UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

(Check One)

¨ **Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

or

x **Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024

Commission file number 001-15160

BROOKFIELD CORPORATION

Ontario, Canada	**(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)** **6282**	**98-0521601**
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))**	**(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if Applicable))**

Suite 100, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, P.O. Box 762, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3
(416) 363-9491
(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Office)

Torys LLP, 1114 Avenue of the Americas, 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10036-7703
(212) 880-6000
(Name, Address (Including Zip Code) and Telephone Number (Including Area Code) of Agent For Service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Limited Voting Shares	BN	New York Stock Exchange
4.625% Subordinated Notes due October 16, 2080	BNH	New York Stock Exchange
4.50% Perpetual Subordinated Notes	BNJ	New York Stock Exchange
2.34% Senior Notes Due 2032	BN / 32	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

x Annual Information Form

x Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report:

Class A Limited Voting Shares:	1,645,830,200
Class B Limited Voting Shares:	85,120
Class A Preference Shares, Series 2:	10,220,175
Class A Preference Shares, Series 4:	3,983,910
Class A Preference Shares, Series 13:	8,792,596
Class A Preference Shares, Series 17:	7,840,204
Class A Preference Shares, Series 18:	7,681,088
Class A Preference Shares, Series 24:	10,808,027
Class A Preference Shares, Series 26:	9,770,928
Class A Preference Shares, Series 28:	9,233,927
Class A Preference Shares, Series 30:	9,787,090
Class A Preference Shares, Series 32:	11,750,299
Class A Preference Shares, Series 34:	9,876,735
Class A Preference Shares, Series 36:	7,842,909
Class A Preference Shares, Series 37:	7,830,091
Class A Preference Shares, Series 38:	7,906,132
Class A Preference Shares, Series 40:	11,841,025
Class A Preference Shares, Series 42:	11,887,500
Class A Preference Shares, Series 44:	9,831,929
Class A Preference Shares, Series 46:	11,740,797
Class A Preference Shares, Series 48:	11,885,972
Class A Preference Shares, Series 51:	3,320,486
Class A Preference Shares, Series 52:	1,177,580

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files). x Yes ¨ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company ¨

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ¨

† The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. x

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ¨

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ¨

FORM 40-F

Principal Documents

The following documents, filed as Exhibits 99.1 through 99.2 hereto, are hereby incorporated by reference into this Form 40-F:

(a) Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024;

(b) Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results ("MD&A") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024; and

(c) Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE

Certifications and Disclosure Regarding Controls and Procedures

(a) Certifications. See Exhibits 99.3, 99.4, 99.5 and 99.6 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(b) Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As of the end of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the registrant's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) was carried out by the registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer.

Based upon that evaluation, the registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that as of the end of that fiscal year, the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures were designed at a reasonable assurance level and were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the registrant in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the registrant's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

It should be noted that while the registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer believe that the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

(c) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

(1) Management of the registrant is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and the President and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

(2) Management assessed the effectiveness of the registrant's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and as further described under the heading "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting", included in Exhibit 99.2 attached hereto, which is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(3) Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting was effective. Also, management determined that there were no material weaknesses in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024.

(4) Deloitte LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the registrant's consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, has issued its opinion on the registrant's internal control over financial reporting (the " Attestation Report").

(d) Attestation Report of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The Attestation Report is included in Exhibit 99.2 attached hereto, which is incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(e) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, there were no changes in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Notices Pursuant to Regulation BTR

None.

Audit Committee Financial Experts

The registrant's board of directors has determined that Ms. Janice Fukakusa, who is a member of the registrant's audit committee, qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert" (as such term is defined in paragraph 8 of General Instruction B in Form 40-F) and is "independent" (as such term is defined in the rules of the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), in accordance with the director independence standards of the NYSE).

Code of Ethics

The registrant has adopted a "code of ethics" (as that term is defined in paragraph 9(b) of General Instruction B in Form 40-F), which it refers to as its Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, that applies to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, and persons performing similar functions.
The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which complies with the requirements of the NYSE, is available for viewing on the registrant's website at *https://bn.brookfield.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents* and is available in print to any shareholder who requests it. Requests for copies of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics should be made by contacting: Corporate Secretary, Brookfield Corporation, Suite 100, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, P.O. Box 762, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3, Telephone: 416-363-9491. Alternatively, requests may be sent by email to *bn.enquiries@brookfield.com.*

All amendments to the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and all waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics with respect to any of the directors, officers and employees covered by it, have been and will be posted promptly on the registrant's website.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required about fees and services billed to the registrant by our principal accountant, Deloitte LLP (PCAOB ID No. 1208) is included under the heading "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in the Audit Committee Information section of the registrant's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The information required is included under the heading "Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures" in the Audit Committee Information section of the registrant's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.1 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangement

The information required is included under the Financial Statement Note 28 Other Information for the registrant's Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Material Cash Requirements

The information required is included under the Part 4 Contractual Obligations of Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, incorporated by reference as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Identification of the Audit Committee

The registrant has a separately designated standing audit committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the audit committee are: Elyse Allan, Janice Fukakusa and Rafael Miranda, each of whom is "independent" (as such term is defined in the rules of the NYSE).

Mine Safety Disclosure

Not applicable.

Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions That Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation

Not applicable.

DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Independence of Directors

The registrant's board of directors has determined that eight of the registrant's 14 directors, comprising a majority of the board, are "independent directors," as that term is defined in the rules of the NYSE, and that none of these eight directors has a material relationship with the registrant which would impair his independence from management or otherwise compromise his ability to act as an independent director.

The directors who have been determined to be independent on this basis are: M. Elyse Allan, Satish Rai, Maureen Kempston Darkes, Janice Fukakusa, The Hon. Frank J. McKenna, Rafael Miranda, Hutham S. Olayan and Diana L. Taylor.

Presiding Director at Meetings of Independent Directors

The registrant schedules regular meetings in which the registrant's independent directors meet without the participation of management and non-independent directors. The Hon. Frank J. McKenna, the chair of the board of directors, serves as the chair at such sessions (the "Chair").

Communication with Independent Directors

Shareholders may send communications to the registrant's independent directors by contacting the Chair, c/o Corporate Secretary, Brookfield Corporation, Suite 100, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, P.O. Box 762, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3, Telephone: (416) 363-9491. Alternatively, communications may be sent by e-mail to *bn.enquiries@brookfield.com*. Communications will be referred to the Chair for appropriate action. The status of all outstanding concerns addressed to the Chair will be reported to the board of directors as appropriate.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

The rules of the NYSE require listed companies to adopt and disclose a set of corporate governance guidelines with respect to specified topics. Such guidelines are required to be posted on the listed company's website. The registrant operates under corporate governance principles that are consistent with the requirements of the NYSE rules, and which are summarized under the heading "Statement of Corporate Governance Practices" in the registrant's latest Management Information Circular available for viewing on the registrant's web site at *https://bn.brookfield.com/corporate-governance/statement-corporate-governance-practices*.

The registrant is permitted to follow certain home country corporate governance practices instead of those otherwise required under the NYSE Listed Company Manual for domestic issuers. In particular, the registrant intends to follow the listing rules of the TSX in respect of private placements instead of the requirements of the NYSE to obtain shareholder approval for certain dilutive events (such as issuances that will result in a change of control, certain transactions other than a public offering involving issuances of a 20% or greater interest in the registrant and certain acquisitions of the shares or assets of another company). The TSX threshold for shareholder approval of private issuances of common shares is generally 25%, subject to additional shareholder approval requirements in the case of certain issuances to insiders, and accordingly, the registrant will be permitted to rely on shareholder approval rules that may be less favorable to shareholders than for U.S. domestic companies that are subject to NYSE shareholder approval rules.

Board and Committee Charters

The charter of the registrant's board of directors is set out in Appendix A to the registrant's Management Information Circular dated April 25, 2024. The charter of the registrant's audit committee is set out in Appendix C of the registrant's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024.

These documents are available for viewing on the registrant's web site at *https://bn.brookfield.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents*.

The charters of the registrant's board of directors, audit committee, management resources and compensation committee, governance and nominating committee and risk management committee are each available for viewing on the registrant's web site at *https://bn.brookfield.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents* and are available in print to any shareholder who requests them. Requests for copies of these documents should be made by contacting: Corporate Secretary, Brookfield Corporation, Suite 100, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, P.O. Box 762, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3, Telephone: (416) 363-9491. Alternatively, requests may be sent by email to *bn.enquiries@brookfield.com.*

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking.

The registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process.

The Company has previously filed a Form F-X in connection with the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this annual report on Form 40-F arises.

Any change to the name or address of the agent for service of process of the registrant shall be communicated promptly to the Commission by an amendment to the Form F-X referencing the file number of the registrant.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on March 21, 2025.

BROOKFIELD CORPORATION

By:	/s/ Nicholas Goodman
Name:	Nicholas Goodman
Title:	President and Chief Financial Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit	Description
97.1	Clawback Policy
99.1	Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, the Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the reports of the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
99.3	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.4	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
99.5	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
99.6	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Form pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code
99.7	Consent of Deloitte LLP
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document – the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because the XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

Exhibit 97.1

Brookfield

CLAWBACK POLICY

February 2025

Scope

This Clawback Policy (the "**Policy**") applies to any individual who, at the relevant time, is or was an Executive Officer (as defined below) of Brookfield Corporation ("**Brookfield**") and/or any wholly-owned subsidiary of Brookfield, including those listed on Schedule A hereto, whose securities may be listed on a U.S. Stock Exchange (as defined below) from time to time (the "**Listed Subsidiaries**" and each, a "**Listed Subsidiary**").

Purpose

Brookfield has, over many years, built a reputation for conducting business with integrity. Integrity, fairness and respect are hallmarks of our culture; our shared success depends on it. Brookfield expects its Executive Officers to lead by example. Should (i) an Executive Officer of Brookfield engage in Detrimental Conduct (as defined below) or (ii) Brookfield or any Listed Subsidiary (each, a "**Subject Issuer**") be required to prepare an Accounting Restatement (as defined below), such Subject issuer will have the right to claw back certain excess Incentive-Based Compensation (as defined below) from its Executive Officers, on and subject to the terms provided for in this Policy.

Definitions

For the purposes of this Policy, the following terms will have the meanings set forth below:

"**Accounting Restatement**"	means any accounting restatement of a Subject Issuer's financial statements due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under United States federal securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct a material error in such Subject Issuer's previously-issued financial statements, or to avoid a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period.
"**Award**"	means any cash payments or equity awards granted or paid to an Executive Officer under the terms of any of Brookfield's incentive compensation or short- or long-term incentive plans, including those plans listed on Schedule B to this Policy, at any point: (i) on or after the date the Executive Officer is determined to have engaged in Detrimental Conduct; and/or (ii) the two-year period prior to the date the Executive Officer is determined to have engaged in Detrimental Conduct.
"**Detrimental Conduct**"	means any conduct or activity, whether or not related to the business of Brookfield, that is determined in individual cases by the MRCC (as defined below), to constitute: (i) fraud, embezzlement, theft-in-office or other indictable offences; (ii) failure to abide by applicable financial reporting, disclosure and/or accounting guidelines; (iii) material violations of Brookfield's Code of Business Conduct & Ethics; or (iv) material violations of Brookfield's Positive Work Environment Policy (including the sexual harassment related provisions thereof).
"**Erroneously Awarded Compensation**"	means, in connection with any Accounting Restatement by any Subject Issuer, the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation received by an Executive Officer with respect to such Subject Issuer, that exceeds the amount of Incentive-Based Compensation that otherwise would have been received by such Executive Officer had such Incentive-Based Compensation been determined based on the restated amounts after giving effect to such Accounting Restatement, without regard to any taxes paid by such Executive Officer.
"**Exchange Act**"	means the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
"**Executive Officer**"	means any person that is considered an "executive officer" of the Subject Issuer within the meaning of Rule 10D-1(d) under the Exchange Act and the applicable U.S. Stock Exchange Rules, and including, in the case of Brookfield, the senior executive officers listed as, or holding the position designated as being, senior management in Brookfield's most recently filed annual report. For clarity, in applying a Restatement Clawback, "Executive Officer" will include any person who served as an Executive Officer at any time during the performance period for the Incentive-Based Compensation subject to such Restatement Clawback.
"Financial Reporting Measures"	means measures, with respect to the applicable Subject Issuer, that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing such Subject Issuer's financial statements, and any measures that are derived wholly or in part from such measures, including stock price and total shareholder return.
"**Incentive-Based Compensation**"	means: (i) for purposes of applying a Restatement Clawback with respect to the applicable Subject Issuer, any compensation to any Executive Officer of such Subject Issuer that is granted, earned, or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of a Financial Reporting Measure for such Subject Issuer (including any Award that constitutes compensation described in this clause (i)); and (ii) for purposes of applying a clawback due to a Detrimental Conduct, any Award.

"**MRCC**"	means the Management Resources and Compensation Committee of Brookfield's Board of Directors.
"**Restatement Clawback**"	means recovery and repayment of Erroneously Awarded Compensation from an Executive Officer of a Subject Issuer when such Subject Issuer is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement.
"**Restatement Date**"	means the date on which a Subject Issuer is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement (such date as determined by Rule 10D-1(b)(1)(ii) under the Exchange Act and the applicable U.S. Stock Exchange Rules).
"**SEC**"	means the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.
"**U.S. Stock Exchange**"	means the New York Stock Exchange and/or any other U.S. national securities exchange(s) on which the applicable Subject Issuer's securities are listed.
"**U.S. Stock Exchange Rules**"	means Section 303A.14 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual and/or the listing standards of any other U.S. national securities exchange(s) on which the applicable Subject Issuer's securities are listed to implement Rule 10D-1 under the Exchange Act.

Accounting Restatements

In the event a Subject Issuer is required to prepare an Accounting Restatement, the MRCC (if such Subject Issuer is Brookfield) or the board of directors (or equivalent governing body, the "**Board**") of the applicable Listed Subsidiary (if such Subject Issuer is a Listed Subsidiary) will review all Incentive-Based Compensation received by Executive Officers of such Subject Issuer (a) after beginning service as an Executive Officer of such Subject Issuer, (b) during the three completed fiscal years immediately preceding the applicable Restatement Date (as well as during any transition period specified in Rule 10D-1(b)(1)(i)(D) under the Exchange Act and the applicable U.S. Stock Exchange Rules), (c) while such Subject Issuer has a class of securities listed on a U.S. Stock Exchange, and (d) after the U.S. Stock Exchange Rules became effective. Incentive-Based Compensation is deemed "received" in the fiscal period during which the Financial Reporting Measure specified in the Incentive-Based Compensation is attained, even if the payment or grant of Incentive-Based Compensation occurs after the end of that period. If the MRCC or the Board of the applicable Listed Subsidiary, as applicable, determines that one or more Executive Officers of such Subject Issuer received any Erroneously Awarded Compensation in respect of such Subject Issuer in connection with such Accounting Restatement, such Subject Issuer shall, reasonably promptly after the Restatement Date, seek recoupment from such Executive Officers of all such Erroneously Awarded Compensation, subject to the exceptions set forth below under "—Recoupment Exceptions". For the avoidance of doubt, in the event an Executive Officer has received Incentive-Based Compensation in respect of more than one Subject Issuer that is subject to an Accounting Restatement, the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation shall be calculated individually for each Subject Issuer, but without duplication in the event that the applicable Incentive-Based Compensation relates to the Financial Reporting Measures of more than one Subject Issuer. The MRCC or the Board of the applicable Listed Subsidiary, as applicable, will determine, in its sole discretion, the method for recouping Erroneously Awarded Compensation hereunder.

Calculation of Erroneously Awarded Compensation

For Incentive-Based Compensation based on stock price or total shareholder return where the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not subject to mathematical recalculation directly from the information in an Accounting Restatement: (i) the amount of Erroneously Awarded Compensation must be based on a reasonable estimate of the effect of the Accounting Restatement on such stock price or total shareholder return upon which the Incentive-Based Compensation was received; and (ii) the Subject Issuer must maintain documentation of the determination of that reasonable estimate and provide such documentation to the applicable U.S. Stock Exchange. Reference is further made to Rule 10D-1(b)(1)(iii) under the Exchange Act and the applicable U.S. Stock Exchange Rules for calculation of Erroneously Awarded Compensation.

Recoupment Exceptions

The applicable Subject Issuer must recover any Erroneously Awarded Compensation unless (i) the MRCC (if the Subject Issuer is Brookfield) or (ii) a committee of independent directors of the Board of the applicable Listed Subsidiary responsible for executive compensation decisions (or in the absence of such committee, the majority of the independent directors serving on the Board of the applicable Listed Subsidiary) (if the Subject Issuer is a Listed Subsidiary) determines that any of the impracticality exceptions set forth in Rule 10D-1(b)(1)(iv) under the Exchange Act and/or the applicable U.S. Stock Exchange Rules are available.

The applicable Subject Issuer's obligation to recover Erroneously Awarded Compensation is not dependent on if or when the restated financial statements in connection with the Accounting Restatement have been filed.

Recoupment of Erroneously Awarded Compensation due to an Accounting Restatement will be made on a "no fault" basis, without regard to whether any misconduct or Detrimental Conduct occurred or whether any Executive Officer is responsible for the noncompliance that resulted in the Accounting Restatement.

Detrimental Conduct

In the event an Executive Officer of Brookfield is determined to have engaged in Detrimental Conduct, all Incentive-Based Compensation granted or paid to that Executive Officer may be subject to reduction, forfeiture, recoupment or similar treatment, in accordance with the terms of this Policy (to the extent not otherwise recoverable in connection with a Restatement Clawback pursuant to "—Accounting Restatements" above).

Where Detrimental Conduct is determined to have occurred, the MRCC will have the ability to: (i) require the Executive Officer to re-pay any Incentive-Based Compensation granted or paid to the Executive Officer; (ii) cancel/revoke any prior Incentive-Based Compensation that has not yet vested to, and any Incentive-Based Compensation that has vested to but has not yet been exercised or settled by, the Executive Officer; and/or (iii) require the Executive Officer to repay the cash value realized by the Executive Officer on any Incentive-Based Compensation that has already vested to the Executive Officer.

No Indemnification of Executive Officers

No Subject Issuer shall indemnify any Executive Officer against the loss of any Incentive-Based Compensation as a result of a Restatement Clawback under this Policy.

Indemnification of the Board

Any members of the MRCC or the Board of any Subject Issuer who assist in the administration of this Policy will not be personally liable for any action, determination or interpretation made with respect to this Policy and will be fully indemnified by the applicable Subject Issuer to the fullest extent under applicable law and the applicable Subject Issuer's policy with respect to any such action, determination or interpretation. The foregoing sentence will not limit any other rights to indemnification of the members of the MRCC or the Board of any Subject Issuer under applicable law or any Subject Issuer policy.

Applicability

Each Award agreement or other document setting forth the terms and conditions of any Incentive-Based Compensation granted or paid to an Executive Officer will include (or will be deemed to include) a provision incorporating this Policy or the requirements of this Policy. The remedies specified in this Policy shall not be exclusive and shall be in addition to every other right or remedy at law or in equity that may be available to the Subject Issuer.

Filing with the SEC

This Policy and any amendments thereto shall be filed with the SEC as an exhibit to Brookfield's annual report on Form 40-F (or other applicable form) beginning with the first report as specified under applicable U.S. Stock Exchange Rules.

Further Reference to Applicable SEC and U.S. Stock Exchange Rules

The foregoing policy in respect of Restatement Clawbacks shall be qualified by reference to, is designed to comply with, and will be interpreted consistent with applicable SEC rules (including, without limitation, Section 10D of the Exchange Act and Rule 10D-1 under the Exchange Act) and the applicable U.S. Stock Exchange Rules.

Interpretation

The MRCC and the Board of each Listed Subsidiary shall have full and final authority to make all determinations under this Policy with respect to any Erroneously Awarded Compensation in respect of the applicable Subject Issuer including, without limitation, whether the Policy applies and if so, the amount of compensation to be repaid or forfeited by an Executive Officer. All determinations and decisions made by the MRCC and/or the Board of the applicable Listed Subsidiary pursuant to the provisions of this Policy shall be final, conclusive and binding on all parties.

This Policy supersedes and replaces any previous clawback or clawback-related policies adopted by the Subject Issuer.

This Policy was reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of Brookfield and the Board of each Listed Subsidiary listed on Schedule A effective as of October 2, 2023.

SCHEDULE A

Listed Subsidiaries

This Policy applies to each wholly-owned subsidiary of Brookfield listed on a U.S. Stock Exchange, including the following:

- Brookfield Finance I (UK) plc
- Brookfield Finance Inc.

SCHEDULE B

Incentive Plans

To confirm, Incentive-Based Compensation granted or paid out under any Brookfield short- and long-term incentive plans/programs are and will continue to be subject to the terms of this Policy, including but not limited to the following:

- Management Incentive Plan
- Brookfield's Global Management Stock Option Plan
- Brookfield's Deferred Share Unit Plan
- Brookfield's Escrowed Stock Plan /Escrowed Stock Investment
- Brookfield's Management Share Option Plan
- Brookfield's Restricted Stock Plan
- Brookfield's Restricted Share Unit Plan

Exhibit 99.1

Brookfield

2024

Brookfield Corporation

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

March 21, 2025

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

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Brookfield Corporation

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

THE CORPORATION

Brookfield Corporation is a leading global investment firm focused on building long-term wealth for institutions and individuals around the world. We have one of the largest pools of discretionary capital globally, which is deployed across our three core businesses – asset management, wealth solutions, and our operating businesses. Through our core businesses, we invest in real assets that form the backbone of the global economy to deliver strong risk-adjusted returns to our stakeholders. Brookfield Corporation's class A limited voting shares ("Class A Shares") are co-listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "BN." Brookfield Corporation was formed by articles of amalgamation dated August 1, 1997 and is organized pursuant to articles of amalgamation under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) dated January 1, 2005. On December 9, 2022, articles of arrangement and articles of amendment by arrangement were filed to change its name from Brookfield Asset Management Inc. to Brookfield Corporation.

References in this Annual Information Form to "BN" refer to Brookfield Corporation, including its predecessor companies. References to "Brookfield," "we," "us" and "our" refer to BN and its subsidiaries and controlled affiliates, including perpetual affiliates (as defined herein), individually or collectively, as applicable. BN's registered office and head office is located at Suite 100, Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5J 2T3.

All financial information in this Annual Information Form is expressed in United States ("U.S.") dollars, unless otherwise noted. All references to £ are to British Pound Sterling. All references to C$ are to Canadian dollars. All references to € are to Euros. All information is presented as at December 31, 2024, unless otherwise noted.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION

This Annual Information Form contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian provincial securities laws and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, "safe harbor" provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and in any applicable Canadian securities regulations (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future results, events or conditions, and include, but are not limited to, statements which reflect management's current estimates, beliefs and assumptions regarding the operations, business, financial condition, expected financial results, performance, prospects, opportunities, priorities, targets, goals, ongoing objectives, strategies, capital management and outlook of BN and its subsidiaries, as well as the outlook for North American and international economies for the current fiscal year and subsequent periods, and which in turn are based on our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. The estimates, beliefs and assumptions of BN are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive and other uncertainties and contingencies regarding future events and as such, are subject to change. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "expect", "anticipate", "believe", "foresee", "could", "estimate", "goal", "intend", "plan", "seek", "strive", "will", "may" and "should" and similar expressions.

Although BN believes that such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable estimates, beliefs and assumptions, actual results may differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated or implied by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) returns that are lower than target; (ii) the impact or unanticipated impact of general economic, political and market factors in the countries in which we do business; (iii) the behavior of financial markets, including fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates and heightened inflationary pressures; (iv) global equity and capital markets and the availability of equity and debt financing and refinancing within these markets; (v) strategic actions including acquisitions and dispositions; the ability to complete and effectively integrate acquisitions into existing operations and the ability to attain expected benefits; (vi) changes in accounting policies and methods used to report financial condition (including uncertainties associated with critical accounting assumptions and estimates); (vii) the ability to appropriately manage human capital; (viii) the effect of applying future accounting changes; (ix) business competition; (x) operational and reputational risks; (xi) technological change; (xii) changes in government regulation and legislation within the countries in which we operate; (xiii) governmental investigations and sanctions; (xiv) litigation; (xv) changes in tax laws; (xvi) ability to collect amounts owed; (xvii) catastrophic events, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and epidemics/pandemics; (xviii) the possible impact of international conflicts and other developments including terrorist acts and cyberterrorism; (xix) the introduction, withdrawal, success and timing of business initiatives and strategies; (xx) the failure of effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting and other risks; (xxi) health, safety and environmental risks; (xxii) the maintenance of adequate insurance coverage; (xxiii) the existence of information barriers between certain businesses within our asset management operations; (xxiv) risks specific to our business segments including asset management, wealth solutions, renewable power and transition, infrastructure, private equity, real estate and corporate activities; and (xxv) factors detailed from time to time in our documents filed with the securities regulators in Canada and the U.S.

We caution that the foregoing list of important factors that may affect future results is not exhaustive and other factors could also adversely affect future results. Readers are urged to consider these risks, as well as other uncertainties, factors and assumptions carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which are based only on information available to us as of the date of this Annual Information Form or such other date specified herein. Except as required by law, BN undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Certain of the information contained herein is based on or derived from information provided by independent third-party sources. While BN believes that such information is accurate as of the date it was produced and that the sources from which such information has been obtained are reliable, BN makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of any of the information or the assumptions on which such information is based, contained herein, including but not limited to, information obtained from third parties.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING THE USE OF NON-IFRS MEASURES

BN prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS ® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). We disclose a number of financial measures in this Annual Information Form that are calculated and presented using methodologies other than in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, which include but are not limited to distributable earnings ("DE") and funds from operations ("FFO"). We use these measures in managing the business, including for performance measurement, capital allocation and valuation purposes, and believe that providing these performance measures on a supplemental basis to our IFRS results is helpful to investors in assessing the overall performance of our businesses. These financial measures should not be considered as the sole measure of our performance and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, similar financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. We caution readers that these non-IFRS financial measures or other financial metrics are not standardized under IFRS Accounting Standards and may differ from the financial measures or other financial metrics disclosed by other businesses and, as a result, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers and entities. For more information on non-IFRS measures and other financial metrics, see "Statement Regarding Use of Non-IFRS Measures" and "Glossary of Terms" in our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results for the year ended December 31, 2024 ("MD&A") dated March 21, 2025, which sections are incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form. Reconciliations of these non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, where applicable, are included on pages 134 to 140 of the MD&A, which pages are also incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form. The MD&A is available on the System for Electronic Data Analysis and Retrieval + ("SEDAR+") at *www.sedarplus.ca* and the Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis and Retrieval System ("EDGAR") at *www.sec.gov/edgar*.

SUBSIDIARIES

The following is a list of BN's principal subsidiaries, which consists of the Asset Management Company (as defined herein) and four perpetual affiliates. For each such subsidiary, the below table indicates the jurisdiction of formation, the percentage of voting securities beneficially owned, or over which control or direction is exercised, directly or indirectly, by BN (on a fully exchanged basis), and the respective equity ownership of BN, in each case, except as otherwise described, as at December 31, 2024.

Name	Jurisdiction of Formation	Percentage of Voting Securities Owned, Controlled or Directed	Equity Ownership Interest
Brookfield Asset Management ULC [(a)]	British Columbia	73%	73%
Brookfield Business Partners L.P. [(b)(c)]	Bermuda	100%	41%
Brookfield Infrastructure Partners L.P. [(d)(e)]	Bermuda	100%	26%
Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P. [(f)(g)]	Bermuda	100%	46%
Brookfield Property Partners L.P. [(h)]	Bermuda	100%	100%

(a) As of December 31, 2024, BN, directly and indirectly, held approximately 73% of Brookfield Asset Management ULC (the "Asset Management Company") common shares, while the remaining approximate 27% of the Asset Management Company common shares were held by Brookfield Asset Management Ltd. ("BAM"). On February 4, 2025, BN and BAM completed the 2025 Arrangement (as defined herein) pursuant to which BN transferred its approximately 73% Asset Management Company common shares for newly-issued class A limited voting shares of BAM ("BAM Class A Shares"), on a one-for-one basis. As a result of the 2025 Arrangement, BN directly and indirectly holds approximately 73% of the BAM Class A Shares and BAM holds 100% of the Asset Management Company common shares. Following completion of the 2025 Arrangement, BAM is a subsidiary of BN, BN consolidates BAM (and therefore the Asset Management Company and its asset management business), recognizing the approximate 27% economic interest held by BAM's other shareholders as a non-controlling interest.

(b) BN and Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd., formerly known as Brookfield Reinsurance Ltd. ("Brookfield Wealth Solutions") and their related parties (collectively, the "Brookfield Holders") collectively own Brookfield Business Partners L.P. ("BBU") limited partnership units ("BBU LP Units"), units exchangeable into BBU LP Units and class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares ("BBUC exchangeable shares") of Brookfield Business Corporation ("BBUC"), a subsidiary of BBU (which are exchangeable into BBU LP Units), representing an approximate 66% economic ownership interest in BBU (on a fully exchanged basis). BN indirectly owns a 100% general partnership interest in BBU. In addition to the general partnership units, BN owns BBU LP Units, units exchangeable into BBU LP Units and, BBUC exchangeable shares, representing an approximate 41% economic ownership interest in BBU (on a fully exchanged basis). BN and Brookfield Wealth Solutions have agreed that all decisions made by Brookfield Wealth Solutions with respect to the voting of the BBUC exchangeable shares held by Brookfield Wealth Solutions will be made jointly by mutual agreement of the applicable Brookfield Wealth Solutions subsidiary and BN. Brookfield Wealth Solutions may acquire additional BBU LP Units, BBUC exchangeable shares or other securities exchangeable into BBU LP Units. It is expected that any BBU LP Units, BBUC exchangeable shares or other securities exchangeable into BBU LP Units held by Brookfield Wealth Solutions from time to time will be subject to the foregoing voting arrangements.

(c) The Brookfield Holders, directly and indirectly, holds approximately 65% of the BBUC exchangeable shares. In addition, BBU, which itself is controlled by BN, holds all of the issued and outstanding BBUC class B shares (resulting in BBU having a 75% voting interest in BBUC), and BBUC class C shares. Through their ownership of BBUC exchangeable shares and BBUC class B shares, the Brookfield Holders and BBU collectively hold an approximate 91% voting interest in BBUC.

(d) The Brookfield Holders collectively own Brookfield Infrastructure Partners L.P. ("BIP") limited partnership units ("BIP LP Units"), units exchangeable into BIP LP Units and shares exchangeable into either BIP LP Units or class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares ("BIPC exchangeable shares") of Brookfield Infrastructure Corporation ("BIPC"), a subsidiary of BIP, representing an approximate 27% economic ownership interest in BIP (on a fully exchanged basis). BN indirectly owns a 100% general partnership interest in BIP. In addition to the general partnership units, BN also owns BIP LP Units, units exchangeable into BIP LP Units, and shares exchangeable into either BIP LP Units or BIPC exchangeable shares, representing an approximate 26% economic ownership interest in BIP (on a fully exchanged basis). Brookfield Wealth Solutions owns BIP LP Units representing an approximate 0.4% economic ownership interest in BIP (on a fully exchanged basis). BN and Brookfield Wealth Solutions have agreed that all decisions to be made by Brookfield Wealth Solutions with respect to voting of the BIP LP Units held by Brookfield Wealth Solutions will be made jointly by mutual agreement of the applicable Brookfield Wealth Solutions subsidiary and BN. Brookfield Wealth Solutions may acquire additional BIP LP Units or other securities exchangeable for BIP LP Units. It is expected that any BIP LP Units or other securities exchangeable for BIP LP Units held by Brookfield Wealth Solutions from time to time will be subject to the foregoing voting arrangements.

(e) The Brookfield Holders, directly and indirectly, hold shares exchangeable into BIPC exchangeable shares representing approximately 10% of the BIPC exchangeable shares, provided however, that exchanges of such shares by BN may not result in BN owning 9.5% or more of the aggregate fair market value of all issued and outstanding shares of BIPC. In addition, BIP, which itself is controlled by BN, holds all of the issued and outstanding BIPC class B shares, having a 75% voting interest in BIPC.

(f) The Brookfield Holders collectively own Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P. ("BEP") limited partner units ("BEP LP Units"), units exchangeable into BEP LP Units and shares exchangeable into either BEP LP Units or class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares ("BEPC exchangeable shares") of Brookfield Renewable Corporation ("BEPC"), a subsidiary of BEP, representing an approximate 48% economic ownership interest in BEP (on a fully exchanged basis). BN indirectly owns a 100% general partnership interest in BEP. In addition to the general partnership units, BN also owns BEP LP Units, units exchangeable into BEP LP Units and shares exchangeable into BEP LP Units or BEPC exchangeable shares, representing an approximate 46% economic ownership interest in BEP (on a fully exchanged basis). BN and Brookfield Wealth Solutions have agreed that all decisions made by Brookfield Wealth Solutions with respect to the voting of the BEPC exchangeable shares held by Brookfield Wealth Solutions will be made jointly by mutual agreement of the applicable Brookfield Wealth Solutions subsidiary and BN. Brookfield Wealth Solutions may acquire additional BEP LP Units, BEPC exchangeable shares or other securities exchangeable for BEP LP Units or BEPC exchangeable shares. It is expected that any BEP LP Units, BEPC exchangeable shares or other securities exchangeable for BEP LP Units or BEPC exchangeable shares held by Brookfield Wealth Solutions from time to time will be subject to the foregoing voting arrangements.

(g) The Brookfield Holders, directly and indirectly, hold BEPC exchangeable shares and shares exchangeable for BEPC exchangeable shares representing, in the aggregate, approximately 25% of the BEPC exchangeable shares, provided, however, that exchanges of such shares by BN may not result in BN owning 9.5% or more of the aggregate fair market value of all issued and outstanding shares of BEPC. In addition, BEP, which itself is controlled by BN, holds all of the issued and outstanding BEPC class B shares, having a 75% voting interest in BEPC.

(h) BN indirectly owns a 100% general partnership interest in Brookfield Property Partners L.P. ("BPY"). In addition to the general partnership units, BN also indirectly owns limited partnership units ("BPY LP Units") and units exchangeable into BPY LP Units of BPY. BN holds an approximate 100% economic ownership interest in BPY (on a fully exchanged, "as-converted" basis).

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

The following is a summary of recent developments since January 2022 in each of our principal areas of business.

2025 Activity – to date

Asset Management

On February 10, 2025, BAM announced a €20 billion infrastructure investment program to support the deployment of artificial intelligence ("AI") infrastructure in France. Brookfield's investment will be targeted across data centers and associated infrastructure sectors which are vital for the deployment of AI. Up to €15 billion of data center investment will be led by a Brookfield portfolio company, Data4, one of Europe's largest data center developers, headquartered in Paris. The investment of a further €5 billion is planned by Brookfield in France across associated AI infrastructure such as data transfer, chip storage and energy generation. The total €20 billion investment is projected to be delivered by 2030.

On February 11, 2025, Oaktree Capital Management, L.P. announced the final close of Oaktree Opportunities Fund XII ("Opps XII"), with approximately $16 billion of commitments, including co-investment and affiliated vehicles. As of February 11, Opps XII has more than $7 billion invested or committed for investment in businesses that are diversified across geographies, sectors, and asset classes.

On March 11, 2025, BAM announced the closing of its inaugural Brookfield Infrastructure Structured Solutions Fund ("BISS"), a middle-market infrastructure fund, achieving its fundraising target with over $1 billion of capital commitments. BISS is focused on deploying Brookfield's capabilities as an owner and operator of global infrastructure assets to partner with sponsors, developers, and corporates in the mid-market. The strategy seeks to invest both structured and common equity.

Wealth Solutions

On March 11, 2025, Brookfield Wealth Solutions announced that the Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority issued a license to Blumont Annuity Company Ltd. to participate directly in the United Kingdom ("U.K.")'s pension risk transfer market.

Operating Businesses

Renewable Power and Transition

In February 2025, BEP, together with institutional partners, agreed to acquire a diversified operating and development platform in the U.S. with 3.9 gigawatts ("GW") of operating and under construction renewable power and storage assets and an over 30 GW development pipeline for equity consideration of approximately $950 million. The terms of the transaction imply an enterprise value for the portfolio of $1.735 billion. The closing of this transaction is expected to occur in the first half of 2025 and is subject to customary closing conditions.

Infrastructure

The infrastructure business has had no material activity in 2025 to date.

Private Equity

On January 28, 2025, Clarios International Inc. ("Clarios"), our advanced energy storage operation, raised $5 billion of new first lien debt, of which $4.5 billion was used to fund a special distribution to its shareholders. BBU's share of the special distribution was approximately $1.2 billion, which crystallized an approximate 1.5x multiple of capital on initial equity invested in Clarios, while the Brookfield-led consortium continues to hold a full interest in the business.

