturity:		
One or less	$ 1,466.0	$ 1,464.6
Over one through five	10,089.9	10,109.9
Over five through ten	6,380.5	6,375.8
Over ten	6,907.2	6,257.7
Total with contractual maturity dates	24,843.6	24,208.0
Securities without contractual maturities	12,985.4	12,960.4
Total bonds	$ 37,829.0	$ 37,168.4

The following table summarizes the Company's net investment income:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Income:			
Bonds	$ 1,758.2	$ 1,690.0	$ 1,499.7
Preferred and common stocks	41.1	29.6	25.7
Mortgage loans	522.0	422.5	338.4
Derivatives (1)	113.9	26.0	(120.3)
Other invested assets	14.7	27.7	(5.1)
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	105.6	112.8	113.5
Other	8.0	5.9	3.6
Total investment income	2,563.5	2,314.5	1,855.5
Investment expenses	(147.6)	(122.1)	(98.3)
Net investment income	$ 2,415.9	$ 2,192.4	$ 1,757.2

(1) For the years ended 2025, 2024 and 2023, the balance included $(416.0), $(324.7), and $(260.3), respectively, of amortization of option costs under IAC 191-97. Refer to Note 2 for further discussion.

Investment income due and accrued that is over 90 days past due is nonadmitted, except for mortgage loans in default. See Note 2 for the accounting policy related to accrued investment income on mortgage loans. Admitted amounts are reported in accrued investment income on the balance sheets. The components of accrued investment income are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Gross accrued investment income	$ 421.8	$ 365.0
Nonadmitted accrued investment income	(8.0)	(2.9)
Accrued investment income	$ 413.8	$ 362.1

The following table summarizes the realized capital gains (losses) from investment sales, dispositions, and write downs:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Bonds	$ (14.8)	$ (46.9)	$ (138.0)
Preferred and common stocks	63.5	55.2	32.5
Derivatives and other invested assets	33.6	61.5	87.0
Realized capital gains (losses) before federal income taxes and transfer from IMR	82.3	69.8	(18.5)
Federal income tax benefit (expense)	(12.7)	(8.4)	19.7
Amount transferred to the IMR	13.9	43.4	101.3
Net realized capital gains (losses)	$ 83.5	$ 104.7	$ 102.5

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following table presents the proceeds from sales of bonds (excluding call and maturity proceeds), and the gross gains and losses realized on those sales:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Proceeds from sales of bonds	**$ 3,993.0**	$ 3,919.2	$ 5,079.9
Gross gains	**26.2**	21.7	28.8
Gross losses	**(27.0)**	(47.7)	(137.1)

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Unrealized Losses and OTTI

The following tables summarize gross unrealized losses and fair values of the Company's bonds, preferred stocks, and common stocks, presented by length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position. Beginning in 2025, the table below has been updated to be presented in accordance with the PBBD.

	As of December 31, 2025					
	Less Than 12 Months			12 Months or More		
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
Bonds:						
ICO:						
U.S. government obligations	$ 310.4	$ (0.4)	9	$ 86.1	$ (3.6)	7
Non-U.S. sovereign jurisdiction	—	—	—	207.4	(26.5)	18
Municipal bonds - general obligations (direct and guaranteed)	1.2	—	1	20.4	(1.9)	6
Municipal bonds - special revenues	12.8	—	4	314.6	(26.9)	45
Project finance bonds issued by operating entities - unaffiliated	1.3	—	1	—	—	—
Corporate bonds - unaffiliated	2,174.6	(29.0)	304	7,527.1	(877.5)	1,012
Single entity-backed obligations - unaffiliated	50.2	(0.4)	2	94.4	(8.8)	16
SVO-identified bond exchange traded funds - systemic value	166.3	(1.0)	2	4.8	(0.1)	1
Bank loans - acquired - unaffiliated	147.6	(3.4)	99	30.9	(3.4)	38
Other issuer credit obligations - unaffiliated	4.0	—	9	59.4	(6.6)	4
Total ICO	2,868.4	(34.2)	431	8,345.1	(955.3)	1,147
ABS:						
Agency CMBS and RMBS - guaranteed and not/partially guaranteed	2.1	(0.1)	5	116.7	(27.8)	26
Non-agency CMBS - unaffiliated	49.6	(0.4)	18	89.6	(11.3)	37
Non-agency RMBS - unaffiliated	64.0	(0.5)	10	67.1	(2.1)	18
Non-agency CLOs/CBOs/CDOs - unaffiliated	2,355.7	(7.2)	168	157.0	(6.5)	41
Other financial ABS - unaffiliated	33.7	(0.5)	14	58.5	(4.2)	5
Other financial ABS - unaffiliated (not self-liquidating)	0.6	—	1	—	—	—
Equity-backed securities - unaffiliated (not self-liquidating)	8.1	(0.1)	2	—	—	—
Lease-backed transactions - unaffiliated (full analysis)	17.8	(0.2)	1	—	—	—
Lease-backed transactions - unaffiliated (practical expedient)	26.4	(1.4)	4	280.4	(23.3)	35
Other non-financial ABS - unaffiliated (full analysis)	17.7	(0.2)	2	110.0	(2.1)	5
Other non-financial ABS - unaffiliated (practical expedient)	127.0	(0.4)	20	69.1	(3.8)	4
Total ABS	2,702.7	(11.0)	245	948.4	(81.1)	171
Total bonds	5,571.1	(45.2)	676	9,293.5	(1,036.4)	1,318
Preferred stocks	—	—	—	63.0	(18.3)	5
Unaffiliated common stocks	56.6	(6.6)	10	—	—	4
Total	$ 5,627.7	$ (51.8)	686	$ 9,356.5	$ (1,054.7)	1,327

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2024					
	Less Than 12 Months			12 Months or More		
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses	# of Securities
Bonds:						
U.S. government and agencies	$ 173.8	$ (2.8)	11	$ 82.4	$ (7.3)	7
Foreign governments and agencies	—	—	—	45.9	(12.8)	5
States, territories, and possessions	—	—	—	3.1	—	1
Political subdivision	18.0	(1.1)	4	23.1	(2.2)	6
Special revenue and assessments	39.6	(0.6)	10	350.8	(38.3)	54
Industrial and miscellaneous	4,298.1	(100.2)	676	9,304.5	(1,141.2)	1,205
Hybrid securities	34.1	(0.2)	4	140.5	(10.8)	12
Collateralized loan obligation	1,015.7	(2.9)	68	254.5	(11.3)	61
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	480.6	(5.8)	78	1,459.7	(146.7)	212
Total bonds	6,059.9	(113.6)	851	11,664.5	(1,370.6)	1,563
Preferred stocks	—	—	—	65.8	(5.6)	6
Affiliated common stocks	43.3	(0.7)	1	—	—	—
Unaffiliated common stocks	28.2	(0.7)	6	—	—	3
Total	$ 6,131.4	$ (115.0)	858	$ 11,730.3	$ (1,376.2)	1,572

The Company reviewed its investments with unrealized losses as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 in accordance with its impairment policy. The Company's evaluation determined, after the recognition of OTTI, that the remaining declines in fair value were temporary, and the Company did not intend to sell these securities at an amount below the carrying value prior to maturity (or recovery). For bonds carried at amortized cost, the Company expects to recover the entire amortized cost basis.

The Company uses both quantitative and qualitative criteria to review all securities in its holdings. Based on the Company's experience, investments with amortized cost exceeding estimated fair value by less than 20% do not typically represent a significant risk of impairment under normal market conditions. For those with amortized cost exceeding estimated fair value by over 20% and those that were downgraded by a rating agency, the Company compares the security's implied credit spread to the benchmark spread for bonds with significant credit risk. If the security's spread exceeds the defined tolerance compared to this benchmark, the Company further analyzes the decrease in fair value to determine whether it is an OTTI by considering, among other factors, the following:

- Extent of downgrades of the security by a rating agency;
- Extent and duration of the decline in fair value below cost or amortized cost;
- Financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer of the security, including any specific events that may affect its operations, earnings potential, or compliance with terms and covenants of the security;
- Changes in the financial condition of the security's underlying collateral;
- Nonpayment of scheduled interest, or the reduction or elimination of dividends; and
- Other indications that a credit loss has occurred.

For bonds and preferred stocks, the Company concludes an OTTI has occurred if a security is underwater and there is an intent to sell the security, or it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost, considering any regulatory developments, prepayment or call notifications, and the Company's liquidity needs. For OTTI on bonds other than ABS, referred to as loan-backed and structured securities prior to 2025, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the bond's carrying value and its fair value is recognized within the statements of operations.

ABS, referred to as loan-backed and structured securities prior to 2025, are considered other-than-temporarily impaired when the Company has concluded it does not have the intent and ability to retain the security for sufficient time to recover the amortized cost basis, it intends to sell the security prior to maturity at an amount below the carrying value, or it does not expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis even if it has the intent and ability to hold.

When an OTTI has occurred due to the Company's intent to sell the security or the Company has assessed it does not have the intent and ability to retain the security until sufficient time to recover the amortized cost basis, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the security's carrying value and its fair value is recognized within the statements of operations.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

When an OTTI has occurred because the Company does not expect to recover the entire cost basis, even if the Company has the intent and ability to hold the security, an impairment loss equal to the difference between the security's carrying value and its estimated recovery value is recognized within the statements of operations. The estimated recovery value is calculated as the present value of cash flows expected to be collected, discounted at the effective rate immediately prior to the recognition of the OTTI.