On January 30, 2025, BBU, alongside institutional partners completed the acquisition of Chemelex, a leading manufacturer of electric heat tracing systems, through a carve-out from a larger industrial company for total enterprise value of $1.7 billion.

Real Estate

In the first quarter of 2025, BPY acquired a portfolio of single-family rental homes in the U.S in an opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $924 million.

In the first quarter of 2025, Brookfield Residential realized $638 million on the sale of interests in five master planned communities.

Corporate

On March 3, 2025, BN closed a $500 million offering of 5.813% notes due 2055 issued at par.

On February 4, 2025, BN completed a corporate restructuring with BAM whereby BN transferred its 73% interest in the Asset Management Company to BAM in exchange for newly issued BAM Class A Shares, on a one-for-one basis (the "2025 Arrangement"). After giving effect to the 2025 Arrangement, BAM owns 100% of the Asset Management Company, and BN owns approximately 73% of the BAM Class A Shares.

2024 Activity

Asset Management

In 2024, our asset management business benefited from strong fundraising across our flagship and complementary fund offerings, with total fundraising of over $135 billion. The successful fundraising across our flagship series included the second vintage of our global transition fund of $4.6 billion, our fifth real estate flagship fund of $2.9 billion, and the twelfth vintage of our opportunistic credit fund of $5.2 billion . We expect to hold a final close for our second global transition flagship fund and fifth real estate flagship fund series in the first half of 2025.

We also raised approximately $103 billion of capital this year across more than a dozen credit strategies and under our mandate with Brookfield Wealth Solutions. This includes raising nearly $29 billion across our Oaktree Capital Management franchise, including our aforementioned twelfth opportunities credit fund, $1.7 billion in the fourth vintage of our infrastructure debt fund, and $2.5 billion across our other partner managers . In addition, we raised a total of $67 billion from Brookfield Wealth Solutions including a $49 billion mandate following the May 2, 2024 acquisition of American Equity Investment Life Holding Company ("AEL") and $17 billion from retail annuity sales, pension risk transfer inflows, and other reinsurance products.

Our fee-bearing capital represents the total capital managed by our asset management business for which we earn fee r evenue. Fee-bearing capital of our asset management business increased by $82 billion, or 18%, to $539 billion in 2024; of this, 87% is long-dated or perpetual in nature, providing resiliency and predictability to our revenues. Increases to fee-bearing capital of $129 billion were largely attributable to fundraising during the year and the aforementioned AEL mandate. These increases were partially offset by redemptions within our liquid and perpetual strategies and annuity-related outflows.

The increase in fee-bearing capital contributed to fee revenues of $4.7 billion and fee-related earnings of $2.5 billion for 2024, which increased by 7% and 10%, respectively, compared to 2023. The increase in fee-related earnings was partially offset by higher cash taxes resulting in DE of $2.4 billion for 2024, or an increase of 5% compared to 2023.

During the year, our asset management business deployed $47.6 billion across the business groups, including $5.6 billion from renewable power and transition, $3.8 billion from infrastructure, $5.9 billion from private equity, $6.1 billion from real estate and $26.2 billion from credit.

As at December 31, 2024, the asset management business had total uncalled private fund commitments of $115 billion of which approximately $53 billion is committed across the business groups and is currently not earning fees, but will become fee-bearing once the capital is invested. Once invested, we expect these commitments will earn approximately $530 million of additional fee revenues.

Digitalization is being further propelled by significant increases in AI investment, increasing corporate clean energy demand, and the transformative role of private credit in the capital markets. In 2024, our investment strategies continued to focus on growing fundraising channels, direct credit lending, infrastructure, and transition and renewables. Some notable examples include:

- In February 2024, BAM announced that it raised $10 billion (inclusive of fund commitments and strategic capital from the investor base of our asset management business) in the first closing of the second vintage of Brookfield Global Transition Fund ("BGTF II"), our private fund dedicated to facilitating the global transition to a net-zero carbon economy. Total fundraising for the strategy this year was $5.2 billion.
- On May 2, 2024, Brookfield Wealth Solutions completed the acquisition of the remaining outstanding common stock of AEL that it did not already own. The acquisition by Brookfield Wealth Solutions from BN of the BAM Class A Shares required to satisfy the stock consideration pursuant to the AEL acquisition resulted in an increase to BAM's ownership in the Asset Management Company (after giving effect to the 2025 Arrangement, the non-controlling interest in BAM) from approximately 25% to approximately 27%. The AEL acquisition also resulted in the raising of $49 billion of fee-bearing capital to be managed by the asset management business.
- On September 17, 2024, we acquired a 51% stake in Castlelake L.P.'s ("Castlelake") fee-related earnings, a 7.5% stake in Castlelake's carried interest, 20% of returns from GP commitments, and 51% of GP commitments for in-market and future Castlelake funds for total cash consideration of approximately $489 million. In addition, Brookfield Wealth Solutions committed to invest approximately $1 billion in Castlelake's investment strategies and funds.

- We launched our Catalytic Transition Fund with an initial close on September 23, 2024, of which $2.4 billion was raised in the year. This new capital is inclusive of the $1 billion anchor investment from ALTÉRRA, the world's largest private climate investment fund.
- On September 26, 2024, we completed our acquisition of Pinegrove Ventures (previously SVB Capital), the investment platform business of SVB Financial Group through Pinegrove Venture Partners ("Pinegrove"). Pinegrove is our venture investment platform formed and owned in partnership with Sequoia Heritage, focused on providing secondary solutions within the growth and technology sector. Pinegrove manages approximately $10 billion in assets.

Wealth Solutions

In 2024, our wealth solutions business generated distributable operating earnings ("DOE") of $1.4 billion. DOE increased from the prior year, driven by strong investment performance over the year and growth in assets. During the year, total insurance assets increased to over $120 billion.

On May 2, 2024, Brookfield Wealth Solutions acquired all of the outstanding common shares of AEL that it did not already own (the "AEL Acquisition") pursuant to the terms of the definitive merger agreement that the company entered into with AEL (the "AEL Merger Agreement"). Immediately following closing of the AEL Acquisition, American National Group LLC merged with and into AEL, with the surviving entity renamed to American National Group Inc ("ANGI"). and continuing its existence as a Delaware corporation. AEL is a leading provider of fixed rate and fixed index annuity products with over 40,000 independent agents and advisors affiliated with independent market organizations, banks and broker-dealers. AEL is headquartered in Des Moines, Iowa and is licensed to sell in 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

On August 29, 2024, Brookfield Wealth Solutions re-designated all of its class A-1 exchangeable shares ("Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A-1 Shares") into its class A exchangeable shares ("Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A Shares") pursuant to bye-law amendments approved by shareholders at the 2024 annual general and special meeting of shareholders of Brookfield Wealth Solutions. As a result of the re-designation, there are no Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A-1 Shares currently in issue.

On September 4, 2024, "Brookfield Reinsurance Ltd." changed its name to "Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd." to better reflect the nature of its business and relationship with BN. The Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A Shares began trading on the NYSE and TSX under the new ticker symbol "BNT" at market open on September 6, 2024.

On December 16, 2024, American National Insurance Company ("ANICO"), a wholly owned subsidiary of ANGI, closed a reinsurance transaction with Just Group plc ("Just"), pursuant to which ANICO agreed to reinsure approximately £1.0 billion (or $1.3 billion) of pension liabilities assumed by Just through a bulk annuity transaction with a U.K. pension scheme.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, Brookfield Wealth Solutions acquired a $1 billion economic interest in BBU from BN in exchange for $1 billion in newly-issued class C shares of Brookfield Wealth Solutions. On a combined basis with our wealth solutions business, we hold a 66% interest in BBU.

Operating Businesses

Renewable Power and Transition

In 2024, our renewable power and transition business generated FFO of approximately $470 million attributable to BN. FFO was positively impacted by commissioning of development assets reaching commercial operation, higher realized prices across most market segments on a same store constant currency basis due to inflation indexation on our contracted generation, and net acquisition activity.

In May 2024, BEP signed a renewable energy framework agreement with Microsoft Corporation, where BEP expects to deliver them 10,500 megawatts ("MW") of new renewable energy capacity in the U.S. and Europe between 2026 and 2030. The agreement includes the potential to increase its scope to deliver additional renewable energy capacity within the U.S. and Europe, and beyond to Asia-Pacific, India, and Latin America.

In December 2024, BEP, together with institutional partners, entered into a strategic partnership with a leading eFuels manufacturer, to invest up to $1.1 billion, consisting of a $200 million upfront structured equity investment, including the construction of a production facility in West Texas, and an exclusive right to invest up to $850 million in future projects that meet certain investment criteria.

In December 2024, BEP, together with institutional partners, acquired an approximately 53% controlling stake in Neoen S.A ("Neoen "), a leading global renewable energy developer headquartered in France with 8 GW of operating and in construction renewable power and energy storage assets, as well as a 20 GW development pipeline, for proceeds of $3.4 billion. The purchase price implies a total acquisition price of approximately $6.4 billion on a 100% basis. In January 2025, during the pre-offer period, the consortium acquired an additional approximately 14% stake in Neoen on the open market, bringing its total interest in Neoen to

approximately 67%. In February 2025, BEP launched a mandatory cash tender offer for the remaining shares and convertible bonds of Neoen. The mandatory cash tender closed in March 2025, bringing the consortium's total interest in Neoen to approximately 98%, and BEP intends to implement a squeeze-out procedure in order to acquire the target shares not tendered to the offer, which would result in the delisting of Neoen.

In December 2024, BEP, together with institutional partners, acquired a 12.45% interest in a portfolio of four operational offshore wind farms located in the U.K., with approximately 3.5 GW of operating capacity, for an enterprise value of approximately $2.2 billion (approximately $565 million net to BEP).

In December 2024, BEP, together with institutional partners, completed the sale of a renewable platform with 682 MW of wind assets, 63 MW of solar assets and a 1.6 GW development pipeline in Portugal and Spain, for proceeds of approximately $741 million (approximately $430 million net to BEP).

On December 24, 2024, BEP, Brookfield Renewable Holdings Corporation (formerly, Brookfield Renewable Corporation) ("BRHC") and BEPC completed a reorganization through a court approved plan of arrangement (the "BEPC Arrangement") pursuant to which (i) holders of class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares of BRHC, other than BN, received BEPC exchangeable shares in exchange for their class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares of BRHC on a one-for-one basis; (ii) BN transferred their class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares of BRHC to BEPC for class A.2 exchangeable shares of BRHC on a one-for-one basis; (iii) the class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares of BRHC were delisted; and (iv) the BEPC exchangeable shares were listed on the NYSE and the TSX under the symbol "BEPC". Holders of BEP LP Units were not affected by the BEPC Arrangement.

Infrastructure

In 2024, our infrastructure business generated FFO of $566 million. Excluding the impact of realized disposition gains, operating FFO increased by $27 million primarily due to organic growth across our businesses from inflation indexation, commissioning of capital projects, rate base increases, and net acquisition activity, partially offset by increased interest expense related to additional borrowings to finance ongoing capital projects, as well as the impact of foreign exchange.

On January 12, 2024, BIP, through its U.S. colocation data center operation, acquired a portfolio of data centers out of bankruptcy from Cyxtera Technologies, Inc. The purchase price was fully funded through debt, and did not require any new equity capital.

On February 22, 2024, BIP repaid all medium-term notes maturing February 22, 2024 for $531 million.

On December 24, 2024, BIP, Brookfield Infrastructure Holdings Corporation (formerly, Brookfield Infrastructure Corporation) ("BIHC") and BIPC completed a reorganization through a court approved plan of arrangement (the "BIPC Arrangement") pursuant to which (i) holders of class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares of BIPC (now BIHC), other than BN, received BIPC exchangeable shares that provided the same economic benefits and governance of investing in BIPC prior to the BIPC Arrangement; (ii) BN transferred its class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares of BIHC to BIPC for class A.2 exchangeable shares of BIHC on a one-for-one basis, which are exchangeable for BIP LP Units or BIPC exchangeable shares, provided however, that exchanges of such shares by BN may not result in BN owning 9.5% or more of the aggregate fair market value of all issued and outstanding shares of BIPC; (iii) the class A exchangeable subordinate voting shares of BIHC were delisted; and (iv) the BIPC exchangeable shares were listed on the NYSE and the TSX under the symbol "BIPC". Holders of BIP LP Units were not affected by the BIPC Arrangement.

Private Equity

In 2024, our private equity business generated FFO of approximately $1 billion. Excluding the impact of realized disposition gains, operating FFO increased by $198 million primarily due to same-store growth from commercial execution, business optimization initiatives, and the recognition of tax benefits at our advanced energy storage operation in industrials, as well as decreased interest expense, partially offset by net disposition activity and our reduced direct ownership in BBU. Realized disposition gains were $199 million in the current year compared to $1.3 billion in the prior year, which benefitted from the sale of our nuclear technology services operation.

On September 17, 2024, BBU alongside institutional partners completed the acquisition of payments provider Network International Holdings PLC ("Network"), formerly a public company listed on the London Stock Exchange, for approximately $2.7 billion in cash. Following closing, Network was merged with Magnati Sole Proprietorship LLC, a payment processing services operation owned by BBU alongside institutional partners.

Real Estate

In 2024, our real estate business generated net operating income of $3.4 billion. Our real estate business continues to benefit from strong demand amongst tenants for premium properties, supported by leasing momentum as occupancy remains high at 96% in our core portfolio. During the year, we signed close to 27 million square feet of office and retail leases.

In 2024, BPY sold partial interests in eight office assets in the U.S. and Canada, six retail assets in the U.S. and one multifamily asset in the U.S. for net proceeds of approximately $1.8 billion.

In the fourth quarter of 2024, BPY acquired a portfolio of logistics assets across Europe in an opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $791 million. BPY also agreed to acquire a portfolio of ten multifamily assets in the U.S. in an opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $920 million. BPY acquired a portfolio of 14 student housing assets in the U.S. in an opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $874 million. BPY also combined its interest in JCPenney with SPARC Group to create Catalyst Brands which holds a portfolio of six retail banners including Aeropostale, Brooks Brothers, Eddie Bauer, JCPenney, Lucky Brand and Nautica.

In the second half of 2024, BN disposed of a portfolio of retail park assets across the U.K. from an opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $791 million.

In the third quarter of 2024, BPY acquired a portfolio of 129 logistics assets in the U.S. in an opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $1.3 billion. In addition, BPY completed the sale of a portfolio of 28 manufactured housing communities in the U.S. in opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $559 million.

In the second quarter of 2024, BPY acquired a portfolio of 23 multifamily assets in the U.S. in an opportunistic real estate fund for $1.6 billion.

In the first quarter of 2024, BPY acquired 75 multifamily assets out of foreclosure in the U.S. in an opportunistic real estate fund for $629 million.

Corporate

On March 4, 2024, BN closed a $750 million offering of 5.968% notes due 2054 issued at par.

On May 23, 2024, BN announced the TSX approval of a normal course issuer bid (“NCIB”) to purchase up to 143.0 million Class A Shares, representing at the time approximately 10% of the public float of Class A Shares, through open market purchases on the NYSE and TSX. Under the bid, which commenced on May 27, 2024 and is set to expire on May 26, 2025, BN has, as of March 7, 2025, purchased 7,923,757 Class A Shares at an average price of $55.64.

On June 21, 2024, BN closed a $450 million offering of 5.675% notes due 2035 issued at par, and the re-opening of $200 million of 5.968% notes due 2054 issued at a price equal to 101.435% of their face value for an effective yield of 5.864%.

On August 20, 2024, BN announced the TSX approval of an NCIB to purchase up to 10% of the public float of each series of BN's outstanding Class A Preference Shares that are listed on the TSX, through open market purchases on the TSX. Under the bid, which commenced on August 22, 2024 and is set to expire on August 21, 2025, BN has not purchased any Class A Preference Shares as of March 7, 2025.

On December 17, 2024, BN closed a $700 million offering of subordinated notes due 2055 issued at par, bearing interest at 6.300% until 2035, and thereafter resetting every five years at the five-year U.S. treasury rate, plus a spread of 2.076%.

2023 Activity

Asset Management

In 2023, our asset management business benefited from strong fundraising across our flagship and complementary fund offerings, with total capital raised of $83 billion. The successful fundraising across our various flagship series included the final close of our fifth infrastructure flagship fund and our sixth private equity flagship fund, bringing the total capital raised in these strategies to $30 billion and $12 billion, respectively. We also had closes for the latest vintage of our opportunistic credit fund and our inaugural strategic lending partners fund, bringing the total amount raised to $8 billion and $4 billion at year-end, respectively, for these products. We completed the first close of the fifth vintage of our flagship opportunistic real estate fund strategy during the first quarter of 2024, bringing the strategy size to over $8 billion. These raises were supplemented by significant fundraising across our growing suite of complementary strategies, with the final close of the third vintage of our infrastructure debt fund, bringing the total for the fund to over $6 billion, which makes this fund the world's largest private infrastructure debt fund.

Our fee-bearing capital represents the total capital managed by our asset management business for which we earn revenue. Fee-bearing capital of our asset management business increased by 9% to $457 billion in 2023; of this, 86% is long-dated or perpetual in nature. The high percentage of our fee-bearing capital that is long-dated or perpetual in nature provides more resiliency and predictability to our revenues. Inflows to fee-bearing capital of $73 billion were largely driven by flagship fundraising activities, funds raised within credit and other funds, including our insurance solutions business, and capital raised and deployed across other strategies. Fee-bearing capital also benefitted from capital raised through issuances in our public vehicles and higher market

valuations across our credit, liquid and other perpetual strategies. These increases were partially offset by outflows within our liquid and credit strategies, and $16 billion of capital returned to clients.

The increase in fee-bearing capital resulted in fee revenues of $4.4 billion and fee-related earnings of $2.2 billion for 2023, or an increase of 8% and 6%, respectively, compared to 2022. The increase in fee-related earnings and higher interest income on the deposit our asset management business has with BN was partially offset by higher cash taxes resulting in DE of $2.2 billion for the year ended December 31, 2023, or an increase of 7% compared to 2022. Our asset management business has $47 billion of committed capital across the business groups that will earn approximately $470 million of fee revenues once invested.

During the year, our asset management business had gross monetizations of approximately $30 billion and deployed $58 billion across the business groups, including $5.7 billion from renewable power and transition, $19.4 billion from infrastructure, $3.4 billion from private equity, $7.7 billion from real estate and $22.1 billion from credit and other.

As at December 31, 2023, the asset management business had total uncalled private fund commitments of $107 billion.

In 2023, our investment strategies continued to focus on infrastructure, growing out the backbone of the global economy, transition and renewables, benefiting from the global imperative to decarbonize; and direct lending. Some notable examples include:

- In February 2023, our asset management business launched Brookfield Infrastructure Income Fund ("BII"), an innovative open-ended, semi-liquid infrastructure product offering private wealth investors access to Brookfield's infrastructure platform. As of December 2024, more than $4 billion has been raised since inception of BII from our distribution partners worldwide.
- On September 11, 2023, BAM and Société Générale announced a strategic partnership to originate, manage and distribute high-quality private credit investments.
- On December 1, 2023, BAM and ALTÉRRA announced the creation of a multi-billion dollar Catalytic Transition Fund. ALTÉRRA Transformation has committed up to $1 billion to this fund, alongside ALTÉRRA Acceleration's $2 billion commitment to BGTF II.

Wealth Solutions

On February 8, 2023, Brookfield Wealth Solutions entered into a definitive merger agreement with Argo Group International Holdings, Inc. ("Argo"), whereby Brookfield Wealth Solutions agreed to acquire Argo in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately $1.1 billion (the "Argo Acquisition"). As part of the definitive merger agreement, each issued and outstanding Argo common share was converted into the right to receive $30 in cash at closing of the merger, funded by existing cash on hand and liquidity available to Brookfield Wealth Solutions. The Argo Acquisition closed on November 16, 2023. Argo is a U.S. focused underwriter of specialty insurance products in the property and casualty market. Argo offers a full line of products and services designed to meet the unique coverage and claims-handling needs of businesses.

On July 4, 2023, Brookfield Wealth Solutions entered into the AEL Merger Agreement whereby Brookfield Wealth Solutions agreed to acquire all of the outstanding shares of AEL it did not already own, for a consideration of $56.50 per AEL share, consisting of $38.85 in cash and 0.49707 of a BAM class A limited voting share. The AEL Acquisition subsequently closed on May 2, 2024.

On August 15 2023, Brookfield Wealth Solutions acquired an economic interest in $2.1 billion of real estate and other assets from BN in exchange for BN receiving 60.7 million class C shares of Brookfield Wealth Solutions. In September and November 2023, subsidiaries of Brookfield Wealth Solutions acquired 3.4 million BEPC exchangeable shares and 6.6 million BEPC exchangeable shares, respectively, from a subsidiary of BN at fair market value for total cash consideration of $250 million. In September 2023, subsidiaries of Brookfield Wealth Solutions acquired 3.3 million BIP LP Units from a subsidiary of BN at fair market value for total cash consideration of $100 million. As described below under "Business of the Corporation", we refer to Brookfield Wealth Solutions as a "paired entity" to BN. This paired status allows the shareholders of BN and Brookfield Wealth Solutions to continue to benefit from the economic return of these transferred assets and securities.

On November 16, 2023, Brookfield Wealth Solutions closed its exchange offer (the "Offer") through which holders of the Class A Shares were given the opportunity to voluntarily exchange their Class A Shares for newly-issued Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A-1 Shares on a one-for-one basis. Under the Offer, Brookfield Wealth Solutions took up 32,934,574 Class A Shares and issued 32,934,574 Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A-1 Shares in exchange, without causing any dilution to the shareholders of BN or Brookfield Wealth Solutions.

Operating Businesses

Renewable Power and Transition

In 2023, our renewable power and transition segment generated FFO of approximately $418 million attributable to BN. FFO was positively impacted by contributions from growth, including nearly 5,000 MW of new development assets reaching commercial operation, higher realized prices across most markets on the back of inflation escalation and commercial initiatives, as well as favorable hydroelectric generation in the U.S. and Brazil and strong asset availability across our global fleet.

In March 2023, a BEP subsidiary issued C$400 million of green Series 16 medium-term notes at a fixed rate of 5.292%. The Series 16 medium-term notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BEP and certain of its subsidiaries.

In March 2023, BEP, together with institutional partners, committed to invest up to $1 billion in a leading renewable development platform in India with 4,000 MW of operating assets and a 7,400 MW development pipeline, through a structured U.S. dollar financing solution in the form of convertible securities. BEP, together with institutional partners, made an investment of $400 million to finance the company's renewables development pipeline, as well as investing in solar panel and green ammonia production.

In June 2023, BEP issued 8,200,000 BEP LP Units at a price of $30.35 per unit, and BEPC issued 7,430,000 BEPC exchangeable shares at a price of $33.80 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $500 million. Concurrently, a subsidiary of Brookfield Wealth Solutions agreed to purchase 5,148,270 BEP LP Units at a price of $30.35 per unit (net of underwriting commissions) for total gross proceeds of approximately $150 million.

In September 2023, BEP, together with its institutional partners, committed to invest up to $845 million into a joint venture with a leading Indian renewable energy company to create a development platform in India consisting of 1.2 GW of late-stage wind-solar hybrid projects, 1.4 GW mid-stage wind-solar hybrid energy parks, and 3.5 GW early-stage renewable energy projects.

In September 2023 and November 2023, a subsidiary of BN transferred 3.4 million BEPC exchangeable shares and 6.6 million BEPC exchangeable shares, respectively, to subsidiaries of Brookfield Wealth Solutions at fair market value for total cash consideration of $250 million.

In October 2023, BEP, together with institutional partners, acquired the remaining 50% of X-Elio Energy S.L. (" X-Elio") for total consideration of $893 million. X-Elio's diversified portfolio includes 1,200 MW of operating and under construction assets, 1,500 MW of late-stage development projects and a 12,000 MW development pipeline.

In October 2023, BEP, together with institutional partners, acquired a fully integrated developer and operator of renewable power assets in the U.S. with 5,900 MW of operating and under construction assets, and a 6,100 MW development pipeline for $1.1 billion.

In November 2023, BEP, together with institutional partners, and in partnership with Cameco Corporation ("Cameco"), completed the previously announced acquisition of Westinghouse Electric Company ("Westinghouse"), one of the world's largest nuclear services businesses, from BBU and its institutional partners, for approximately $4 billion. BEP, together with institutional partners, own an aggregate 51% interest with Cameco owning 49%.

In December 2023, BEP, together with its institutional partners, acquired a leading independent U.K. renewables developer with 260 MW onshore wind assets, 800 MW near-term development and another 3 GW of later stage projects, for $625 million.

Infrastructure

In 2023, our infrastructure segment generated FFO of $653 million. The increase in FFO compared to the prior year was primarily driven by inflation indexation, volume growth across the majority of our critical infrastructure networks, the commissioning of capital projects, and net acquisition activity, partially offset by increased interest expense due to additional borrowings.

On January 4, 2023, BIP completed the acquisition of HomeServe PLC ("HomeServe"), a residential infrastructure business operating in North America and Europe, for total consideration of approximately $1.2 billion. The partnership has an effective 26% and 25% interest in HomeServe's North American and European businesses, respectively.

On February 1, 2023, BIP acquired an effective 6% interest in a German telecommunications business, for total consideration of approximately $700 million.

On June 15, 2023, a subsidiary of BIP sold a portion of its interest in a U.S. gas pipeline for net proceeds of approximately $420 million, decreasing its ownership from approximately 38% to 25%.

On July 27, 2023, a subsidiary of BIP issued C$700 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes in two tranches. The notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BIP and certain of its subsidiaries. C$500 million aggregate principal amount of

medium-term notes mature on July 27, 2030 and have a coupon rate of 5.710% per annum. The remaining C$200 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes mature on July 27, 2053 with a coupon rate of 5.950% per annum.

On August 1, 2023, BIP acquired Data4, a European hyperscale data center platform, for consideration of approximately $600 million. BIP has an effective 19% interest in Data4.

On August 31, 2023, BIP sold its 7.9% interest in AusNet Services Ltd. (“AusNet”), an Australian regulated utility operation, to institutional partners and clients of our asset management business for net proceeds of $435 million.

On September 28, 2023, BIP, through its subsidiary Brookfield Infrastructure Corporation (now BIHC), completed the acquisition of Triton International Limited (“Triton”), a global intermodal logistics operation, for consideration of $1.2 billion. In connection with the Triton acquisition, consideration paid included the issuance of $751 million of BIPC exchangeable shares and $55 million of pre-existing interest in the business. BIP has an effective 28% interest in Triton.

On September 29, 2023, a subsidiary of BN exercised its redemption right in respect of 3.3 million exchangeable units of BIP and was issued 3.3 million BIP LP Units; these BIP LP Units were subsequently transferred to subsidiaries of Brookfield Wealth Solutions at fair market value for total cash consideration of $100 million.

On October 3, 2023, BIP acquired an approximate 15% interest in a North American hyperscale data center platform, for total consideration of approximately $400 million.

Private Equity

In 2023, our private equity segment generated FFO of approximately $1.9 billion, representing an increase of approximately $1.0 billion from the prior year, with results in the current year including a disposition gain of $1.1 billion earned on the sale of Westinghouse, our nuclear technology services operation. Excluding the disposition gain recorded in the current year, FFO decreased by approximately $200 million primarily due to the impact of increased interest expense incurred from higher rates on floating rate debt and incremental borrowings due to acquisitions.

On November 7, 2023, BBU alongside institutional partners completed the sale of Westinghouse to a strategic consortium led by Cameco Corp. and BEP for proceeds of approximately $4 billion.

Real Estate

In the first quarter of 2023, BPY issued medium term notes for C$500 million at 7.125% per annum, with a term of five years via private placement. In addition, BPY acquired a portfolio of logistics assets in South Korea through an opportunistic real estate fund for $532 million.

In the second quarter of 2023, BPY sold partial interests in three office assets in the U.S. and three office assets in Canada for net proceeds of approximately $610 million.

Corporate

On May 23, 2023, BN announced the TSX approval of an NCIB to purchase up to 142.0 million Class A Shares, representing at the time approximately 10% of the public float of Class A Shares, through open market purchases on the NYSE and TSX. Under the bid, which commenced on May 25, 2023 and expired on May 24, 2024, BN purchased 27,869,934 Class A Shares at an average price of $37.24.

On June 14, 2023, BN closed a $550 million offering of 6.087% notes due 2033 issued at par.

On July 14, 2023, BN redeemed $550 million of notes due on April 1, 2024.

On August 18, 2023, BN announced the TSX approval of an NCIB to purchase up to 10% of the public float of each series of BN's outstanding Class A Preference Shares that are listed on the TSX, through open market purchases on the TSX. Under the bid, which commenced on August 22, 2023 and expired on August 21, 2024, BN did not purchase any Class A Preference Shares.

On December 4, 2023, BN closed a $700 million offering of 6.350% notes due 2034 issued at par.

2022 Activity

Asset Management

In 2022, our asset management business had a record fundraising year, raising $93 billion of capital. Our asset management business continued to see growth across its flagship funds; including the close of its fifth infrastructure flagship fund and its sixth

private equity flagship fund, which raised $22 billion and $9 billion in 2022, respectively. In addition, our asset management business had significant fundraising across its growing suite of complementary strategies.

BAM and the Asset Management Company were formed by BN on July 4, 2022 for the purpose of effecting a plan of arrangement (the "2022 Arrangement"). The 2022 Arrangement, which closed on December 9, 2022, involved the division of Brookfield Asset Management Inc. into two publicly traded companies – BAM, a pure-play asset manager with a leading global alternative asset management business, and BN, focused on deploying capital across its operating businesses and compounding that capital over the long term. As a result of the 2022 Arrangement, holders of the Class A Shares received 0.25 of a BAM Class A Share for each Class A Shares held.

In 2022, we raised $15 billion of strategic capital for our inaugural Global Transition Fund mandate, making Brookfield Global Transition Fund ("BGTF I") the world's largest private fund strategy dedicated to facilitating the global transition to a net-zero carbon economy.

The fee-bearing capital of our asset management business increased by 15% to $418 billion in 2022; of this 83% is long-dated or perpetual in nature. Inflows to fee-bearing capital of $108 billion were largely driven by the flagship fundraising activities, inflows within credit and other funds within its insurance solutions business and capital raised and deployed across other strategies. These increases were partially offset by lower market valuations and outflows within its liquid credit strategies and decreases in the market capitalizations of BEP and BIP, due to a decline in share prices compared to prior year. During the year, $12.2 billion of distributions were returned to clients of our asset management business through dividends and asset sales.

The increase in fee-bearing capital drove a 20% increase in fee revenues, excluding performance fees, from the prior year to $4.0 billion. As at December 31, 2022, our asset management business had $41 billion of committed capital across the business groups that will earn approximately $400 million of fee revenues once invested.

Our asset management business also generated $1.7 billion of unrealized carried interest, net of direct costs, on third party capital across its private funds and other strategies, and realized $610 million of carried interest, net of direct costs, during the year.

Our asset management business invested $73.2 billion over the year across the business groups, including $4.3 billion from renewable power and transition, $15.5 billion from infrastructure, $14.6 billion from private equity, $15.0 billion from real estate and $23.8 billion from credit.

As at December 31, 2022, the asset management business had total uncalled private fund commitments of $87.4 billion.

Wealth Solutions

On January 7, 2022, Brookfield Wealth Solutions purchased an additional 6,775,000 shares of common stock of AEL at $37.33 per share, bringing its total combined equity interest in AEL to approximately 16% as of such date. As a result of the AEL Acquisition, which closed on May 2, 2024, Brookfield Wealth Solutions owns 100% of AEL, which merged with American National (as defined below) following closing of the AEL Acquisition to form ANGI.

On May 25, 2022, Brookfield Wealth Solutions completed its previously announced acquisition of American National Group, LLC ("American National") in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately $5.1 billion. Under the terms of the transaction, Brookfield Wealth Solutions acquired all issued and outstanding shares of American National at a price of $190 per share. ANGI is the parent company of the American National companies, including ANICO, which was founded in 1905 and is headquartered in Galveston, Texas. ANGI offers a broad line of products and services, which include life insurance, annuities, credit insurance, pension products and property and casualty insurance for personal lines, agribusiness and certain commercial exposures. The American National companies operate in all 50 states.

On December 9, 2022, following the receipt of required shareholder approvals in a special general meeting on November 9, 2022, and concurrent with the 2022 Arrangement, Brookfield Wealth Solutions completed a special distribution of class A limited voting shares of BAM (the "Special Distribution"). Pursuant to the Special Distribution, holders of Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A Shares and class B limited voting shares ("Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class B Shares") received one BAM Class A Share for every four Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A Shares and Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class B Shares held as of the applicable record date.

On December 9, 2022, Brookfield Wealth Solutions changed its name from "Brookfield Asset Management Reinsurance Partners Ltd." to "Brookfield Reinsurance Ltd." The Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A Shares traded on the NYSE and the TSX under the ticker symbol "BNRE" from December 14, 2022 to September 5, 2024.

Operating Businesses

Renewable Power and Transition

In 2022, our renewable power and transition segment generated FFO of approximately $1 billion. FFO was positively impacted by contributions from growth, including 3,475 MW of new development assets reaching commercial operation, higher realized prices across most markets on the back of inflation escalation and higher global power prices, as well as favorable hydroelectric generation across all regions and strong asset availability across our global fleet.

In January 2022, BEP, together with its institutional partners, acquired a 100% interest in a utility scale development business with a 20 GW portfolio of utility solar and energy storage development assets in the U.S. for $650 million, with additional incentive payments that are payable contingent upon certain milestones being achieved.

In March 2022, BEP, together with institutional partners, committed to invest up to C$300 million into Entropy Inc., a provider of carbon capture solutions (CCS) through a convertible security. BEP together with its institutional partners have to date funded C$87.5 million to support the buildout of Entropy's development pipeline of CCS projects.

In April 2022, BEP issued 5 million Class A Preferred Limited Partnership Units, Series 18 at a price of C$25.00 per unit, for gross proceeds of C$125 million.

In June 2022, BEP, together with institutional partners, committed to invest $500 million, all of which has now been deployed, through preferred shares, warrants and a 20% stake in common equity into a leading private owner and operator of long-term, U.S. denominated, contracted power and utility assets across the Americas with 1.2 GW of installed capacity and an approximately 1.3 GW development pipeline.

In September 2022, BEP, together with its institutional partners, acquired a leading integrated distributed generation developer in the U.S. for $700 million, representing the equity purchase price and additional equity deployment to fund future growth. The business has 500 MW of contracted operating and under construction assets, and a 1.8 GW of development pipeline in the U.S.

In October 2022, BEP, together with institutional partners, agreed to form a strategic partnership with Cameco to acquire 100% of Westinghouse from BBU and its institutional partners.

In November 2022, a BEP subsidiary issued C$400 million of green Series 15 medium term notes at a fixed rate of 5.88%. The Series 15 medium term notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by BEP and certain of its subsidiaries.

In December 2022, BEP, together with its institutional partners, acquired a U.S. renewables developer for $1 billion with the potential to invest an additional $350 million to support the business' development activities. Its portfolio includes over 800 MW of operating wind assets and a pipeline of over 22,000 MW of wind, solar and storage projects across 24 states, including almost 2,500 MW of under construction and advanced-stage projects.

Infrastructure

On January 21, 2022, a subsidiary of BIP issued $300 million perpetual subordinated notes with a coupon of 5.125% per annum. BIP used the net proceeds from this offering for the redemption of its Class A Preferred Limited Partnership Units, Series 7 on March 31, 2022, and for general corporate purposes.

On February 16, 2022, a consortium including BIP completed the acquisition of AusNet. BIP acquired an approximate 8% interest total equity consideration of approximately $500 million.

On March 10, 2022, BIP acquired an effective 17% interest in an Indian telecommunications business, for total consideration of approximately $30 million.

On March 31, 2022, BIP redeemed all of its outstanding Series 7 Preferred Units, for $243 million.

On April 1, 2022, BIP acquired an approximate 13% interest in an Australian smart meter business, for total equity consideration of $215 million.

On April 25, 2022, a subsidiary of BIP issued C$600 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes. C$400 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes mature on April 25, 2034 and have a coupon rate of 5.439% per annum. The remaining C$200 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes mature on April 25, 2052 with a coupon rate of 5.789% per annum.

On June 13, 2022, BIP sold its effective 19% interest in its North American container terminal operation for net proceeds of $275 million.