To determine the recovery value of an ABS, referred to as loan-backed and structured securities prior to 2025, the Company performs an analysis related to the underlying issuer including, but not limited to, the following:

- Expected cash flows from the security;
- Creditworthiness;
- Delinquency, debt-service coverage, and loan-to-value ratios on the underlying collateral;
- Underlying collateral values, vintage year, and level of subordination;
- Geographical concentrations; and
- Susceptibility to prepayment due to changes in the interest rate environment.

The Company records OTTI charges on bonds, unaffiliated common stock, and preferred stock as net realized capital losses on the statements of operations. The largest write-downs were from investments in the following sectors:

	For the Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total
Industrials	**$ 6.8**	**43.1 %**	$ 2.0	12.6 %	$ —	— %
Financials	**5.6**	**35.3**	3.9	24.4	2.9	14.0
Consumer discretionary	**1.3**	**8.5**	0.7	4.0	1.1	5.4
Health care	**1.0**	**6.1**	—	—	—	—
U.S. government (1)	**0.6**	**3.7**	5.7	35.2	16.5	79.4
Communications	**0.2**	**1.5**	0.5	3.0	—	—
Utilities	**—**	**—**	0.8	4.7	—	—
Energy	**—**	**—**	1.9	11.5	—	—
Other	**0.3**	**1.8**	0.7	4.6	0.3	1.2
Impairment losses recognized in earnings	**$ 15.8**	**100.0 %**	$ 16.2	100.0 %	$ 20.8	100.0 %

(1) Impairments on U.S. government securities are due to the Company's intent to sell and reflect the impact of interest rate movements.

Based on NAIC ratings as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company held below-investment-grade bonds with fair values of $1,627.8 and $1,742.5, respectively, and book/adjusted carrying values of $1,639.5 and $1,774.5, respectively. These holdings amounted to 4.4% and 5.4% of the Company’s investments in bonds at fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Restricted Assets

The table below provides a summary of restricted assets at book/adjusted carrying value:

	As of December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Total Pledged & Restricted Assets	% of Total Assets	% of Total Admitted Assets	Total Pledged & Restricted Assets	% of Total Assets	% of Total Admitted Assets
Restricted assets in connection with reinsurance transactions (1) (2)	**$ —**	**— %**	**— %**	$ 18,663.8	32.4 %	32.6 %
Assets held under modified coinsurance reinsurance agreements (2)	**24,650.8**	**37.1**	**37.8**	—	—	—
Assets held under funds withheld reinsurance agreements (2) (3)	**1,008.0**	**1.5**	**1.5**	—	—	—
FHLB DM capital stock	**189.3**	**0.3**	**0.3**	166.8	0.3	0.3
State deposits	**11.3**	**—**	**—**	5.9	—	—
Pledged collateral to FHLB DM	**6,813.8**	**10.3**	**10.4**	6,213.8	10.8	10.9
Other pledged collateral	**95.1**	**0.1**	**0.2**	169.1	0.3	0.3
Total restricted assets	**$ 32,768.3**	**49.3 %**	**50.2 %**	$ 25,219.4	43.8 %	44.1 %

(1) Includes bonds, stocks, mortgage loans, cash, and other invested assets contractually restricted to use related to the Company's reinsurance transactions.

(2) Due to the adoption of Statutory Ref. No. 2024-20, the restricted assets in connection with reinsurance transactions line was bifurcated into two lines based on the type of reinsurance agreement.

(3) The funds withheld restricted assets, including those under modified coinsurance, include 0.68% of assets that were affiliated with reinsurers.

Funding Agreements with Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines

The Company is a member of the FHLB DM. Membership allows access to the FHLB DM's funding services, which provide an alternative liquidity source, including the ability to obtain loans and issue funding agreements that are collateralized by qualifying assets. The Company has issued funding agreements to the FHLB DM to support an institutional spread program, where the Company earns income primarily from the difference between investment income earned and interest paid on the funding agreements. Maximum borrowing capacity varies based on a percentage of total assets, subject to availability of eligible collateral and internal authorization limits. Eligible collateral includes mortgage loans, agency CMBS-guaranteed, agency RMBS-guaranteed, and U.S. government obligations.

The table below presents amounts related to FHLB DM:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Membership stock – Class B (1)	**$ 10.0**	$ 10.0
Activity stock	**179.3**	156.8
Total	**$ 189.3**	$ 166.8
Outstanding funding agreements (2)	**$ 3,985.4**	$ 3,485.6
Collateral held at FHLB DM, at carrying value (3)	**6,813.8**	6,213.8
Actual or estimated borrowing capacity as determined by the Company	**5,224.2**	4,578.9

(1) Class B membership stock is not eligible for redemption.

(2) The outstanding funding agreements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 represent the total reserves established, which was recorded in liability for deposit-type contracts on the balance sheets. The outstanding funding agreements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 also represent the maximum amount outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company does not have any prepayment obligations related to the outstanding funding agreements.

(3) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the fair value of the Company's collateral held at FHLB DM was **$6,512.9** and $5,720.3, respectively. The carrying value and fair value also represent the maximum amount pledged during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

The Company held LIHTC investments of $151.3 and $158.7 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had up to 13 remaining years of unexpired credits related to LIHTC investments. The Company's remaining required holding period for these investments was between 1 and 17 years as of December 31, 2025.

The Company recognized LIHTC of $7.2, $3.3, and $4.1 during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had remaining commitments of $112.0 to its LIHTC investments. These properties are not currently subject to any regulatory review.

4. Mortgage Loans

The Company's mortgage loan portfolio is secured by first-mortgage liens on income-producing commercial real estate, primarily in the retail, industrial, and office building sectors. The Company's mortgage loan portfolio is considered a single portfolio segment and class of financing receivables, which is consistent with how the Company assesses and monitors the risk and performance of the portfolio. A large majority of these loans have personal guarantees, and all mortgaged properties are inspected annually.

The Company's mortgage loan portfolio is diversified by geographic region, loan size, and scheduled maturity. As of December 31, 2025, the states with the largest concentration of the Company's mortgage loans were California and Texas, comprising 25.2% and 11.0%, respectively, of total outstanding principal.

The maximum and minimum lending rates for mortgage loans issued during 2025 were 9.3% and 5.5%, respectively. The maximum and minimum lending rates for mortgage loans issued during 2024 were 9.1% and 5.0%, respectively. The maximum and minimum lending rates for mortgage loans issued during 2023 were 8.8% and 4.3%, respectively.

Loans are underwritten based on loan-to-value (LTV) ratios and debt-service coverage ratios (DSCR), as well as detailed market, property, and borrower analyses. The LTV and DSCR are used by the Company to determine the internal credit quality of mortgage loans. The LTV ratio compares the carrying value of the loan to the fair value of the underlying collateral. The DSCR compares a property's net operating income to its debt-service payments. Generally, a lower LTV ratio and higher DSCR indicate a higher quality loan. The Company updates each loan's LTV ratio every quarter based on the carrying value of the property, while property information (such as property value and income for DSCR) is updated annually, primarily during the third quarter.

The maximum LTV for any one loan was 83.0% and 76.9% for loans funded during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The weighted average LTV ratio for the Company’s mortgage loan portfolio was 48.1% and 46.6% as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The following table sets forth the Company's mortgage loans by credit quality indicator:

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	DSCR			DSCR		
LTV ratio	1.50x or Greater	Less Than 1.50x	Total	1.50x or Greater	Less Than 1.50x	Total
Less than 65%	**$ 7,036.7**	**$ 1,733.9**	**$ 8,770.6**	$ 7,255.4	$ 785.3	$ 8,040.7
Between 65% and 80%	**288.3**	**840.9**	**1,129.2**	299.6	487.4	787.0
Greater than 80%	**—**	**117.1**	**117.1**	24.9	24.7	49.6
Total commercial mortgage loans	**$ 7,325.0**	**$ 2,691.9**	**10,016.9**	$ 7,579.9	$ 1,297.4	$ 8,877.3
Other mortgage loans, net			**23.2**			23.3
Total			**$ 10,040.1**			$ 8,900.6

Non-performing loans, defined generally as those in default or close to being in default, are monitored for collectibility. Loans are specifically evaluated for impairment if the Company considers it probable that amounts due according to the terms of the loan agreement will not be collected or if the loan is modified in a troubled debt restructuring. If a mortgage loan has any investment income due and accrued that is 180 days past due and collectible, or non-performing, the investment income will continue to accrue, but all interest related to the loan will be reported as a nonadmitted asset. As of December 31, 2025, two loans with a total unpaid principal balance of $12.3 were considered non-performing. As of December 31, 2024, one loan with an outstanding principal balance of $2.1 was considered impaired and non-performing, for which the Company took possession of the real estate collateral in the first quarter of 2025.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

5. Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to hedge certain portions of its exposure to equity market risk, interest rate risk, and foreign currency exchange risk. Derivative instruments may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter (OTC) market. The Company has established policies for managing its derivatives, including prohibitions on derivatives market-making and other speculative derivatives activities.

Derivative Exposures

The following tables present the notional amounts, carrying amounts, and fair values of the Company's derivative assets and liabilities. On the balance sheet, derivative contracts in a liability position are included in other liabilities.

	As of December 31, 2025				
		Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	Notional	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	$ 4,789.9	$ —	$ —	$ 39.1	$ 64.8
Cross currency swaps	882.6	18.2	36.1	21.1	17.1
Treasury bond forwards	227.8	—		—	29.2
Treasury locks	42.0	—		—	4.1
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Index options	14,119.1	410.3	8.8	751.7	9.3
Interest rate caps and floors	605.2	—	—	—	—
Free-standing interest rate swaps	131.1	1.1	—	1.1	—
Futures	36.2	7.6	0.3	7.6	0.3
Foreign exchange forwards	34.4	—	0.2	—	0.2
Total derivatives	$ 20,868.3	$ 437.2	$ 45.4	$ 820.6	$ 125.0

	As of December 31, 2024				
		Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
	Notional	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:					
Interest rate swaps	$ 3,756.5	$ —	$ —	$ 4.9	$ 135.4
Cross currency swaps	861.6	61.3	2.3	64.6	0.3
Treasury bond forwards	341.9	—	—	—	40.2
Treasury locks	85.5	—	—	—	8.0
Derivatives not designated as hedges:					
Index options	12,985.2	331.9	4.8	559.4	6.8
Interest rate caps and floors	1,132.7	0.1	18.1	0.1	18.1
Futures	47.0	11.3	0.9	11.3	0.9
Foreign exchange forwards	21.9	0.4	—	0.4	—
Total derivatives	$ 19,232.3	$ 405.0	$ 26.1	$ 640.7	$ 209.7

Interest Rate Swaps

The Company uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. In an interest rate swap transaction, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between floating-rate and fixed-rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount. The Company primarily uses interest rate swaps to synthetically convert variable rate bonds, including investments in collateralized loan obligations, to fixed-rate bonds. These derivatives qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges.

Cross Currency Swaps

The Company uses cross currency swaps as part of its foreign currency risk management strategy to reduce foreign exchange rate risk with respect to the Company's investments denominated in foreign currencies. In a cross currency swap transaction, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, one currency for another at a specified rate of exchange. Generally, the notional amount of each currency is exchanged at the maturity of the currency swap by each party. Cross currency swaps derivatives qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges.

Treasury Bond Forwards and Treasury Locks

The Company uses treasury bond forwards and treasury locks as part of its interest rate risk management strategy. In a bond forward, the Company agrees to buy or sell a bond at a fixed price on the maturity date. In a treasury lock, the Company agrees to make or receive a payment based upon the difference between the strike rate and current issuance rates. The Company primarily uses treasury bond forwards and treasury locks to mitigate fluctuations in expected interest income. These derivatives qualify and are designated as cash flow hedges.

Equity Market Contracts – Indexed and Index-linked Products

The Company uses index call options and futures as part of its equity market risk management strategy. The Company offers indexed and index-linked products that permit the contract holder to allocate all or a portion of their account value to an indexed component that credits interest based on the performance of an index, subject to caps, floors, or performance margins set by the Company. The contract holders may elect to rebalance index options at renewal dates, typically annually. As of each renewal date, the Company has the opportunity to re-price the indexed component by establishing revised cap rates or performance margins, subject to contractual guarantees. The Company transacts in index call options and futures according to the portfolio allocation decisions of the contract holders such that the Company is economically hedged with respect to equity returns for the current interest term. These derivatives are not designated for hedge accounting.

Interest Rate Caps and Floors

The Company uses interest rate caps and floors as part of its interest rate risk management strategy pertaining to floating-rate investments. The Company will generally take a long position using an interest rate floor to hedge against the risk of falling reference rates, and may choose to partially or fully finance such floor by taking a short position using an interest rate cap. When done in combination, the long floor and short cap combination is referred to as a collar. The collar provides protection against reference rates falling below the floor’s strike price, but also results in the Company forfeiting potential gains should the reference rates rise above the cap’s strike price. The Company does not designate these derivatives for hedge accounting.

Collateral Arrangements

The Company’s derivative contracts are primarily non-centrally-cleared OTC instruments that are governed by an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. For each Master Agreement, the Company and the counterparty have also entered into a credit support annex (CSA) to reduce the risk of counterparty default in derivative transactions. The CSA requires either party to post cash collateral or other financial assets in accordance with the net exposure from all derivative contracts between the parties. The amount of net exposure is the difference between the derivative contract's fair value and the fair value of the collateral held for the CSA with each counterparty. Collateral amounts required to be posted or received are determined daily based on the net exposure with each counterparty under a master netting agreement.

The Company does not offset recognized collateral amounts pledged or received against the fair value amounts recognized for derivative contracts on the balance sheets.

For non-centrally-cleared instruments, the Company is subject to uncleared margin rules, which under certain circumstances, may require the Company to post or collect initial margin for bilateral OTC derivatives with one or more counterparties. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company posted initial margin of $26.6 and $18.9, respectively, related to its non-centrally-cleared derivatives. These amounts are not reflected in collateral presented in the tables below.

For certain centrally-cleared instruments, the Company is required to post initial margin, which is determined at contract inception, as well as variation margin, which is based on the fair value of the derivative contracts and generally determined on a daily basis. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company posted initial margin of $44.3 and $36.6, respectively, related to its centrally-cleared derivatives. These amounts are not reflected in collateral presented in the tables below.

In the balance sheets, the Company recognizes cash collateral received in cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments and the obligation to return cash collateral as a liability. Non-cash collateral received is not recognized in the balance sheets. In the event of default, the counterparty relinquishes claim to the assets pledged as collateral and the Company recognizes the collateral as its own asset recorded at fair value, or, in the case of cash collateral, derecognizes its obligation to return collateral.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following table presents the potential effect of netting arrangements on the Company's balance sheets:

		Gross Amounts Not Offset on the Balance Sheets				
	Fair Value	Financial Instruments (1)	Cash Collateral Received/ Pledged (2)	Net Amount	Securities Collateral Received/ Pledged(3)	Net Amount After Securities Collateral
December 31, 2025						
Derivative assets	**$ 820.6**	**$ (103.6)**	**$ (365.6)**	**$ 351.4**	**$ (344.0)**	**$ 7.4**
Derivative liabilities	**125.0**	**(103.6)**	**(21.4)**	**—**	**—**	**—**
December 31, 2024						
Derivative assets	$ 640.7	$ (165.2)	$ (173.0)	$ 302.5	$ (277.1)	$ 25.4
Derivative liabilities	209.7	(165.2)	(7.9)	36.6	(34.8)	1.8

(1) Represents amount of offsetting derivative liabilities that are subject to an enforceable master netting agreement or similar agreement that are not netted against the gross derivative assets or liabilities for presentation on the balance sheet.
(2) The amount of cash collateral offset in the table above is limited to the net estimated fair value of derivatives after application of netting agreement.
(3) Securities collateral received from counterparties is not reported on the balance sheets and may or may not be sold or re-pledged unless the counterparty is in default. Amounts do not include excess of collateral pledged or received.

6. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company determines the fair value of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy, which favors the use of observable inputs over the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company uses the same pricing methodology and sources as utilized for obtaining GAAP fair values.

The Company has categorized its financial instruments into the three-level hierarchy, which gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The level assigned to a fair value measurement is based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the measurement. The fair value measurements for the Company's financial instruments are categorized as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable, and market corroborated inputs. This category includes those financial instruments that are valued using industry-standard pricing methodologies or models. All significant inputs are observable or derived from observable information in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – Fair value estimates whose significant inputs are unobservable. This includes financial instruments for which fair value is estimated based on industry-standard pricing methodologies and internally developed models utilizing significant inputs not based on or corroborated by readily available market information. In limited circumstances, this may also utilize estimates based on non-binding broker quotes.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following tables present financial instruments carried at fair value:

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets at fair value:				
Bonds	**$ —**	**$ 0.5**	**$ —**	**$ 0.5**
Preferred stocks	**—**	**204.0**	**—**	**204.0**
Unaffiliated common stocks	**516.3**	**—**	**189.3**	**705.6**
Other invested assets (1)	**—**	**43.3**	**2.5**	**45.8**
Derivatives	**7.6**	**135.1**	**24.0**	**166.7**
Separate account assets (2)	**1,080.9**	**1,293.6**	**0.4**	**2,374.9**
Total assets at fair value	**$ 1,604.8**	**$ 1,676.5**	**$ 216.2**	**$ 3,497.5**
Liabilities at fair value:				
Derivatives	**$ 0.3**	**$ 5.2**	**$ 0.9**	**$ 6.4**
Separate account liabilities	**—**	**171.9**	**—**	**171.9**
Total liabilities at fair value	**$ 0.3**	**$ 177.1**	**$ 0.9**	**$ 178.3**

(1) Does not include amounts related to partnership investments (primarily private debt, private equity, and hedge funds investments) that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was **$590.0** as of December 31, 2025. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.

(2) Does not include amounts related to invested assets that are measured using the NAV as a practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was **$51.1** as of December 31, 2025.