In June 2022, BIP, alongside institutional partners, agreed to the sale of its Indian toll road operations for net proceeds of approximately $200 million. The sale was completed on June 15, 2023, and generated net proceeds of approximately $180 million.

On August 4, 2022, BIP acquired an effective 12% interest in Uniti Group Ltd., an Australian data transmission business, for total consideration of $193 million.

In September 2022, BIP acquired an effective 30% interest in five Canadian residential infrastructure businesses through a subsidiary for total consideration of approximately $90 million.

On October 1, 2022, BIP sold a portfolio of investments, which included partial interests in consolidated subsidiaries and financial assets, with an approximate fair value of $310 million to an affiliate of Brookfield, in exchange for securities of equal value. Subsequent to year end, BIP exercised its redemption option associated with the securities and redeemed a portion of its units with a fair value of $230 million.

On November 1, 2022, BIP's New Zealand data distribution business completed the sale of a portfolio of telecom towers for net consideration to the partnership of $140 million.

On November 14, 2022, a subsidiary of BIP issued C$700 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes. C$450 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes mature on November 14, 2027 and have a coupon rate of 5.616% per annum. The remaining C$250 million aggregate principal amount of medium-term notes mature on February 14, 2033 with a coupon rate of 5.980% per annum.

On November 22, 2022, BIP entered into a joint venture agreement with Intel Corporation for the construction and operation of a semiconductor foundry. BIP is expected to fund approximately $500 million over the construction of the project for an approximate 12% interest.

On November 30, 2022, BIP sold its 31% interest in five Brazilian electricity transmission concessions for net consideration of approximately $250 million.

In November 2022, a subsidiary of BIP agreed to the sale of its 50% interest in a freehold landlord port in Victoria, Australia. The sale was completed in April 2023 and generated net proceeds of approximately $70 million.

Private Equity

In 2022, our private equity segment generated FFO of approximately $1.0 billion, representing a decrease of approximately $1.0 billion from the prior year, with results in the prior year including disposition gains of $1.1 billion earned on the sale of common shares of West Fraser Timber Co. Ltd. Excluding disposition gains recorded in the prior year, FFO increased by approximately $100 million in the year, driven by a full year of contributions from DexKo Global Inc., our engineered components manufacturing operations, and Modulaire Group, our modular building leasing services operations, as well as incremental contributions from the acquisitions of La Trobe Financial Services Pty Limited ("La Trobe"), an Australian residential mortgage lender, Scientific Games Corporation's global lottery services and technology business ("Scientific Games"), and CDK Global Inc. ("CDK Global"), a dealer software and technology services operation.

On March 1, 2022, BBU announced that it had filed its final prospectus and that its registration statement had been declared effective in respect of the special distribution of one BBUC exchangeable share for every two BBU LP units outstanding. Each BBUC exchangeable share is exchangeable into a BBU LP unit and the creation of BBUC provides investors with greater flexibility to invest in BBU's globally diversified services and industrial operations. The special distribution of BBUC was completed on March 15, 2022.

On April 4, 2022, BBU alongside institutional partners acquired Scientific Games for approximately $5.8 billion. With innovative capabilities in game design, production, distribution, systems and terminals, and turnkey technology solutions, Scientific Games has long-term relationships with approximately 130 lottery entities in over 50 countries.

On May 31, 2022, BBU alongside institutional partners acquired La Trobe for approximately $1.1 billion, including a contingent payment tied to La Trobe achieving certain performance milestones. La Trobe is a leading Australian non-bank lender and asset manager.

On May 31, 2022, BBU alongside institutional partners acquired Cupa Group ("Cupa") for approximately $879 million. Cupa is a leading provider of slate roofing products.

On July 6, 2022, BBU alongside institutional partners acquired CDK Global for approximately $8.3 billion. CDK Global is a leading provider of technology services and software solutions that help automotive dealers and manufacturers run their businesses more efficiently.

On October 11, 2022, BBU alongside institutional partners acquired Nielsen Holdings plc (“Nielsen”), in an all-cash transaction valued at approximately $16 billion. Nielsen is a global leader in third-party audience measurement, data and analytics across all forms of media and content. BBU and its institutional partners invested approximately $2.65 billion by way of preferred equity convertible into 45% of Nielsen’s common equity.

Real Estate

In the first quarter of 2022, BPY sold its investment in a portfolio of triple net lease assets in an opportunistic real estate fund for approximately $3.7 billion; and its investment in an extended-stay hospitality portfolio in an opportunistic release estate fund for approximately $1.5 billion. Further, BPY and a joint venture partner jointly sold a 49% interest in One Manhattan West, an office asset in Manhattan, New York at a valuation of $2.85 billion.

In the first quarter of 2022, in respect of BN's other real estate strategies, the Brookfield Strategic Real Estate Partners (“BSREP”) IV fund completed the voluntary public takeover offer for all outstanding alstria office REIT-AG shares for cash consideration of €19.50 per tendered share. The BSREP IV fund also made its first investment in the student accommodation sector in Australia to acquire a purpose-built student accommodation development site in Melbourne. Brookfield European Real Estate Partnership (“BEREP”) acquired a 619-bed U.K. student housing portfolio. In Europe, BN continued to build out its logistics business with investments that included BEREP fund’s acquisition of a €210 million French and Dutch portfolio; a €500 million Iberian joint venture; and a £180 million recapitalization of a U.K. logistics portfolio. In India, an agreement was signed to acquire a three-acre office property in Mumbai, and another agreement was signed to acquire a 51% controlling stake in a portfolio comprising of four mixed-use properties totaling 3.3 million square feet in the Delhi region. The Brookfield India REIT exercised its right to acquire Candor Techspace N2, one of the largest office parks in the gateway Noida market for $525 million. In São Paulo, the BSREP III fund closed on a transaction to develop three warehouses inside Sao Paulo International Airport.

In the second quarter of 2022, in respect of BN's other real estate strategies, the BSREP IV fund completed the privatization of Hibernia REIT, a public real estate investment trust headquartered in Dublin, Ireland, for approximately €1.1 billion. Further, BN agreed to acquire a 50% interest in the leasehold of the Perth Convention & Exhibition Centre in Western Australia. In Brazil, the BSREP IV fund signed a deal to acquire twelve assets for $1.19 billion including six premier triple-A office properties in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro; a deal was also signed by the BSREP III fund to develop seven warehouses inside São Paulo International Airport.

In the third quarter of 2022, the BSREP IV fund completed the privatization of a European office REIT, Befimmo SA and closed on the $3.8 billion acquisition of Watermark Lodging Trust, a public non-traded REIT, adding a portfolio of 25 luxury hotels in the U.S. Brookfield Real Estate Secondaries I also held its first close with $875 million raised.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, in respect of BN's other real estate strategies, the BSREP IV fund held its final institutional close. The close brings the BSREP IV fund’s total capital raised since inception to $15 billion, inclusive of BN's $3.5 billion. The BSREP II fund completed the sale of Student Roost for approximately $4.0 billion, after transforming it into the U.K.’s third-largest purpose-built student accommodation provider.

Corporate

On February 4, 2022, BN closed a $400 million offering by re-opening its 3.900% notes due 2028, issued at a price equal to 107.134% of their face value for an effective yield of 2.553%, and a $400 million offering of 3.625% notes due 2052, issued at a price equal to 99.908% of their face value for an effective yield of 3.630%.

On May 19, 2022, BN announced the TSX approval of an NCIB to purchase up to 138.7 million Class A Shares, representing at the time approximately 10% of the public float of Class A Shares, through open market purchases on the NYSE and TSX. Under the bid, which commenced on May 25, 2022 and expired on May 24, 2023, BN purchased 18,216,408 Class A Shares at an average price of $42.22 for the period beginning on May 25, 2022 and ending on December 9, 2022 and $31.64 for the period beginning on December 12, 2022 and ending on May 17, 2023.

On August 18, 2022, BN announced the TSX approval of an NCIB to purchase up to 10% of the public float of each series of BN's outstanding Class A Preference Shares that are listed on the TSX, through open market purchases on the TSX. Under the bid, which commenced on August 22, 2022 and expired on August 21, 2023, BN did not purchase any Class A Preference Shares.

On December 9, 2022, BN completed the public listing and distribution of a 25% interest in BN's asset management business, through BAM. BN changed its name from Brookfield Asset Management Inc. to Brookfield Corporation, effective December 9, 2022, with its shares now trading under the new ticker “BN” on the NYSE and TSX. BAM is also listed on the NYSE and TSX with shares trading under the ticker “BAM” on both exchanges.

On December 14, 2022, BN closed a C$1 billion offering of 5.431% notes due 2032 issued at par.

BUSINESS OF THE CORPORATION

Our Business

We are a leading global investment firm focused on building long-term wealth for institutions and individuals around the world. We have one of the largest pools of discretionary capital globally, which is deployed across our three core businesses - asset management, wealth solutions, and our operating businesses. Through our core businesses, we invest in real assets that form the backbone of the global economy to deliver strong risk-adjusted returns to our stakeholders. Over the long term, we are focused on delivering 15%+ annualized returns to shareholders.

With a 100+ year heritage as an owner and operator of real assets, we have a proven track record of deploying capital to build market leading businesses that generate attractive long-term total returns. The cash flows generated from our businesses are generally underpinned by stable, inflation-linked, largely contracted, and growing revenue streams with high cash margins. At the center of our success is the Brookfield ecosystem, which is based on the fundamental principle that each group within Brookfield benefits from being part of the broader organization. We leverage our global presence, the synergies of our businesses and large-scale, flexible capital to achieve strong returns across market cycles.

As a proven value investor, we remain focused on allocating the distributions we receive from our businesses to enhance value for our shareholders. We will continue to deploy the substantial free cash flows we receive towards supporting the growth of our three businesses, new strategic opportunities, and share buybacks. Our conservatively managed balance sheet, extensive operational experience, and global sourcing networks allow us to consistently access unique opportunities.

Our scale, stability, and diversification create a differentiated business model, positioning us well as a partner of choice for the global buildout of infrastructure, the transition to a sustainable energy future, and take-private opportunities. We expect the flexibility of our capital and reputation as a good partner to create a significant proprietary pipeline of opportunities.

Sound sustainability principles are integral to building resilient businesses and creating long term value for our investors and other stakeholders. As a result, we embed these principles into all our activities—including our investment process—and conduct our business in a sustainable and ethical manner. An emphasis on diversity and inclusion reinforces our culture of collaboration. It strengthens our ability to develop our people and maintain an engaged workforce focused on serving as a trusted partner and first-choice provider of investment solutions.

ü **Investment Focus**

We invest in a global and diverse portfolio of high-quality assets and businesses that are predominantly long-term or perpetual in nature and have the following attributes:

- stable, largely contracted or inflation-linked, and growing revenues
- ability to drive outsized financial returns through operational excellence
- highly cash-generative
- high barriers to entry with a market leading position
- offer continuous deployment opportunities

ü **Focused Investment Strategies**

We invest where we can bring our competitive advantages to bear, leveraging our global presence, deep operating expertise, and large-scale, flexible capital to achieve strong returns across market cycles.

ü **Proven Capital Allocator**

We are a value investor with a track record of delivering 15%+ annualized returns to shareholders for over 30 years, supported by our deep investment and operational expertise.

ü **Disciplined Financing Approach**

We take a conservative approach to the use of leverage, ensuring that we can preserve capital across business cycles. Underlying investments are typically funded at investment-grade levels on a standalone and non-recourse basis, providing us with a stable capitalization. Only 6% of the total leverage reported in our consolidated financial statements has recourse to BN.

ü **Sustainability**

We are committed to ensuring that the businesses we invest in are set up for long-term success, and we seek to have a positive impact on the environment and the communities in which we operate.

We calculate the value of BN as the capital we have in our three core businesses - asset management, wealth solutions, and operating businesses. Our financial returns are represented by capital appreciation and distributions from our businesses. The primary performance measure that we use to evaluate the performance of our business is DE.

Principal Business Activities

Our operations are organized into our asset management business, our wealth solutions business, our four primary operating businesses and our corporate activities, which collectively represent seven operating segments for internal and external reporting purposes.

For our asset management and wealth solutions segments, we primarily measure operating performance using DE. To further assess operating performance for the asset management segment, we also provide unrealized carried interest which represents carried interest generated on unrealized changes in the fair value of our private fund investment portfolios, net of realized carried interest. Net operating income ("NOI") is the key performance metric for our real estate segment, and FFO is used for our other operating segments. We also provide the amount of capital invested by BN in each segment using common equity. Common equity relates to invested capital allocated to a particular business segment, which we use interchangeably with segment common equity.

Our operating segments are global in scope and are as follows:

i. The *Asset Management* business includes managing long-term private funds, perpetual strategies and liquid strategies on behalf of our investors and ourselves. We generate contractual base management fees for these activities as well as incentive distributions and performance income, including performance fees, transaction fees and carried interest. The asset management business also includes our direct investments into and alongside private funds managed by the Asset Management Company.

ii. The *Wealth Solutions* business includes our equity accounted interest in Brookfield Wealth Solutions, a wealth solutions provider focused on securing the financial futures of individuals and institutions through a range of retirement services, wealth protection products and tailored capital solutions.

Operating Businesses

iii. The *Renewable Power and Transition* business includes the ownership, operation and development of hydroelectric, wind, utility-scale solar power generating assets, distributed energy, and sustainable solutions.

iv. The *Infrastructure* business includes the ownership, operation and development of utilities, transport, midstream, and data assets.

v. The *Private Equity* business includes a broad range of industries, and is mostly focused on ownership and operations in the business services and industrials sectors.

vi. The *Real Estate* business includes the ownership, operation and development of core and transitional and development investments (including residential development properties).

vii. *Corporate Activities* include the investment of cash and financial assets, as well as the management of our corporate leverage, including corporate borrowings and preferred equity, which fund a portion of the capital invested in our other operations. Certain corporate costs such as technology and operations are allocated to each operating segment based on an internal pricing framework.

In assessing operating performance and capital allocation, we separately identify the portion of DE, NOI, or FFO and common equity that relate to each segment, where applicable. We believe that identifying the key operating metrics attributable to each segment enables investors to understand how the results of these entities are integrated into our financial results and is helpful in analyzing variances between reporting periods. Additional information with respect to our listed affiliates (BEP, BIP, BBU) is available in their public filings. We also separately identify the components of realized carried interest, net, and realized disposition gains included within the DE and FFO of each segment in order to facilitate analysis of variances between reporting periods.

Asset Management

Business Overview

Our asset management business is a leading global alternative asset manager, with over $1 trillion of assets under management as at

December 31, 2024 across renewable power and transition, infrastructure, private equity, real estate, and credit. [1]

The business invests client capital for the long term with a focus on real assets and essential service businesses that form the backbone of the global economy. The business draws on our heritage as an owner and operator to invest for value and generate strong returns for clients, across economic cycles. Our clients include some of the world's largest institutional investors, including sovereign wealth funds, pension plans, endowments, foundations, financial institutions, insurance companies, and individual investors.

The collaboration between the 2,500+ investment and asset management professionals in our asset management business and approximately 250,000 operating employees located in over 30 countries on five continents, provides Brookfield with deep investment and operating expertise across several sectors and industries, global reach and unique access to proprietary investment opportunities.

We put our own capital to work alongside our investors' in virtually every transaction, aligning interests and leveraging our global presence, the synergies of our business and large-scale, flexible capital to achieve strong returns across market cycles.

We offer our clients a large and growing number of investment products to assist them in achieving their financial goals, providing a diverse set of long-term and perpetual private funds and dedicated public vehicles across each of the asset classes in which we invest and spanning various investment strategies.

As the asset manager of these investment products, our asset management business earns base management fees in addition to incentive distributions, performance fees, or carried interest depending on the product offering.

Our asset management business focuses on raising capital by establishing new investment products for our clients, identifying and acquiring high-quality assets, delivering strong underlying investment performance and executing timely monetizations or refinancings. If we execute in these areas, this should equate to growth in fee-bearing and carry eligible capital and in turn higher fee revenues, fee-related earnings and realized carried interest over time.

We also include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within the results of our asset management business. These investments include flagship real estate private funds that are managed by BAM with long-term track records of earning strong returns, as well as capital invested in other real estate, private equity, opportunistic and other credit funds managed by BAM, and other investments.

Operations

Long-term Private Funds – $262.1 billion fee-bearing capital

Our asset management business manages and earns fees on a diverse range of renewable power and transition, infrastructure, private equity, real estate and credit funds. These funds have a long duration, are closed-end and include opportunistic, value-add, core and core plus investment strategies.

On long-term private fund capital, our asset management business earns:

1. Diversified and long-term base management fees on capital that is typically committed for 10 years with two one-year extension options.
2. Carried interest, which enables our business to receive a portion of overall fund profits provided that investors receive a minimum prescribed preferred return. Carried interest is recognized when a fund's cumulative returns are in excess of preferred returns and when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.
3. Transaction and advisory fees are one-time fees earned on co-investment capital related to the close of transactions, and vary based on transaction agreements.

Perpetual Strategies – $208.6 billion fee-bearing capital

Our asset management business manages the perpetual capital in our perpetual affiliates, as well as in its core and core plus private funds, which can continually raise new capital. From these perpetual strategies, our business earns:

1. Long-term perpetual base management fees, which are based on total capitalization or net asset value ("NAV") of our perpetual affiliates and the NAV of its perpetual private funds.
2. Stable incentive distribution fees which are linked to cash distributions from perpetual affiliates (BEP/BEPC and BIP/BIPC)

[1] As at December 31, 2024, our capital in this business was via our 73% ownership interest in the Asset Management Company. As of the date of this Annual Information Form, BN holds a 73% ownership interest in BAM, which in turn holds 100% of the Asset Management Company, following the 2025 Arrangement.

that exceed pre-determined thresholds. These cash distributions have a historical track record of growing annually and each of these perpetual affiliates target annual distribution growth rates within a range of 5-9%.

3. Performance fees based on unit price performance (BBU) and carried interest on its perpetual private funds.

Liquid Strategies – $67.9 billion fee-bearing capital

Our asset management business manages publicly listed funds and separately managed accounts, focused on fixed income and equity securities across real estate, infrastructure and natural resources. Our business earns base management fees, which are based on committed capital and fund NAV, and performance income based on investment returns.

Wealth Solutions

Business Overview

- Our wealth solutions business is a wealth solutions provider focused on securing the financial futures of individuals and institutions through a range of retirement services, wealth protection products and tailored capital solutions. Through its operating subsidiaries, Brookfield Wealth Solutions offers a broad range of insurance products and services, including annuities, personal and commercial property and casualty insurance, and life insurance. In doing so, our wealth solutions business seeks to match its liabilities with a portfolio of high-quality investments in order to generate attractive, risk-adjusted returns.
- Our capital invested in our wealth solutions business is via our equity accounted investment in Brookfield Wealth Solutions, which is listed on the NYSE and TSX. We refer to Brookfield Wealth Solutions as a “paired entity” to BN. Each Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A Share has been structured with the intention of providing an economic return equivalent to one Class A Share due to each Brookfield Wealth Solutions Class A Share (i) being exchangeable at the option of the holder for one Class A Share or its cash equivalent (the form of payment to be determined at the election of BN), subject to certain limitations, and (ii) receiving distributions at the same time and in the same amounts as dividends on the Class A Shares.
- The business may seek to add duration and diversification to its investment portfolio by acquiring public and private real assets across many of the asset classes in which Brookfield has a long-dated track record of success, including real estate, royalties, or public securities (among other assets). These acquisitions could be made in the open market or from assets currently owned by BN.

Operations

Annuities

Annuities offer our policyholders a tax-deferred means of accumulating retirement savings, as well as a reliable source of income during the payout period. Our primary insurance products and coverages include:

- Fixed index annuities that allow policyholders to earn index credits based on the performance of a particular index without the risk of loss of their account value;
- Fixed rate annuities that include annual, multi-year rate guaranteed products and single premium deferred annuities;
- Pension risk transfer that allows corporate sponsors to transfer all or part of the risks associated with the sponsorship and administration of a pension plan, in particular, investment risk and longevity risk; and
- Single premium immediate annuities that are purchased with one premium payment, providing periodic (usually monthly or annual) payments to the annuitant for a specified period.

Property and Casualty

Our primary insurance products and coverages include:

- Property lines that offer policies protecting various personal and commercial properties from man-made and natural disasters, including property insurance for homeowners and renters;
- Casualty lines that include a broad range of primary and excess casualty products, such as specialty casualty, construction defect, general liability, commercial multi-peril, workers compensation, product liability, environmental liability and auto liability;
- Specialty lines that include niche insurance coverages such as garage and inland marine and offer insurance programs and fronting solutions; and
- Run-off and other lines that primarily consist of discontinued lines previously underwritten by our insurance subsidiaries including professional liability, surety and homeowners.

Life Insurance

Our primary insurance products and coverages include:

- Whole life products that provide a guaranteed benefit upon the death of the insured in return for the periodic payment of a fixed premium over a predetermined period;
- Universal life insurance products that provide coverage through a contract that gives the policyholder flexibility in premium payments and coverage amounts;
- Variable universal life products that provide insurance coverage on a similar basis as universal life, except that the policyholder bears the investment risk because the value of the policyholder's account balance varies with the investment experience of the securities selected by the policyholder held in the separate account; and
- Credit life insurance products that are sold in connection with a loan or other credit account, and are designed to pay the lender the borrower's remaining debt on a loan or credit account if the borrower dies during the coverage period.

Renewable Power and Transition

Business Overview

- We own and operate renewable power, sustainable solutions and transition assets primarily through our 46% economic ownership interest in BEP, which is listed on the NYSE and TSX and had a market capitalization of $15.9 billion as at December 31, 2024.
- BEP owns diverse and high-quality assets across multiple continents and technologies including hydroelectric wind, utility-scale solar, and distributed energy and sustainable solutions investments.
- We also enter into energy contracts, which are our contractual arrangements with BEP to purchase power generated by certain North American hydro assets at a fixed price that is then resold on a contracted or uncontracted basis.

Operations

Hydroelectric

- We operate and invest in 235 hydroelectric generating stations o n 83 river systems in North America, Brazil and Colombia. Our hydroelectric operations have 8,276 MW of installed capacity and annualized long-term average ("LTA") generation of 19,722 gigawatt hours ("GWh") on a proportionate basis.

Wind

- Our wind operations includ e 261 wind facilities globally with 17,134 MW of installed capacity and annualized LTA generation o f 9,690 GWh on a proportionate basis.

Utility-Scale Solar

- Our utility-scale solar operations include 309 solar facilities globally with 12,050 MW of installed capacity and 5,119 GWh of annualized LTA generation on a proportionate basis.

Distributed Energy & Sustainable Solutions

- Our distributed generation operation includes 7,320 facilities across two river systems with 7,291 MW of installed capacity and annualized LTA generation of 1,216 GWh on a proportionate basis.
- Our sustainable solutions portfolio includes a leading nuclear technology services operation and a utility and independent power producer with 320 MW of wind capacity and 118 MW of solar capacity.

Energy Contracts

- Based on LTA, we purchase approximately 4,100 GWh of power from BEP each year pursuant to a long-term contract at a predetermined price, which represents 12% of BEP's power generation.
- The fixed price that we are required to pay BEP increases annually based on inflation, not to exceed 3%. In addition, from 2021 to 2025, the price will gradually step down by $3 per megawatt hour ("MWh"), followed by a $5/MWh reduction in 2026. The contract expires in 2046 and provides us the right to terminate the agreement in 2036.
- We sell the power into the open market and also earn ancillary revenues, such as capacity fees and renewable power credits, which provide us with increased participation in future increases or decreases in power prices.

Infrastructure

Business Overview

- We own and operate infrastructure assets primarily through our 26% economic ownership interest in BIP, which is listed on the NYSE and TSX and had a market capitalization of $26.3 billion as at December 31, 2024.
- BIP is one of the world's largest infrastructure investors, which owns and operates assets across the utilities, transport, midstream and data sectors.

Principal Operations

Utilities

- Our regulated transmission business includes approximately 3,900 km of natural gas pipelines in North America, Brazil, and India, and approximately 2,900 km of operational transmission lines in Brazil.
- Our commercial and residential distribution business provides residential decarbonization infrastructure services, as well as other essential home services and policies, to approximately 10.4 million customers annually with approximately 17.2 million policies and approximately 1.7 million rental contracts in Canada, the U.S., Germany, and the U.K. and over 700,000 long-term contracted sub-metering services within Canada and the U.S. We have provided approximately 8.4 million connections, predominantly electricity and natural gas and have approximately 2.8 million installed meters under management across Australia and New Zealand.
- These businesses typically generate long-term returns on a regulated or contractual asset base which increase with capital we invest to upgrade and/or expand our systems.

Transport

- Our diversified terminals operations include a global fleet of approximately 7 million twenty-foot equivalent unit intermodal containers, 10 terminals in the U.K. and Australia, and we provide approximately 30 million tonnes per annum ("mtpa") at our liquefied natural gas export terminal in the U.S. and approximately 85 mtpa at our export facility in Australia.
- We operate approximately 21,000 km of railroad track in North America and Europe, approximately 5,500 km of railroad track in the southern half of Western Australia and approximately 9,800 km of rail in Brazil, of which 8,000 km are owned.
- Our toll road operations include over 3,000 km of motorways in Brazil and Peru.
- These operations are comprised of infrastructure assets that provide transportation for freight, commodities, and passengers. This includes businesses with price ceilings as a result of regulation, such as our rail and toll road operations, as well as unregulated businesses, such as our diversified terminals.

Midstream

- We own and operate approximately 15,000 km of transmission pipelines in the U.S., and approximately 570 billion cubic feet ("Bcf") of natural gas storage in the U.S. and Canada. There are 16 natural gas and natural gas liquids processing plants with approximately 5.7 Bcf per day of gross processing capacity in Canada.
- We own and operate approximately 10,600 km of pipelines in Canada which include long-haul, conventional and natural gas gathering pipelines and a complex with 525,000 tonnes per year of polypropylene production capacity in Canada.
- These operations are comprised of businesses, typically unregulated or subject to price ceilings, that provide transmission and storage services, with profitability based on the volume and price achieved for the provision of these services.

Data

- We own and operate over 300,000 operational telecom towers in India, France, Germany, Austria, and the U.K., approximately 28,000 km of fiber optic cable located in Australia, Brazil and the U.S., and over 70 distributed antenna systems located in the U.K. In addition, we have approximately 360,000 fiber-to-the-premise connections in Australia and the U.S., and 2 semiconductor manufacturing foundries in the U.S.
- In our data storage business, we manage over 140 data centers with approximately 1 GW of critical load capacity and an additional 640 MW of contracted capacity.
- These businesses provide critical infrastructure that provide telecommunications, fiber, and data storage services and are underpinned by both regulated and unregulated services, secured by long-term inflation-linked contracts.

Private Equity

Business Overview

- Our private equity business is listed on the NYSE and TSX and had a market capitalization of $5.2 billion as at December 31, 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2024, our wealth solutions business acquired a $1 billion economic interest in BBU from BN. On a combined basis with our wealth solutions business, we hold a 66% ownership interest in BBU, which is held 41% directly and 25% through Brookfield Wealth Solutions.
- BBU is a leading global owner and operator of businesses that provide essential products and services in the business services and industrials sectors.

Operations

Business Services

- Our residential mortgage insurer is the largest private sector residential mortgage insurer in Canada, providing mortgage default insurance to Canadian residential mortgage lenders.
- Our dealer software and technology services operation is a leading provider of cloud-based software to dealerships and original equipment manufacturers across automotive and related industries.
- Our healthcare services operation is a leading private hospital operator and provider of essential social infrastructure to the Australian healthcare system. We operate hospitals, providing doctors and patients with access to operating theaters, nursing staff, accommodations, and other critical care and consumables.
- We provide global construction operations with a focus on high-quality construction of large-scale and complex landmark buildings and social infrastructure. Construction projects are generally delivered through contracts for the design and construction, including procurement for a defined price and program.
- Our fleet management and car rental services operation is one of the leading providers of heavy equipment and light vehicle leasing and car rental services in Brazil, and operates under medium-term inflation-linked contracts.

Infrastructure Services

- Our offshore oil services is a global provider of marine transportation, offshore oil production, facility storage, offshore installation, maintenance, and safety services to the offshore oil production industry. We operate in selected oil regions globally, including the North Sea, Brazil and Canada.
- We own a lottery services operation that is a leading provider of products, services, and technology across the lottery ecosystem in over 50 countries.

- Our modular building leasing services provides modular workspaces in Europe and Asia-Pacific to a diversified customer base across the industrial, infrastructure and public sectors, servicing over 52,000 customers across 23 countries.
- We own a work access services business that is a leading provider of scaffolding and related services to the industrial and commercial markets servicing over 29,000 customers in over 26 countries worldwide.

Industrials

- Our advanced energy storage operation is a global market leader in manufacturing automotive batteries that power both internal combustion engines and electric vehicles. We manufacture and distribute over 150 million batteries per year, which power one in three cars in the world.
- Our engineered components manufacturing operation is a leading global manufacturer of highly engineered components primarily for industrial trailers and other towable-equipment providers. We have a leading presence in our core products across North America, Europe, and Australia.
- Our water and wastewater operation in Brazil is a leading private sanitation provider, including collection, treatment, and distribution of water and wastewater services to a broad range of residential and governmental customers.

Real Estate

Business Overview

- Our real estate business is a diversified global real estate business that owns and operates premier office, dominant retail, luxury urban retail and hotels, and multi & single family residential properties.
- Our capital in this business is via our 100% ownership stake in Brookfield Property Group ("BPG"). BPG owns real estate assets directly as well as through private funds that are managed by our asset management business. Included in directly held assets is our North American residential development business.
- We present the operating results of our Real Estate segment within two sub-segments. The sub-segments are based on our strategy to maintain an irreplaceable portfolio of premier properties in global gateway cities ("core"), and a portfolio designed to maximize returns through a development or buy-fix-sell strategy ("transitional and development"), including our capital invested in our North American residential business.

Operations

Core

- We own interests in and operate some of the most iconic office assets globally, including Manhattan West in New York and Canary Wharf in London. We focus on high-quality real estate assets in some of the best locations around the world because we have found that these outperform over very long periods of time and through economic cycles. These 16 properties are located primarily in the world's leading commercial markets such as New York City, London, Toronto, Berlin, and Dubai, covering 36 million square feet.
- We also own interests in and operate 19 irreplaceable malls totaling 24 million square feet of retail space and one of the most valuable retail centers of the world at the corner of 57th and Fifth Avenue in New York City. We intend to retain long-term ownership interests in these trophy assets, such as Ala Moana in Hawaii and Fashion Show in Las Vegas.
- We develop properties on a selective basis; active development projects consist of two office sites, several multifamily buildings and one hotel site, totaling approximately four million square feet.

Transitional and Development

- We own interests in and operate office assets in gateway markets around the globe, consisting of 84 properties totaling 40 million square feet of space. These assets represent properties with transitional operational uplift and realization potential. They earn attractive short-term rates of return, as we acquire underperforming assets and improve their operations. We add significant value during this transitional period before ultimately monetizing them and reinvesting the proceeds.

- The office properties are located primarily in the world's leading commercial markets such as New York City, London, Toronto, Sydney and Rio de Janeiro.
- We also own 81 retail properties covering 78 million square feet of space, where we seek to maximize return through leasing, redevelopment of existing retail, or in some cases through the addition of a mixed-use component like multifamily or office. We add significant value during this transitional period before ultimately monetizing them.
- Our North American business is conducted through Brookfield Residential Properties ULC, with operations in 22 principal markets in Canada and the U.S. and approximately 73,000 lots.

Corporate Activities

Business Overview

- Our corporate activities support the overall business with a focus on prudent capital allocation that will compound value for our shareholders over the long-term.
- Corporate activities include, but are not limited to, supporting the growth in our asset management business, wealth solutions business and our operating businesses, and providing capital throughout the organization, when needed. In addition, we will make direct investments on an opportunistic basis.
- We also hold cash and financial assets as part of our liquidity management operations and enter into financial contracts to manage residual foreign exchange and other risks, as appropriate.

Financing Strategy

We manage our liquidity and capitalization on a group-wide basis, which we organize into three principal tiers:

i) BN:

- Strong levels of liquidity are maintained to support growth and ongoing operations.
- Capitalization consists of a large common equity base, supplemented with perpetual preferred shares, long-dated corporate bonds and, from time to time, draws on our corporate credit facilities.
- Certain guarantees are provided on the financial obligations of perpetual affiliates and managed funds.
- High levels of cash flows are available after payment of common share dividends.

ii) Our three core businesses, including BAM, Brookfield Wealth Solutions, and our operating businesses (BEP, BIP, BBU and BPG):

- Strong levels of liquidity are maintained at each of our core businesses to support their growth and ongoing operations.
- Each business is intended to be self-funding with stable capitalization through market cycles.
- Financial obligations have no recourse to BN.

iii) Investment-level, including underlying investments within our core businesses and our directly held assets:

- Each underlying investment is typically funded on a standalone basis using asset-level financing.
- Fund-level borrowings within our asset management business are generally limited to subscription facilities backed by the capital commitments to the fund.
- Financial obligations have no recourse to BN.

We maintain a prudent level of long-dated capitalization in the form of common equity, perpetual preferred shares and corporate bonds, which provides a very stable capital structure. In addition, we maintain appropriate levels of liquidity throughout the organization to fund operating, development and investment activities as well as unforeseen requirements.

A key element of our capital strategy is to maintain significant liquidity at the corporate level, primarily in the form of cash, financial assets and undrawn credit lines.

Within our BAM, Brookfield Wealth Solutions, and our operating businesses, we strive to:

- Ensure our businesses can finance their operations on a standalone basis without recourse to or reliance on BN.

- Structure borrowings and other financial obligations associated with assets or portfolio companies to provide a stable capitalization at levels that are attractive to investors, are sustainable on a long-term basis and can withstand business cycles.
- Ensure the vast majority of this debt is at investment-grade levels; however, periodically, we may borrow at sub-investment grade levels in certain parts of our business where the borrowings are carefully structured and monitored.
- Provide recourse only to the specific businesses or assets being financed, without cross-collateralization or parental guarantees.
- Match the duration of our debt to the underlying leases or contracts and match the currency of our debt to that of the assets such that our remaining exposure is on the net equity of the investment.

As at December 31, 2024, only $14 billion of long-term debt has recourse to BN. The remaining debt on our consolidated balance sheet is held within managed entities and has no recourse to BN but is consolidated under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Operating Capabilities

Synergies Across Strategies

We believe that separation of business activities achieves efficient capital structures and focused growth opportunities and collaboration achieves higher returns and better outcomes for all of our market leading businesses. BN and its market leading businesses are strategically aligned for all of them to perform and deliver strong results for stakeholders.

The collaboration between the 2,500+ investment and asset management professionals in our asset management business and approximately 250,000 operating employees located in over 30 countries on five continents, provides Brookfield with deep investment and operating expertise across several sectors and industries, global reach and unique access to proprietary investment opportunities. The complementary skill sets of our people position us to manage operational risk, achieve operating efficiencies and enhance returns.

Identify and Invest in High-Quality Assets

We follow a value-based approach to investing and allocating capital. We believe that our disciplined approach, global reach and our operating expertise enable us to identify a wide range of potential opportunities, and allow us to invest at attractive valuations and generate superior risk-adjusted returns. We also leverage our considerable expertise in executing recapitalizations, operational turnarounds and large development and capital projects, providing additional opportunities to deploy capital.

Secure Long-Term Financing

We finance our operations predominantly on a long-term, investment-grade basis, and most of our capital consists of equity and standalone asset-by-asset financing with minimal recourse to other parts of the organization. We utilize relatively modest levels of corporate debt to provide operational flexibility and optimize returns. This provides us with considerable stability, improves our ability to withstand financial downturns and enables our management teams to focus on operations and other growth initiatives.

Enhance Value and Cash Flows Through Operating Expertise

Our strong, time-tested operating capabilities enable us to increase the value of the assets within our businesses and the cash flows they produce, and they help to protect capital in adverse conditions. Our operating expertise, development capabilities and effective financing can help ensure that an investment's full value creation potential is realized, which we believe is one of our most important competitive advantages.

Realize Capital from Asset Sale or Refinancings

We actively monitor opportunities to sell or refinance assets to generate proceeds; in the limited life funds of our asset management business that capital is returned to investors, and in the case of perpetual funds, we then redeploy the capital to enhance returns. In many cases, returning capital from private funds completes the investment process, locks in investor returns and gives rise to performance income.

Our Operating Cycle Leads to Value Creation

We create value from earning robust returns on our investments that compound over time and grow the fee-bearing capital of our asset management business. By generating value for our investors and shareholders, we increase fees and carried interest received in our asset management business, and grow cash flows that compound value in our invested capital.

Risk Management

Our Approach

Focus on Risk Culture	Shared Execution	Oversight & Coordination
Maintain an effective risk culture that aligns our business strategy and activities with our risk appetite	Business and functional groups are primarily responsible for identifying and managing risk within their business	Consistent approach and practices across business and functional groups, with coordinated management of common risks

Managing risk is an integral and critical part of our business. We have a well-established, proactive and disciplined risk management approach that is based on clear operating methods and a strong risk management culture. We ensure that we have the necessary capacity and resilience to respond to changing environments by evaluating both current and emerging risks. We adhere to a robust risk management framework and methodology that is designed to enable comprehensive and consistent management of risk across the organization. We use a thorough and integrated risk assessment process to identify and evaluate risk areas across the business, including human capital, climate change, cybersecurity, liquidity, disruption, regulatory compliance and other strategic, financial, and operational risks. Management and mitigation approaches are tailored to the specific risk areas and executed by business and functional groups for their businesses and areas of responsibility, with appropriate coordination and oversight through monitoring and reporting processes.

Employees

We have over 2,500 investment and asset management professionals and approximately 250,000 operating employees in over 30 countries on five continents.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

We have a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code") that sets out the expected conduct of our directors, officers and employees, and those of BN's subsidiaries and controlled affiliates, in relation to honesty, integrity and compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements. BN's board of directors (the "Board of Directors" or "Board") approved the Code on February 12, 2025. Copies of the Code are available on SEDAR + at *www.sedarplus.ca* and EDGAR at *www.sec.gov/edgar*, and may also be obtained on our website at *bn.brookfield.com* under "Investors/Brookfield Corporation/Corporate Governance/Governance Documents."

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND RISKS

Our businesses continuously face certain micro- and macro-economic risks that could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations and equity value. For information about risk factors related to BN and its businesses, reference is made to the section entitled "Business Environment and Risks" on pages 108 to 133 of our MD&A, which pages are incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form and available on SEDAR+ at *www.sedarplus.ca* and EDGAR at *www.sec.gov/edgar*.

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability at Brookfield

We believe that value creation and sustainable business practices are complementary goals. We draw on our 100+ year heritage as an owner and operator to invest for value and seek to generate strong returns for our clients across economic cycles. Our investment strategy has remained unchanged throughout our firm's history – we focus on utilizing our operational expertise to enhance long-term value through strategic and operational improvements within our operating businesses and portfolio companies. Our primary objective is to deliver strong risk-adjusted returns without compromise to our fiduciary duty.

Our Sustainability Policy outlines our approach and is based on the following guiding principles:

Mitigate the impact of our operations on the environment

- Strive to minimize the environmental impact of operations and improve efficient use of resources over time.
- Support the ambition of reaching net-zero greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions by 2050 or sooner.

Strive to ensure the well-being and safety of employees

- Foster a positive work environment based on respect for human rights, valuing diversity and having zero tolerance for workplace discrimination, violence or harassment.
- Operate with leading health and safety practices to support the goal of achieving zero serious safety incidents.

Uphold strong governance practices

- Operate to the highest ethical standards by conducting business activities in accordance with our Code .
- Maintain strong stakeholder relationships through transparency and active engagement.

Be good corporate citizens

- Strive to ensure the interests, safety and well-being of the communities in which we operate are integrated into our business decisions.
- Support philanthropy and volunteerism by our employees.

Our global sustainability policy codifies our longstanding strategy of integrating sustainability considerations into our decision-making. This policy is reviewed at least annually and, where applicable, updated periodically by our senior executives, as well as each of our business groups.

Sustainability Affiliations and Partnerships

Through our engagement with sustainability frameworks and organizations, we continue to evolve our sustainability reporting and protocols to align with leading practices. The following are some of the frameworks and organizations with which we are affiliated:

- *Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI")* – We have been signatories to the PRI since 2020 and complete the PRI assessment annually, which reinforces our longstanding commitment to responsible investment and sustainability best practices.
- *IFRS Sustainability Alliance ("IFRS Sustainability Alliance")* – We are members of the IFRS Sustainability Alliance, a global program established to develop globally accepted accounting and sustainability disclosures.

We review all of our memberships with external organizations periodically or in the event of material changes in their strategy or operations to determine if they continue to be aligned with our objectives.

Sustainability Organization and Governance

Upholding robust sustainability programs throughout our firm, business groups, and encouraging our portfolio companies to do the same, remains an important priority. We understand that good governance is essential to sustainable business operations. The oversight of sustainability is integrated into our overall governance framework and is aligned with our governance approach. We are committed to upholding strong practices to monitor and oversee our business, including our overall approach to sustainability.

Our Board is focused on maintaining strong corporate governance and prioritizing the interests of our shareholders. The Board oversees our business, including reviewing major strategic initiatives and receiving progress reports on the firm's sustainability initiatives throughout the year.

Our approach to sustainability has sponsorship and oversight from each business group's CEO and sustainability leads, supported by senior executives, including the Chief Operating Officer (COO) of Brookfield (Governance, Operations and Risk Management) and the CEO of Renewable Power & Transition (Decarbonization and Investment), working in collaboration with our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (GHG Reporting and Measurement). Since sustainability covers a significant range of priorities that are varied in scope, we believe that sustainability initiatives should be overseen by individuals closest to the particular business activity. Functional leads are responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring relevant sustainability factors within their functional area, such as Technology Services and Human Resources.

Management teams and committees, including the Decarbonization Steering Committee and Safety Leadership Committee, bring together expertise to address key sustainability areas. This focuses on proper application and coordination of approaches across our business and functional groups. We organize working groups dedicated to specialized areas, such as the Sustainability Working Group and Decarbonization Operational Committee, to develop and coordinate initiatives to advance our overall sustainability efforts.

Integrating Sustainability into Our Investment Process

As part of our due diligence over investments where we have control or significant influence, we seek to assess sustainability-related opportunities and risks and factor them into the overall investment decision. This includes leveraging industry guidance to identify sustainability factors most likely to materially impact the financial condition or operating performance of companies in a sector. As part of our Sustainability Due Diligence Protocol, we provide specific guidance to investment teams on assessing bribery and corruption, cybersecurity, health and safety, human rights modern slavery and climate-related risks. Where warranted, we perform deeper due diligence, working with internal and third-party experts as appropriate.

Investments, other than de-minimis or follow on investments, must be approved by the applicable investment committee. Investment teams present the investment committee with the merits of the transaction, its material risks, mitigants and significant opportunities for improvement, including sustainability aspects and their implications for investment returns.

As part of each acquisition, investment teams develop a customized integration plan that encompasses, among other items, significant sustainability-related matters for evaluation or implementation. We believe there is a strong correlation between managing these considerations appropriately and enhancing investment returns.

Consistent with our management approach, it is the responsibility of management teams within each portfolio company to manage sustainability opportunities and risks through the investment's life cycle, supported by our applicable investment teams. The combination of local accountability and expertise along with our investment and operating experience and insight is important when managing a wide range of asset types across jurisdictions. We leverage these capabilities in collaborating on sustainability initiatives, where appropriate, to drive returns. Where appropriate, we encourage our portfolio companies to organize training on a variety of sustainability matters for relevant staff.

Management teams regularly report to their respective boards of directors from both financial and operating perspectives, including key performance indicators that incorporate material sustainability factors, such as health and safety, compliance with regulatory requirements, environmental management, and, increasingly, GHG emissions.

For investments where we do not have a controlling interest, for example, where we are a debt holder or in other circumstances where we do not have the ability to exercise influence through our contractual rights, we actively monitor the performance of our investments and, where appropriate, utilize our stewardship and engagement practices to encourage sustainability outcomes that are aligned with our sustainability approach.

When preparing an asset for divestiture, we seek to outline potential value creation deriving from several different factors, including relevant sustainability considerations. Where applicable, we also prepare both qualitative and quantitative data that summarize the sustainability performance of the investment and provide a holistic understanding of how we managed the investment during the holding period.

Stewardship and Engagement

In managing our assets, we leverage our significant influence and operating capabilities to collaborate with our portfolio companies. We encourage sound sustainability practices that are essential for building resilient and profitable businesses, aiming to create long-term value for our investors and stakeholders. Due to the operational nature of our value creation methods, we focus on investing in private markets where we can often acquire controlling interests, or positions of significant influence, in order to deploy our operations-oriented investment strategies.

As a result, proxy voting does not represent a significant portion of our investment activities. The majority of our proxy voting occurs within Brookfield's Public Securities Group, which represents a very small portion of our overall business (approximately 1% of our assets under management as of December 31, 2024).

The following is a summary of some of the sustainability initiatives that we undertook in 2024.

Environmental

Emissions Reduction Initiatives

As the world is transitioning to a lower-carbon economy, we view emissions reduction as a material value-creation opportunity. In 2021, we set an ambition to reach net zero by 2050 or sooner across operationally managed investments. Our net-zero ambition targets assets and investments where we can directly influence outcomes—termed Operationally Managed Investments—or those already pursuing a transition strategy for economic benefit.

In selecting which of these assets are capable of making meaningful progress toward decarbonization targets, we prioritize Operationally Managed Investments where:

- We consider such decarbonization steps will add value over the life of the investment.
- We can operationally manage the outcomes; and
- We are able to identify and implement actionable initiatives in the near term.

Driving efficiency and, consequently, value is a cornerstone of our operations-oriented approach to investing. Therefore, we would expect the quantity and timing of GHG emissions reductions of our portfolio companies over time to be slightly ahead of industry and regional averages. While we view decarbonization as a meaningful operational efficiency lever, we acknowledge that transitioning to a net zero future is an ambition that is subject to many unknowns and uncertainties, including the future availability of required technologies, such as the need for greater battery storage capacity to support the introduction of greater intermittent renewable energy within electricity grids. Despite these challenges, we work with our portfolio companies to identify operational value-enhancement and decarbonization opportunities, including areas such as energy efficiency and electrification measures, amongst others, where our operations teams can work closely with senior management of our portfolio companies to support the implementation of these value-enhancing improvements. In doing so, we are supporting our portfolio companies in maximizing their value, while also achieving their decarbonization potential. This contributes to a future lower emissions economy, while delivering strong risk-adjusted returns for our investors.

We eschew firm-wide policies purporting to exclude industries or sectors for investment across the energy landscape, including in respect of fossil-fuel-based generation, transportation, and distribution. Nor do we believe in divestment of high-emitting industries. We believe that there is significant value in supporting decarbonization initiatives of the highest-emitting industries where we can deliver the greatest level of impact.

Leveraging our leading capabilities in development and operation of renewable power over the last 30 years, we launched our inaugural BGTF I, raising $15 billion of capital in 2022. This transition strategy focuses on building renewable power, providing capital to other decarbonization solutions, and targeting high-emission sectors to help businesses transition to sustainable business models and drive long-term value. Following BGTF I's success, we launched BGTF II in 2023, which is expected to surpass the scale of its predecessor.

Our investments in BGTF I and II aim to deliver strong risk-adjusted financial returns and meaningful decarbonization impacts. These funds seek to invest in clean energy expansion, sustainable solutions (i.e., carbon capture and storage, waste recycling,) and transforming companies in carbon-intensive sectors to more sustainable and value accretive business models.

Beyond our global transition fund strategy, we do not limit our investments to those that meet specific sustainability criteria or standards. Through the expertise developed within our global transition strategy, we can offer resources and tools to help companies better identify operational value-enhancement and decarbonization opportunities. Across all investments, we invest capital on behalf of our clients with the primary objective of delivering strong risk-adjusted returns.

Water, Waste & Biodiversity

Reducing the impact of our overall water consumption and waste generation helps build efficient systems, resiliency in our businesses and contributes to a sustainable future. We seek to utilize leading practices to efficiently monitor water usage and for certain portfolio companies, manage performance, with the objective to seek opportunities for water consumption reduction. In addition, we seek to adhere to all applicable local and regional waste regulations and track waste and recycling metrics. Encouraging the conservation of nature and its associated living organisms and ecosystem services is an important component in achieving our decarbonization goals and managing physical risks related to climate change.

Social

Culture Matters: Human Capital Development

Our people are our most important asset. The core values of collaboration, entrepreneurship and discipline underpin our firmwide culture. We invest in our people and prepare them for future leadership. Our firmwide culture, from our dealings with clients to the interactions among employees and executives, is defined by mutual respect, teamwork and passion, and revolves around our core values:

- Collaboration: Leadership works side by side with colleagues throughout the organization and is committed to achieving shared success. One of the key attributes that we screen carefully for in new hires is their aptitude to collaborate with others. The firm wants people to share information across groups and take an interest in all the businesses, not just the one they happen to work for at any particular point in time. We do not hire people just for a specific job; we hire for the potential of all the future positions they might hold and that will contribute to the broader success of the firm. We actively look for people who want to learn, grow, and develop—and demonstrate a willingness to be stretched outside their comfort zone.

- Entrepreneurship: Our flat organization is results-oriented—responsibility is earned based on initiative and hard work, rather than job title—and decisions are made close to the action. This principle is not uncommon, but we have encouraged our entrepreneurial spirit throughout our growth during the past 20 years. We look for employees who have a passion not only for what they do but also for what the firm does. The shared values of ownership extend beyond helping the company succeed or generate more revenue. It means caring about the little things as well, such as not wasting money and treating everyone with respect.
- Discipline: Our team shares an awareness of, and commitment to, our goal of generating superior long-term returns for investors. Discipline also requires that each person is expected to have a realistic understanding of his or her own abilities. We expect employees to understand their strengths, recognize their weaknesses, be willing to stretch outside their comfort zones, and be willing to ask for help when necessary.

The three attributes—collaboration, entrepreneurship, and discipline—form the foundation of Brookfield and have been critical to the success of the partnership in building relationships that are long-lasting and mutually rewarding. By hiring talented people and giving them opportunities to move into different businesses, we have been able to build our expertise into a broad ecosystem that facilitates collaboration across different areas and geographies as needed. The teams draw on sound data and expertise to identify emergent themes—informing their investment process and enabling us to draw upon actionable intelligence for the benefit of its investors.

Employee Composition

The composition and makeup of our employee base is indicative of our focus that, as we grow, our people reflect the communities in which we operate. We recognize that a workforce encompassing a variety of backgrounds is critical to our success. A diverse workforce not only reinforces our core principles of long-term focus, alignment of interests, and collaboration, but also provides for a more dynamic and interesting work environment.

We are committed to a hiring process that is objective, nondiscriminatory and in compliance with all applicable legislation and good governance. It is grounded in our commitment to provide equal employment opportunity with the objective of attracting the highest-qualified talent to our business. We proactively recruit people who align with the attributes of a Brookfield leader and have the potential to develop within our organization. Our succession process focuses on the development of early career candidates through stretch roles and exposure.

Occupational Health and Safety

Managing health and safety risk is an integral part of the management of our business. Our goal is to have zero serious safety incidents.

We have implemented a health and safety governance initiative to propagate a strong health and safety culture, encourage the sharing of best practices and support the continuous improvement of safety performance to help eliminate serious safety incidents. The initiative is overseen by the Safety Leadership Committee, which comprises senior operations executives from across our business groups and regions. Portfolio company management is responsible for ensuring that their company's health and safety policies and systems are developed, operationalized, and reviewed regularly to address their specific risk areas. Portfolio company CEOs are accountable for the safety performance of their companies and they report to their respective board of directors on this safety performance, safety incidents, and the status of improvement initiatives. Reports on overall health and safety trends and key initiatives are provided to the Board as part of the quarterly operational risk update.

Human Rights and Modern Slavery

Regarding human rights, we are committed to conducting our business in an ethical and responsible manner, including by carrying out our activities in a manner that respects fundamental human rights and supports the prevention of human rights violations within our business. We strive to embed this into our core business activities, including training, communications, contracts and due diligence processes set out in our Human Rights and Anti-Modern Slavery Policy ("Human Rights Policy"), Sustainability Due Diligence Protocol and Vendor Management Program.

Integrity, fairness and respect are hallmarks of our culture, including carrying out our activities by respecting fundamental human rights and our efforts to identify and prevent human rights violations within our business and supply chain. We are committed to policies aimed at maintaining a workplace free of discrimination, violence and harassment, and we expect our staff to act in a way which promotes a positive working environment. Our Human Rights Policy aims to codify our approach to minimizing the risk of modern slavery within our business and supply chain. We also have specific processes aimed at identifying human rights and modern slavery as part of due diligence for new investments, which include risk assessments, remedies, training and governance. Where appropriate, these processes give consideration to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as part of our due diligence process and ongoing management.

In addition, our Human Rights Policy consolidates the relevant commitments set out in our Code, Sustainability Policy, financial crimes policies, and Whistleblowing Policy. We have several additional policies and procedures that provide guidance on the identification of human rights and modern slavery risks and the steps to be taken to mitigate these risks.

Governance

Strong governance is essential to sustainable business operations, and we aim to conduct our business according to high ethical and legal standards.

Sustainability Regulation and Frameworks

Our governance practices are the foundation upon which we operate our business. We continuously adapt and enhance our policies to meet evolving standards and regulations across jurisdictions in which we operate.

Data Privacy and Cybersecurity

Data privacy and cybersecurity remain key sustainability focus areas for us. We undertake initiatives to further enhance our data protection and threat-intelligence capabilities, and to improve our third-party risk management processes. We review and update our cybersecurity program at least annually and conduct regular external-party assessments of our program maturity based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework. Additionally, we have continued mandatory cybersecurity education for all employees and enhanced our phishing simulations to include more advanced simulations and social engineering.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

On behalf of all stakeholders, the Board of Directors and management of BN are committed to excellence in corporate governance at all levels of the organization. We believe BN's directors are well equipped to represent the interests of BN and its stakeholders, with an independent chair leading a board that features global business experience, diversity and proven governance skills. We continually strive to ensure that we have sound governance practices to maintain investor confidence. We review our approach to governance in relation to evolving legislation, guidelines and best practices. Our Board of Directors is of the view that our corporate governance policies and practices and our disclosure in this regard are appropriate, effective and consistent with the guidelines established by Canadian and U.S. securities regulators.

Our Board of Directors believes that communication with shareholders is a critical element of good governance and the Board encourages all shareholders to express their views, including by way of an advisory shareholder resolution on executive compensation which is voted on annually by holders of Class A Shares.

BN outlines its commitment to good governance in the Statement of Corporate Governance Practices (the "Statement") that is published each year in BN's Management Information Circular (the "Circular") and mailed to shareholders who request it. The Statement is also available on our website, *bn.brookfield.com*, at "Investors/Brookfield Corporation/Corporate Governance."

Shareholders can also access the following documents that outline our approach to governance on our website: the Board of Directors Charter, the Charter of Expectations for Directors, the Charters of the Board's four Standing Committees (Audit, Governance and Nominating, Management Resources and Compensation and Risk Management), Board Position Descriptions, our Corporate Disclosure Policy and our Code.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Directors of the Corporation

BN's directors are elected annually and hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders of BN or until their successors are elected or appointed. As of the date of this Annual Information Form, the Board is comprised of the directors set forth below. Certain principal information for each of the current directors is included. Each director has been appointed to serve until the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on June 6, 2025 or until his or her successor is elected or appointed.

Directors

Name	*Director Since*	*Principal Occupation*
M. ELYSE ALLAN (1)(2) (5)	2015	Vice-chair of Ontario Health. Former President and Chief Executive Officer, General Electric Canada Company Inc., a digital industrial company, and former Vice-President, General Electric Co.
JEFFREY M. BLIDNER	2013	Vice Chair, Brookfield Corporation
JACK L. COCKWELL	1979	Chair, Brookfield Partners Foundation
BRUCE FLATT	2001	Chief Executive Officer, Brookfield Corporation and Brookfield Asset Management Ltd.
JANICE FUKAKUSA (1) (2)	2020	Former Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Royal Bank of Canada, a Canadian multinational financial service company
MAUREEN KEMPSTON DARKES (1) (4) (5)	2008	Former Group Vice President and President, Latin America, Africa and Middle East, General Motors Corporation, a motor vehicle manufacturer
BRIAN D. LAWSON	2018	Vice Chair, Brookfield Corporation
HOWARD S. MARKS	2020	Co-Chair of Oaktree Capital Management L.P.
THE HON. FRANK J. MCKENNA (1) (3)	2006	Chair, Brookfield Corporation and Deputy Chair, TD Bank Group, a financial institution
RAFAEL MIRANDA (1) (2) (4)	2017	Former Chief Executive Officer of Endesa, S.A., the largest electric utility company in Spain
LORD O'DONNELL	2013	Ambassador of Frontier Economics Limited, a microeconomics consultancy, and a senior advisor to Brookfield in Europe
HUTHAM S. OLAYAN (1) (3)(5)	2021	Chair of the Shareholders Board of The Olayan Group, former Chair of the Corporate Board of The Olayan Group and former President and CEO of Olayan America, a private international investor
SATISH RAI (1) (6)	2025	Chair of Richcraft Properties and Vice-Chair of Forum Asset Management and former Senior Advisor and Chief Investment Officer of OMERS
DIANA L. TAYLOR (1) (3) (4)	2012	Former Superintendent of Banks for the State of New York, Deputy Secretary to the Governor of New York and Chief Financial Officer for the Long Island Power Authority

(1) Independent Director
(2) Member of the Audit Committee
(3) Member of the Governance and Nominating Committee
(4) Member of the Management Resources and Compensation Committee
(5) Member of the Risk Management Committee
(6) Appointed to the Board on March 17, 2025, following Angela F. Braly stepping down

Elyse Allan, Jeffrey Blidner, Jack L. Cockwell, Janice Fukakusa and Brian D. Lawson principally live in Toronto, Canada. Satish Rai principally lives in Pickering, Canada. Frank McKenna principally lives in Toronto, Canada and Cap-Pelé, Canada. Rafael Miranda principally lives in Madrid, Spain. Bruce Flatt, Howard S. Marks, Hutham Olayan and Diana Taylor principally live in New York, U.S. Maureen Kempston Darkes principally lives in Toronto, Canada and Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, U.S. and Lord O'Donnell principally lives in London, U.K.

Each of the directors has had the principal occupation referred to opposite his or her name during the past five years .

Executive Officers of the Corporation

The names of the executive officers of BN as of the date of this Annual Information Form, their current offices and their dates of appointment are shown in the following table:

Executive Officers

Name	*Current Office*	*Date of Appointment*
BRUCE FLATT	Chief Executive Officer	2002
NICHOLAS H. GOODMAN	President and Chief Financial Officer	2022
JUSTIN B. BEBER	Chief Operating Officer	2025

Nicholas H. Goodman and Justin B. Beber principally live in Toronto, Canada.

Bruce Flatt has had the principal occupation referred to opposite his name during the past five years. Nicholas H. Goodman, prior to his appointment in August 2022 as President and Chief Financial Officer, was Chief Financial Officer and a Managing Partner of BN. Justin B. Beber, prior to his appointment in February 2025 as Chief Operating Officer of BN, was Chief Operating Officer and Managing Partner of BAM. Prior to his appointment as Chief Operating Officer of BAM in March 2024, Mr. Beber was Chief Administrative Officer, General Counsel and Managing Partner of BAM, and prior to December 2022 was Head of Corporate Strategy and Chief Legal Officer of BN.

Brookfield Share Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers

As of the date of this Annual Information Form, directors and executive officers of BN collectively owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, approximately 149.6 million Class A Shares, representing approximately 9% of BN's issued and outstanding shares of this class. This includes shares held by directors and executive officers of BN pursuant to their proportionate interests beneficially through Partners Value Investments L.P., their ownership of class A exchangeable limited voting shares of Brookfield Wealth Solutions exchangeable for Class A Shares on a one-for-one basis, BN and Brookfield Wealth Solution's escrowed share program and any other securities that are exchangeable into Class A Shares.

In terms of ownership in BN's subsidiaries, as of the date of this Annual Information Form, directors and executive officers of BN collectively owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, approximately 33.1 million BAM Class A Shares[2], 577,808 BBU LP Units, 275,158 BBUC exchangeable shares, 346,233 BIP LP Units, 26,907 BIPC exchangeable shares, 33,893 BEP LP Units, and 8,473 BEPC exchangeable shares, representing less than 1.0% of the issued and outstanding securities of each of these classes, respectively.

BN's Class B Shares are held in a trust (the "BAM Partnership"). The beneficial interests in the BAM Partnership, and the voting interests in its trustee, are held as follows: one-third by Mr. Bruce Flatt, one-third by Mr. Jack L. Cockwell, and one-third jointly by Messrs. Brian W. Kingston, Brian D. Lawson, Cyrus Madon, Samuel J.B. Pollock and Sachin Shah in equal parts. As such, no single individual or entity controls the BAM Partnership. The BAM Partnership owns 85,120 Class B Shares, representing 100% of the Class B Shares.

[2] Representing approximately 2% of the issued and outstanding BAM Class A Shares.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

BN's publicly traded securities that are currently issued and outstanding as of the date of this Annual Information Form are listed on the following exchanges under the symbols shown below:

Security	Symbol	Stock Exchange
Class A Shares	BN	New York
	BN	Toronto
Class A Preference Shares		
Series 2	BN.PR.B	Toronto
Series 4	BN.PR.C	Toronto
Series 13	BN.PR.K	Toronto
Series 17	BN.PR.M	Toronto
Series 18	BN.PR.N	Toronto
Series 24	BN.PR.R	Toronto
Series 26	BN.PR.T	Toronto
Series 28	BN.PR.X	Toronto
Series 30	BN.PR.Z	Toronto
Series 32	BN.PF.A	Toronto
Series 34	BN.PF.B	Toronto
Series 36	BN.PF.C	Toronto
Series 37	BN.PF.D	Toronto
Series 38	BN.PF.E	Toronto
Series 40	BN.PF.F	Toronto
Series 42	BN.PF.G	Toronto
Series 44	BN.PF.H	Toronto
Series 46	BN.PF.I	Toronto
Series 48	BN.PF.J	Toronto
Series 51	BN.PF.K	Toronto
Series 52	BN.PF.L	Toronto

Information on the monthly trading prices and volumes for BN's publicly traded securities that were outstanding at any time during 2024 is set out in Appendix A to this Annual Information Form.

RATINGS AND LIQUIDITY

The credit ratings for BN's securities as at the date of this Annual Information Form are as follows:

	Standard & Poor's	Fitch	Moody's	DBRS
Commercial paper	A-1[1]	F2	P-2	R-1 (low)
Senior notes and debentures	A-	A-	A3	A
Subordinated notes	BBB	BBB	Baa2	BBB (high)
Preferred shares	BBB[2]	BBB	Not rated	Pfd-2
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable

[1] BN*'s commercial paper is rated A-1 (Mid) based on S&P's Canadian National Scale, which corresponds to a rating of A-1 using S&P's global scale.*

[2] BN*'s preferred shares are rated P-2 based on S&P's Canadian National Scale, which corresponds to a rating of BBB using S&P's global scale.*

Credit ratings are important to BN's borrowing costs and ability to raise funds. A ratings downgrade could potentially result in adverse consequences by reducing BN's access to the capital markets and increasing its borrowing costs. The terms of our various credit agreements and other financing documents require us to comply with a number of customary financial and other covenants, such as maintaining debt service coverage and leverage ratios, insurance coverage and, in limited circumstances, ratings levels. These covenants may limit our operational flexibility, and breaches of these covenants could result in defaults under the instruments governing the applicable indebtedness even if we have satisfied our payment obligations.

Credit ratings are intended to provide investors with an independent measure of the credit quality of an issue of securities. Each of BN's commercial paper, senior notes and debentures, subordinated notes and preferred shares are rated by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P"), and by Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"), and DBRS Limited ("DBRS") and its commercial paper, senior notes and debentures, and subordinated notes are rated by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's").

BN has paid customary ratings fees to S&P, Fitch, Moody's and DBRS in connection with some or all of the above-mentioned ratings. In addition, BN has made customary payments in respect of certain other services provided to BN by each of S&P, Fitch, Moody's and DBRS during the last two years.

The ratings discussed herein for BN's securities are not a recommendation to purchase, hold or sell BN's securities and do not comment as to the appropriateness of their respective market prices or suitability for a particular investor. There can be no assurance that the ratings discussed herein will remain in effect for any given period of time or that the ratings will not be revised or withdrawn in their entirety by any or all of S&P, Fitch, Moody's, or DBRS, at any time if, in their sole discretion, circumstances so warrant.

The investment ratings of our publicly traded subsidiaries are presented in the respective public disclosures of these subsidiaries, which are available on SEDAR+ at *www.sedarplus.ca* and/or EDGAR at *www.sec.gov/edgar*.

The following is a brief description of each rating agency's rating scales.

S&P

S&P has different rating scales for short-term debt, long-term debt and preferred shares. S&P rates commercial paper, senior notes and debentures, subordinated notes and preferred shares with ratings of "AAA,", which represent the highest rating, to "C" which represents the lowest, with "D" for issues in payment default. To show relative rankings within these rating categories, S&P may modify them by the addition of a plus "(+)" or minus "(-)".

S&P further modifies its ratings by indicating the stability and future direction of an assigned rating with terms such as "stable," "positive," "negative" and "developing." A rating outlook assesses the potential direction of a long-term credit rating over the intermediate term (typically six months to two years). An outlook is not necessarily a precursor of a rating change or future CreditWatch[3] action.

S&P also provides national scale credit ratings which are an opinion of an obligor's creditworthiness or overall capacity to meet specific financial obligations, relative to other issuers and issues in a given country or region. The Canadian National Scale rating is fully determined by the applicable global scale rating, and there are no additional analytical criteria associated with the determination of ratings on the Canadian National Scale.

S&P short-term ratings indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to its short-term obligations. BN has a U .S. commercial paper program and a Canadian commercial paper program. The A-1 rating, based on S&P's global scale, is assigned to BN's commercial paper. A short-term obligation rated A-1 is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation is strong. An A-1 rating is the highest of the six categories on the short-term global scale. A Canadian commercial paper rating is a forward-looking opinion about the capacity of an obligor to meet financial commitments associated with a specific commercial paper program or other short-term financial instrument relative to the debt servicing and repayment capacity of other obligors active in the Canadian domestic financial markets with respect to their own financial obligations. S&P has rated BN's commercial paper as A-1 (Mid) based on the Canadian National Scale for commercial paper, which is the equivalent of an A-1 rating on S&P's global scale. An A-1 (Mid) rating is the second highest of the eight categories on the Canadian National Scale for commercial paper.

S&P long-term issue credit ratings are based on the following considerations: likelihood of payment capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on an obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation; nature of and provisions of the financial obligation; and protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of a bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights. The A- rating is assigned to BN's senior unsecured debt. An obligation rated A- is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong. A- is the lowest sub-category within the third highest rating of the ten standard categories of ratings on S&P's long-term rating issuer credit rating scale.

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[3] *CreditWatch highlights the potential direction of a short- or long-term rating. It focuses on identifiable events and short-term trends that may cause ratings to be placed under special surveillance by S&P.*

BN's subordinated notes have been assigned a BBB rating. An obligation rated BBB exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. BBB is the second sub-category out of three within the fourth highest rating of the ten standard categories of ratings on S&P's long-term rating issuer credit rating scale.

An S&P preferred share rating on the Canadian National Scale is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific preferred share obligation issued in the Canadian market relative to preferred shares issued by other issuers in the Canadian market. BN's preferred shares have been assigned a rating of P-2 on S&P's Canadian National Scale for preferred shares. The P-2 rating category is the second highest of the eight categories on the Canadian preferred share scale. Based on S&P's global scale, BN's preferred shares are rated BBB, which corresponds to a rating of P-2 on the Canadian National Scale for preferred shares. BBB is the middle sub-category within the third highest rating of the nine standard categories of ratings on S&P's global scale for preferred shares. According to the S&P rating system, securities rated P-2 exhibit adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the obligation.

Fitch

Fitch's credit ratings relating to issuers are forward-looking opinions on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Credit ratings relating to securities and obligations of an issuer can include a recovery expectation. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested. The agency's credit ratings cover the global spectrum of corporate, sovereign financial, bank, insurance, and public finance entities (including supranational and sub-national entities) and the securities or other obligations they issue, as well as structured finance securities backed by receivables or other financial assets.

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short term ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as "short term" based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations.

The F2 rating assigned to BN's commercial paper indicates that BN has good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. An F2 rating is the second highest of the five categories on Fitch's short-term rating scale.

Fitch rates long-term obligations with ratings of "AAA", which represents the highest rating, to "C", which represents the lowest with "RD" and "D" for issues in payment default. To show relative rankings within these categories, Fitch may modify them by the addition of a plus "(+)" or minus "(-)". Fitch rates short-term obligations with ratings of "F1", which represents the highest rating, to "C", which represents the lowest with "RD" and "D" for issues in payment default. Fitch modifies its ratings by indicating the outlook of an assigned rating with terms such as "stable," "positive," "evolving" and "negative."

The A- rating assigned to BN's senior unsecured debt denotes expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings. The minus "(-)" modifier is the lowest rating level within the third highest rating of the nine standard categories of ratings on Fitch's long-term rating scale.

The BBB rating assigned to BN's subordinated notes indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. The absence of a modifier denotes that it is in the second rating level out of three within the fourth highest rating of the nine standard categories of ratings on Fitch's long-term rating scale.

Moody's

Moody's has different rating scales for short-term debt, long-term debt and preferred shares. Ratings assigned by Moody's, based on its global long-term and short-term rating scales, are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by a company. Moody's also provides rating outlook designations which is an opinion regarding the likely rating direction over the medium term. A "Stable" outlook indicates a low likelihood of a rating change over the medium term.

Moody's rates commercial paper and long-term obligations with ratings of "P-1" and "Aaa", respectively, which represent the highest ratings, to "NP" and "C", respectively, which represent the lowest. Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2 and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Moody's short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of 13 months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The P-2 Stable rating assigned to BN's commercial paper indicates that BN has a strong ability to repay its short-term debt obligations. A P-2 rating is the second highest of the four categories on Moody's short-term rating scale.

Moody's long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one-year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. The A3 Stable rating assigned to BN's senior unsecured debt indicates that they are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk. A3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of the third highest rating of the nine standard categories of ratings on Moody's long-term rating scale.

The Baa2 Stable rating assigned to BN's subordinated notes indicates that they are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics. Baa2 indicates a mid-range ranking within the fourth highest rating of the nine standard categories of ratings on Moody's long-term rating scale.

DBRS

DBRS has different rating scales for short-term debt, long-term debt and preferred shares. Every DBRS rating is based on quantitative and qualitative considerations relevant to the issuer and the relative ranking of claims.

The DBRS short-term debt rating scale provides an opinion on the risk that an issuer will not meet its short-term financial obligations in a timely manner. The R-1 and R-2 rating categories are further denoted by the subcategories "(high)", "(middle)" and "(low)." The R-1 (low) rating assigned to BN's commercial paper indicates good credit quality and that BN's capacity for the payment of short-term financial obligations as they fall due is substantial. Overall strength is not as favorable as higher rating categories. The obligor may be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable. An R-1 (low) rating is the third highest of the ten categories utilized by DBRS on its short-term debt rating scale.

The DBRS long-term rating scale provides an opinion on the risk of default. That is, the risk that an issuer will fail to satisfy its financial obligations in accordance with the terms under which an obligation has been issued. All rating categories other than AAA and D also contain subcategories "(high)" and "(low)". The A rating assigned to BN's senior notes and debentures indicate they are of good credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is substantial, but of lesser credit quality than AA. The obligor may be vulnerable to future events, but qualifying negative factors are considered manageable. A is the third highest rating of the ten standard categories of ratings utilized by DBRS on its long-term rating scale. The absence of either a "(high)" or "(low)" designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

The BBB (high) assigned to BN's subordinated notes indicate adequate credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered acceptable. The obligor may be vulnerable to future events. BBB (high) is the highest sub-category in the fourth highest rating of the ten standard categories of ratings utilized by DBRS on its long-term rating scale.

The DBRS preferred share rating scale is used in the Canadian securities market and is meant to give an indication of the risk that a borrower will not fulfill its full obligations in a timely manner, with respect to both dividend and principal commitments. Each rating category is denoted by the subcategories "(high)" and "(low)". The Pfd-2 rating assigned to BN's preferred shares indicates that the preferred shares are generally of good credit quality. Protection of dividends and principal is still substantial, but earnings, the balance sheet and coverage ratios are not as strong as Pfd-1 rated companies. Generally, Pfd-2 ratings correspond with companies whose senior bonds are rated in the A category. Pfd-2 is the second highest rating of the six standard categories of ratings utilized by DBRS on its preferred share rating scale. The absence of either a "(high)" or "(low)" designation indicates the rating is in the middle of the category.