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Assets at fair value: (1)				
Bonds	$ —	$ 4.4	$ —	$ 4.4
Preferred stocks	—	53.2	—	53.2
Unaffiliated common stocks	374.2	—	166.8	541.0
Derivatives	11.3	101.5	10.9	123.7
Separate account assets (2)	1,121.7	771.7	5.5	1,898.9
Total assets at fair value	$ 1,507.2	$ 930.8	$ 183.2	$ 2,621.2
Liabilities at fair value:				
Derivatives	$ 0.9	$ 18.3	$ 0.7	$ 19.9
Separate account liabilities	—	113.2	0.2	113.4
Total liabilities at fair value	$ 0.9	$ 131.5	$ 0.9	$ 133.3

(1) Does not include amounts related to partnership investments (primarily private debt, private equity, and hedge funds investments) that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was $520.4 as of December 31, 2024. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.

(2) Does not include amounts related to alternative investments that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was $16.7 as of December 31, 2024. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The following tables present the book/adjusted carrying values and corresponding fair values of financial instruments subject to fair value disclosure requirements, categorized by the fair value hierarchy described above:

	As of December 31, 2025				
	Carrying Values	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets:					
Bonds	**$ 37,829.0**	**$ 37,168.4**	**$ 184.1**	**$ 36,387.8**	**$ 596.4**
Preferred stocks	**216.2**	**216.2**	**—**	**216.2**	**—**
Unaffiliated common stocks	**705.6**	**705.6**	**516.3**	**—**	**189.3**
Mortgage loans	**10,040.1**	**9,807.5**	**—**	**—**	**9,807.5**
Other invested assets (1)	**231.5**	**155.3**	**—**	**89.5**	**65.8**
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	**2,423.6**	**2,423.7**	**1,788.8**	**634.9**	**—**
Derivatives	**437.2**	**820.6**	**7.6**	**745.6**	**67.4**
Separate account assets (2)	**11,002.2**	**10,423.1**	**1,263.1**	**8,129.2**	**1,030.8**
Financial liabilities:					
Derivatives	**45.4**	**125.0**	**0.3**	**123.6**	**1.1**
Separate account liabilities	**169.8**	**171.9**	**—**	**171.9**	**—**
Deposit-type contracts	**4,957.3**	**4,955.1**	**—**	**—**	**4,955.1**

(1) Does not include amounts related to partnership investments (primarily private debt, private equity, and hedge funds investments) that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was **$613.9** as of December 31, 2025. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.

(2) Does not include amounts related to invested assets that are measured using the NAV as a practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was $53.1 as of December 31, 2025.

	As of December 31, 2024				
	Carrying Values	**Fair Value**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial assets:					
Bonds	$ 33,803.1	$ 32,555.0	$ 168.3	$ 31,599.5	$ 787.2
Preferred stocks	110.7	105.1	—	105.1	—
Unaffiliated common stocks	541.0	541.0	374.2	—	166.8
Mortgage loans	8,900.6	8,392.9	—	—	8,392.9
Other invested assets (1)	190.6	92.1	—	26.4	65.7
Cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments	1,641.6	1,641.7	1,387.8	253.9	—
Derivatives	405.0	640.7	11.3	589.4	40.0
Separate account assets (2)	9,602.1	8,789.4	1,236.2	6,733.4	819.8
Financial liabilities:					
Derivatives	26.1	209.7	0.9	207.8	1.0
Separate account liabilities	106.7	113.4	—	113.2	0.2
Deposit-type contracts	4,550.0	4,638.4	—	—	4,638.4

(1) Does not include amounts related to partnership investments (primarily private debt, private equity, and hedge funds investments) that are measured using the NAV practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was $520.4 as of December 31, 2024. These investments have varying investment strategies, and redemption terms and conditions.

(2) Does not include amounts related to invested assets that are measured using the NAV as a practical expedient. The fair value of these investments was $16.7 as of December 31, 2024.

Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

Unaffiliated Common Stocks

The Company's unaffiliated common stocks primarily include FHLB DM common stock and publicly traded common stocks. The FHLB DM common stock has no readily available market information to support pricing. The value is based on redeemable par value and is therefore classified as a Level 3 measurement. The publicly traded common stocks are based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and are classified as a Level 1 measurement.

Derivatives

A majority of the derivatives are index options that consist primarily of Standard & Poor's 500 Index® (S&P 500) options. The fair values of these index options were determined using option pricing models. Significant inputs include index implied volatilities, index dividend yields, index prices, a risk-free rate, option term, and strike price. As these inputs are observable, most index options are classified as a Level 2 measurement. Options without public and observable inputs are classified as a Level 3 measurement.

Separate Account Assets and Liabilities

Separate account assets related to the Company's variable products are primarily invested in mutual funds with published NAVs and are classified as a Level 1 measurement. Separate account assets and liabilities related to the Company's RILA products include investments in stocks and derivatives, which are valued using the same methodologies described above.

Other Financial Instruments Subject to Fair Value Disclosure Requirements

Bonds

Bonds are primarily classified as Level 2 measurements. To make this assessment, the Company determines whether the market for a security is active and if significant pricing inputs are observable. The Company predominately utilizes third-party independent pricing services that use evaluated pricing models to assist management in determining the fair value of its bonds.

As many of these bonds do not trade on a daily basis, evaluated pricing models apply available information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings, and matrix pricing to prepare valuations. The significant inputs for these bond valuations include benchmark U.S. Treasury or other yields, spread off the U.S. Treasury yield curve for identical securities, reported trades, broker-dealer quotes, comparable securities that are actively traded, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, and other reference data, including market research publications. In addition, for mortgage- and asset-backed securities, the pricing services use models and processes to develop prepayment and interest rate scenarios. The pricing services monitor market indicators, industry and economic events, and their models take into account market convention.

In situations where the Company is unable to obtain sufficient market-observable information upon which to estimate the fair value of a particular security, fair values are determined using internal pricing models that typically utilize significant, unobservable market inputs or inputs that are difficult to corroborate with observable market data. Such measurements are classified as Level 3 and typically include private placements and other securities that pricing services are unable to price.

Preferred Stocks

The fair values of preferred stocks are valued by pricing services utilizing evaluated pricing models. These valuations are created based on benchmark curves using industry standard inputs and exchange prices of underlying securities of the same issuer. As these inputs are considered observable, preferred stocks are classified as a Level 2 measurement.

Mortgage Loans

The fair values of the Company’s mortgage loans are determined by discounting the projected future cash flows using a discount rate equal to the risk-free rate plus a valuation spread. The valuation spread is an unobservable input that includes management's assumptions of the impact of credit risks. Significant increases or decreases in this spread results in significant changes in fair value; therefore, mortgage loans are classified as a Level 3 measurement.

Other Invested Assets

Other invested assets consist primarily of limited partnership investments, including private debt, private equity, hedge fund investments, as well as tax credit investments, residual tranches, and capital and surplus notes.

The majority of the LP investments and residual tranches are not traded in an active market and qualify to be measured using NAV as a practical expedient. Certain LP investments and residual tranches are priced by independent pricing services utilizing evaluated pricing models and are classified as a Level 2 measurement. Evaluated pricing models apply available information through processes such as benchmark curves, benchmarking of like securities, sector groupings, and matrix pricing to prepare valuations. The significant observable inputs for security evaluations include benchmark yields, reported trades, executable broker-dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers, new issues, prepayment speeds, and other reference data, including market research publications. Remaining residual tranches utilize significant unobservable inputs, and are therefore classified as a Level 3 measurement.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Tax credit investments are limited partnerships established to fund affordable housing projects and other qualifying purposes, where the primary return on investment is in the form of income tax credits. The fair value of the tax credit interests is estimated based on the discounted future economic benefits over the remaining life of each investment, using a market rate of return based on similar investments observed by brokers. The future economic benefits are based on assumptions about the partnerships' future performance and related tax benefits passed through to the Company, net of the Company's obligations to make future investment contributions. Because these estimates utilize significant unobservable inputs, investments in tax credit LPs are classified as a Level 3 measurement.

Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents consist of demand bank deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. Because cash equivalents are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, carrying value generally approximates fair value and are primarily classified as Level 1. Short-term investments consist of investments with an original maturity date of less than one year at the time of purchase. The majority of these investments are bonds which are classified as a Level 2 measurement.

Derivatives

Cross currency swaps and interest rate swaps are valued using an income approach. These swaps are priced using a discounted cash flow model. The significant inputs for cross currency swaps include the projected cash flows, currency spot rates, swap yield curve, and cross currency basis curve. As these inputs are observable, the cross currency swaps valuation is classified as a Level 2 measurement. The significant inputs for interest rate swaps include the projected cash flows, timing of payments, the discount rate, and the forward rate. As these inputs are observable, the interest rate swaps valuation is classified as a Level 2 measurement.

Separate Account Assets and Liabilities

Separate account assets related to the Company's fixed BOLI and RILA products primarily consist of bonds, commercial mortgage loans, derivatives, and cash that are valued using the same methodologies described above.

Deposit-type Contracts

Deposit-type contracts consist of FHLB DM funding agreements and certain annuities with payout provisions which do not include life contingencies within the scope of SSAP 100, *Fair Value*. The fair values for these investments are generally derived from the present value of liability cash flows. The significant inputs include the projected liability cash flows from actuarial cash flow testing models and discount rates that are representative of the Company's financial strength ratings. As these inputs are unobservable, they are classified as Level 3 investments.

Rollforward of Assets and Liabilities Measured and Reported as Level 3

The following table presents additional information about assets, excluding separate accounts, measured and reported at fair value and for which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were utilized to determine fair value:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
Balance, beginning of period	**$ 177.7**	$ 159.0
Total gains (losses) included in net income	**(16.7)**	(9.2)
Total gains (losses) included in surplus	**5.5**	(4.5)
Purchases	**51.7**	90.4
Sales	**—**	(49.4)
Settlements	**(4.9)**	(8.6)
Balance, end of period	**$ 213.3**	$ 177.7

7. Reinsurance

Ceded Reinsurance Agreements

The Company remains liable to its policyholders to the extent that counterparties to reinsurance contracts do not meet their obligations. In the event of the reinsurer's insolvency, the Company would reclaim the withheld assets supporting the reserve liabilities. Reserve credit taken for all ceded reinsurance, including affiliated and unaffiliated, was $3,001.0 and $2,540.3 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's ceded reinsurance agreements are described below.

Medical Stop-Loss

For business written or renewed after October 1, 2024, the Company cedes the excess of $4.0 per individual per policy period. For business written or renewed between October 1, 2022 and October 1, 2024, the Company reinsured the excess of $3.25 per individual claim.

The Company has an 80% coinsurance with funds withheld arrangement to manage its risk-based capital position by ceding a majority of its medical stop-loss block of business, as well as new policies issued subsequent to January 1, 2019.

Starting in 2025, the Company cedes the morbidity risk on certain specific and aggregate medical stop-loss policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2025, up to $0.5 per individual over employer's retention. The Company has a funds withheld reinsurance agreement with a third-party reinsurer.

Group Life & DI

Starting in 2019, the Company primarily cedes group life mortality risk in excess of $0.40 per individual and line of coverage. The Company reinsures morbidity risk in excess of $8.0 thousand of gross monthly benefit per life. The Company also has catastrophic coverage for group life policies.

DA and FIA

The Company has a 100% coinsurance with funds withheld arrangement to cede the guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefits (GLWB) riders on a block of FIA policies issued from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2023.

The Company has a coinsurance with funds withheld arrangement to provide relief from U.S. statutory reserving strain under the commissioner's annuity reserve method (CARVM) for certain DA policies that were issued beginning January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2026. This agreement cedes a quota share of each base policy's coverage benefits and the guaranteed minimum surrender value on an individual basis.

The Company has a reinsurance agreement to cede an 80% quota share of certain DA, FIA, and FIA with GLWB policies, including certain deposit-type liabilities. See Symetra Bermuda Re Ltd. Reinsurance Transactions discussion below.

The Company had a reinsurance agreement to manage its statutory capital position by ceding fixed deferred and fixed indexed annuities that have a guaranteed return of premium feature and were issued beginning in 2017. The Company recaptured the treaty as of October 1, 2023.

Income Annuities and Structured Settlements

The Company has a 100% modified coinsurance agreement (Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction), which was effective as of July 1, 2018, to cede the Company's in-force block of income annuities issued prior to October 1, 2017, which included all of the Company's structured settlement annuities, and a smaller amount of retail SPIA. Under the terms of the agreement, future economic impacts of the reinsured business were transferred to the reinsurer, including interest rate risk, mortality risk, and credit risk on invested assets. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related reserves were $4.3 billion and $4.5 billion, respectively. The Company continues to service the reinsured business and hold the associated invested assets and policyholder liabilities on its balance sheets. The reinsurer is responsible for the management of invested assets, subject to investment management guidelines.

Associated with the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction, a portion of the ceding commission was recorded as an adjustment to liability for deposit-type contracts on the Company's balance sheets and is amortized over the life of the contracts into benefits expense. The withheld assets supporting the net statutory reserves of the reinsured business are reported as investments on the balance sheets and are legally owned by the Company.

The Company has the ability to offset amounts due to the reinsurer with amounts owed from the reinsurer, as well as access to amounts held in trust, which reduces the risk of loss.

Term and Universal Life

The Company's ceded reinsurance coverage varies by product, policy issue year, and issue age of the insured. For fully underwritten policies issued subsequent to April 2017, the Company retains up to a maximum of $5.0 per life. For fully underwritten policies issued between March 2013 and April 2017, the Company retains up to a maximum of $3.0 per life.

The Company has a 100% coinsurance with funds withheld reinsurance arrangement to manage its statutory capital position by ceding a block of term life insurance policies subject to principle-based reserving method issued subsequent to January 1, 2020 and a block of term life insurance policies subject to Regulation XXX issued prior to 2020. In 2025 and 2024, this agreement was amended to change the target funds withheld percentages to economic reserve levels for certain term products, which resulted in additional financing at the amendment effective date.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The Company has a 30% coinsurance with funds withheld and a 70% yearly renewable term reinsurance arrangement to manage its statutory capital position by ceding a block of UL policies with secondary guarantees largely issued between January 2015 and December 2019.

The Company has a 100% coinsurance with funds withheld arrangement with a third-party reinsurer to manage its statutory capital position by ceding survivorship guaranteed universal life policies.

Intercompany Reinsurance Agreements

Symetra Bermuda Re Ltd. Reinsurance Transactions

The Company has an 80% modified coinsurance agreement (Deferred Annuity New Business Reinsurance Transaction) with SBR, an affiliated Bermuda reinsurer wholly-owned by the Parent, to cede certain FIA and DA policies beginning January 1, 2022.

In 2024, the Company amended the agreement to expand the ceding scope to include FIA policies with GLWB beginning January 1, 2024, and to permit reserve credit reinsurance arrangements.

In December 2025, the Company executed an amended and restated agreement with SBR which further allowed the Company to cede certain deposit-type liabilities.

On a quarterly basis, the Company pays premiums, net of surrenders and a ceding and expense allowance, to the reinsurer. The ceded premiums are recorded as premiums and annuity considerations, and the ceding and expense allowance received is recorded as commission and expense allowance on reinsurance ceded on the statements of operations. The withheld assets supporting the net statutory reserves of the reinsured business are reported as investments on the balance sheets and are legally owned by the Company. The associated invested assets and policyholder liabilities are held on the Company's balance sheets. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amounts due to SBR for quarterly reinsurance settlements were $16.1 and $104.6, respectively.

The following table presents significant reinsurance activities between the Company and SBR:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Ceded premiums (1)	**$ 5,353.1**	$ 5,116.3	$ 4,767.2
Ceded surrenders	**(652.3)**	(339.0)	(167.7)
Ceding and expense allowance	**(345.7)**	(346.4)	(304.6)

(1) Includes premiums related to internal exchanges.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, total ceded reserves to SBR were $20.1 billion and $13.3 billion, respectively.

In the event of the reinsurer's insolvency, the Company would reclaim the withheld assets supporting the reserve liabilities. The Company has the ability to offset amounts due to the reinsurer with amounts owed from the reinsurer.

Other Intercompany Agreements

The Company has an excess loss reinsurance agreement with its subsidiary, Symetra National Life Insurance Company, to manage its statutory capital position by ceding survivorship guaranteed universal life policies.

The Company has a 100% coinsurance with funds withheld reinsurance agreement with its subsidiary, Symetra Reinsurance Corporation. The Company ceded all net policy liabilities related to a block of universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees issued on or before December 31, 2014. The balance of funds withheld was $248.1 and $236.5 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Assumed Reinsurance Agreement

In conjunction with the Dearborn Acquisition on October 1, 2025, the Company executed a 100% coinsurance reinsurance transaction to assume Dearborn's group life, DI, and Trad and Term insurance in-force blocks.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Reinsurance Recoverables

The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers to monitor its exposure to losses from reinsurers' insolvencies. The Company analyzes reinsurance recoverables, net of assets held in trust and funds withheld required by the related reinsurance agreements, according to the credit ratings and financial health of its reinsurers and is not aware of any of its major reinsurers currently experiencing financial difficulties.

Excluding the Income Annuities Inforce Reinsurance Transaction and Symetra Bermuda Re Ltd. Reinsurance Transactions discussed above, as of December 31, 2025, $1,616.4 of net reinsurance recoverables was related to four reinsurers, representing 95.0% of the total amount due from reinsurers. As of December 31, 2024, $1,226.7 of net reinsurance recoverables was related to four reinsurers, representing 93.6% of the total amount due from reinsurers. Of the total amounts due from reinsurers, 99.5% and 99.3%, was with reinsurers rated A- or higher by A.M. Best or S&P as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company had no write-offs or reserves for uncollectible reinsurance in 2025 or 2024.