Rating trends provide guidance in respect of DBRS's opinion regarding outlook for the rating in question. The "Stable" rating trend indicates a lower likelihood that the rating could change in the future than would be the case if the rating trend was positive or negative.

DIVIDENDS AND DIVIDEND POLICY

Class A Shares and Class B Shares

The declaration and payment of dividends on BN's Class A Shares and Class B Shares are at the discretion of the Board. Dividends on the Class A Shares and Class B Shares are paid quarterly, at the end of March, June, September and December of each year. The Board supports a stable and consistent dividend policy and will consider increasing dividends from time to time at a rate based on a portion of the growth rate in cash flow from operations per share. Special dividends may also be declared from time to time to implement corporate strategic initiatives.

BN has a Dividend Reinvestment Plan which enables registered holders of Class A Shares who are resident in the U.S. or Canada to receive their dividends in the form of newly issued Class A Shares.

Registered shareholders of Class A Shares who are resident in the U.S. may elect to receive their dividends in the form of newly issued Class A Shares at a price equal to the volume-weighted average price (in U.S. dollars) at which board lots of Class A Shares have traded on the NYSE based on the average closing price during each of the five trading days immediately preceding the relevant Investment Date[1] on which at least one board lot of Class A Shares has traded, as reported by the NYSE (the "NYSE VWAP").

Registered shareholders of Class A Shares who are resident in Canada may also elect to receive their dividends in the form of newly issued Class A Shares at a price equal to the NYSE VWAP multiplied by an exchange factor which is calculated as the average daily exchange rate as reported by the Bank of Canada during each of the five trading days immediately preceding the relevant Investment Date.

Our Dividend Reinvestment Plan allows current shareholders of BN who are resident in the U.S. or Canada to increase their investment in BN free of commissions.

Preferred Shares

The declaration and payment of dividends on BN's preferred shares are at the discretion of the Board. Dividends on BN's Class A Preference Shares, Series 2, 4, 13, 17, 18, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 are paid quarterly, normally at the end of March, June, September and December of each year. Dividends on BN's Class A Preference Shares, Series 51 are paid on the 12th day of each month. Dividends on BN's Class A Preference Shares, Series 52 are paid on the first day of February, May, August and November of each year. Dividends on BN's preferred shares are currently declared in Canadian dollars. Additional information on the dividends payable on BN's currently issued and outstanding preferred shares can be found in Appendix B to this Annual Information Form.

The following table summarizes the dividends paid per share for each of the three years ended December 31, 2024, 2023 and 2022, on each class and series of securities of BN that was outstanding during 2024, all expressed in U.S. dollars.

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[1] *"Investment Date" means each dividend payment date upon which cash dividends paid on all Class A Shares registered in the name of a shareholder, net of any applicable withholding taxes, are reinvested.*

	Distribution per Security		
	2024	*2023*	*2022*
Per Class A Share and Class B Share			
Regular	$ 0.32	$ 0.28	$ 0.56
Special [(a)]	—	—	8.00
Per Class A Preference Share [(b)]			
Series 2	0.88	0.89	0.51
Series 4	0.88	0.89	0.51
Series 8 [(c)]	—	—	0.75
Series 9 [(c)]	—	—	0.58
Series 13	0.88	0.89	0.51
Series 15 [(d)]	—	—	0.45
Series 17	0.87	0.88	0.91
Series 18	0.87	0.88	0.91
Series 24	0.59	0.60	0.62
Series 26	0.70	0.71	0.72
Series 28	0.84	0.85	0.70
Series 30	1.11	1.13	0.90
Series 32	1.23	1.02	0.97
Series 34	1.04	0.82	0.85
Series 36	0.89	0.90	0.93
Series 37	0.89	0.91	0.94
Series 38	0.65	0.66	0.69
Series 40	0.82	0.75	0.77
Series 42	0.59	0.60	0.63
Series 44	0.91	0.93	0.96
Series 46	0.98	1.00	1.01
Series 48	1.14	1.15	0.91
Series 51 [(e)]	1.11	1.12	—
Series 52 [(e)]	0.44	0.45	—

(a) Distribution of one Class A and one Class B share of BAM for every four Class A Shares and Class B Shares of BN held as of the close of business on December 2, 2022, valued based on the share price of $32.00 per share of BAM on the date of the special distribution of the asset management business.
(b) The dividends on these preferred shares are declared in Canadian dollars and are expressed in this table in US$ using the quarterly average Bloomberg mid-market exchange rate.
(c) All issued and outstanding Class A Preference Shares, Series 8 and Series 9 were cancelled pursuant to the 2022 Arrangement.
(d) All issued and outstanding Class A Preference Shares, Series 15 were fully redeemed and cancelled as at March 31, 2023.
(e) The Class A Preference Shares, Series 51 and Series 52 were issued pursuant to the 2022 Arrangement.

Information relating to the dividends and dividend policies of BN's publicly traded subsidiaries can be found in the disclosure documents of these subsidiaries, which are publicly available on SEDAR+ at *www.sedarplus.ca* and/or EDGAR at *www.sec.gov/edgar*.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The following is a summary of the components of BN's share capital. Additional summary information on the terms and conditions attached to or affecting each class of BN's authorized securities is contained in Appendix B to this Annual Information Form. Reference should also be made to the articles of BN for a complete description of all terms and conditions of our share capital. These articles can be found on our website at *bn.brookfield.com* at "Investors/Brookfield Corporation/Corporate Governance" and are filed on SEDAR+ at *www.sedarplus.ca* and EDGAR at *www.sec.gov/edgar*.

As at March 7, 2025, BN's authorized share capital consists o f:

a) an unlimited number of preference shares designated as Class A Preference Shares, issuable in series:

- the second series, which consists of 10,220,175 Class A Preference Shares, Series 2;
- the fourth series, which consists of 3,983,910 Class A Preference Shares, Series 4;

- the sixth series, which consists of 111,633 Class A Preference Shares, Series 6;
- the thirteenth series, which consists of 8,792,596 Class A Preference Shares, Series 13;
- the seventeenth series, which consists of 7,840,204 Class A Preference Shares, Series 17;
- the eighteenth series, which consists of 8,881,088 Class A Preference Shares, Series 18;
- the twenty-fourth series, which consists of 10,812,027 Class A Preference Shares, Series 24;
- the twenty-fifth series, which consists of 10,996,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 25
- the twenty-sixth series, which consists of 9,770,928 Class A Preference Shares, Series 26;
- the twenty-seventh series, which consists of 10,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 27;
- the twenty-eighth series, which consists of 9,723,927 Class A Preference Shares, Series 28;
- the twenty-ninth series, which consists of 9,890,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 29;
- the thirtieth series, which consists of 9,787,090 Class A Preference Shares, Series 30;
- the thirty-first series, which consists of 10,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 31;
- the thirty-second series, which consists of 11,750,299 Class A Preference Shares, Series 32;
- the thirty-third series, which consists of 12,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 33;
- the thirty-fourth series, which consists of 9,876,735 Class A Preference Shares, Series 34;
- the thirty-fifth series, which consists of 10,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 35;
- the thirty-sixth series, which consists of 7,842,909 Class A Preference Shares, Series 36;
- the thirty-seventh series, which consists of 7,830,091 Class A Preference Shares, Series 37;
- the thirty-eighth series, which consists of 7,906,132 Class A Preference Shares, Series 38;
- the thirty-ninth series, which consists of 8,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 39;
- the fortieth series, which consists of 11,841,025 Class A Preference Shares, Series 40;
- the forty-first series, which consists of 12,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 41;
- the forty-second series, which consists of 11,887,500 Class A Preference Shares, Series 42;
- the forty-third series, which consists of 12,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 43;
- the forty-fourth series, which consists of 9,831,929 Class A Preference Shares, Series 44;
- the forty-fifth series, which consists of 10,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 45;
- the forty-sixth series, which consists of 11,740,797 Class A Preference Shares, Series 46;
- the forty-seventh series, which consists of 12,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 47;
- the forty-eighth series, which consists of 11,885,972 Class A Preference Shares, Series 48;
- the forty-ninth series, which consists of 12,000,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 49;
- the fiftieth series, which consists of an unlimited number of Class A Preference Shares, Series 50;
- the fifty-first series, which consists of 4,500,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 51;
- the fifty-second series, which consists of 4,500,000 Class A Preference Shares, Series 52; and
- the fifty-third series, which consists of an unlimited number of Class A Preference Shares, Series 53

b) an unlimited number of preference shares designated as Class AA Preference Shares, issuable in series, of which no series have been created or issued;

c) an unlimited number of Class A Shares; and

d) 85,120 Class B Shares.

As at March 7, 2025, the following shares of BN were issued and outstanding: 10,220,175 Class A Preference Shares, Series 2; 3,983,910 Class A Preference Shares, Series 4; 8,792,596 Class A Preference Shares, Series 13; 7,840,204 Class A Preference Shares, Series 17; 7,681,088 Class A Preference Shares, Series 18; 10,808,027 Class A Preference Shares, Series 24; 9,770,928 Class A Preference Shares, Series 26; 9,233,927 Class A Preference Shares, Series 28; 9,787,090 Class A Preference Shares, Series 30; 11,750,299 Class A Preference Shares, Series 32; 9,876,735 Class A Preference Shares, Series 34; 7,842,909 Class A Preference Shares, Series 36; 7,830,091 Class A Preference Shares, Series 37; 7,906,132 Class A Preference Shares, Series 38; 11,841,025 Class A Preference Shares, Series 40; 11,887,500 Class A Preference Shares, Series 42; 9,831,929 Class A Preference Shares,

Series 44; 11,740,797 Class A Preference Shares, Series 46; 11,885,972 Class A Preference Shares, Series 48; 3,320,486 Class A Preference Shares, Series 51; 1,177,580 Class A Preference Shares, Series 52; 1,646,680,694 Class A Shares; and 85,120 Class B Shares.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar of BN is TSX Trust Company at its principal office in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. TSX Trust Company maintains registers for the transfer of BN's publicly listed equity securities at its offices in Toronto, Ontario, in Montreal, Quebec, in Calgary, Alberta, and in Vancouver, British Columbia in Canada. The co-transfer agent of BN in the U.S. is Equiniti Trust Company, LLC for transfers of Class A Shares, at its principal office in New York, New York.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The following is the only material contract, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, which has been entered into by BN or any of its predecessors within the most recently completed financial year, or was entered into before the most recently completed financial year and is still in effect, or which is proposed to be entered into:

- the Trust Agreement referred to under "Principal Holders of Voting Shares" on page 7 of BN's Circular filed on SEDAR+ on May 7, 2024 (the "2024 Circular"), which pages are incorporated by reference in this Annual Information Form.

A copy of this document has been filed on SEDAR+ as a material contract and is available at *www.sedarplus.ca*.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Deloitte LLP, BN's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, is independent of BN within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario and within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended and the applicable rules and regulations thereunder adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). The offices of Deloitte LLP are located at 8 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 0A9.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Board has established an Audit Committee (the "Audit Committee") with the responsibility for monitoring BN's systems and procedures for financial reporting and internal controls, for reviewing all public disclosure documents containing financial information, for reviewing BN's policies with respect to risk assessment and management, and for monitoring the performance of the BN's external and internal auditors. The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are set out in a written charter, which is reviewed and approved annually by the Board. The current Charter of the Audit Committee is set out in full in Appendix C to this Annual Information Form.

Composition of the Audit Committee

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the Audit Committee is comprised of the following three directors: Elyse Allan; [2] Rafael Miranda and Janice Fukakusa, who is the Audit Committee's chair. The Board has determined that all of these directors are independent and financially literate, and that Ms. Fukakusa is qualified as a "designated financial expert." Ms. Allan is the former President and Chief Executive Officer of General Electric Canada Company Inc., a digital industrial company, and a former Vice-President of General Electric Co. She currently serves as vice-chair of Ontario Health. Ms. Fukakusa is the former Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Royal Bank of Canada, a position she held for approximately 10 years. Mr. Miranda is the retired CEO of Endesa, S.A., the largest electric utility company in Spain. He is the Chair of the Board of Directors of Acerinox, S.A., a stainless steel manufacturing conglomerate group based in Spain.

Ms. Fukakusa currently serves on the audit committee of three other public companies, in addition to her service on the Audit Committee. The Board has affirmatively determined that such simultaneous service by Ms. Fukakusa on the audit committees of the three other public companies will not impair her ability to effectively serve on the Audit Committee.

Additional information on the members of the Audit Committee is contained in BN's 2024 Circular.

[2] Elyse Allan was appointed to the Audit committee on March 17, 2025

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Deloitte LLP, together with the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited and their respective affiliates (collectively, "Deloitte"), is the principal external auditor of BN and its main consolidated reporting issuer subsidiaries (other than BEP and BEPC). The following table provides information about the aggregate fees billed to BN and its consolidated subsidiaries for professional services rendered by Deloitte during 2024 and 2023:

	2024			*2023*		
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31 (MILLIONS)	*Brookfield*	*Subsidiaries of Brookfield*	*Total*	*Brookfield*	*Subsidiaries of Brookfield*	*Total*
Audit Fees	$ 2.2	$ 44.1	$ 46.3	$ 2.3	$ 76.8	$ 79.1
Audit-Related Fees	—	75.3	75.3	—	30.6	30.6
Tax Fees	—	5.3	5.3	—	7.1	7.1
All Other Fees	—	0.9	0.9	—	0.7	0.7
Total	$ 2.2	$ 125.6	$ 127.8	$ 2.3	$ 115.2	$ 117.5

Audit Fees. Audit fees include fees for services that would normally be provided by the external auditor in connection with our statutory audit of BN, including fees for services necessary to perform an audit or review in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). This category also includes services that generally only the external auditor reasonably can provide, including comfort letters and consents relating to certain documents filed with securities regulatory authorities.

Audit-Related Fees. Audit-related fees are for other statutory audits, assurance and related services, such as due diligence services, that traditionally are performed by the external auditor. More specifically, these services include, among others: statutory audits of our subsidiaries, employee benefit plan audits, accounting consultations and audits in connection with acquisitions, attest services that are not required by statute or regulation, and consultation concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.

Tax Fees. Tax fees are principally for assistance in tax return preparation and tax advisory services.

All Other Fees. All other fees include fees for certain permissible consulting and advisory services.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted an Audit and Non-Audit Services Pre-Approval Policy (the "Audit Policy"), which governs the provision of services by its external auditor, currently Deloitte. The Audit Policy requires Audit Committee pre-approval of all permitted audit, audit-related, tax and other non-audit services. It also specifies a number of services that may not be provided by BN's external auditor, including all services prohibited by law from being provided by the external auditor.

Under the Audit Policy, all permitted services to be provided by the external auditor must be pre-approved by the Audit Committee or a designated member of the Audit Committee. Any pre-approval granted by a designated member must be reported to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting.

The Audit Committee may delegate its pre-approval authority and responsibility to the audit committee of any consolidated subsidiary of BN in respect of services to be provided to such subsidiary, provided that such subsidiary's audit committee members are independent from BN and its management and such subsidiary adopts pre-approval policies and procedures that are substantially similar to those of BN, and the pre-approved services that were provided are reported to the Audit Committee.

Under the Audit Policy, the Audit Committee has established a fee threshold for pre-approved services, which is that the aggregate fees paid to the external auditor for pre-approved services must equal no more than 25% of the anticipated audit fees for BN and its subsidiaries for the prior year. Each quarter the external auditor provides the Audit Committee with a report of the audit, audit-related, tax and other non-audit services provided for the then-ended quarter, together with the actual fees incurred, for the Audit Committee's ratification.

None of the fees reported in this Annual Information Form under the heading "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" were subject to the de minimis exception from Audit Committee pre-approval provided by Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to BN, including information as to directors' and executive officers' remuneration and indebtedness, the principal holders of BN's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is set out in BN's 2024 Circular.

Additional financial information on BN is provided in BN's Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, as well as other information on BN, all of which may be found on our website at *bn.brookfield.com* and on SEDAR+ at *www.sedarplus.ca* and EDGAR at *www.sec.gov/edgar*.

APPENDIX A

TRADING INFORMATION FOR THE CORPORATION'S PUBLICLY LISTED SECURITIES

The following sets out trading information for 2024 for BN's publicly traded securities that were outstanding at any time during 2024, all of which are or were listed on the TSX, based on information provided by the TSX and, in the case of the Class A Shares, information provided by the NYSE.

	Class A Limited Voting Shares (TSX: BN)				Class A Limited Voting Shares (NYSE: BN)			
	Price Per Share (C$)				Price Per Share (US$)			
Period **2024**	High	Low	Average	Volume Traded [(a)]	High	Low	Average	Volume Traded [(b)]
January	55.30	50.48	53.05	34,010,522	41.23	37.77	39.53	48,303,718
February	56.23	51.53	54.34	37,491,333	41.62	38.23	40.26	63,672,489
March	58.36	54.74	56.33	38,681,548	43.17	40.44	41.61	46,178,931
April	56.66	52.77	54.68	29,682,643	41.88	38.18	39.99	68,686,714
May	61.60	54.77	59.77	38,781,656	45.11	39.78	43.74	63,435,626
June	59.71	54.94	56.94	50,746,014	43.74	39.97	41.60	104,659,035
July	68.20	56.02	62.47	32,929,890	49.44	40.82	45.42	77,865,163
August	67.98	58.35	63.98	34,139,158	50.46	42.21	46.74	46,406,720
September	73.11	62.42	67.87	39,399,884	54.29	45.98	50.11	49,567,633
October	78.53	70.75	73.99	31,201,985	56.83	52.08	53.78	31,211,700
November	86.55	73.77	80.63	35,171,107	61.77	53.11	57.54	37,978,637
December	87.65	78.92	83.43	37,629,028	62.44	54.87	58.52	40,383,363

(a) Volume traded refers to volume traded on TSX only.
(b) Volume traded refers to volume traded on NYSE only.

	Class A Preference Shares, Series 2 (TSX: BN.PR.B)				Class A Preference Shares, Series 4 (TSX: BN.PR.C)			
	Price Per Share (C$)				Price Per Share (C$)			
Period **2024**	High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	12.08	11.00	11.51	180,439	12.01	11.03	11.49	94,248
February	12.43	11.72	12.01	41,660	12.35	11.75	12.02	18,143
March	12.53	12.04	12.36	73,217	12.50	12.05	12.34	50,880
April	12.55	12.26	12.43	177,706	12.46	12.23	12.37	28,713
May	12.55	12.00	12.27	157,887	12.40	12.00	12.21	34,252
June	12.20	10.78	11.43	142,521	12.14	10.96	11.50	38,150
July	11.99	11.19	11.58	403,492	11.99	11.20	11.58	42,382
August	11.99	11.53	11.74	123,077	11.96	11.65	11.75	54,836
September	11.75	11.39	11.54	191,346	11.72	11.39	11.54	178,750
October	11.45	11.17	11.29	244,148	11.40	11.25	11.32	81,895
November	12.19	11.27	11.54	195,462	12.19	11.35	11.58	42,622
December	12.62	12.00	12.31	198,452	12.58	12.11	12.34	88,262

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 13 (TSX: BN.PR.K) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 17 (TSX:BN.PR.M) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	11.99	11.05	11.45	53,527	18.50	16.85	17.89	109,098
February	12.35	11.72	11.94	32,380	18.85	17.55	17.96	144,917
March	12.52	12.00	12.29	37,197	18.19	17.75	17.97	239,929
April	12.40	11.84	12.30	25,418	18.20	17.02	17.44	149,353
May	12.35	11.95	12.17	163,891	18.50	17.56	18.19	64,309
June	12.16	10.80	11.43	93,437	18.50	17.20	17.76	45,398
July	11.98	11.22	11.58	48,833	19.36	17.76	18.50	48,296
August	12.00	11.55	11.72	121,954	20.01	19.30	19.54	83,318
September	11.71	11.25	11.53	210,983	19.85	19.31	19.65	43,883
October	11.40	11.15	11.30	326,284	19.95	19.00	19.35	46,947
November	12.34	11.27	11.56	134,661	19.29	18.47	18.94	268,959
December	12.73	12.08	12.36	195,143	19.70	18.51	19.00	63,347

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 18 (TSX: BN.PR.N) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 24 (TSX: BN.PR.R) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	18.29	16.88	17.76	60,942	15.60	14.28	14.89	81,993
February	18.50	17.30	17.69	99,748	15.66	14.83	15.16	44,448
March	18.06	17.49	17.84	66,328	15.26	14.83	15.09	67,325
April	18.04	16.60	17.32	184,452	16.18	15.05	15.52	95,809
May	18.30	17.14	17.98	225,845	17.02	16.07	16.57	532,688
June	18.18	16.98	17.52	312,788	16.62	14.93	15.79	86,109
July	19.00	17.36	18.19	143,805	17.01	16.37	16.66	140,491
August	19.87	18.63	19.43	203,559	17.15	16.06	16.63	326,415
September	19.79	19.29	19.68	88,313	17.10	16.40	16.75	216,318
October	19.79	18.95	19.37	82,601	16.81	16.54	16.66	105,118
November	19.26	18.46	18.95	107,950	17.56	16.51	16.88	655,409
December	19.54	18.41	19.00	75,657	18.22	17.46	17.78	179,021

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 26 (TSX: BN.PR.T) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 28 (TSX: BN.PR.X) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	15.50	14.30	14.96	145,954	16.06	14.71	15.36	166,772
February	16.08	15.07	15.38	46,191	16.20	15.70	15.97	106,075
March	15.61	15.05	15.27	71,246	16.18	15.39	15.82	28,476
April	16.15	15.25	15.70	107,650	15.93	14.98	15.49	73,997
May	17.05	16.11	16.63	95,606	17.30	15.75	16.25	90,803
June	16.65	15.03	15.84	266,428	17.14	14.87	15.98	70,597
July	16.88	16.35	16.59	115,602	16.91	16.13	16.61	96,340
August	17.13	16.10	16.65	71,819	17.39	15.86	16.67	89,671
September	16.94	16.45	16.72	86,274	17.50	16.50	17.05	41,408
October	16.93	16.43	16.66	100,426	16.93	15.75	16.48	90,337
November	17.65	16.52	16.93	376,520	16.69	15.37	15.93	360,521
December	18.17	17.50	17.84	113,874	16.98	16.40	16.67	59,510

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 30 (TSX: BN.PR.Z) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 32 (TSX: BN.PF.A) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	19.95	18.36	19.21	173,323	21.84	20.50	20.97	98,736
February	20.15	19.50	19.76	78,830	22.00	21.21	21.49	75,495
March	20.07	19.41	19.80	57,173	21.91	21.23	21.51	87,208
April	20.50	19.40	19.85	115,436	21.96	20.92	21.40	107,143
May	21.70	20.27	21.08	151,701	22.45	21.54	22.03	98,956
June	21.49	19.35	20.40	81,769	22.44	20.52	21.56	299,716
July	21.50	20.50	21.06	81,503	22.83	21.17	22.50	173,887
August	22.41	20.83	21.67	104,870	24.90	21.56	23.54	248,889
September	22.34	21.20	21.98	59,485	24.56	23.22	23.89	93,618
October	21.70	20.49	21.18	90,323	23.84	22.82	23.36	124,358
November	21.64	20.23	20.84	86,637	24.25	21.89	23.21	122,293
December	22.51	21.40	22.00	340,641	24.61	23.89	24.32	154,169

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 34 (TSX: BN.PF.B) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 36 (TSX: BN.PF.C) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	19.42	17.55	18.48	98,306	18.40	16.99	17.91	132,082
February	19.79	19.15	19.43	224,784	18.80	17.51	17.89	68,834
March	19.95	19.30	19.61	167,837	18.35	17.70	18.03	40,299
April	20.00	18.68	19.43	117,114	18.25	16.63	17.51	185,775
May	20.50	19.30	20.09	201,423	18.47	17.40	18.21	78,045
June	20.35	18.70	19.58	175,641	18.47	17.15	17.77	41,658
July	21.17	19.98	20.56	265,097	19.54	17.65	18.51	247,179
August	22.00	20.52	21.30	161,459	20.18	19.31	19.69	174,988
September	22.25	21.30	21.75	123,559	20.15	19.80	19.96	44,956
October	21.75	20.86	21.27	95,929	20.20	19.24	19.63	97,161
November	21.29	20.20	20.67	88,735	19.66	18.82	19.33	56,994
December	22.40	21.07	21.86	288,429	19.93	18.85	19.45	104,062

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 37 (TSX: BN.PF.D) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 38 (TSX: BN.PF.E) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	18.49	17.49	18.13	59,280	16.84	15.60	16.11	178,463
February	18.78	17.67	18.04	69,788	16.92	16.26	16.49	53,240
March	18.57	17.83	18.19	29,807	17.18	16.42	16.64	151,649
April	18.49	17.10	17.65	62,174	17.77	16.66	17.23	105,490
May	18.68	17.60	18.35	52,499	18.67	17.65	18.18	183,208
June	18.70	17.37	17.92	71,712	18.60	16.30	17.58	90,668
July	19.49	17.84	18.62	148,670	19.29	17.86	18.87	363,560
August	20.19	19.49	19.81	182,737	18.60	17.73	18.28	133,096
September	20.25	19.87	20.11	25,779	18.44	17.77	18.15	77,801
October	20.34	19.43	19.80	60,181	18.43	17.94	18.20	73,747
November	19.82	19.02	19.50	44,524	19.50	18.08	18.75	106,253
December	19.94	18.85	19.52	89,967	21.23	19.25	19.88	58,034

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 40 (TSX: BN.PF.F) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 42 (TSX: BN.PF.G) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	18.71	17.52	17.95	147,346	17.65	16.24	16.97	264,340
February	19.16	18.38	18.86	114,243	17.94	16.96	17.21	114,155
March	19.46	18.85	19.11	118,135	17.51	17.06	17.30	58,501
April	20.74	19.40	19.87	527,644	18.96	17.37	17.90	201,277
May	20.79	20.00	20.58	284,209	19.30	18.57	18.91	492,206
June	20.57	18.51	19.53	225,066	19.02	16.90	18.06	198,733
July	20.55	19.85	20.27	159,371	19.32	18.71	19.05	113,893
August	21.00	19.70	20.25	256,715	19.34	18.40	18.97	164,228
September	21.07	20.50	20.87	147,512	19.19	18.65	18.90	112,768
October	21.00	20.36	20.70	103,667	19.46	18.72	19.19	99,963
November	20.79	19.89	20.32	236,888	20.39	19.30	19.64	599,784
December	21.74	20.51	21.15	114,356	21.40	20.14	20.73	93,549

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 44 (TSX: BN.PF.H) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 46 (TSX: BN.PF.I) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	22.75	20.30	21.57	140,218	21.00	19.47	20.38	161,518
February	22.86	21.50	21.92	80,699	21.65	20.25	20.66	114,354
March	22.20	21.50	21.85	45,803	20.87	19.95	20.41	48,012
April	23.39	22.15	22.99	117,996	22.00	20.60	21.50	206,389
May	24.27	23.29	23.75	63,028	23.89	21.95	22.73	96,767
June	23.99	22.20	23.40	75,846	23.18	21.11	22.34	217,230
July	24.64	23.49	24.17	167,795	23.50	22.47	23.14	98,610
August	24.80	23.32	24.12	102,839	23.89	22.75	23.33	152,906
September	24.31	23.40	23.96	55,774	23.39	22.55	23.00	91,360
October	24.16	23.40	23.83	95,481	23.35	22.26	22.69	92,125
November	25.00	23.75	24.33	247,125	24.00	22.16	22.77	524,189
December	25.32	24.60	24.80	54,750	24.66	23.75	24.08	61,894

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 48 (TSX: BN.PF.J) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded	Class A Preference Shares, Series 51 (TSX: BN.PF.K) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	20.80	19.70	20.30	77,807	14.75	13.69	14.20	12,666
February	21.15	20.25	20.63	102,615	14.66	14.15	14.37	12,880
March	21.50	20.31	20.97	75,869	15.42	14.26	14.69	14,402
April	21.57	20.40	20.98	129,237	15.20	14.41	14.86	30,122
May	23.46	20.60	22.51	230,092	15.23	14.49	14.89	93,525
June	23.28	21.01	22.46	251,663	15.16	13.60	14.37	40,627
July	23.85	22.82	23.18	316,353	15.00	14.25	14.78	148,601
August	24.58	22.40	23.58	79,393	15.49	14.67	15.11	11,182
September	24.17	22.88	23.49	74,968	15.19	14.75	15.03	13,300
October	23.66	22.90	23.28	66,793	15.04	14.66	14.81	19,392
November	23.50	22.40	23.04	98,758	14.95	14.25	14.47	56,802
December	23.74	22.86	23.30	97,831	15.40	14.75	15.14	33,996

Period **2024**	Class A Preference Shares, Series 52 (TSX: BN.PF.L) Price Per Share (C$) High	Low	Average	Volume Traded
January	10.78	10.08	10.43	7,796
February	11.35	10.52	10.86	2,250
March	12.00	10.63	11.07	9,100
April	12.18	11.80	11.95	4,670
May	12.30	11.87	12.09	8,639
June	12.15	11.75	12.02	42,800
July	12.50	12.00	12.18	22,290
August	12.60	12.40	12.55	13,431
September	12.90	12.70	12.83	8,400
October	13.00	12.70	12.81	13,517
November	13.15	12.72	12.87	64,200
December	13.64	13.01	13.40	9,000

APPENDIX B

SUMMARY OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE CORPORATION'S AUTHORIZED SECURITIES

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CLASS A PREFERENCE SHARES

The following is a summary of certain provisions attaching to or affecting the Class A Preference Shares as a class. The number of authorized and issued and outstanding shares listed in the following table are given as of March 7, 2025.

Series

The Class A Preference Shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series. The Board will fix the number of shares in each series and the provisions attached to each series before issue.

Priority

The Class A Preference Shares rank senior to the Class AA Preference Shares, the Class A Shares, the Class B Shares and other shares ranking junior to the Class A Preference Shares with respect to priority in the payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of BN, whether voluntary or involuntary, or in the event of any other distribution of assets of BN among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Each series of Class A Preference Shares ranks on a parity with every other series of Class A Preference Shares with respect to priority in the payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of BN, whether voluntary or involuntary, or in the event of any other distribution of assets of BN among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

Shareholder Approvals

BN shall not delete or vary any preference, right, condition, restriction, limitation or prohibition attaching to the Class A Preference Shares as a class or create preference shares ranking in priority to or on parity with the Class A Preference Shares except by special resolution passed by at least 66⅔% of the votes cast at a meeting of the holders of the Class A Preference Shares duly called for that purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the articles of BN.

Each holder of Class A Preference Shares entitled to vote at a class meeting of holders of Class A Preference Shares, or at a joint meeting of the holders of two or more series of Class A Preference Shares, has one vote in respect of each C$25.00 of the issue price of each Class A Preference Share held by such holder.

Series	Ticker	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding	Aggregate Issuance Amount (C$ millions) [1]	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Earliest Redemption Date	Redemption Price Per Share (C$) [2]	Holder's Conversion Option	BN's Conversion Option
2	BN.PR.B	10,220,175	10,220,175	255	70% of average "Prime Rate" (as defined in the articles)	At any time	25.00	N/A	N/A
4	BN.PR.C	3,983,910	3,983,910	100	70% of "Average Prime Rate" (as defined in the articles)	At any time	25.00	N/A	N/A
6	N/A	111,633	nil	nil	7.5%	At any time	25.00	N/A	N/A
13	BN.PR.K	8,792,596	8,792,596	220	70% of "Average Prime Rate" (as defined in the articles)	At any time	25.00	N/A	N/A
17	BN.PR.M	7,840,204	7,840,204	196	4.75%	At any time	25.00	N/A	At any time into a number of Class A Shares per share based on dividing the redemption price by the Conversion Price (as defined in the articles) [3]
18	BN.PR.N	8,881,088	7,681,088	192	4.75%	At any time	25.00	N/A	At any time into a number of Class A Shares per share based on dividing the redemption price by the Conversion Price (as defined in the articles) [3]
24	BN.PR.R	10,812,027	10,808,027	270	5.4% until June 30, 2016; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the Government of Canada yield plus 2.30%	On June 30 in every fifth year after June 30, 2016	25.00	Into Series 25 on a one-for-one basis on June 30, 2016 and on June 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A

Notes:

[1] *Rounded to the nearest million.*

[2] *Together with accrued and unpaid dividends.*

[3] *Pursuant to the certificate and articles of arrangement of BN dated December 9, 2022, BN has irrevocably waived and disclaimed its right to convert the Class A Preference Shares, Series 17 and the Class A Preference Shares, Series 18 into Class A Shares, such that this conversion right can no longer be exercised by BN as a term of the Class A Preference Shares, Series 17 and the Class A Preference Shares, Series 18.*

Series	Ticker	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding	Aggregate Issuance Amount (C$ millions) [1]	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Earliest Redemption Date	Redemption Price Per Share (C$) [2]	Holder's Conversion Option	BN's Conversion Option
25	N/A	10,996,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.30%	June 30, 2016	25.00 for redemptions on June 30, 2021 and on June 30 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 24 on a one-for-one basis on June 30, 2021 and on June 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
26	BN.PR.T	9,770,928	9,770,928	244	4.5% until March 31, 2017; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the Government of Canada yield plus 2.31%	On March 31 in every fifth year after March 31, 2017	25.00	Into Series 27 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2017 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
27	N/A	10,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.31%	March 31, 2017	25.00 for redemptions on March 31, 2022 and on March 31 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 26 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2022 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
28	BN.PR.X	9,723,927	9,233,927	231	4.6% until June 30, 2017; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 1.80%	On June 30 in every fifth year after June 30, 2017	25.00	Into Series 29 on a one-for-one basis on June 30, 2017 and on June 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
29	N/A	9,890,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 1.80%	June 30, 2017	25.00 for redemptions on June 30, 2022 and on June 30 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 28 on a one-for-one basis on June 30, 2022 and on June 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
30	BN.PR.Z	9,787,090	9,787,090	245	4.8% until December 31, 2017; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.96%	On December 31 in every fifth year after December 31, 2017	25.00	Into Series 31 on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2017 and on December 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
31	N/A	10,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.96%	December 31, 2017	25.00 for redemptions on December 31, 2022 and on December 31 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 30 on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2022 and on December 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A

Notes:

[1] Rounded to the nearest million.

[2] Together with accrued and unpaid dividends.

Series	Ticker	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding	Aggregate Issuance Amount (C$ millions) [1]	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Earliest Redemption Date	Redemption Price Per Share (C$) [2]	Holder's Conversion Option	BN's Conversion Option
32	BN.PF.A	11,750,299	11,750,299	294	4.5% until September 30, 2018; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.90%	On September 30 in every fifth year after September 30, 2018	25.00	Into Series 33 on a one-for-one basis on September 30, 2018 and on September 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
33	N/A	12,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.90%	September 30, 2018	25.00 for redemptions on September 30, 2023 and on September 30 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 32 on a one-for-one basis on September 30, 2023 and on September 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
34	BN.PF.B	9,876,735	9,876,735	247	4.2% until March 31, 2019; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.63%	On March 31 in every fifth year after March 31, 2019	25.00	Into Series 35 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2019 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
35	N/A	10,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.63%	March 31, 2019	25.00 for redemptions on March 31, 2024 and on March 31 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 34 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2024 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
36	BN.PF.C	7,842,909	7,842,909	196	4.85%	March 31, 2018	25.75 if before March 31, 2020, with annual 0.25 decreases until March 31, 2022; 25.00 thereafter	N/A	N/A
37	BN.PF.D	7,830,091	7,830,091	196	4.9%	September 30, 2018	25.75 if before September 30, 2020, with annual 0.25 decreases until September 30, 2022; 25.00 thereafter	N/A	N/A
38 [3]	BN.PF.E	7,906,132	7,906,132	198	4.4% until March 31, 2020; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.55%	On March 31 in every fifth year after March 31, 2020	25.00	Into Series 39 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2020 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A

Notes:

[1] Rounded to the nearest million.

[2] Together with accrued and unpaid dividends. [3] Reflects the results of all election notices received by the March 17, 2025 deadline for the conversion of Class A Preference Shares, Series 38 into Class A Preference Shares, Series 39, as announced on March 3, 2025.