Premiums and Annuity Considerations

The following table sets forth the effect of reinsurance on premiums and annuity considerations. It is disaggregated by accident and health, and life insurance and annuity products.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Direct life insurance in-force	**$ 281,072.0**	$ 222,946.1	$ 183,201.0
Direct:			
Accident and health	**1,768.6**	1,390.9	1,356.7
Life insurance	**1,260.1**	1,147.8	990.7
Annuity	**7,925.1**	7,648.9	6,849.3
Total direct premiums	**10,953.8**	10,187.6	9,196.7
Assumed:			
Accident and health	**68.0**	—	—
Life insurance	**91.3**	—	—
Total assumed premiums	**159.3**	—	—
Ceded:			
Accident and health	**(1,085.6)**	(795.9)	(824.8)
Life insurance	**(186.4)**	(197.1)	(146.4)
Annuity	**(5,439.0)**	(5,269.6)	(4,697.1)
Total ceded premiums	**(6,711.0)**	(6,262.6)	(5,668.3)
Net premiums and annuity considerations	**$ 4,402.1**	$ 3,925.0	$ 3,528.4
Percentage of amount assumed to net	**3.6%**	—%	—%

Ceded reinsurance reduced the Company's claims reported on the statements of operations by $1,051.5, $814.7, and $816.2 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

8. Life and Annuity Reserves

Annuity Reserves and Deposit-type Liabilities

The following tables present the Company's annuity reserves and deposit-type liabilities by withdrawal characteristics, including those held in separate account liabilities:

	As of December 31, 2025			
Individual Annuities	**General Account**	**Separate Account NonGuaranteed**	**Total**	**% of Total**
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	$ 16,939.8	$ —	$ 16,939.8	41.0 %
At book value less surrender charge of 5% or more (1)	11,958.7	4,311.3	16,270.0	39.4
At fair value	—	313.6	313.6	0.7
Total with adjustment or at fair value	28,898.5	4,624.9	33,523.4	81.1
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	4,857.4	276.0	5,133.4	12.4
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	2,662.0	—	2,662.0	6.5
Total gross individual annuity actuarial reserves	36,417.9	4,900.9	41,318.8	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	710.2	—	710.2	
Total net individual annuity actuarial reserves	$ 35,707.7	$ 4,900.9	$ 40,608.6	

(1) Includes **$2,641.1** general account and **$466.4** non-guaranteed separate account that will have less than 5% surrender charge and thus be reported with the amounts at book value with minimal or no charge or adjustment for the first time within the year subsequent to December 31, 2025.

	As of December 31, 2025			
Group Annuities	**General Account**	**Separate Account NonGuaranteed**	**Total**	**% of Total**
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	$ 46.2	$ —	$ 46.2	8.2 %
At fair value	—	140.2	140.2	25.0
Total with adjustment or at fair value	46.2	140.2	186.4	33.2
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	374.8	—	374.8	66.7
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	0.6	—	0.6	0.1
Total group annuity actuarial reserves	$ 421.6	$ 140.2	$ 561.8	100.0 %

	As of December 31, 2025			
Deposit-type Contracts	**General Account**	**Separate Account NonGuaranteed**	**Total**	**% of Total**
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	$ 407.1	$ —	$ 407.1	8.0 %
At fair value	—	0.2	0.2	—
Total with adjustment or at fair value	407.1	0.2	407.3	8.0
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	79.3	—	79.3	1.6
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	4,581.4	—	4,581.4	90.4
Total gross deposit-fund liabilities	5,067.8	0.2	5,068.0	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	32.9	—	32.9	
Total net deposit-fund liabilities	$ 5,034.9	$ 0.2	$ 5,035.1	

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Individual Annuities	As of December 31, 2024 General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	$ 14,012.4	$ —	$ 14,012.4	39.1 %
At book value less surrender charge of 5% or more (1)	10,189.5	3,036.6	13,226.1	36.9
At fair value	—	303.8	303.8	0.8
Total with adjustment or at fair value	24,201.9	3,340.4	27,542.3	76.8
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	5,568.5	122.6	5,691.1	15.9
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	2,612.6	—	2,612.6	7.3
Total gross individual annuity actuarial reserves	32,383.0	3,463.0	35,846.0	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	431.1	—	431.1	
Total net individual annuity actuarial reserves	$ 31,951.9	$ 3,463.0	$ 35,414.9	

(1) Includes $1,316.5 general account and $195.1 non-guaranteed separate account that will have less than 5% surrender charge and thus be reported with the amounts at book value with minimal or no charge or adjustment for the first time within the year subsequent to December 31, 2024.

Group Annuities	As of December 31, 2024 General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	$ 51.8	$ —	$ 51.8	8.6 %
At fair value	—	151.5	151.5	25.0
Total with adjustment or at fair value	51.8	151.5	203.3	33.6
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	401.9	—	401.9	66.3
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	0.6	—	0.6	0.1
Total group annuity actuarial reserves	454.3	151.5	605.8	100.0 %

Deposit-type Contracts	As of December 31, 2024 General Account	Separate Account NonGuaranteed	Total	% of Total
Subject to discretionary withdrawal:				
With fair value adjustment	$ 452.0	$ —	$ 452.0	9.7 %
At fair value	—	0.2	0.2	—
Total with adjustment or at fair value	452.0	0.2	452.2	9.7
At book value without adjustment (minimal or no charge or adjustment)	36.4	—	36.4	0.8
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal	4,153.5	—	4,153.5	89.5
Total gross deposit-fund liabilities	4,641.9	0.2	4,642.1	100.0 %
Less: reinsurance ceded	39.0	—	39.0	
Total net deposit-fund liabilities	$ 4,602.9	$ 0.2	$ 4,603.1	

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Total annuity actuarial reserves and deposit-type liabilities were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Annuity reserves	$ 36,129.4	$ 32,406.2
Liability for deposit-type contracts	5,034.9	4,602.9
Separate account – annuity reserves and liability for deposit-type contracts	5,041.3	3,614.7
Total net annuity actuarial reserves and liability for deposit-type contracts	$ 46,205.6	$ 40,623.8

Life Reserves

The following tables present the Company's life reserves by withdrawal characteristics, including those held in separate account liabilities:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	General Account		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:			
Term policies with cash value	$ —	$ 3.4	$ 8.3
Universal life	1,080.2	1,080.6	1,203.4
Universal life with secondary guarantees	1,169.1	1,035.1	3,062.6
Indexed universal life with secondary guarantees	2,294.9	1,723.4	1,813.9
Other permanent cash value life insurance	—	107.4	109.6
Variable universal life	51.9	51.9	55.4
Miscellaneous reserves	—	1.1	1.2
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal or no cash value:			
Term policies without cash value	XXX	XXX	517.4
Accidental death benefits	XXX	XXX	0.3
Disability – active lives	XXX	XXX	0.6
Disability – disabled lives	XXX	XXX	95.0
Miscellaneous reserves	XXX	XXX	216.9
Total gross life insurance reserves	4,596.1	4,002.9	7,084.6
Less: reinsurance ceded	—	—	2,264.2
Total net life insurance reserves	$ 4,596.1	$ 4,002.9	$ 4,820.4

	As of December 31, 2025					
	Separate Account with Guarantees			Separate Account NonGuaranteed		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:						
Universal life	$ 5,020.7	$ 5,020.7	$ 5,020.7	$ —	$ —	$ —
Variable universal life	—	—	—	627.2	616.4	616.4
Total life insurance reserves	$ 5,020.7	$ 5,020.7	$ 5,020.7	$ 627.2	$ 616.4	$ 616.4

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	As of December 31, 2024		
	General Account		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:			
Term policies with cash value	$ —	$ 2.9	$ 8.0
Universal life	1,093.2	1,093.8	1,214.0
Universal life with secondary guarantees	1,169.9	969.6	2,783.3
Indexed universal life with secondary guarantees	1,809.0	1,332.8	1,408.7
Other permanent cash value life insurance	—	46.1	48.3
Variable universal life	56.0	56.0	60.6
Miscellaneous reserves	—	1.8	1.8
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal or no cash value:			
Term policies without cash value	XXX	XXX	466.0
Accidental death benefits	XXX	XXX	0.2
Disability – active lives	XXX	XXX	0.7
Disability – disabled lives	XXX	XXX	47.5
Miscellaneous reserves	XXX	XXX	213.9
Total gross life insurance reserves	4,128.1	3,503.0	6,253.0
Less: reinsurance ceded	—	—	2,083.4
Total net life insurance reserves	$ 4,128.1	$ 3,503.0	$ 4,169.6

	As of December 31, 2024					
	Separate Account with Guarantees			Separate Account NonGuaranteed		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:						
Universal life	$ 4,946.8	$ 4,946.8	$ 4,946.8	$ —	$ —	$ —
Variable universal life	—	—	—	673.8	663.3	663.3
Total life insurance reserves	$ 4,946.8	$ 4,946.8	$ 4,946.8	$ 673.8	$ 663.3	$ 663.3

Total life insurance reserves were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Life insurance reserves	**$ 4,592.7**	$ 4,004.1
Accidental death benefits reserves	**0.3**	0.2
Disability – active lives reserves	**0.6**	0.7
Disability – disabled lives reserves	**92.7**	45.4
Miscellaneous reserves	**134.1**	119.2
Separate account life insurance reserves	**5,637.1**	5,610.1
Total net life insurance reserves	**$ 10,457.5**	$ 9,779.7

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had $8,724.3 and $8,756.6, respectively, of insurance in-force for which the gross premiums were less than the net premiums according to the standard valuation established by the Department. Related reserves of $202.2 and $209.0 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, were included in life and annuity reserves.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

9. Liability for Unpaid Claims

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability balances for unpaid claims, net of reinsurance recoverables:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Balance, beginning of the year	**$ 761.3**	$ 710.2	$ 633.2
Less: reinsurance recoverables	**278.3**	265.3	214.6
Net balance, beginning of the year	**483.0**	444.9	418.6
Add provision for claims, net of reinsurance, occurring in:			
Current year	**902.5**	676.6	663.9
Prior years	**(26.2)**	(0.9)	2.5
Net incurred losses during the year	**876.3**	675.7	666.4
Deduct payments for claims, net of reinsurance, occurring in:			
Current year	**529.0**	427.4	425.1
Prior years	**225.2**	212.1	208.5
Net claim payments during the current year	**754.2**	639.5	633.6
Valuation basis change and corrections	**—**	1.9	(6.5)
Policies assumed in Dearborn Acquisition	**525.3**	—	—
Net balance, end of year	**1,130.4**	483.0	444.9
Add: reinsurance recoverables	**372.7**	278.3	265.3
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,503.1**	$ 761.3	$ 710.2

Liabilities for unpaid claims are recorded in policy and contract claims, life and annuity reserves, and accident and health reserves on the balance sheets. The Company uses estimates in determining its liability for unpaid claims. These estimates are primarily based on historical claim payment patterns and expected loss ratios to provide for the inherent variability in claim patterns and severity. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the change in prior year incurred claims was primarily due to improved group life and DI claims experience for disability reserves from previous years. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the change in prior year incurred claims was primarily due to favorable claims experience on medical stop-loss policies issued in 2023, partially offset by unfavorable claims experience on life insurance policies issued in 2023.

10. Capital and Surplus

The NAIC establishes certain risk-based capital (RBC) requirements for U.S. life and health insurance companies. Under those requirements, the amount of capital and surplus to be maintained by a life and health insurance company is determined based on various risk factors. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company exceeded the minimum capital and surplus and RBC requirements.

Under Iowa law, the Company may pay dividends only from the earned surplus arising from its business and must receive the prior approval of the Department to pay stockholder dividends or make any other distribution if such distributions would exceed certain statutory limitations. Iowa law gives the Department discretion to disapprove requests for distributions in excess of these limits. Extraordinary dividends include those made within the preceding twelve months that exceed the greater of (i) 10% of statutory policyholder surplus as of the previous year-end or (ii) the statutory net gain from operations from the previous calendar year. Based on December 31, 2025 statutory results, the maximum dividend that may be paid without prior approval in 2026 is $271.1.

During 2025 and 2024, the Company did not pay any dividends to its Parent. During 2023, the Company paid $207.0 of dividends to its Parent.

Surplus Notes

In 2025, the Company issued $500.0 surplus notes due October 1, 2055 with net proceeds totaling $490.8. These surplus notes bear interest at an annual rate of 6.55%, and interest is payable semi-annually on October 1 and April 1 of each year beginning April 1, 2026. The surplus notes are subordinated to all current and future indebtedness, rank equally with any future surplus notes, and are redeemable at any time with regulatory approval. Any payment of interest on, principal of, or redemption requires prior approval from the Department and may be made only out of the available surplus. As of December 31, 2025, the surplus notes had no approved payments or accrued interest. In March 2026, the Company received approval from the Department to make a semi-annual interest payment on the notes and paid interest of $22.5 on April 1, 2026.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

11. Income Taxes

The components of DTAs and deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Gross DTAs	**$ 691.8**	**$ 10.0**	**$ 701.8**	$ 525.0	$ 10.8	$ 535.8	$ 166.8	$ (0.8)	$ 166.0
Less: DTAs nonadmitted	**296.5**	**0.7**	**297.2**	181.1	4.3	185.4	115.4	(3.6)	111.8
Subtotal admitted DTAs	**395.3**	**9.3**	**404.6**	343.9	6.5	350.4	51.4	2.8	54.2
Less: DTLs	**140.6**	**41.1**	**181.7**	119.8	29.4	149.2	20.8	11.7	32.5
Net admitted DTAs	**$ 254.7**	**$ (31.8)**	**$ 222.9**	$ 224.1	$ (22.9)	$ 201.2	$ 30.6	$ (8.9)	$ 21.7

The admission calculation components are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Federal income taxes paid in prior years recoverable through loss carrybacks	**$ —**	**$ 4.8**	**$ 4.8**	$ —	$ 0.8	$ 0.8	$ —	$ 4.0	$ 4.0
(1) Adjusted gross DTAs expected to be realized following the balance sheet date	**255.3**	**—**	**255.3**	224.9	—	224.9	30.4	—	30.4
(2) Adjusted gross DTAs allowed per limitation threshold	**XXX**	**XXX**	**494.1**	XXX	XXX	435.2	XXX	XXX	58.9
Adjusted gross DTAs expected to be realized after application of the limitation threshold (lesser of (1) and (2))	**255.3**	**—**	**255.3**	224.9	—	224.9	30.4	—	30.4
Adjusted gross DTAs offset by gross DTLs	**140.0**	**4.5**	**144.5**	119.0	5.7	124.7	21.0	(1.2)	19.8
DTAs admitted	**$ 395.3**	**$ 9.3**	**$ 404.6**	$ 343.9	$ 6.5	$ 350.4	$ 51.4	$ 2.8	$ 54.2

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the ratio percentage used to determine the recovery period and limitation threshold amount was 807% and 748%, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the amount of adjusted capital and surplus used to determine the recovery period and limitation threshold amounts were $3,293.9 and $2,901.1, respectively. The results of this calculation component enable the Company to admit DTAs expected to reverse within three years, if not previously admitted as a carryback.

The admission calculations for 2025 and 2024 were not significantly impacted by tax-planning strategies. The Company had no unrecognized DTLs as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

The components of current income tax expense (benefit) are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	**$ 2.5**	$ 81.6	$ 96.7
Federal income tax expense (benefit) on net capital gains (losses)	**12.7**	8.4	(19.7)
Federal income tax expense (benefit) incurred	**$ 15.2**	$ 90.0	$ 77.0

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The main components of deferred tax amounts are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	Change
DTAs			
Ordinary:			
Policyholder reserves	**$ 259.4**	$ 241.3	$ 18.1
Investments	**52.1**	47.9	4.2
Deferred acquisition costs	**202.2**	173.2	29.0
Receivables - nonadmitted	**20.0**	22.2	(2.2)
Goodwill and intangibles	**134.8**	0.8	134.0
Other	**23.3**	39.6	(16.3)
Total ordinary DTAs	**691.8**	525.0	166.8
Less: Total ordinary DTAs – nonadmitted	**296.5**	181.1	115.4
Net admitted ordinary DTAs	**395.3**	343.9	51.4
Capital:			
Investments	**10.0**	10.8	(0.8)
Less: Nonadmitted	**0.7**	4.3	(3.6)
Net admitted capital DTAs	**9.3**	6.5	2.8
Net admitted DTAs	**404.6**	350.4	54.2
DTLs			
Ordinary:			
Policyholder reserves	**83.9**	81.4	2.5
Investments	**40.9**	28.1	12.8
Other	**15.8**	10.3	5.5
Total ordinary DTLs	**140.6**	119.8	20.8
Capital:			
Investments	**41.1**	29.4	11.7
Total capital DTLs	**41.1**	29.4	11.7
Total DTLs	**181.7**	149.2	32.5
Net DTAs/DTLs	**$ 222.9**	$ 201.2	21.7
Net change in DTA/DTL			133.5
Surplus adjustments:			
Tax effect of change in unrealized capital gains (losses)			1.1
Adjusted change in net deferred income taxes			$ 134.6

The Company expects it will fully realize the DTAs and no statutory valuation allowance has been recorded as of December 31, 2025 or 2024.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

Differences between the federal income tax provision and the change in deferred taxes computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 21% to the net gain (loss) from operations before federal income taxes and the realized capital losses and the actual tax provision are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Ordinary income (loss) tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	**$ 35.0**	$ 33.6	$ 18.0
Capital income (loss) tax expense (benefit) at federal statutory rate	**17.3**	14.7	(3.9)
Total expected income tax expense (benefit)	**52.3**	48.3	14.1
Significant statutory to tax adjustments on taxes:			
Tax credits	**(7.9)**	(3.4)	(4.1)
Change in nonadmitted asset	**(150.8)**	(4.8)	(3.4)
Change in valuation basis – statutory reserves	**(4.9)**	(4.8)	(1.9)
Change in liability for unauthorized reinsurance	**0.3**	(0.3)	14.9
Other	**(8.4)**	0.7	(3.9)
Total federal income tax expense (benefit)	**$ (119.4)**	$ 35.7	$ 15.7
Federal income tax expense (benefit)	**$ 15.2**	$ 90.0	$ 77.0
Adjusted change in net deferred income taxes	**(134.6)**	(54.3)	(61.3)
Total statutory income tax expense (benefit)	**$ (119.4)**	$ 35.7	$ 15.7

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had no tax credit carryforwards and no operating loss or capital loss carryforwards to offset against future taxable income.