Series	Ticker	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding	Aggregate Issuance Amount (C$ millions) [1]	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Earliest Redemption Date	Redemption Price Per Share (C$) [2]	Holder's Conversion Option	BN's Conversion Option
39 [3]	N/A	8,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.55%	March 31, 2020	25.00 for redemptions on March 31, 2025 or March 31 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 38 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2025 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
40	BN.PF.F	11,841,025	11,841,025	296	4.5% until September 30, 2019; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.86%	On September 30 in every fifth year after September 30, 2019	25.00	Into Series 41 on a one-for one basis on September 30, 2019 and on September 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
41	N/A	12,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.86%	September 30, 2019	25.00 for redemptions on September 30, 2024 or September 30 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 40 on a one-for-one basis on September 30, 2024 and on September 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
42	BN.PF.G	11,887,500	11,887,500	297	4.5% until June 30, 2020 ; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 2.84%	On June 30 in every fifth year after June 30, 2020	25.00	Into Series 43 on a one-for-one basis on June 30, 2020 and on June 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
43	N/A	12,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 2.84%	June 30, 2020	25.00 for redemptions on June 30, 2025 or June 30 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 42 on a one-for-one basis on June 30, 2025 and on June 30 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
44	BN.PF.H	9,831,929	9,831,929	246	5% until December 31, 2020; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the greater of (i) the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 4.17%, and (ii) 5%	On December 31 in every fifth year after December 31, 2020	25.00	Into Series 45 on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2020 and on December 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A

Notes:

[1] Rounded to the nearest million.

[2] Together with accrued and unpaid dividends. [3] Reflects the results of all election notices received by the March 17, 2025 deadline for the conversion of Class A Preference Shares, Series 38 into Class A Preference Shares, Series 39, as announced on March 3, 2025.

Series	Ticker	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding	Aggregate Issuance Amount (C$ millions) [1]	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Earliest Redemption Date	Redemption Price Per Share (C$) [2]	Holder's Conversion Option	BN's Conversion Option
45	N/A	10,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 4.17%	December 31, 2020	25.00 for redemptions on December 31, 2025 and on December 31 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 44 on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2025 and on December 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
46	BN.PF.I	11,740,797	11,740,797	294	4.8% until March 31, 2022; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the greater of (i) the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.85%, and (ii) 4.80%	On March 31 in every fifth year after March 31, 2022 [3]	25.00	Into Series 47 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2022 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
47	N/A	12,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 3.85%	March 31, 2022	25.00 for redemptions on March 31, 2027 and on March 31 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 46 on a one-for-one basis on March 31, 2027 and on March 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
48	BN.PF.J	11,885,972	11,885,972	297	4.75% until January 1, 2023; thereafter the Annual Fixed Dividend Rate for each 5-year fixed rate period will be the greater of (i) the sum of the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.10%, and (ii) 4.75%	On December 31 in every fifth year after December 31, 2022	25.00	Into Series 49 on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2022 and on December 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
49	N/A	12,000,000	nil	nil	An amount equal to the sum of the three-month Government of Canada Treasury Bill Rate plus 3.10%	December 31, 2022	25.00 for redemptions on March 31, 2027 and on March 31 every five years thereafter; 25.50 otherwise	Into Series 48 on a one-for-one basis on December 31, 2027 and on December 31 every five years thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A

Notes:

[1] Rounded to the nearest million.

[2] Together with accrued and unpaid dividends.

Series	Ticker	Authorized	Issued and Outstanding	Aggregate Issuance Amount (C$ millions) [1]	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Earliest Redemption Date	Redemption Price Per Share (C$) [2]	Holder's Conversion Option	BN's Conversion Option
50	N/A	unlimited	nil	nil	The same rate as the interest rate which would have accrued on the 4.625% Subordinated Notes due October 16, 2080 of Brookfield Finance Inc. at any such time if such notes had not been automatically converted into Cumulative Class A Preference Shares, Series 50 upon an automatic exchange of such notes	October 16, 2025	US$25.00	N/A	N/A
51	BN.PF.K	4,500,000	3,320,486	75	Between 50 - 100% of "Prime Rate" (as defined in the articles)	At any time	22.44	Into Series 52 on a one-for-one basis on November 1, 2026 and on November 1 in every fifth year thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
52	BN.PF.L	4,500,000	1,177,580	26	Not less than 80% of yield on certain Government of Canada bonds (as provided in the articles)	On November 1, 2026 and on November 1 in every fifth year thereafter	22.00	Into Series 51 on a one-for-one basis on November 1, 2026 and on November 1 in every fifth year thereafter and automatically in certain circumstances	N/A
53	N/A	unlimited	nil	nil	The same rate as the interest rate which would have accrued on the Fixed-to-Fixed Reset Rate Subordinated Notes due January 15, 2055 of Brookfield Finance Inc. at any such time if such notes had not been automatically converted into Cumulative Class A Preference Shares, Series 53 upon an automatic exchange of such notes	On any day between October 17, 2034 and January 15, 2035, or after January 15, 2035, on January 15 or July 15 of each year	US$1,000.00	N/A	N/A

Notes:

[1] *Rounded to the nearest million.*

[2] *Together with accrued and unpaid dividends.*

Voting Rights

Except as indicated below, holders of all series of Class A Preference Shares are only entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of shareholders at which directors are to be elected and to one vote in the election of directors in respect of each such share if eight quarterly dividends[1], whether or not consecutive, are not paid [2]. When entitled to vote, holders will vote with the holders of Class A Shares and, in certain circumstances, with the holders of certain other series of the Class A Preference Shares in the election of one-half of the Board (less the number of directors which the holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 2 may be entitled to elect).

Holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 2 are only entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of shareholders and to one vote in respect of each such share if dividends on such shares have not been paid for two years. In addition, if dividends have not been paid for two years, holders of such shares are entitled to elect (i) two members of the Board if the Board has seven or fewer directors or (ii) three members of the Board if the Board has more than seven members. When entitled to vote in the election of directors, holders will vote with the holders of Class A Shares and, in certain circumstances, with the holders of certain other series of the Class A Preference Shares in the election of one-half of the Board.

Rights on Liquidation, Dissolution and Winding Up

Holders of Class A Preference Shares are entitled to C$25.00 [3] per share (plus accrued and unpaid dividends) in priority to any distribution to holders of shares ranking junior as to capital. Upon such payment, holders of Class A Preference Shares are not entitled to share in any further distribution of assets of BN.

Restrictions on Dividends and Retirement of Shares

Without the approval of holders of the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares in each case, and except as noted below, BN will not:

a) declare, pay or set apart for payment any dividends (other than stock dividends in shares of BN ranking junior to the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares) on shares of BN ranking junior to the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares;

b) except out of the net cash proceeds of a substantially concurrent issue of shares ranking junior to the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares, redeem, purchase or otherwise retire or make any return of capital in respect of shares of BN ranking junior to the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares;

c) except pursuant to any retraction privilege, mandatory redemption or purchase obligation attaching thereto, redeem, purchase or otherwise retire or make any return of capital in respect of any shares of any class or series ranking on a parity with the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares;

d) redeem, purchase or otherwise retire or make any return of capital in respect of less than all of the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares[4]; or

e) with respect to the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares, issue any additional Class A Preference Shares or any shares ranking on parity as to dividends or capital with the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares[5];

unless, in each such case, all outstanding dividends on the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares, and those on all other shares ranking prior to or on parity with, accrued up to and including the dividend payable for the last completed period for which dividends were payable, shall have been declared and paid.

Purchase for Cancellation

Subject to applicable law, BN may generally purchase (if obtainable) for cancellation the whole or any part of the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares in the open market or by private agreement or otherwise.

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[1] 24 monthly dividends in the case of Class A Preference Shares, Series 51. Four semi-annual dividends in the case of Class A Preference Shares, Series 53.

[2] In the case of holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 51 and 52, such holders are only entitled to vote at a meeting which takes place more than 60 days after the date of such failure to pay dividends.

[3] In the case of holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 50, US$25.00 per share. In the case of holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 51 and 52, C$22.00 per share. In the case of holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 53, US$1,000.00 per share.

[4] This provision does not apply to Class A Preference Shares, Series 17 and 18.

[5] This provision does not apply to Class A Preference Shares, Series 2, 4, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 53.

Shareholder Approvals

Approval of all amendments to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares and any other approval to be given by the holders of the applicable series of Class A Preference Shares may be given by a resolution carried by at least 66 ⅔% of the votes cast at a meeting where the required quorum[6] is present.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CLASS AA PREFERENCE SHARES

The following is a summary of certain provisions attaching to or affecting the Class AA Preference Shares as a class.

Series

The Class AA Preference Shares may be issued from time to time in one or more series. The Board will fix the number of shares in each series and the provisions attached to each series before issue.

Priority

The Class AA Preference Shares rank junior to the Class A Preference Shares and senior to the Class A Shares, the Class B Shares and other shares ranking junior to the Class AA Preference Shares with respect to priority in the payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of BN, whether voluntary or involuntary, or in the event of any other distribution of assets of BN among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Each series of Class AA Preference Shares ranks on a parity with every other series of Class AA Preference Shares with respect to priority in the payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of BN, whether voluntary or involuntary, or in the event of any other distribution of assets of BN among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

Shareholder Approvals

BN shall not delete or vary any preference, right, condition, restriction, limitation or prohibition attaching to the Class AA Preference Shares as a class except by special resolution passed by at least 66 ⅔% of the votes cast at a meeting of the holders of the Class AA Preference Shares duly called for that purpose, in accordance with the provisions of the articles of BN.

Each holder of Class AA Preference Shares entitled to vote at a class meeting of holders of Class AA Preference Shares, or at a joint meeting of the holders of two or more series of Class AA Preference Shares, has one vote in respect of each C$25.00 of the issue price of each Class AA Preference Share held by such holder.

CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CLASS A SHARES AND THE CLASS B SHARES

The following is a summary of certain provisions attaching to or affecting BN's Class A Shares and the Class B Shares. The attributes of the Class A Shares and the Class B Shares are substantially equivalent, except for the differing voting rights attached to the two classes of shares.

The sole holder of the Class B Shares of BN is a party to a trust agreement with Computershare Trust Company of Canada (formerly, Montreal Trust Corporation of Canada) (as trustee for the holders of the BN's Class A Shares) dated August 1, 1997. The trust agreement provides, among other things, that the holder has agreed not to sell any Class B Shares, directly or indirectly, pursuant to a takeover bid, unless a concurrent bid is made to all holders of Class A Shares. The concurrent offer must be: (i) for the same percentage of Class A Shares as the percentage of Class B Shares offered to be purchased from the holder; and (ii) the same in all material respects as the offer for the Class B Shares. Among other things, the trust agreement permits: (i) a sale by the sole holder of Class B Shares at a price per share not in excess of 115% of the market price of Class A Shares and as part of a transaction involving not more than five persons in the aggregate; and (ii) a direct or indirect sale of shares of the sole holder of the Class B Shares to a purchaser who is or will become a shareholder of that holder and will not hold more than 20% of that holder's outstanding shares as a result of the transaction.

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[6] *The required quorum for Class A Preference Shares, Series 2 and 4 is as prescribed by the by-laws of BN with respect to meetings of shareholders or as required by law. The required quorum for a meeting of holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 6, 51 and 52 is as prescribed by the by-laws of BN with respect to meetings of shareholders, subject to a minimum requirement of at least two persons present entitled to vote thereat. The required quorum for Class A Preference Shares, Series 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 53 is holders of at least 25% of the outstanding shares present in person or represented by proxy. The required quorum for all other Class A Preference Shares is 50% of the outstanding shares present in person or represented by proxy.*

Priority

Subject to the prior rights of the holders of the Class A Preference Shares, the Class AA Preference Shares and any other senior-ranking shares outstanding from time to time, holders of Class A Shares and Class B Shares rank on a parity with each other with respect to the payment of dividends (if, as and when declared by the Board) and the return of capital on the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of BN or any other distribution of the assets of BN among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs.

Voting Rights

Except as set out below under "Election of Directors", each holder of Class A Shares and Class B Shares is entitled to notice of, and to attend and vote at, all meetings of BN's shareholders, other than meetings at which holders of only a specified class or series may vote, and shall be entitled to cast one vote per share. Subject to applicable law and in addition to any other required shareholder approvals, all matters to be approved by shareholders (other than the election of directors), must be approved: by a majority or, in the case of matters that require approval by a special resolution of shareholders, at least 66 ⅔%, of the votes cast by holders of Class A Shares who vote in respect of the resolution or special resolution, as the case may be; and by a majority or, in the case of matters that require approval by a special resolution of shareholders, at least 66 ⅔%, of the votes cast by holders of Class B Shares who vote in respect of the resolution or special resolution, as the case may be.

Election of Directors

In the election of directors, holders of Class A Shares, together, in certain circumstances, with the holders of certain series of Class A Preference Shares, are entitled to elect one-half of the Board, provided that if the holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 2 become entitled to elect two or three directors, as the case may be, the numbers of directors to be elected by holders of Class A Shares, together, in certain circumstances, with the holders of certain series of Class A Preference Shares, shall be reduced by the number of directors to be elected by holders of Class A Preference Shares, Series 2. Holders of Class B Shares are entitled to elect the other one-half of the Board.

OTHER PROVISIONS REGARDING THE SHARE CAPITAL OF THE CORPORATION

BN's articles provide that each holder of shares of a class or series of shares of BN entitled to vote in an election of directors has the right to cast a number of votes equal to the number of votes attached to the shares held by the holder multiplied by the number of directors to be elected by the holder and the holders of shares of the classes or series of shares entitled to vote with the holder in the election of directors. A holder may cast all such votes in favor of one candidate or distribute such votes among its candidates in any manner the holder sees fit. Where a holder has voted for more than one candidate without specifying the distribution of votes among such candidates, the holder shall be deemed to have divided the holder's votes equally among the candidates for whom the holder voted.

APPENDIX C

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER[1]

February 2025

A committee of the board of directors (the "Board") of Brookfield Corporation (the "Corporation") to be known as the Audit Committee (the "Committee") shall have the following terms of reference:

MEMBERSHIP AND CHAIR

Following each annual meeting of shareholders, the Board shall appoint from its number three or more directors (the "Members" and each a "Member") to serve on the Committee until the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation or until the Member ceases to be a director, resigns or is replaced, whichever occurs first.

The Members will be selected by the Board on the recommendation of the Governance and Nominating Committee. Any Member may be removed from office or replaced at any time by the Board. All of the Members will be Independent Directors. In addition, every Member will be Financially Literate and at least one Member will be an Audit Committee Financial Expert. Members may not serve on more than three public company audit committees, except with the prior approval of the Board. Any such determination shall be disclosed in the Corporation's management information circular.

The Board shall appoint one Member as the chair of the Committee (the "Chair"). If the Chair is absent from a meeting, the Members shall select a Member from those in attendance to act as Chair of the meeting.

SUBCOMMITTEES

The Committee may form subcommittees for any purpose and may delegate to a subcommittee such of the Committee's powers and authorities as the Committee deems appropriate.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee shall:

Auditor

(a) oversee the work of the Corporation's external auditor (the "Auditor") engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation;

(b) require the Auditor to report directly to the Committee;

(c) review and evaluate the Auditor's independence, experience, qualifications and performance (including the performance of the lead audit partner) and determine whether the Auditor should be appointed or re-appointed, and recommend the Auditor to the Board for appointment or re-appointment by the shareholders;

(d) where appropriate, recommend to the Board to terminate the Auditor;

(e) when a change of Auditor is proposed, review all issues related to the change, including the information to be included in the notice of change of auditor as required, and the orderly transition of such change;

(f) review the terms of the Auditor's engagement and the appropriateness and reasonableness of the proposed audit fees and recommend the compensation of the Auditor to the Board;

(g) at least annually, obtain and review a report by the Auditor describing:

(i) the Auditor's internal quality-control procedures; and

[1] Capitalized terms used in this Charter but not otherwise defined herein have the meaning attributed to them in the Board's "Definitions for the Corporation's Board and Committee Charters" which is annexed hereto as "Annex A". The Governance and Nominating Committee will review the Definitions for the Corporation's Board and Committee Charters at least annually and submit any proposed amendments to the Board for approval as it deems necessary and appropriate.

ii) any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control review, or peer review, of the Auditor, or review by any independent oversight body such as the Canadian Public Accountability Board or the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or inquiry or investigation by any governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the Auditor, and the steps taken to deal with any issues raised in any such review;

(h) at least annually, confirm that the Auditor has submitted a formal written statement describing all of its relationships with the Corporation; discuss with the Auditor any disclosed relationships or services that may affect its objectivity and independence; obtain written confirmation from the Auditor that it is objective within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct/Code of Ethics adopted by the provincial institute or order of chartered accountants to which it belongs and is an independent public accountant within the meaning of the federal securities legislation administered by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and of the Independence Standards of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, and is in compliance with any independence requirements adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board; and, confirm that the Auditor has complied with applicable laws respecting the rotation of certain members of the audit engagement team;

(i) ensure the regular rotation of the audit engagement team members as required by law, and periodically consider whether there should be regular rotation of the Auditor;

(j) meet privately with the Auditor as frequently as the Committee feels is appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities, which will not be less frequently than annually, to discuss any items of concern to the Committee or the Auditor, including:

(i) planning and staffing of the audit;

(ii) any material written communications between the Auditor and management;

(iii) whether or not the Auditor is satisfied with the quality and effectiveness of financial recording procedures and systems;

(iv) the extent to which the Auditor is satisfied with the nature and scope of its examination;

(v) whether or not the Auditor has received the full co-operation of management of the Corporation;

(vi) the Auditor's opinion of the competence and performance of the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and other key financial personnel of the Corporation;

(vii) the items required to be communicated to the Committee in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards;

(viii) all critical accounting policies and practices to be used by the Corporation;

(ix) all alternative treatments of financial information within International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") that have been discussed with management, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the Auditor;

(x) any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, any restrictions imposed on the scope of activities or access to requested information, any significant disagreements with management and management's response; and

(xi) any illegal act that may have occurred and the discovery of which is required to be disclosed to the Committee pursuant to paragraphs 240.41-42 and 250.22-24 of the Canadian Auditing Standards and the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended;

(k) annually review and approve the Audit and Non-Audit Services Pre-Approval Policy, which sets forth the parameters by which the Auditor can provide certain audit and non-audit services to the Corporation and its subsidiaries not prohibited by law and the process by which the Committee pre-approves such services. At each quarterly meeting of the Committee, the Committee will ratify all audit and non-audit services provided by the Auditor to the Corporation and its subsidiaries for the then-ended quarter;

(l) resolve any disagreements between management and the Auditor regarding financial reporting; and

(m) set clear policies for hiring partners and employees and former partners and employees of the Auditor.

Financial Reporting

(a) prior to disclosure to the public, review, and, where appropriate, recommend for approval by the Board, the following:

(i) audited annual financial statements, in conjunction with the report of the Auditor;

(ii) interim financial statements;

(iii) annual and interim management discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operation;

(iv) reconciliations of the annual or interim financial statements, to the extent required under applicable rules and regulations; and

(v) all other audited or unaudited financial information, as appropriate, contained in public disclosure documents, including without limitation, any prospectus, or other offering or public disclosure documents and financial statements required by regulatory authorities;

(b) review and discuss with management prior to public dissemination earnings press releases and other press releases containing financial information (to ensure consistency of the disclosure to the financial statements), as well as financial information and earnings guidance provided to analysts including the use of "pro forma" or "adjusted" non-IFRS information in such press releases and financial information. Such review may consist of a general discussion of the types of information to be disclosed or the types of presentations to be made;

(c) review the effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as any asset or debt financing activities of the Corporation's unconsolidated subsidiaries that are not required under IFRS to be incorporated into the Corporation's financial statements (commonly known as "off-balance sheet financing");

(d) review disclosures made to the Committee by the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and CFO of the Corporation during their certification process for applicable securities law filings about any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the Corporation's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information, and any fraud involving management or other employees;

(e) review the effectiveness of management's policies and practices concerning financial reporting, any proposed changes in major accounting policies, the appointment and replacement of management responsible for financial reporting and the internal audit function;

(f) review the adequacy of the internal controls that have been adopted by the Corporation to safeguard assets from loss and unauthorized use and to verify the accuracy of the financial records and any special audit steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies;

(g) for the financial information of Brookfield Business Partners LP, Brookfield Business Corporation, Brookfield Infrastructure Partners LP, Brookfield Infrastructure Corporation, Brookfield Property Partners LP, Brookfield Renewable Partners LP and Brookfield Renewable Corporation (collectively, the "Public Affiliates") which is included within the Corporation's consolidated financial statements (the "Consolidated Public Affiliate Information"), it is understood that the Committee will for the purpose of reviewing the Consolidated Public Affiliate Information, to the extent such information is material to the Corporation's consolidated financial statements (and not for the purpose of reviewing the disclosures of the Public Affiliates themselves which the Committee does not do):

(i) rely on the review and approval by the committee and the board of directors (or the board of directors of the general partner, as applicable) of each respective Public Affiliate;

(ii) rely on reports or opinions of the external auditor for each Public Affiliate;

(iii) if required in the view of the Committee, review developments in financial reporting at the Public Affiliates; and

(iv) if required in the view of the Committee, take all other reasonable steps, directly or through the Auditor, to satisfy itself of the integrity of the Consolidated Public Affiliate Information;

(h) for the financial information of Brookfield Asset Management ULC (the "Asset Management Company") which is included within the Corporation's consolidated financial statements (the "Consolidated Asset Management Company Information"), it is understood that the Committee will for the purpose of reviewing the Consolidated Asset Management Company Information to the extent such information is material to the Corporation's consolidated financial statements (and not for the purpose of reviewing the disclosures of the Asset Management Company itself which the Committee does not do):

(i) rely on the review and approval by the audit committee and the board of directors of Brookfield Asset Management Ltd.;

(ii) rely on reports or opinions of the external auditor for the Asset Management Company;

(iii) if required in the view of the Committee, review developments in financial reporting at the Asset Management Company; and

(iv) if required in the view of the Committee, take all other reasonable steps, directly or through the Auditor, to satisfy itself of the integrity of the Consolidated Asset Management Company Information; and

(i) for the financial information of any other subsidiary entity below the Corporation that has an audit committee which is comprised of a majority of Independent Directors, and which is included in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, it is understood that the Committee will rely on the review and approval of such information by the audit committee and the board of directors of each such subsidiary.

Internal Audit; Controls and Procedures; and Other

(a) meet privately with the person responsible for the Corporation's internal audit function (the "Internal Auditor") as frequently as the Committee feels appropriate to fulfill its responsibilities, which will not be less frequently than annually, to discuss any items of concern;

(b) require the Internal Auditor to report directly to the Committee;

(c) discuss with the Internal Auditor, and management, the appropriate authority, role, responsibilities, scope, and services of the Internal Auditor;

(d) review the mandate, budget, planned activities, performance, staffing and organizational structure of the Internal Auditor (which may be outsourced to a firm other than the Auditor) to confirm that it is independent of management, adequately qualified and has sufficient resources to effectively carry out its mandate. The Committee will discuss this mandate with the Internal Auditor and management, review the appointment and replacement of the Internal Auditor, review significant results of the Internal Auditor's activities, and the results of the Internal Auditor's quality assurance program. As part of this process, the Committee reviews and approves the governing charter of the internal audit function, the internal audit plan, budget and communication plan on an annual basis;

(e) review the controls and procedures that have been adopted to confirm that material financial information about the Corporation and its subsidiaries that is required to be disclosed under applicable law or stock exchange rules is disclosed, review the public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements and periodically assess the adequacy of such controls and procedures;

(f) review the Corporation's policies with respect to risk assessment and management, particularly financial risk exposure, including the steps taken to monitor and control risks as they are brought or come to the attention of the Committee by management or the Risk Management Committee, or otherwise;

(g) review of allegations of fraud related to financial reporting that are brought to or come to the attention of the Committee through the Corporation's ethics hotline, a referral by management or of the Risk Management Committee, or otherwise;

(h) periodically review the status of taxation matters of the Corporation; and

(i) consider other matters of a financial nature as directed by the Board.

LIMITATION OF AUDIT COMMITTEE ROLE

The Committee's function is one of oversight. The Corporation's management is responsible for preparing the Corporation's financial statements and for developing and maintaining systems of internal accounting and financial controls. The Auditor will assist the Committee and the Board in fulfilling their responsibilities for review of the financial statements and internal controls, and the Auditor will be responsible for the independent audit of the financial statements. The Committee expects the Auditor to call to its attention any accounting, auditing, internal accounting control, regulatory or other related matters that the Auditor believes warrant consideration or action. The Committee recognizes that the Corporation's finance team, the Internal Auditor and the Auditor have more knowledge and information about the Corporation's financial affairs than do the Committee's members. Accordingly, in carrying out its oversight responsibilities, the Committee does not provide any expert or special assurance as to the Corporation's financial statements or internal controls or any professional certification as to the Auditor's work.

REPORTING

The Committee will regularly report to the Board on:

(a) the Auditor's independence;

(b) the performance of the Auditor and the Committee's recommendations regarding its reappointment or termination;

(c) the performance of the Internal Auditor;

(d) the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls and disclosure controls;

(e) its recommendations regarding the annual and interim financial statements of the Corporation and, to the extent applicable, any reconciliation of the Corporation's financial statements, including any issues with respect to the quality or integrity of the financial statements;

(f) its review of any other public disclosure document including the annual report and the annual and interim management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations;

(g) the Corporation's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, particularly those related to financial reporting; and

(h) all other significant matters it has addressed and with respect to such other matters that are within its responsibilities.

In addition, if and when required or appropriate from time to time, the Committee may also report to another committee of the Board.

COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

The Corporation's Code of Business Conduct (the "Code") requires employees to report to their supervisor or internal legal counsel any suspected violations of the Code, including: (i) fraud or deliberate errors in the preparation, maintenance, evaluation, review or audit of any financial statement or financial record; (ii) deficiencies in, or noncompliance with, internal accounting controls; (iii) misrepresentations or false statements in any public disclosure documents; and (iv) any deviations from full, true and plain reporting of the Corporation's financial condition, as well as any other illegal or unethical behavior. Alternatively, employees may report such behavior anonymously through the Corporation's reporting hotline which is managed by an independent third party. The Corporation also maintains a Whistleblowing Policy which reinforces the Corporation's commitment to providing a mechanism for employees to report suspected wrongdoing without retaliation.

The Risk Management Committee has primary Board oversight responsibility for the Corporation's reporting hotline and is required to refer to the Audit Committee allegations of fraud, deliberate errors, or deviations from full, true, and plain disclosure related to financial reporting.

The Audit Committee will periodically review the procedure for the receipt, retention, treatment and follow-up of complaints received by the Corporation through the Corporation's reporting hotline or otherwise regarding accounting, internal controls, disclosure controls or auditing matters and the procedure for the confidential, anonymous submission of concerns by employees of the Corporation regarding such matters.

REVIEW AND DISCLOSURE

The Committee will review this Charter at least annually and submit it to the Governance and Nominating Committee together with any proposed amendments. The Governance and Nominating Committee will review this Charter and submit it to the Board for approval with such further amendments as it deems necessary and appropriate.

This Charter will be posted on the Corporation's website and the Management Information Circular of the Corporation will state that this Charter is available on the Corporation's website. This Charter will also be reproduced in full as an appendix to the Corporation's Annual Information Form.

ASSESSMENT

At least annually, the Governance and Nominating Committee will review the effectiveness of this Committee in fulfilling its responsibilities and duties as set out in this Charter and in a manner consistent with the Statement of Corporate Governance Practices adopted by the Board. The Committee will also conduct its own assessment of the Committee's performance on an annual basis.

ACCESS TO OUTSIDE ADVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Committee may retain any outside advisor, including legal counsel, at the expense of the Corporation, without the Board's approval, at any time. The Committee has the authority to determine any such advisor's fees and any other retention terms.

The Corporation will provide for appropriate funding, for payment of compensation to any auditor engaged to prepare or issue an audit report or perform other audit, review or attest services, and ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee.

Members will meet privately with senior management as frequently as they feel is appropriate to fulfill the Committee's responsibilities, but not less than annually.

MEETINGS

Meetings of the Committee may be called by any Member, the Chair of the Board, the CEO or CFO of the Corporation, the Internal Auditor or the Auditor. Meetings will be held each quarter and at such additional times as is necessary for the Committee to fulfill its responsibilities. The Committee shall appoint a secretary to be the secretary of each meeting of the Committee and to maintain minutes of the meeting and deliberations of the Committee.

The powers of the Committee shall be exercisable at a meeting at which a quorum is present. A quorum shall be not less than a majority of the Members at the relevant time. Matters decided by the Committee shall be decided by majority vote. Subject to the foregoing, the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and the by-laws of the Corporation, and, unless otherwise determined by the Board, the Committee shall have the power to regulate its procedures.

Notice of each meeting shall be given to each Member, the Internal Auditor, the Auditor, the Chair of the Board and the CEO of the Corporation. Notice of a meeting may be given orally or by letter, e-mail, telephone or other generally accepted means not less than 24 hours before the time fixed for the meeting. Members may waive notice of any meeting and attendance at a meeting is deemed waiver of notice. The notice need not state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is being held.

The Committee may invite from time to time such persons as it may see fit to attend its meetings and to take part in discussion and consideration of the affairs of the Committee. The Committee may require the auditors and/or members of the Corporation's management to attend any or all meetings.

Adopted by the Board on February 12, 2025.

Annex A

Definitions for the Corporation's Board and Committee Charters

"**Audit Committee**" means the audit committee of the Board.

"**Audit Committee Financial Expert**" means a person who has the following attributes:

(a) an understanding of International Financial Reporting Standards, as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, and financial statements;

(b) the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves;

(c) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities;

(d) an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting; and

(e) an understanding of audit committee functions, acquired through any one or more of the following:

(i) education and experience as a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, corporate controller, certified public accountant or auditor or experience in one or more positions that involve the performance of similar functions;

(ii) experience actively supervising a principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, controller, public accountant, auditor or person performing similar functions;

(iii) experience overseeing or assessing the performance of companies or public accountants with respect to the preparation, auditing or evaluation of financial statements; or

(iv) other relevant experience.

"**Board Interlocks**" arise when two directors of one public company sit together on the board of another company.

"**BWS**" means Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd.

"**Committee Interlocks**" means when a Board Interlock exists, plus the relevant two directors also sit together on a board committee for one or both of the companies.

"**Financially Literate**" means the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements.

"**Governance and Nominating Committee**" means the governance and nominating committee of the Board.

"**Immediate Family Member**" means an individual's spouse, parent, child, sibling, mother or father-in-law, son or daughter-in-law, brother or sister-in-law, and anyone (other than an employee of either the individual or the individual's immediate family member) who shares the individual's home.

"**Independent Director(s)**" means a director who has been affirmatively determined by the Board to have no material relationship with the Corporation, either directly or as a partner, shareholder or officer of an organization that has a relationship with the Corporation. A material relationship is one that could reasonably be expected to interfere with a director's exercise of independent judgment. In addition to any other requirement of applicable securities laws or stock exchange provisions, a director who:

(a) is or was an employee or executive officer, or whose Immediate Family Member is or was an executive officer, of the Corporation is not independent until three years after the end of such employment relationship;

(b) is receiving or has received, or whose Immediate Family Member is an executive officer of the Corporation and is receiving or has received, during any 12-month period within the last three years more than C$75,000 in direct compensation from the Corporation, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of fixed compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), is not independent;

(c) is or was a partner of, affiliated with or employed by, or whose Immediate Family Member is or was a partner of or employed in an audit, assurance, or tax compliance practice in a professional capacity by, the Corporation's present or former internal or external auditor, is not independent until three years after the end of such partnership, affiliation, or employment relationship, as applicable, with the auditor;

(d) is or was employed as, or whose Immediate Family Member is or was employed as, an executive officer of another company (or its parent or a subsidiary) where any of the present (at the time of review) executive officers of the Corporation serve or served on that company's (or its parent's or a subsidiary's) compensation committee, is not independent until three years after the end of such service or the employment relationship, as applicable; and

(e) is an executive officer or an employee of, or whose Immediate Family Member is an executive officer of, another company (or its parent or a subsidiary) that has made payments to, or received payments from, the Corporation for property or services in an amount which, in any of the last three fiscal years exceeds the greater of US$1 million or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues, in each case, is not independent.

Additionally, an Independent Director for the purposes of the Audit Committee and the Management Resources and Compensation Committee, specifically may not:

(x) accept directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the Corporation, other than director and committee fees and pension or other forms of fixed compensation under a retirement plan (including deferred compensation) for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service); or

(y) be an affiliated person of the Corporation (within the meaning of applicable rules and regulations).

Furthermore, an Independent Director for the purposes of the Management Resources and Compensation Committee, specifically may not:

(x) have a relationship with senior management that would impair the director's ability to make independent judgments about the Corporation's executive compensation.

For the purposes of the definition of Independent Director, the term Corporation includes any parent or subsidiary in a consolidated group with the Corporation.

In addition to the requirements for independence set out in paragraph (c) above, Members of the Audit and Governance and Nominating Committees must disclose any other form of association they have with a current or former external or internal auditor of the Corporation to the Governance and Nominating Committee for a determination as to whether this association affects the Member's status as an Independent Director.

"**Management Resources and Compensation Committee**" means the management resources and compensation committee of the Board.

"**Risk Management Committee**" means the risk management committee of the Board.

"**Statement of Corporate Governance Practices**" means the statement of corporate governance practices section of the Corporation's management information circular.

"**Sustainability**" includes but is not limited to responsibility or experience overseeing and/or managing: climate change risks; GHG emissions; natural resources; waste management; energy efficiency; biodiversity; water use; environmental regulatory and/or compliance matters; health and safety; human rights; labor practices; diversity and inclusion; talent attraction and retention; human capital development; community/stakeholder engagement; board composition and engagement; business ethics; anti-bribery & corruption; audit practices; regulatory functions; and data protection and privacy.

"**Unaffiliated Director**" means any director who (a) does not own greater than a de minimis interest in the Corporation (exclusive of any securities compensation earned as a director) and (b) within the last two years has not directly or indirectly (i) been an officer of or employed by the Corporation or any of its affiliates, (ii) performed more than a de minimis amount of services for the Corporation or any of its affiliates, or (iii) had any material business or professional relationship with the Corporation or its affiliates other than as a director of the Corporation or any of its affiliates. "De minimis" for the purpose of this test includes factors such as the relevance of a director's interest in the Corporation to themselves and to the Corporation.

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Brookfield.com
NYSE: BN
TSX: BN

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Calgary
Chicago
Dallas
Houston
Los Angeles
Stamford

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

ORGANIZATION OF MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS ("MD&A")

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"Brookfield," the "company," "we," "us" or "our" refers to Brookfield Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. The "Corporation" is comprised of ownership interests in our Asset Management, Wealth Solutions and Operating Businesses. Our Asset Management business includes Brookfield Asset Management ULC ("BAM") and our direct investments into and alongside private funds managed by BAM. Our Wealth Solutions business is via our equity accounted investment in Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd. (previously known as "Brookfield Reinsurance Ltd."), a separate issuer. Our "Operating Businesses" include Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P., Brookfield Infrastructure Partners L.P. and Brookfield Business Partners L.P., which are separate issuers included within our Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure and Private Equity segments, respectively, and issuers in the Brookfield Property Group, which are included in our Real Estate segment. Additional discussion of their businesses and results can be found in their public filings. We use "private funds" to refer to the transition funds, infrastructure funds, private equity funds, real estate funds, and credit funds of our Asset Management business. Our other businesses include our corporate activities.

Please refer to the Glossary of Terms beginning on page113 which defines our key performance measures that we use to measure our business.

Additional information about the company, including our Annual Information Form, is available on our website at www.brookfield.com, on the Canadian Securities Administrators' website at www.sedarplus.ca and on the EDGAR section of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") website at www.sec.gov/edgar.

We are incorporated in Ontario, Canada, and qualify as an eligible Canadian issuer under the Multijurisdictional Disclosure System and as a "foreign private issuer" as such term is defined in Rule 405 under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 3b-4 under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. As a result, we comply with U.S. continuous reporting requirements by filing our Canadian disclosure documents with the SEC; our annual report is filed under Form 40-F and we furnish our quarterly interim reports under Form 6-K.

Information contained in or otherwise accessible through the websites mentioned throughout this report does not form part of this report. All references in this report to websites are inactive textual references and are not incorporated by reference. Any other reports of the company referred to herein are not incorporated by reference unless explicitly stated otherwise.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION

This Report contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian provincial securities laws and "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, "safe harbor" provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and in any applicable Canadian securities regulations (collectively, "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon or refer to future results, events or conditions, and include, but are not limited to, statements which reflect management's current estimates, beliefs and assumptions regarding the operations, business, financial condition, expected financial results, performance, prospects, opportunities, priorities, targets, goals, ongoing objectives, strategies, capital management and outlook of Brookfield, as well as the outlook for North American and international economies for the current fiscal year and subsequent periods, and which are in turn based on our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors management believes are appropriate in the circumstances. The estimates, beliefs and assumptions of Brookfield Corporation are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive and other uncertainties and contingencies regarding future events and as such, are subject to change. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "expect", "anticipate", "believe", "foresee", "could", "estimate", "goal", "intend", "plan", "seek", "strive", "will", "may" and "should" and similar expressions. In particular, the forward-looking statements contained in this Report include statements referring to future results, performance, achievements, prospects or opportunities of Brookfield Corporation or the Canadian, U.S. or international markets, the impact of current market or economic conditions on our businesses, the future state of the economy or the securities market, the anticipated allocation and deployment of our capital, our liquidity and ability to access and raise capital, our fundraising targets, our target growth objectives, our target carried interest, the impact of acquisitions and dispositions on our business, including the AEL and Castlelake acquisitions.

Although Brookfield Corporation believes that such forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable estimates, beliefs and assumptions, actual results may differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated or implied by forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: (i) returns that are lower than target; (ii) the impact or unanticipated impact of general economic, political and market factors in the countries in which we do business; (iii) the behavior of financial markets, including fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates and heightened inflationary pressures; (iv) global equity and capital markets and the availability of equity and debt financing and refinancing within these markets; (v) strategic actions including acquisitions and dispositions; the ability to complete and effectively integrate acquisitions into existing operations and the ability to attain expected benefits; (vi) changes in accounting policies and methods used to report financial condition (including uncertainties associated with critical accounting assumptions and estimates); (vii) the ability to appropriately manage human capital; (viii) the effect of applying future accounting changes; (ix) business competition; (x) operational and reputational risks; (xi) technological change; (xii) changes in government regulation and legislation within the countries in which we operate; (xiii) governmental investigations and sanctions; (xiv) litigation; (xv) changes in tax laws; (xvi) ability to collect amounts owed; (xvii) catastrophic events, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and epidemics/pandemics; (xviii) the possible impact of international conflicts and other developments including terrorist acts and cyberterrorism; (xix) the introduction, withdrawal, success and timing of business initiatives and strategies; (xx) the failure of effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting and other risks; (xxi) health, safety and environmental risks; (xxii) the maintenance of adequate insurance coverage; (xxiii) the existence of information barriers between certain businesses within our asset management operations; (xxiv) risks specific to our business segments including Asset Management, Wealth Solutions, Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure, Private Equity, Real Estate and Corporate Activities; and (xxv) factors detailed from time to time in our documents filed with the securities regulators in Canada and the United States.

We caution that the foregoing list of important factors that may affect future results is not exhaustive and other factors could also adversely affect future results. Readers are urged to consider these risks, as well as other uncertainties, factors and assumptions carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which are based only on information available to us as of the date of this Report and such other date specified herein. Except as required by law, Brookfield Corporation undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral, that may be as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Past performance is not indicative nor a guarantee of future results. There can be no assurance that comparable results will be achieved in the future, that future investments will be similar to historic investments discussed herein, that targeted returns, growth objectives, diversification or asset allocations will be met or that an investment strategy or investment objectives will be achieved (because of economic conditions, the availability of appropriate opportunities or otherwise).

Target returns and growth objectives set forth in this Report are for illustrative and informational purposes only and have been presented based on various assumptions made by Brookfield Corporation in relation to the investment strategies being pursued, any of which may prove to be incorrect. There can be no assurance that targeted returns or growth objectives will be achieved. Due to various risks, uncertainties and changes (including changes in economic, operational, political or other circumstances) beyond Brookfield Corporation's control, the actual performance of the business could differ materially from the target returns and growth objectives set forth herein. In addition, industry experts may disagree with the assumptions used in presenting the target returns and growth objectives. No assurance, representation or warranty is made by any person that the target returns or growth objectives will be achieved, and undue reliance should not be put on them.

Certain of the information contained herein is based on or derived from information provided by independent third-party sources. While Brookfield Corporation believes that such information is accurate as of the date it was produced and that the sources from which such information has been obtained are reliable, Brookfield Corporation makes no representation or warranty, express or implied, with respect to the accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of any of the information or the assumptions on which such information is based, contained herein, including but not limited to, information obtained from third parties.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING THE USE OF NON-IFRS MEASURES

We disclose a number of financial measures in this Report that are calculated and presented using methodologies other than in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). We use these measures in managing the business, including for performance measurement, capital allocation and valuation purposes and believe that providing these performance measures on a supplemental basis to our IFRS results is helpful to investors in assessing the overall performance of our businesses. These financial measures should not be considered as the sole measure of our performance and should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, similar financial measures calculated in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. We caution readers that these non-IFRS financial measures or other financial metrics may differ from the calculations disclosed by other businesses and, as a result, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers and entities. Reconciliations of these non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, where applicable, are included within this Report. Please refer to our Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113 for all non-IFRS measures.

PART 1

OUR BUSINESS AND STRATEGY

OVERVIEW

We are a leading global investment firm focused on building long-term wealth for institutions and individuals around the world. We have one of the largest pools of discretionary capital globally, which is deployed across our three core businesses—Asset Management, Wealth Solutions, and our Operating Businesses. Through our core businesses, we invest in real assets that form the backbone of the global economy to deliver strong risk-adjusted returns to our stakeholders. Over the long term, we are focused on delivering 15%+ annualized returns to shareholders.

With a 100+ year heritage as an owner and operator of real assets, we have a proven track record of deploying capital to build market leading businesses that generate attractive long-term total returns. The cash flows generated from our businesses are generally underpinned by stable, inflation-linked, largely contracted, and growing revenue streams with high cash margins. At the center of our success is the Brookfield Ecosystem, which is based on the fundamental principle that each group within Brookfield benefits from being part of the broader organization. We leverage our global presence, the synergies of our businesses and large-scale, flexible capital to achieve strong returns across market cycles.

As a proven value investor, we remain focused on allocating the distributions we receive from our businesses to enhance value for our shareholders. We will continue to deploy the substantial free cash flows we receive towards supporting the growth of our three businesses, new strategic opportunities, and share buybacks. Our conservatively managed balance sheet, extensive operational experience, and global sourcing networks allow us to consistently access unique opportunities.

Our scale, stability, and diversification create a differentiated business model, positioning us well as a partner of choice for the global buildout of infrastructure, the transition to a sustainable energy future, and take-private opportunities. We expect the flexibility of our capital and reputation as a good partner to create a significant proprietary pipeline of opportunities.

Sound sustainability principles are integral to building resilient businesses and creating long term value for our investors and other stakeholders. As a result, we embed these principles into all our activities—including our investment process—and conduct our business in a sustainable and ethical manner. An emphasis on diversity and inclusion reinforces our culture of collaboration. It strengthens our ability to develop our people and maintain an engaged workforce focused on serving as a trusted partner and first-choice provider of investment solutions.

ü Investment Focus

We invest in a global and diverse portfolio of high-quality assets and businesses that are predominantly long-term or perpetual in nature and have the following attributes:

- stable, largely contracted or inflation-linked, and growing revenues
- ability to drive outsized financial returns through operational excellence
- highly cash-generative
- high barriers to entry with a market leading position
- offer continuous deployment opportunities

ü Focused Investment Strategies

We invest where we can bring our competitive advantages to bear, leveraging our global presence, deep operating expertise, and large-scale, flexible capital to achieve strong returns across market cycles.

ü Proven Capital Allocator

We are a value investor with a track record of delivering 15%+ annualized returns to shareholders for over 30 years, supported by our deep investment and operational expertise.

ü Disciplined Financing Approach

We take a conservative approach to the use of leverage, ensuring that we can preserve capital across business cycles. Underlying investments are typically funded at investment-grade levels on a standalone and non-recourse basis, providing us with a stable capitalization. Only 6% of the total leverage[1] reported in our consolidated financial statements has recourse to the Corporation.

ü Sustainability

We are committed to ensuring that the businesses we invest in are set up for long-term success, and we seek to have a positive impact on the environment and the communities in which we operate.

We calculate the value of Brookfield Corporation as the capital we have in our three core businesses—Asset Management, Wealth Solutions, and Operating Businesses. Our financial returns are represented by capital appreciation and distributions from our businesses. The primary performance measure that we use to evaluate the performance of our business is distributable earnings ("DE")[1].

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Our **Asset Management business** is a leading global alternative asset manager with over $1 trillion of assets under management ("AUM")[1] as at December 31, 2024 across renewable power and transition, infrastructure, private equity, real estate and credit. The business invests client capital for the long term with a focus on real assets and essential service businesses that form the backbone of the global economy. The business draws on our heritage as an owner and operator to invest for value and generate strong returns for clients, across economic cycles. Our clients include some of the world's largest institutional investors, including sovereign wealth funds, pension plans, endowments, foundations, financial institutions, insurance companies, and individual investors.

Within each investment vertical, our business manages capital in a variety of products that broadly fall into one of three categories: i) long-term private funds, ii) perpetual strategies and iii) liquid strategies[1]. Products within these three strategies have similar base management fee[1] and carried interest[1] or performance fee[1] drivers.

Our capital in this business is via our 73% ownership interest in Brookfield Asset Management ULC ("BAM")[2] for which we receive quarterly distributions, our carried interest, as well as our direct investments into and alongside private funds managed by BAM. Our direct investments are primarily comprised of capital invested in flagship real estate private funds which own a globally diversified portfolio of high-quality assets and portfolios with operational upside ("LP Investments") across logistics, multifamily, hospitality, office, retail, triple net lease, self-storage, student housing and the manufactured housing sectors. We also invest directly in certain private equity and credit funds.

WEALTH SOLUTIONS

Our **Wealth Solutions business**, via our equity accounted investment in Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd. ("BWS", previously known as "Brookfield Reinsurance Ltd.")[1], is a wealth solutions provider focused on securing the financial futures of individuals and institutions through a range of retirement services, wealth protection products and tailored capital solutions.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.
2. In February 2025, the Corporation exchanged its interest in BAM ULC for an interest in Brookfield Asset Management Ltd. ("BAM Ltd.") on a one-for-one basis. Following this transaction, the Corporation holds a 73% ownership interest in BAM Ltd., which in turn holds 100% of our Asset Management business.

Through its operating subsidiaries, the business offers a broad range of products and services, including annuities, personal and commercial property and casualty insurance, and life insurance.

Our Wealth Solutions business' insurance assets increased to over $120 billion as we closed on the acquisition of American Equity Life ("AEL") and originated annuity sales in 2024. Our annualized earnings in this business were $1.6 billion for the year, with spread earnings on the investment portfolio of 1.8%, which are expected to grow as we continue to reposition the investment portfolio.

Our Asset Management business acts as the investment manager of most of the assets of our Wealth Solutions business.

OPERATING BUSINESSES

We have over $40 billion of capital on a blended basis in our Operating Businesses as a result of our history as an owner and operator of real assets. This capital generates attractive financial returns and provides important financial stability and flexibility to the Corporation.

Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure, and Private Equity

Our investments in Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure, and Private Equity serve as publicly listed permanent capital vehicles that also act as our primary vehicles for making commitments to the private funds of our Asset Management business, providing each with a strong pipeline for growth. Each of these businesses share key characteristics—highly diversified by sector and geography, generating stable and often inflation-linked revenue streams, high cash margins, market leading positions, high barriers to entry and opportunities to invest additional capital to enhance returns—all of which enable us to generate very attractive risk-adjusted returns on our capital.

Our **Renewable Power and Transition business** owns a diverse portfolio of high-quality assets across multiple continents and technologies including hydroelectric, wind, utility-scale solar, and distributed energy and sustainable solutions investments Our capital in this business is primarily via our 46% ownership interest in Brookfield Renewable Partners ("BEP")[1] for which we receive quarterly distributions. We also enter into energy contracts, which are our contractual arrangements with BEP to purchase power generated by certain North American hydro assets at a fixed price that is then resold on a contracted or uncontracted basis.

Our **Infrastructure business** is one of the world's largest infrastructure investors, which owns and operates assets across the utilities, transport, midstream and data sectors. Our capital in this business is via our 26% ownership interest in Brookfield Infrastructure Partners ("BIP")[1] for which we receive quarterly distributions.

Our **Private Equity business** is a leading global owner and operator of businesses that provide essential products and services in the business services and industrials sectors. In the fourth quarter of 2024, our wealth solutions business acquired a $1 billion economic interest in Brookfield Business Partners ("BBU")[1] from the Corporation. On a combined basis with our Wealth Solutions business, we hold a 66% ownership interest in BBU, 41% being directly held by the Corporation, and for which we receive quarterly distributions. BBU has a policy of paying a modest distribution and reinvesting the majority of its funds from operations ("FFO")[1] back into its businesses to further enhance value.

Real Estate

Our **Real Estate business** is a diversified global real estate business that owns and operates premier office, dominant retail, luxury urban retail and hotels, and multi & single family residential properties. Our capital in this business is via our 100% ownership stake in Brookfield Property Group ("BPG")[1], which today consists of an irreplaceable portfolio of premier properties in global gateway cities ("core"), and a portfolio designed to maximize returns through a development or buy-fix-sell strategy ("transitional and development"), including our capital invested in our North American residential business.

Refer to Parts 2 and 3 of this MD&A for more information on our operations and performance.

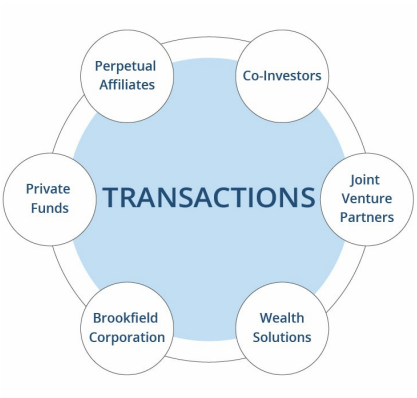
1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES

At the center of our success is the Brookfield Ecosystem, which is based on the fundamental principle that each group within Brookfield benefits from being part of the broader organization. We have three distinct competitive advantages that enable us to consistently identify and acquire high-quality assets and create significant value in the assets that we own and operate. We leverage our global presence, the synergies of our businesses and large-scale, flexible capital to achieve strong returns across market cycles.

SIGNIFICANT & PERPETUAL CAPITAL BASE

We have invested capital[1] of approximately $175 billion and a stable and growing annual free cash flow of $5.6 billion as at December 31, 2024. The access to significant resources has enabled us to (1) pursue highly accretive growth, (2) accelerate the growth of our Asset Management business, and (3) build and grow new businesses.



GLOBAL REACH

We operate in more than 30 countries on five continents around the world.

We have incubated, built, and launched market leading businesses over the past 30 years, each of which has reached global scale and enables the Corporation to pursue acquisition or growth of the next market leader. Our existing relationships and reputation as a superior partner are true differentiators and have increasingly positioned us as the capital solutions provider of choice for major global brands. We expect to leverage our resources and reputation to continue to seek opportunities that will provide total returns of over 15%+ a year over the long-term.

SYNERGIES ACROSS STRATEGIES

We believe that separation of business activities achieves efficient capital structures and focused growth opportunities and collaboration achieves higher returns and better outcomes for all of our market leading businesses. The Corporation and its market leading businesses are strategically aligned for all of them to perform and deliver strong results for stakeholders.

The collaboration between the 2,500+ investment and asset management professionals in our Asset Management business and approximately 250,000 operating employees located in over 30 countries on five continents, provides Brookfield with deep investment and operating expertise across several sectors and industries, global reach and unique access to proprietary investment opportunities. The complementary skill sets of our people position us to manage operational risk, achieve operating efficiencies and enhance returns.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

INVESTMENT CYCLE

Identify and Invest in High-Quality Assets

We follow a value-based approach to investing and allocating capital. We believe that our disciplined approach, global reach and our operating expertise enable us to identify a wide range of potential opportunities, and allow us to invest at attractive valuations and generate superior risk-adjusted returns. We also leverage our considerable expertise in executing recapitalizations, operational turnarounds and large development and capital projects, providing additional opportunities to deploy capital.

Secure Long-Term Financing

We finance our operations predominantly on a long-term, investment-grade basis, and most of our capital consists of equity and standalone asset-by-asset financing with minimal recourse to other parts of the organization. We utilize relatively modest levels of corporate debt to provide operational flexibility and optimize returns. This provides us with considerable stability, improves our ability to withstand financial downturns and enables our management teams to focus on operations and other growth initiatives.

Enhance Value and Cash Flows Through Operating Expertise

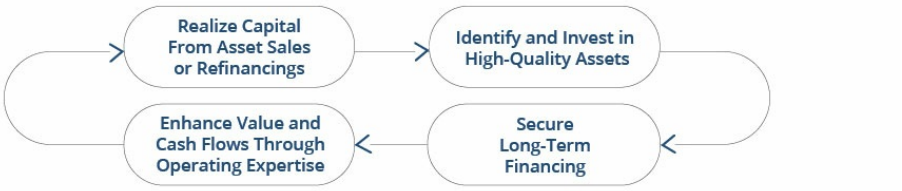
Our strong, time-tested operating capabilities enable us to increase the value of the assets within our businesses and the cash flows they produce, and they help to protect capital in adverse conditions. Our operating expertise, development capabilities and effective financing can help ensure that an investment's full value creation potential is realized, which we believe is one of our most important competitive advantages.

Realize Capital from Asset Sales or Refinancings

We actively monitor opportunities to sell or refinance assets to generate proceeds; in the limited life funds of our Asset Management business that capital is returned to investors, and in the case of perpetual funds, we then redeploy the capital to enhance returns. In many cases, returning capital from private funds completes the investment process, locks in investor returns and gives rise to performance income.

Our Operating Cycle Leads to Value Creation

We create value from earning robust returns on our investments that compound over time and grow the fee-bearing capital of our Asset Management business. By generating value for our investors and shareholders, we increase fees and carried interest received in our Asset Management business, and grow cash flows that compound value in our invested capital.



LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Corporation has $6.2 billion of core liquidity[1], inclusive of our proportionate share of the cash of our Asset Management business, and approximately $160 billion of deployable capital[1] on a group basis as at December 31, 2024. We manage our liquidity and capitalization on a group-wide basis, which we organize into three principal tiers:

i) The Corporation:

- Strong levels of liquidity are maintained to support growth and ongoing operations.
- Capitalization consists of a large common equity base, supplemented with perpetual preferred shares, long-dated corporate bonds and, from time to time, draws on our corporate credit facilities.
- Certain guarantees are provided on the financial obligations of perpetual affiliates and managed funds.
- High levels of cash flows are available after payment of common share dividends.

ii) Our three core businesses, including BAM, BWS, and our Operating Businesses (BEP, BIP, BBU and BPG):

- Strong levels of liquidity are maintained at each of our core businesses to support their growth and ongoing operations.
- Each business is intended to be self-funding with stable capitalization through market cycles.
- Financial obligations have no recourse to the Corporation.

iii) Investment-level, including underlying investments within our core businesses and our directly held assets:

- Each underlying investment is typically funded on a standalone basis using asset-level financing.
- Fund-level borrowings within our Asset Management business are generally limited to subscription facilities backed by the capital commitments to the fund.
- Financial obligations have no recourse to the Corporation.

APPROACH TO CAPITALIZATION

We maintain a prudent level of long-dated capitalization in the form of common equity, perpetual preferred shares and corporate bonds, which provides a very stable capital structure. In addition, we maintain appropriate levels of liquidity throughout the organization to fund operating, development and investment activities as well as unforeseen requirements.

A key element of our capital strategy is to maintain significant liquidity at the corporate level, primarily in the form of cash, financial assets and undrawn credit lines.

Within our BAM, BWS, and our Operating Businesses, we strive to:

- Ensure our businesses can finance their operations on a standalone basis without recourse to or reliance on the Corporation.
- Structure borrowings and other financial obligations associated with assets or portfolio companies to provide a stable capitalization at levels that are attractive to investors, are sustainable on a long-term basis and can withstand business cycles.
- Ensure the vast majority of this debt is at investment-grade levels; however, periodically, we may borrow at sub-investment grade levels in certain parts of our business where the borrowings are carefully structured and monitored.
- Provide recourse only to the specific businesses or assets being financed, without cross-collateralization or parental guarantees.
- Match the duration of our debt to the underlying leases or contracts and match the currency of our debt to that of the assets such that our remaining exposure is on the net equity of the investment.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

As at December 31, 2024, only $14 billion of long-term debt has recourse to the Corporation. The remaining debt on our consolidated balance sheet is held within managed entities and has no recourse to the Corporation but is consolidated under IFRS Accounting Standards.

LIQUIDITY

- The Corporation has very few capital requirements. Nevertheless, we maintain significant liquidity ($6.2 billion in the form of corporate cash and financial assets and undrawn credit facilities as at December 31, 2024) at the corporate level to further enable the growth of the broader business. This does not include our ability to issue debt or monetize investments to replenish our liquidity.
- On a group basis, as at December 31, 2024 we have approximately $160 billion of deployable capital, which includes corporate liquidity, perpetual affiliate liquidity and uncalled private fund commitments. Uncalled private fund commitments include third-party commitments available for drawdown in the private funds of our asset management business.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Corporate Liquidity	Deployable Capital
Cash and financial assets, net	**$ 2,863**	$ 56,815
Undrawn committed credit facilities	**3,361**	10,989
Core liquidity	**6,224**	67,804
Third-party uncalled private fund commitments	**—**	91,463
Total liquidity	**$ 6,224**	$ 159,267

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

We utilize a metric we call the Corporation's Capital to manage the business in a number of ways, including operating performance, value creation, credit metrics and capital efficiency. The performance of the Corporation's Capital is closely tracked and monitored by the company's key management personnel and evaluated against management's objectives. The primary goal of the company is to earn a 15%+ return compounded over the long term while always maintaining significant liquidity to support ongoing operations.

The Corporation's Capital consists of the capital invested in its asset management activities, including investments in entities that it manages, its corporate investments that are held outside of managed entities and its net working capital, and is computed as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 820**	$ 134
Other financial assets	**1,234**	4,004
Common equity in managed investments	**56,147**	53,523
Other assets and liabilities of the Corporation	**2,238**	506
Corporation's Capital	**$ 60,439**	$ 58,167

The Corporation's Capital is funded with common equity, preferred equity and corporate borrowings issued by the Corporation.

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Common equity	**$ 41,874**	$ 41,674
Preferred shares	**4,103**	4,103
Non-controlling interest	**230**	230
Corporate borrowings	**14,232**	12,160
Corporation's Capital	**$ 60,439**	$ 58,167

We maintain a prudent level of capitalization at the Corporation with 79% of our book capitalization in the form of common and preferred equity. Consistent with our conservative approach, our corporate borrowings represent only 21% of our corporate book capitalization and equate to just 6% of our consolidated debt.

The remaining 94% of our consolidated debt is non-recourse and is held within managed entities and has virtually no cross-collateralization or parental guarantees by the Corporation.

The following table presents our total capitalization on a corporate and consolidated basis. Total capitalization also includes amounts payable under long-term incentive plans, deferred tax liabilities and other working capital balances:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Corporate		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Corporate borrowings	**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160	**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160
Non-recourse borrowings				
Subsidiary borrowings	**—**	—	**16,002**	16,214
Property-specific borrowings	**—**	—	**204,558**	205,336
	14,232	12,160	**234,792**	233,710
Corporation's Capital, excluding corporate borrowings	**46,207**	46,007	**46,207**	46,007
Accounts payable, deferred taxes and other	**4,471**	3,476	**209,425**	210,378
Total capitalization	**$ 64,910**	$ 61,643	**$ 490,424**	$ 490,095
Debt to capitalization[1]	**21 %**	20 %	**47 %**	48 %

CASH FLOW GENERATION FROM OUR CAPITAL

Our Corporation's Capital generates significant, recurring cash flows at the corporate level, which may be used for (i) returning cash to shareholders; or (ii) reinvestment into the business. These cash flows are underpinned by:

- Distributions from our Asset Management business, which are supported by fee-related earnings[1] from predominantly long-term or perpetual contractual agreements.
- Wealth Solutions operating earnings, which are backed by attractive returns earned on assets that are matched to corresponding predictable, long-duration insurance liabilities.
- Distributions from Operating Businesses which are stable and backed by high-quality cash-generating real assets.

These cash flows are supplemented with carried interest and disposition gains on principal investments as we monetize mature investments and return capital to our investors.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

DE were $6.3 billion for the year. DE before realizations increased by 15% compared to the prior year.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31	2024	2023
Distributable earnings from Asset Management business	**$ 2,645**	$ 2,554
Wealth Solutions operating earnings	**1,350**	740
Distributions from Operating Businesses	**1,626**	1,462
Corporate activities	**(683)**	(465)
Preferred share dividends[1]	**(176)**	(176)
	(859)	(641)
Add back: equity-based compensation costs	**109**	108
Distributable earnings before realizations	**4,871**	4,223
Realized carried interest, net[2,3]	**403**	570
Disposition gains from principal investments[4]	**1,000**	13
Distributable earnings	**$ 6,274**	$ 4,806

1. Includes $10 million (2023 – $10 million) of dividends paid on perpetual subordinated notes for the year ended December 31, 2024.
2. Includes our share of Oaktree's distributable earnings attributable to realized carried interest.
3. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.
4. Disposition gains from principal investments are primarily related to the sale in the second quarter of 2024 of a portion of our interest in BAM, which was used as part of the consideration for the acquisition of AEL.

RISK MANAGEMENT

FOCUS ON RISK CULTURE	SHARED EXECUTION	OVERSIGHT & COORDINATION
Maintain an effective risk culture that aligns our business strategy and activities with our risk appetite	Business and functional groups are primarily responsible for identifying and managing risk within their business	Consistent approach and practices across business and functional groups, with coordinated management of common risks



OUR APPROACH

Managing risk is an integral and critical part of our business. We have a well-established, proactive and disciplined risk management approach that is based on clear operating methods and a strong risk management culture. We ensure that we have the necessary capacity and resilience to respond to changing environments by evaluating both current and emerging risks. We adhere to a robust risk management framework and methodology that is designed to enable comprehensive and consistent management of risk across the organization. We use a thorough and integrated risk assessment process to identify and evaluate risk areas across the business, including human capital, climate change, cybersecurity, liquidity, disruption, regulatory compliance and other strategic, financial, and operational risks. Management and mitigation approaches are tailored to the specific risk areas and executed by business and functional groups for their businesses and areas of responsibility, with appropriate coordination and oversight through monitoring and reporting processes.

FOCUS ON RISK CULTURE

A strong risk culture is the cornerstone of our risk management program: one that promotes measured and appropriate risk-taking, addresses current and emerging risks, and ensures employees conduct business with a long-term perspective and in a sustainable and ethical manner. This culture is reinforced by the strong commitment and leadership of our senior executives and supported by the policies and practices we have implemented, including our compensation approach.

SHARED EXECUTION

Given the diversified and decentralized nature of our operations, we seek to ensure that risk is managed as close to its source as possible and by management teams that have the most knowledge and expertise in the specific business or risk area. As such, business specific risks—such as health and safety, environmental and other operational risks—are generally managed at the operating business level, as the risks vary based on the nature of each business. At the same time, we monitor key risks organization-wide to ensure adequacy of risk management, adherence to applicable Brookfield policies, and sharing of best practices.

For risks that are more pervasive and correlated in their impact across the organization—such as liquidity, foreign exchange and interest rates or where we can bring specialized knowledge—we utilize a coordinated approach that is centralized amongst our corporate and business groups. Management of strategic, reputational and regulatory and compliance risks are similarly coordinated to ensure consistent focus and implementation across the organization.

Oversight & Coordination

We have implemented strong governance practices to monitor and oversee our risk management program. Management committees bring together required expertise to manage key risk areas, ensuring appropriate application and coordination of risk management practices across our business and functional groups, and include the following:

- **Risk Management Steering Committee** – supports the overall corporate risk management program, and coordinates risk assessment and mitigation on an enterprise-wide basis
- **Investment Committees** – oversees the investment process and reviews and approves investment transactions
- **Conflicts Committee** – resolves potential conflict situations in the investment process and other corporate transactions
- **Financial Risk Oversight Committee** – reviews and monitors financial exposures
- **Sustainability Leadership** – oversees, coordinates and implements activities related to sustainability, including current and future initiatives, and sector and market trends
- **Safety Leadership Committee** – promotes strong safety culture, monitors safety trends, and sponsors strategic initiatives related to health, safety, security and environmental matters
- **Net Zero Steering Committee** – develops decarbonization targets, operationalizes decarbonization approaches and shares best practices across the organization
- **Disclosure Committee** – oversees the public disclosure of material information

The Board of Directors of Brookfield Corporation (the "Board") oversees risk management with a focus on more significant risks, and leverages management's monitoring processes. The Board has delegated responsibility for oversight of specific risks to the following board committees:

- **Risk Management Committee** – oversees the management of Brookfield's significant financial and non-financial risk exposures, including review of risk assessment and risk management practices, and confirms that the company has an appropriate risk-taking philosophy and suitable risk capacity
- **Audit Committee** – oversees the management of risks related to Brookfield's financial reporting systems and procedures, as well as for associated internal and external audit processes
- **Management Resources and Compensation Committee** – oversees risks related to Brookfield's management resource planning, including succession planning, executive compensation and senior executives' performance
- **Governance and Nominating Committee** – oversees risks related to Brookfield's governance structure, including the effectiveness of board and committee activities, potential conflicts of interest, and governance of sustainability initiatives

SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY AT BROOKFIELD

We believe that value creation and sustainable business practices are complementary goals. We draw on our 100+ year heritage as an owner and operator to invest for value and seek to generate strong returns for our clients across economic cycles. Our investment strategy has remained unchanged throughout our firm's history—we focus on utilizing our operational expertise to enhance long-term value through strategic and operational improvements within our Operating Businesses and portfolio companies. Our primary objective is to deliver strong risk-adjusted returns without compromise to our fiduciary duty.

Our Sustainability Policy outlines our approach and is based on the following guiding principles:

Mitigate the impact of our operations on the environment

- Strive to minimize the environmental impact of operations and improve efficient use of resources over time.
- Support the ambition of reaching net-zero greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions by 2050 or sooner.

Strive to ensure the well-being and safety of employees

- Foster a positive work environment based on respect for human rights, valuing diversity and having zero tolerance for workplace discrimination, violence or harassment.
- Operate with leading health and safety practices to support the goal of achieving zero serious safety incidents.

Uphold strong governance practices

- Operate to the highest ethical standards by conducting business activities in accordance with our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.
- Maintain strong stakeholder relationships through transparency and active engagement.

Be good corporate citizens

- Strive to ensure the interests, safety and well-being of the communities in which we operate are integrated into our business decisions.
- Support philanthropy and volunteerism by our employees.

Our global sustainability policy codifies our longstanding strategy of integrating sustainability considerations into our decision-making. This policy is reviewed at least annually and, where applicable, updated periodically by our senior executives, as well as each of our business groups.

Sustainability Affiliations and Partnerships

Through our engagement with sustainability frameworks and organizations, we continue to evolve our sustainability reporting and protocols to align with leading practices. The following are some of the frameworks and organizations with which we are affiliated:

- Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI") – We have been signatories to the PRI since 2020 and complete the PRI assessment annually, which reinforces our longstanding commitment to responsible investment and sustainability best practices.
- IFRS Sustainability Alliance – We are members of the IFRS Sustainability Alliance, a global program established to develop globally accepted accounting and sustainability disclosures.

We review all of our memberships with external organizations periodically or in the event of material changes in their strategy or operations to determine if they continue to be aligned with our objectives.

Sustainability Organization and Governance

Upholding robust sustainability programs throughout our firm, business groups, and encouraging our portfolio companies to do the same, remains an important priority. We understand that good governance is essential to sustainable business operations. The oversight of sustainability is integrated into our overall governance framework and is aligned with our governance approach. We are committed to upholding strong practices to monitor and oversee our business, including our overall approach to sustainability.

Our Board of Directors (the "Board") is focused on maintaining strong corporate governance and prioritizing the interests of our shareholders. The Board oversees our business, including reviewing major strategic initiatives and receiving progress reports on the firm's sustainability initiatives throughout the year.

Our approach to sustainability has sponsorship and oversight from each business group's CEO and sustainability leads, supported by senior executives, including the Chief Operating Officer (COO) of Brookfield (Governance, Operations and Risk Management) and the CEO of Renewable Power & Transition (Decarbonization and Investment), working in collaboration with our Chief Financial Officer (CFO) (GHG Reporting and Measurement). Since sustainability covers a significant range of priorities that are varied in scope, we believe that sustainability initiatives should be overseen by individuals closest to the particular business activity. Functional leads are responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring relevant sustainability factors within their functional area, such as Technology Services and Human Resources.

Management teams and committees, including the Decarbonization Steering Committee and Safety Leadership Committee, bring together expertise to address key sustainability areas. This focuses on proper application and coordination of approaches across our business and functional groups. We organize working groups dedicated to specialized areas, such as the Sustainability Working Group and Decarbonization Operational Committee, to develop and coordinate initiatives to advance our overall sustainability efforts.

Integrating Sustainability into Our Investment Process

As part of our due diligence over investments where we have control or significant influence, we seek to assess sustainability-related opportunities and risks and factor them into the overall investment decision. This includes leveraging industry guidance to identify sustainability factors most likely to materially impact the financial condition or operating performance of companies in a sector. As part of our Sustainability Due Diligence Protocol, we provide specific guidance to investment teams on assessing bribery and corruption, cybersecurity, health and safety, human rights modern slavery and climate-related risks. Where warranted, we perform deeper due diligence, working with internal and third-party experts as appropriate.

Investments, other than de-minimis or follow on investments, must be approved by the applicable Investment Committee. Investment teams present the Investment Committee with the merits of the transaction, its material risks, mitigants and significant opportunities for improvement, including sustainability aspects and their implications for investment returns.

As part of each acquisition, investment teams develop a customized integration plan that encompasses, among other items, significant sustainability-related matters for evaluation or implementation. We believe there is a strong correlation between managing these considerations appropriately and enhancing investment returns.

Consistent with our management approach, it is the responsibility of management teams within each portfolio company to manage sustainability opportunities and risks through the investment's life cycle, supported by our applicable investment teams. The combination of local accountability and expertise along with our investment and operating experience and insight is important when managing a wide range of asset types across jurisdictions. We leverage these capabilities in collaborating on sustainability initiatives, where appropriate, to drive returns. Where appropriate, we encourage our portfolio companies to organize training on a variety of sustainability matters for relevant staff.

Management teams regularly report to their respective boards of directors from both financial and operating perspectives, including key performance indicators that incorporate material sustainability factors, such as health and safety, compliance with regulatory requirements, environmental management, and, increasingly, GHG emissions.

For investments where we do not have a controlling interest, for example, where we are a debt holder or in other circumstances where we do not have the ability to exercise influence through our contractual rights, we actively monitor the performance of our investments and, where appropriate, utilize our stewardship and engagement practices to encourage sustainability outcomes that are aligned with our sustainability approach.

When preparing an asset for divestiture, we seek to outline potential value creation deriving from several different factors, including relevant sustainability considerations. Where applicable, we also prepare both qualitative and quantitative data that summarize the sustainability performance of the investment and provide a holistic understanding of how we managed the investment during the holding period.

Stewardship and Engagement

In managing our assets, we leverage our significant influence and operating capabilities to collaborate with our portfolio companies. We encourage sound sustainability practices that are essential for building resilient and profitable businesses, aiming to create long-term value for our investors and stakeholders. Due to the operational nature of our value creation methods, we focus on investing in private markets where we can often acquire controlling interests, or positions of significant influence, in order to deploy our operations-oriented investment strategies.

As a result, proxy voting does not represent a significant portion of our investment activities. The majority of our proxy voting occurs within Brookfield's Public Securities Group, which represents a very small portion of our overall business (approximately 1% of our AUM as of December 31, 2024).

The following is a summary of some of the sustainability initiatives that we undertook in 2024.

ENVIRONMENTAL

Emissions Reduction Initiatives

As the world is transitioning to a lower-carbon economy, we view emissions reduction as a material value-creation opportunity. In 2021, we set an ambition to reach net zero by 2050 or sooner across operationally managed investments. Our net-zero ambition targets assets and investments where we can directly influence outcomes—termed Operationally Managed Investments—or those already pursuing a transition strategy for economic benefit.

In selecting which of these assets are capable of making meaningful progress toward decarbonization targets, we prioritize Operationally Managed Investments where:

- We consider such decarbonization steps will add value over the life of the investment;
- We can operationally manage the outcomes; and
- We are able to identify and implement actionable initiatives in the near term.