The amount of federal income taxes incurred that are available for recovery in the event of the carryback of future net capital losses is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Capital gains	**$ 5.0**	$ —	$ —

The Company does not have any deposits admitted under Section 6603 of the *Internal Revenue Code.* The Company has no tax loss contingencies for which it is reasonably possible that the total liability will significantly increase within twelve months of December 31, 2025.

The Company is included as a member of a consolidated life/non-life federal income tax return under the Parent in the U.S. federal jurisdiction. The Company's state income tax filings and filing groups vary based on applicable rules in each state jurisdiction. The Company's federal and state income tax returns are generally open for examination for tax years 2022 through the present. In addition, certain other tax years remain open for examination due to loss carryback/carryforward provisions or amended returns, including life group returns for 2019 through 2021.

The Inflation Reduction Act (Act) was enacted on August 16, 2022. The Act includes a new corporate alternative minimum tax (CAMT), which is effective for tax years beginning after 2022 and applies to corporations with average adjusted financial statement income in excess of certain thresholds as defined in the Act. The tax-controlled group of corporations of which the Company is a member has determined that it does not expect to be an applicable corporation that is subject to the CAMT in 2025.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

12. Separate Accounts

Separate account assets are attributed to the following products:

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Legally Insulated	Not Legally Insulated	Total	Legally Insulated	Not Legally Insulated	Total
BOLI (1)	**$ 5,020.7**	**$ 205.5**	**$ 5,226.2**	$ 4,946.8	$ 198.5	$ 5,145.3
RILA	**523.1**	**4,303.7**	**4,826.8**	348.3	3,062.7	3,411.0
Variable annuities	**454.1**	**—**	**454.1**	455.5	—	455.5
Variable COLI	**405.6**	**—**	**405.6**	471.1	—	471.1
VUL	**221.5**	**—**	**221.5**	202.8	—	202.8
Total	**$ 6,625.0**	**$ 4,509.2**	**$ 11,134.2**	$ 6,424.5	$ 3,261.2	$ 9,685.7

(1) The Company allows interest income above the required policy account values within the BOLI separate account. The amount accumulated over and above the required policy account values is not considered to be legally insulated.

The fair value of BOLI and RILA invested assets not reported at fair value and related net unrealized gains (losses) are as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses)
BOLI	**$ 4,607.4**	**$ (578.9)**	$ 4,363.8	$ (743.6)
RILA	**3,444.3**	**(6.3)**	2,526.9	(70.4)

In accordance with contract provisions relating to the Company's separate account products, some separate account liabilities are guaranteed by the general account. For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the separate accounts did not pay the general account material amounts for risk charges, and the general account did not pay material amounts due to separate account guarantees.

The following table provides premium and reserve information for the separate accounts of the Company:

	Nonindexed Guaranteed Less Than/ Equal to 4%	Nonindexed Guaranteed More Than 4%	Nonguaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums, considerations, or deposits for the year ended December 31, 2025	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 1,231.8**	**$ 1,231.8**
Reserves as of December 31, 2025:				
For accounts with assets at:				
Fair value	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 2,182.3**	**$ 2,182.3**
Amortized cost	**2,335.0**	**2,685.7**	**3,475.4**	**8,496.1**
Total reserves	**$ 2,335.0**	**$ 2,685.7**	**$ 5,657.7**	**$ 10,678.4**
By withdrawal characteristics:				
At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge of 5% or more	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 3,266.3**	**$ 3,266.3**
At fair value	**—**	**—**	**2,182.3**	**2,182.3**
At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge less than 5%	**2,335.0**	**2,685.7**	**209.1**	**5,229.8**
Total reserves	**$ 2,335.0**	**$ 2,685.7**	**$ 5,657.7**	**$ 10,678.4**

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

	Nonindexed Guaranteed Less Than/ Equal to 4%	Nonindexed Guaranteed More Than 4%	Nonguaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums, considerations, or deposits for the year ended December 31, 2024	$ —	$ —	$ 1,143.0	$ 1,143.0
Reserves as of December 31, 2024:				
For accounts with assets at:				
Fair value	$ —	$ —	$ 1,790.8	$ 1,790.8
Amortized cost	2,306.3	2,640.6	2,487.3	7,434.2
Total reserves	$ 2,306.3	$ 2,640.6	$ 4,278.1	$ 9,225.0
By withdrawal characteristics:				
At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge of 5% or more	$ —	$ —	$ 2,390.7	$ 2,390.7
At fair value	—	—	1,790.8	1,790.8
At book value without fair value adjustment and with current surrender charge less than 5%	2,306.3	2,640.6	96.6	5,043.5
Total reserves	$ 2,306.3	$ 2,640.6	$ 4,278.1	$ 9,225.0

	Nonindexed Guaranteed Less Than/ Equal to 4%	Nonindexed Guaranteed More Than 4%	Nonguaranteed Separate Accounts	Total
Premiums, considerations, or deposits for the year ended December 31, 2023	$ —	$ —	$ 415.3	$ 415.3

The following table provides a reconciliation of amounts transferred to and from the separate accounts as reported on the statements of operations:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Transfers to separate accounts	**$ 1,471.7**	$ 1,367.8	$ 572.8
Transfers from separate accounts	**(677.3)**	(495.1)	(435.6)
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts	**794.4**	872.7	137.2
Deposits in free look period and other timing differences	**(0.2)**	(0.7)	—
Net transfers to (from) separate accounts as reported on statements of operations	**$ 794.2**	$ 872.0	$ 137.2

13. Related Parties

The following discussion relates to transactions entered into by the Company with related parties and affiliates. Refer to Note 7 for further discussion on reinsurance agreements and amounts payable or receivable with related parties or affiliates in connection with reinsurance agreements.

It is the Company's policy to settle amounts due with affiliated companies not less than quarterly, except for certain long-term compensation liabilities that are settled when the awards are paid and short-term intercompany borrowings. Balances with related parties recorded in the Company's financial statements were as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	**2024**
Balances with Parent and affiliates:		
Receivables	**$ 1.0**	$ 5.5
Payables	**(16.4)**	(4.4)

The Company has entered into various agreements with its Parent and its affiliates for services necessary to conduct its activities. These agreements specify that the parties will provide to and receive from each other certain general services related to sharing common management, personnel, and facilities, and that the related expenses will be shared. These expenses include rent, corporate overhead, payroll, benefits, data processing systems, finance, information technologies, and other charges, and are included in general insurance expenses on the statements of operations. General service expenses are allocated among legal entities using methodologies that management believes to be reasonable to estimate service utilization, including headcount, time studies, or relevant activity levels.

(All dollar amounts in millions unless otherwise stated)

The Company has an agreement with Symetra Investment Management Company (SIM), an affiliated registered investment advisor wholly-owned by the Parent, to provide investment advisory services related to the Company's invested assets and with Symetra Investment Management Real Estate Investors (SIMREI), a subsidiary of SIM, to provide investment management services related to the Company's mortgage loan portfolio.

The Company also paid concessions, general agent fees, administrative fees, and underwriting fees for services provided by its affiliates, primarily to Symetra Securities, Inc.

During 2025, the Company received a cash capital contribution of $400.0 from its Parent. During 2024 and 2023, the Company did not receive any capital contributions from its Parent.

The Company has a short-term intercompany borrowing agreement with its Parent, under which the Company periodically loans money to its Parent. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the balance of the loan was $0.0 and $37.0, respectively.

During 2025, 2024, and 2023, the Company did not contribute cash to its subsidiaries.

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	**2024**	**2023**
Transactions with Parent and affiliates:			
Payments for investment management and support services	**$ 81.7**	$ 63.2	$ 56.6
Shared services expenses (allocated) payments, net (1)	**(24.3)**	(32.7)	(26.8)
Payments for concessions, general agent fees, administrative fees, and underwriting fees (2)	**53.7**	46.0	23.1

(1) Reported primarily in general insurance expenses on the statements of operations.
(2) Reported primarily in commissions on the statements of operations.

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

Because of the nature of its business, the Company is subject to legal actions filed or threatened in the ordinary course of its business operations. The Company establishes liabilities for legal loss contingencies when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. In such cases, any estimate is not an indication of expected loss, if any, and there still may be an exposure to loss more than any amounts reasonably estimated and accrued.

For matters where a loss is believed to be reasonably possible, but not probable, no liability is established. For such matters, the Company may provide an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made. The Company reviews relevant information with respect to litigation and regulatory matters on a quarterly basis and updates its established liabilities, disclosures, and estimates of reasonably possible losses or range of loss based on such reviews.

Although the Company cannot predict the outcome of any litigation or regulatory action, the Company does not believe that any such matters will have an impact on its financial condition or results of operations that differs materially from the Company's established liabilities. However, given the inherent difficulty in predicting the outcome of such matters, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain such matters could be material to the Company's financial condition or results of operations for any reporting period.

Other Commitments

The following table presents the Company's significant commitments not recognized on the balance sheet, including those associated with separate accounts:

	As of December 31, 2025
Unfunded commitments to partnership investments and related structured securities	$ 1,161.2
Unfunded mortgage loan commitments, approved not yet funded	177.2
Unfunded private placement commitments, purchased, not yet funded	267.0

The Company had no other material commitments or contingencies as of December 31, 2025.