Driving efficiency and, consequently, value is a cornerstone of our operations-oriented approach to investing. Therefore, we would expect the quantity and timing of GHG emissions reductions of our portfolio companies over time to be slightly ahead of industry and regional averages. While we view decarbonization as a meaningful operational efficiency lever, we acknowledge that transitioning to a net zero future is an ambition that is subject to many unknowns and uncertainties, including the future availability of required technologies, such as the need for greater battery storage capacity to support the introduction of greater intermittent renewable energy within electricity grids. Despite these challenges, we work with our portfolio companies to identify operational value-enhancement and decarbonization opportunities, including areas such as energy efficiency and electrification measures, amongst others, where our operations teams can work closely with senior management of our portfolio companies to support the implementation of these value-enhancing improvements. In doing so, we are supporting

our portfolio companies in maximizing their value, while also achieving their decarbonization potential. This contributes to a future lower emissions economy, while delivering strong risk-adjusted returns for our investors.

We eschew firm-wide policies purporting to exclude industries or sectors for investment across the energy landscape, including in respect of fossil-fuel-based generation, transportation, and distribution. Nor do we believe in divestment of high-emitting industries. We believe that there is significant value in supporting decarbonization initiatives of the highest-emitting industries where we can deliver the greatest level of impact.

Leveraging our leading capabilities in development and operation of renewable power over the last 30 years, we launched our inaugural Brookfield Global Transition Fund ("BGTF I"), raising $15 billion of capital in 2022. This transition strategy focuses on building renewable power, providing capital to other decarbonization solutions, and targeting high-emission sectors to help businesses transition to sustainable business models and drive long-term value. Following BGTF I's success, we launched BGTF II in 2023, which is expected to surpass the scale of its predecessor.

Our investments in BGTF I and II aim to deliver strong risk-adjusted financial returns and meaningful decarbonization impacts. These funds seek to invest in clean energy expansion, sustainable solutions (i.e., carbon capture and storage, waste recycling), and transforming companies in carbon-intensive sectors to more sustainable and value accretive business models.

Beyond our global transition fund strategy, we do not limit our investments to those that meet specific sustainability criteria or standards. Through the expertise developed within our global transition strategy, we can offer resources and tools to help companies better identify operational value-enhancement and decarbonization opportunities. Across all investments, we invest capital on behalf of our clients with the primary objective of delivering strong risk-adjusted returns.

Water, Waste & Biodiversity

Reducing the impact of our overall water consumption and waste generation helps build efficient systems, resiliency in our businesses and contributes to a sustainable future. We seek to utilize leading practices to efficiently monitor water usage and for certain portfolio companies, manage performance, with the objective to seek opportunities for water consumption reduction. In addition, we seek to adhere to all applicable local and regional waste regulations and track waste and recycling metrics. Encouraging the conservation of nature and its associated living organisms and ecosystem services is an important component in achieving our decarbonization goals and managing physical risks related to climate change.

SOCIAL

Culture Matters: Human Capital Development

Our people are our most important asset. The core values of collaboration, entrepreneurship and discipline underpin our firmwide culture. We invest in our people and prepare them for future leadership. Our firmwide culture, from our dealings with clients to the interactions among employees and executives, is defined by mutual respect, teamwork and passion, and revolves around our core values:

- *Collaboration:* Leadership works side by side with colleagues throughout the organization and is committed to achieving shared success. One of the key attributes that we screen carefully for in new hires is their aptitude to collaborate with others. The firm wants people to share information across groups and take an interest in all the businesses, not just the one they happen to work for at any particular point in time. We do not hire people just for a specific job; we hire for the potential of all the future positions they might hold and that will contribute to the broader success of the firm. We actively look for people who want to learn, grow, and develop—and demonstrate a willingness to be stretched outside their comfort zone.

- *Entrepreneurship:* Our flat organization is results-oriented—responsibility is earned based on initiative and hard work, rather than job title—and decisions are made close to the action. This principle is not uncommon, but we have encouraged our entrepreneurial spirit throughout our growth during the past 20 years. We look for employees who have a passion not only for what they do but also for what the firm does. The shared values of ownership extend beyond helping the company succeed or generate more revenue. It means caring about the little things as well, such as not wasting money and treating everyone with respect.
- *Discipline:* Our team shares an awareness of, and commitment to, our goal of generating superior long-term returns for investors. Discipline also requires that each person is expected to have a realistic understanding of his or her own abilities. We expect employees to understand their strengths, recognize their weaknesses, be willing to stretch outside their comfort zones, and be willing to ask for help when necessary.

The three attributes—collaboration, entrepreneurship, and discipline—form the foundation of Brookfield and have been critical to the success of the partnership in building relationships that are long-lasting and mutually rewarding. By hiring talented people and giving them opportunities to move into different businesses, we have been able to build our expertise into a broad ecosystem that facilitates collaboration across different areas and geographies as needed. The teams draw on sound data and expertise to identify emergent themes—informing their investment process and enabling us to draw upon actionable intelligence for the benefit of its investors.

Employee Composition

The composition and makeup of our employee base is indicative of our focus that, as we grow, our people reflect the communities in which we operate. We recognize that a workforce encompassing a variety of backgrounds is critical to our success. A diverse workforce not only reinforces our core principles of long-term focus, alignment of interests, and collaboration, but also provides for a more dynamic and interesting work environment.

We are committed to a hiring process that is objective, nondiscriminatory and in compliance with all applicable legislation and good governance. It is grounded in our commitment to provide equal employment opportunity with the objective of attracting the highest-qualified talent to our business. We proactively recruit people who align with the attributes of a Brookfield leader and have the potential to develop within our organization. Our succession process focuses on the development of early career candidates through stretch roles and exposure.

Occupational Health and Safety

Managing health and safety risk is an integral part of the management of our business. Our goal is to have zero serious safety incidents.

We have implemented a health and safety governance initiative to propagate a strong health and safety culture, encourage the sharing of best practices and support the continuous improvement of safety performance to help eliminate serious safety incidents. The initiative is overseen by the Safety Leadership Committee, which comprises senior operations executives from across our business groups and regions. Portfolio company management is responsible for ensuring that their company's health and safety policies and systems are developed, operationalized, and reviewed regularly to address their specific risk areas. Portfolio company CEOs are accountable for the safety performance of their companies and they report to their respective board of directors on this safety performance, safety incidents, and the status of improvement initiatives. Reports on overall health and safety trends and key initiatives are provided to the Board as part of the quarterly operational risk update.

Human Rights and Modern Slavery

Regarding human rights, we are committed to conducting our business in an ethical and responsible manner, including by carrying out our activities in a manner that respects fundamental human rights and supports the prevention of human rights violations within our business. We strive to embed this into our core business activities, including training, communications, contracts and due diligence processes set out in our Human Rights and Anti-Modern Slavery Policy ("Human Rights Policy"), Sustainability Due Diligence Protocol and Vendor Management Program.

Integrity, fairness and respect are hallmarks of our culture, including carrying out our activities by respecting fundamental human rights and our efforts to identify and prevent human rights violations within our business and supply chain. We are committed to policies aimed at maintaining a workplace free of discrimination, violence and harassment, and we expect our staff to act in a way which promotes a positive working environment. Our Human Rights Policy aims to codify our approach to minimizing the risk of modern slavery within our business and supply chain. We also have specific processes aimed at identifying human rights and modern slavery as part of due diligence for new investments, which include risk assessments, remedies, training and governance. Where appropriate, these processes give consideration to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights as part of our due diligence process and ongoing management.

In addition, our Human Rights Policy consolidates the relevant commitments set out in our Code of Conduct, Sustainability Policy, financial crimes policies, and Whistleblowing Policy. We have several additional policies and procedures that provide guidance on the identification of human rights and modern slavery risks and the steps to be taken to mitigate these risks.

GOVERNANCE

Strong governance is essential to sustainable business operations, and we aim to conduct our business according to high ethical and legal standards.

Sustainability Regulation and Frameworks

Our governance practices are the foundation upon which we operate our business. We continuously adapt and enhance our policies to meet evolving standards and regulations across jurisdictions in which we operate.

Data Privacy and Cybersecurity

Data privacy and cybersecurity remain key sustainability focus areas for us. We undertake initiatives to further enhance our data protection and threat-intelligence capabilities, and to improve our third-party risk management processes. We review and update our cybersecurity program at least annually and conduct regular external-party assessments of our program maturity based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology ("NIST") Cybersecurity Framework. Additionally, we have continued mandatory cybersecurity education for all employees and enhanced our phishing simulations to include more advanced simulations and social engineering.

PART 2

REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

The following section contains a discussion and analysis of line items presented within our consolidated financial statements. The financial data in this section has been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Starting on page 34, we provide an overview of our fair value accounting process and why we believe it provides useful information for investors about our performance. We also provide an overview of our application of the control-based model under IFRS Accounting Standards used to determine whether or not an investment should be consolidated.

OVERVIEW

During 2024, net income was supported by strong fundraising momentum and capital deployment in our Asset Management business, recent acquisitions, organic growth, and strong investment performance in our Wealth Solutions business, and the stable and resilient cash flows of our Operating Businesses.

Net income was $1.9 billion in the current year, with $641 million attributable to common shareholders ($0.31 per share) and $1.2 billion attributable to non-controlling interests.

The $3.3 billion decrease in net income over the prior year was primarily attributable to:

- same-store[1] growth, primarily from inflation-linked revenues and organic growth initiatives across our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments, lease commencements and higher market rents in our core portfolio within our Real Estate segment, as well as increased demand for higher margin advanced batteries at our advanced energy storage operation within our Private Equity segment;
- contributions from recent acquisitions, net of dispositions in our Infrastructure segment;
- the recognition of tax benefits at our advanced energy storage operation within our Private Equity segment; and
- an increase in equity accounted income of $661 million due to increased contributions from the growth in our Wealth Solutions business, and our share of increases on the value of certain investment properties within our Real Estate and Infrastructure segments; more than offset by
- a decrease in other income and gains of $5.3 billion primarily due to higher disposition gains in the prior year, including a $3.9 billion gain on the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation in our Private Equity segment;
- a decrease in fair value changes of $1.1 billion, primarily related to the impairment of goodwill at our healthcare services operation and the settlement of a legacy pre-acquisition litigation at our dealer software and technology services operation, both within our Private Equity segment, as well as increased debt amortization costs in our Infrastructure segment, and the absence of mark-to-market gains included in the prior year at our Spanish solar energy business upon the step-up of our investment within our Renewable Power and Transition segment;
- an increase in interest expense of $1.1 billion, of which $319 million related to incremental debt from recent acquisitions, $680 million from asset-level upfinancing, and $131 million from higher rates on corporate borrowings, partially offset by the impact of lower rates on variable debt obligations of $18 million; and
- higher depreciation and amortization expense primarily as a result of recently completed acquisitions within our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

Our consolidated balance sheet remained in line with prior year as assets acquired, net of liabilities were offset by the deconsolidation of Brookfield Strategic Real Estate Partners IV ("BSREP IV") within our LP investment. Following the completion of the partial sale of BSREP IV to BWS, our investment in BSREP IV was deconsolidated and recognized within equity accounted investments. BN was issued additional Class C shares in BWS as consideration for the acquisition by BWS.

INCOME STATEMENT ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes the financial results of the company for 2024, 2023 and 2022:

				Change	
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	**2024**	2023	2022	2024 vs. 2023	2023 vs. 2022
Revenues	**$ 86,006**	$ 95,924	$ 92,769	$ (9,918)	$ 3,155
Direct costs[1]	**(67,936)**	(81,409)	(78,511)	13,473	(2,898)
Other income and gains	**1,247**	6,501	1,594	(5,254)	4,907
Equity accounted income	**2,729**	2,068	2,613	661	(545)
Expenses					
Interest	**(16,615)**	(15,503)	(10,702)	(1,112)	(4,801)
Corporate costs	**(76)**	(69)	(122)	(7)	53
Fair value changes	**(2,520)**	(1,396)	(977)	(1,124)	(419)
Income tax expense	**(982)**	(1,011)	(1,469)	29	458
Net income	**1,853**	5,105	5,195	(3,252)	(90)
Non-controlling interests	**(1,212)**	(3,975)	(3,139)	2,763	(836)
Net income attributable to shareholders	**$ 641**	$ 1,130	$ 2,056	$ (489)	$ (926)
Net income per share	**$ 0.31**	$ 0.61	$ 1.19	$ (0.30)	$ (0.58)

1. Direct costs include $9.7 billion of depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023 – $9.1 billion; 2022 – $7.7 billion).

2024 vs. 2023

Revenues for the year were $86.0 billion, a decrease of $9.9 billion or 10% compared to 2023, primarily due to:

- higher revenues from lease commencements and higher rents on core properties, within our Real Estate segment;
- increased contributions from our Infrastructure segment due to organic growth as a result of inflation indexation and rate base increases, and from our Renewable Power and Transition segment due to commissioning of recent development projects;
- strong same-store results from our Private Equity segment due to increased demand for higher margin advanced batteries at our advanced energy storage operation; more than offset by
- the absence of contributions from recent net dispositions, primarily due to the sale of our road fuels operation in the third quarter of 2024 and the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation in the fourth quarter of 2023, both within our Private Equity segment.

A discussion of the impact on revenues and net income from recent acquisitions and dispositions can be found on page 25.

Direct costs decreased by 17% or $13.5 billion, primarily due to:

- the impact of the sale of our road fuels operation in the third quarter of 2024 and the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation in the fourth quarter of 2023, as well as lower direct costs at our advanced energy storage operation due to the recognition of tax benefits, all within our Private Equity segment; partially offset by
- increased costs due to inflation and organic growth within our Infrastructure segment; and
- higher direct costs related to recent acquisitions primarily within our Renewable Power and Transition and Infrastructure segments.

Other income and gains of $1.2 billion primarily relate to the gains on the sale of our road fuels operation and the deconsolidation of our payment processing services operation, both within our Private Equity segment. The other income and gains in 2023 is primarily attributable to the gains on the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation within our Private Equity segment and our New Zealand data distribution business within our Infrastructure segment.

Equity accounted income increased by $661 million primarily due to contributions from the acquisition of AEL in our Wealth Solutions business, as well as our share of increases in the value of certain investment properties within our Real Estate and Infrastructure segments, partially offset by mark-to-market changes related to insurance reserves within our Wealth Solutions business.

Interest expense of $16.6 billion, of which $15.9 billion relates to non-recourse financing, increased by $1.1 billion compared to 2023 due to incremental borrowings associated with acquisitions, net of dispositions, and refinancings primarily within our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments, partially offset by the impact of lower interest rates on floating rate debt.

We recorded fair value decreases of $2.5 billion compared to $1.4 billion in the prior year. The decrease is primarily due to:

- valuation increases at certain U.S retail assets in our core portfolio within our Real Estate segment as a result of updated leasing assumptions; and
- realization of investment tax benefits within our Renewable Power and Transition segment; more than offset by
- the absence of mark-to-market gains included in the prior year at our Spanish solar energy business upon the step-up of our investment within our Renewable Power and Transition segment and on our investment in a U.S. department store chain within our Real Estate segment;
- settlement of a legacy pre-acquisition litigation at our dealer software and technology services operation, as well as impairment of goodwill at our healthcare services operation and asset impairment at our natural gas production operation, all within our Private Equity segment; and
- increased debt amortization costs at our global intermodal container logistics operation within our Infrastructure segment.

Refer to pages 26 and 48 for a discussion on fair value changes.

We recorded an income tax expense of $982 million for the year compared to $1.0 billion in the prior year mainly due to lower taxable income in 2024 in our Private Equity segment and the realization of tax benefits within our Renewable Power and Transition segment; partially offset by lower deferred tax recoveries due to higher valuation gains in our real estate portfolio compared to the prior year.

2023 vs. 2022

Revenues increased by $3.2 billion in 2023 primarily due to:

- increased contributions from our Infrastructure segment due to organic growth as a result of inflation indexation and rate base increases;
- higher revenues from lease commencements in our core properties within our Real Estate segment;
- additions to revenues from our Renewable Power and Transition segment due to higher realized pricing and inflation indexation on contracts; and
- revenues from recent acquisitions, net of dispositions, primarily within our Infrastructure and Private Equity segments; partially offset by
- lower volumes and unfavourable pricing at our road fuels operation within our Private Equity segment and lower hydrology in Canada and Colombia from our Renewable Power and Transition segment.

Direct costs increased by $2.9 billion in 2023 primarily due to:

- lower fuel inventory costs at our road fuels operation and the impact of the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation within our Private Equity segment; more than offset by
- increased costs associated with inflation and organic growth within our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments; and
- higher direct costs related to acquisitions, net of dispositions.

Other income and gains of $6.5 billion in 2023 primarily relate to the gains on the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation within our Private Equity segment and our New Zealand data distribution business within our Infrastructure segment. The other income and gains in 2022 is primarily attributable to the gains on the sale of a Brazil power transmissions portfolio and North American container terminal operations within our Infrastructure segment.

Equity accounted income decreased by $545 million as increased contributions from the growth in our Wealth Solutions business were more than offset by our share of decreases in the value of certain investment properties.

Interest expense of $15.5 billion in 2023 of which $14.9 billion relates to non-recourse financing, increased by $4.8 billion compared to 2022 due to incremental borrowings associated with acquisitions, net of dispositions, refinancings, and the impact of higher interest rates on floating rate debt during 2023.

We recorded fair value decreases of $1.4 billion in 2023 compared to $977 million in the prior year. Valuation increases from mark-to-market gains on our U.S. department store chain and higher valuations within our LP investments were more than offset by lower valuations on certain U.S. office assets within our Real Estate segment, as well as the impairment of goodwill at our healthcare services operation and asset impairment at our natural gas production, both within our Private Equity segment.

Income tax expense decreased by $458 million in 2023, mainly due to higher deferred tax recoveries resulting from valuation changes in our real estate portfolio, partially offset by higher taxable income in 2023, mainly in our Infrastructure and Private Equity segments.

SIGNIFICANT ACQUISITIONS AND DISPOSITIONS

We have summarized below the impact of recent significant acquisitions and dispositions on our results for 2024:

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Acquisitions		Dispositions	
	Revenue	Net Income (Loss)	Revenue	Net Income (Loss)
Renewable Power and Transition	$ 694	$ (26)	$ (34)	$ (4)
Infrastructure	2,448	324	(187)	(55)
Private Equity	62	—	(13,637)	165
Real Estate and Other	255	157	(265)	(169)
	$ 3,459	$ 455	$ (14,123)	$ (63)

ACQUISITIONS

Recent acquisitions contributed incremental revenues of $3.5 billion and net income of $455 million in the current year.

Renewable Power and Transition

Within our Renewable Power and Transition segment, recent acquisitions contributed to incremental revenues of $694 million and a net loss of $26 million. These contributions were primarily due to the acquisitions of a U.S. renewable portfolio and an Indian renewable development platform, both acquired in the fourth quarter of 2023.

Infrastructure

Recent acquisitions contributed incremental revenues of $2.4 billion and net income of $324 million. These contributions were primarily from our acquisitions of a global intermodal container logistics operation in the third quarter of 2023, a North American retail colocation data center business in the first quarter of 2024, and an Indian telecom tower operation in the third quarter of 2024.

Real Estate and Other

Recent acquisitions contributed incremental revenues of $255 million and net income of $157 million, primarily from the acquisitions of a multifamily asset portfolio and a logistics portfolio in the U.S in the second and third quarters of 2024, respectively.

DISPOSITIONS

Recent asset sales reduced revenues and net income by $14.1 billion and $63 million in the year, respectively. The transactions that most significantly impacted our results were the disposition of our road fuels operation in the third quarter of 2024 and the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation in the fourth quarter of 2023, both within our Private Equity segment. Our nuclear technology services operation is now presented as an equity accounted investment based on our continued ownership interest through our Renewable Power and Transition segment.

FAIR VALUE CHANGES

The following table disaggregates fair value changes into major components to facilitate analysis:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023	Change
Investment properties	**$ 556**	$ (105)	$ 661
Transaction related income, net of expenses	**143**	(608)	751
Financial contracts	**857**	337	520
Impairment and provisions	**(2,404)**	(1,276)	(1,128)
Other fair value changes	**(1,672)**	256	(1,928)
Total fair value changes	**$ (2,520)**	$ (1,396)	$ (1,124)

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Investment properties are recorded at fair value with changes recorded in net income. We present the investment properties based on our strategy to maintain an irreplaceable portfolio of premier properties in global gateway cities ("core"), maximize returns through a development or buy-fix-sell strategy ("transitional and development"), or recycle capital from private real estate funds of our Asset Management business ("real estate LP investments").

The following table disaggregates investment property fair value changes within our Real Estate and Asset Management segments by asset type:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023	Change
Asset Management Direct Investments – Real Estate LP Investments	**$ 855**	$ 1,266	$ (411)
Real Estate – Core	**214**	(226)	440
Real Estate – Transitional and Development	**(661)**	(1,225)	564
Other investment properties	**148**	80	68
	$ 556	$ (105)	$ 661

We discuss the key valuation inputs of our investment properties beginning on page78.

Real Estate LP Investments

Valuation increases of $855 million primarily relate to:

- higher valuations in our India office and REIT portfolios due to higher occupancy rates; and
- fair value uplifts in our Australian senior living portfolio due to higher unit prices; partially offset by
- valuation decreases at certain U.S. retail assets due to updated leasing assumptions.

In the prior year, valuation increases of $1.3 billion primarily related to fair value uplifts in our U.S. logistics portfolio due to favourable market rent assumptions, higher valuations in our Australian senior living portfolio due to unit price uplifts, and higher occupancy rates at our Shanghai mixed use portfolio, partially offset by discount and capitalization rate expansion at certain European office assets.

Core

Valuation increases of $214 million were primarily due to higher cash flows at certain U.S. retail assets as a result of updated leasing assumptions, partially offset by capitalization rate expansion at a certain U.K. office asset.

Valuations decreases of $226 million in the prior year were mainly due to updated leasing assumptions at certain U.S. office assets, and capitalization rate expansion at certain U.K. office and U.S. retail assets.

Transitional and Development

Valuation decreases of $661 million were primarily due to updated leasing assumptions at certain U.S. office and retail assets.

Valuation decreases of $1.2 billion in the prior year primarily related to discount and capitalization rate expansion and updated leasing assumptions at certain U.S. office assets.

Other investment properties

Other valuation gains of $148 million were primarily due to higher valuations at our European hyperscale data center platform as a result of updated market assumptions within our Infrastructure segment.

Transaction Related Income, Net of Expenses

Transaction related income, net of expenses, totaled $143 million for the year. This is primarily due to a bargain purchase gain on the acquisition of our North American retail colocation data center business within our Infrastructure segment, partially offset by restructuring costs within our Private Equity segment and transaction costs on acquisitions within our Real Estate segment.

The prior year transaction related expenses, net of income, of $608 million were mostly due to restructuring costs within our Private Equity segment, and transaction costs on acquisitions within our Infrastructure segment and upfinancings across our businesses.

Financial Contracts

Financial contracts include mark-to-market gains and losses related to foreign currency, interest rate and pricing derivatives not designated in hedge accounting relationships.

Financial contracts drove a $857 million increase in fair value changes for the year, mostly attributable to realization of investment tax credits and mark-to-market gains on energy derivatives, tax equity and financial assets, all within our Renewable Power and Transition segment.

The increase of $337 million in the prior year is mainly attributable to mark-to-market gains on energy derivatives, tax equity and power contracts within our Renewable Power and Transition segment.

Impairment and Provisions

Impairment and provisions expense of $2.4 billion in the year are primarily related to the impairment of goodwill at our healthcare services operation and asset impairment at our natural gas production operation, as well as the settlement of a legacy pre-acquisition litigation at our dealer software and technology services operation, all within our Private Equity segment.

Impairment and provisions expense of $1.3 billion in the prior year are mostly related to the impairment of goodwill at our healthcare services operation and asset impairment at our natural gas production operation, both within our Private Equity segment.

Other Fair Value Changes

Other fair value decreases of $1.7 billion for the year are primarily attributable to debt amortization costs at our global intermodal container logistics operation and U.S. semiconductor manufacturing facility, and non-controlling interests' share of valuation increases at our Indian telecom tower operation, all within our Infrastructure segment, as well as non-controlling interests' share of Australia senior living and India REIT valuation gains within our LP investments.

Other fair value increases of $256 million in the prior year are mainly attributable to mark-to-market gains on our investment in a U.S. department store chain within our Real Estate segment and at our Spanish solar energy business in our Renewable Power and Transition segment upon the step-up of our investment. These gains were partially offset by the disposition through a distribution in kind of our graphite electrode operation within our Private Equity segment, as well as mark-to-market changes on inventory at a natural gas storage asset in our Infrastructure segment.

INCOME TAXES

We recorded an aggregate income tax expense of $982 million in 2024 (2023 – $1.0 billion), including current tax expenses of $1.3 billion (2023 – $1.9 billion) and a deferred tax recovery of $341 million (2023 – $897 million).

Our income tax provision does not include a number of non-income taxes paid that are recorded elsewhere in our consolidated financial statements. For example, a number of our operations in Brazil are required to pay non-recoverable taxes on revenue, which are included in direct costs as opposed to income taxes. In addition, we pay considerable property, payroll and other taxes that represent an important component of the tax base in the jurisdictions in which we operate, which are also predominantly recorded in direct costs.

Our effective income tax rate is different from the Canadian domestic statutory income tax rate due to the following differences:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31	**2024**	2023	Change
Statutory income tax rate	**26 %**	26 %	— %
(Reduction)/increase in rate resulting from:			
Portion of gains subject to different tax rates	**(15)**	(8)	(7)
Taxable loss (income) attributable to non-controlling interests	**24**	(6)	30
International operations subject to different tax rates	**1**	1	—
Derecognition (Recognition) of deferred tax assets	**(19)**	(5)	(14)
Non-recognition of the benefit of current year tax losses	**14**	5	9
Non-deductible expenses	**10**	7	3
Investment and production tax credits	**(10)**	—	(10)
Other	**4**	(3)	7
Effective income tax rate	**35 %**	17 %	18 %

In the current year, we realized gains on disposition that were subject to tax rates different to our statutory income tax rate. This contributed to a 15% reduction in our effective tax rate in the current year.

Many of our operations are held in partially owned "flow-through" entities, such as partnerships, where the tax liability is incurred by the investors as opposed to the entity. As a result, while our consolidated earnings include losses attributable to non-controlling ownership interests in such entities, our consolidated tax provision includes only our proportionate share of the associated tax recovery. In other words, we are consolidating all of the income and losses in connection with these entities but only our share of the associated tax recovery. This increased our effective tax rate by 24% this year.

We operate in countries with different tax rates, most of which vary from our domestic statutory rate, and we also benefit from tax incentives introduced in various countries to encourage economic activity. Differences in global tax rates resulted in a 1% increase in our effective tax rate this year. The difference will vary from year to year depending on the relative proportion of income or loss earned in each country.

In the current year, we recorded a deferred tax recovery primarily in respect of the recognition of tax attributes in our advanced energy storage operation within our Private Equity segment, which decreased our effective tax rate by 19%.

Some of our operations generated tax losses in the period for which a tax benefit has not been recognized and certain expenses incurred were not deductible for tax purposes resulting in an increase to the effective tax rate of 14% and 10%, respectively.

During the year, our Renewable Power and Transition segment realized investment tax credits that resulted in tax recoveries. This contributed to a 10% reduction in our effective tax rate.

BALANCE SHEET ANALYSIS

The following table summarizes the statements of financial position of the company as at December 31, 2024, 2023, and 2022:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023	2022	Change 2024 vs. 2023	Change 2023 vs. 2022
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	**$ 153,019**	$ 147,617	$ 124,268	$ 5,402	$ 23,349
Investment properties	**103,665**	124,152	115,100	(20,487)	9,052
Equity accounted investments	**68,310**	59,124	47,094	9,186	12,030
Cash and cash equivalents	**15,051**	11,222	14,396	3,829	(3,174)
Accounts receivable and other	**30,218**	28,512	27,378	1,706	1,134
Intangible assets	**36,072**	38,994	38,411	(2,922)	583
Goodwill	**35,730**	34,911	28,662	819	6,249
Other assets	**48,359**	45,563	45,975	2,796	(412)
Total assets	**$ 490,424**	$ 490,095	$ 441,284	$ 329	$ 48,811
Liabilities					
Corporate borrowings	**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160	$ 11,390	$ 2,072	$ 770
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	**220,560**	221,550	202,684	(990)	18,866
Other non-current financial liabilities	**30,136**	29,624	27,679	512	1,945
Other liabilities	**60,113**	58,519	57,640	1,594	879
Equity					
Preferred equity	**4,103**	4,103	4,145	—	(42)
Non-controlling interests	**119,406**	122,465	98,138	(3,059)	24,327
Common equity	**41,874**	41,674	39,608	200	2,066
Total equity	**165,383**	168,242	141,891	(2,859)	26,351
	$ 490,424	$ 490,095	$ 441,284	$ 329	$ 48,811

2024 vs. 2023

Total assets increased by $329 million from the prior year to $490.4 billion as at December 31, 2024. The increase is due to recently completed business combinations and asset acquisitions, net of dispositions, primarily within our Renewable Power and Transition and Infrastructure segments. Increases in our equity accounted investments, primarily related to recent acquisitions within our Renewable Power and Transition segment and incremental capital invested in our Wealth Solutions business via BBU units, and BAM shares to support the acquisition of AEL, as well as net valuation increases recognized on our property plant and equipment, also contributed to the increase in total assets. This was partially offset by the deconsolidation of BSREP IV within our LP investment, as well as amortization and depreciation of our asset base and the impacts of foreign currency translation since the beginning of the year.

We have summarized the impact of business combinations for the year ended December 31, 2024 in the table below:

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity and Other	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 553	$ 393	$ 4	**$ 950**
Accounts receivable and other	443	283	50	**776**
Other financial assets	345	294	10	**649**
Assets classified as held for sale	861	270	—	**1,131**
Property, plant and equipment	7,439	4,141	77	**11,657**
Intangible assets	—	1,580	52	**1,632**
Goodwill	3,556	294	49	**3,899**
Deferred income tax assets	60	—	—	**60**
Total assets	13,257	7,255	242	**20,754**
Less:				
Accounts payable and other	(1,137)	(2,677)	(41)	**(3,855)**
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	(340)	(70)	—	**(410)**
Non-recourse borrowings	(4,736)	(478)	(14)	**(5,228)**
Deferred income tax liabilities	(437)	(454)	(10)	**(901)**
Non-controlling interests[1]	(3,015)	—	(4)	**(3,019)**
	(9,665)	(3,679)	(69)	**(13,413)**
Net assets acquired	$ 3,592	$ 3,576	$ 173	**$ 7,341**

1. Includes non-controlling interests recognized on business combinations measured as the proportionate share of fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition.

Summarized below are the key contributors to the year-over-year variances for the statement of financial position.

PP&E increased by $5.4 billion primarily as a result of:

- acquisitions and additions of $24.2 billion, which includes the acquisition of our French renewable portfolio within our Renewable Power and Transition segment, our North American retail colocation data center business and our Indian telecom operation within our Infrastructure segment, as well as investments in development projects within our Renewable Power and Transition segment; and
- revaluation surplus of $8.0 billion primarily attributable to higher power pricing across select markets and the expected growth in demand for renewable power within our Renewable Power and Transition segment, as well as strong underlying performance from inflation indexation and commissioning of capital projects within our Infrastructure segment; partially offset by
- the unfavourable impact of foreign currency translation and other of $7.5 billion due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against most major currencies, primarily within our Renewable Power and Transition and Infrastructure segments;
- depreciation of $7.2 billion during the year;
- dispositions and assets reclassified as held for sale of $7.3 billion; and
- the impact of the deconsolidation of BSREP IV within our LP investments of $4.8 billion.

We provide a continuity of PP&E in Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.

Investment properties predominantly consist of the company's real estate assets. The balance as at December 31, 2024 decreased by $20.5 billion, primarily due to:

- acquisitions and additions of $13.2 billion, primarily related to the acquisitions of three U.S. multifamily asset portfolios, a U.S. student housing portfolio, and a logistics asset portfolio in Europe, as well as additions, all within our LP investments included in our Asset Management segment; more than offset by
- the impact of the deconsolidation of BSREP IV within our LP investments of $24.9 billion;
- asset sales and the reclassification of certain assets to held for sale of $6.5 billion, primarily related to the transfer of certain office, retail and logistics assets to held for sale within our Real Estate segment and LP investments; and
- the unfavourable impact of foreign currency translation and other of $2.9 billion due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against most major currencies.

We provide a continuity of investment properties in Note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.

Equity accounted investments increased by $9.2 billion in the year to $68.3 billion, primarily due to:

- additions, net of disposals, of $9.2 billion which mainly related to the acquisition of an offshore wind portfolio in the U.K. within our Renewable Power and Transition segment, the conversion of preferred shares in our wealth solutions business into common shares in December 2024, incremental capital invested in BWS via the contribution of BBU units as well as BAM shares to support the acquisition of AEL, both in exchange for additional Class C shares of BWS; and
- our proportionate share of comprehensive income of $4.1 billion; partially offset by
- distributions and returns of capital received of $2.4 billion; and
- the unfavourable impact of foreign currency translation and other items of $1.7 billion due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar against most major currencies.

We provide a continuity of equity accounted investments in Note 10 of the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by $3.8 billion. For further information, refer to our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and to the Review of Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows within Part 4 – Capitalization and Liquidity.

Our intangible assets decreased by $2.9 billion as the acquisitions of our North American retail colocation data center and our Indian telecom tower operation within our Infrastructure segment were more than offset by the unfavourable impact of amortization and foreign currency translation within our Private Equity and Infrastructure segments.

Our goodwill increased by $819 million primarily due to the acquisition of our French renewable portfolio within our Renewable Power and Transition segment, partially offset by impairment of goodwill at our healthcare services operation, the deconsolidation of our payment processing services operation and disposition of our road fuels operation, all within our Private Equity segment.

Other assets are comprised of inventory, deferred income tax assets, assets classified as held for sale and other financial assets. The increase of $2.8 billion is mainly as a result of:

- an increase in assets held for sale of $7.8 billion largely attributable to the classification to held for sale of a 1,004 MW portfolio of wind and solar assets in India and a partial interest in 2 GW of pumped storage facilities in the U.K., both within our Renewable Power and Transition segment, as well as the shuttle tanker operation in our offshore oil services operation within our Private Equity segment, and certain office, retail and logistics assets within our Real Estate segment and LP investments, net of dispositions; partially offset by
- a decrease in inventory of $3.0 billion primarily driven by the disposition of our road fuels operation within our Private Equity segment and the deconsolidation of BSREP IV within our LP investments; and

- a decrease in other financial assets of $2.4 billion primarily related to the conversion of preferred shares in our Wealth Solutions business into common shares in December 2024, reflected as an increase in equity accounted investments.

Corporate borrowings increased by $2.1 billion primarily from the issuance of $750 million of 30-year bonds in March 2024, the issuance of $450 million of 10-year bonds and the re-opening of $200 million of 30-year bonds in June 2024, as well as the issuance of $700 million 30-year subordinated debt in December 2024, and commercial paper issuances throughout the year, partially offset by repayment of maturing term notes.

Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities decreased by $1.0 billion, primarily due to the deconsolidation of BSREP IV within our LP investments, partially offset by acquisitions and upfinancings within our Renewable Power and Transition and Infrastructure segments.

Other non-current financial liabilities consist of our subsidiary equity obligations, non-current accounts payable and other long-term financial liabilities that are due in more than one year's time. The increase of $512 million was primarily due to an increase in subsidiary equity obligations at our Indian telecom operation within our Infrastructure segment.

Other liabilities increased by $1.6 billion primarily due to the aforementioned classification to held for sale of certain assets within our Renewable Power and Transition, Private Equity and Real Estate segments, and LP investments, partially offset by a decrease in the current portion of accounts payable and other.

2023 vs. 2022

Total assets as at December 31, 2023 were $490.1 billion, compared to $441.3 billion as at December 31, 2022. The increase is due to business combinations and asset acquisitions, net of dispositions, mostly in our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments. Net valuation increases recognized on our PP&E during the year also contributed to the increase in total assets. This was partially offset by amortization and depreciation of our asset base during the year. Total liabilities increased by $22.5 billion from the prior year to $321.9 billion as at December 31, 2023 primarily due to business combinations and asset acquisitions, net of dispositions.

PP&E increased by $23.3 billion primarily as a result of acquisitions and additions, net of dispositions, completed across our segments, revaluation surplus largely within our LP investments and Infrastructure segment, as well as the positive impact of foreign currency translation impact, partially offset by depreciation.

Investment properties were $9.1 billion higher at the end of 2023 compared to 2022 primarily driven by additions in our Real Estate segment and the acquisition of our European hyperscale data centre platform within our Infrastructure segment, partially offset by asset sales and classification of certain assets to held for sale.

Equity accounted investments increased by $12.0 billion primarily due to additions, net of disposals, and our proportionate share of comprehensive income, partially offset by distributions and returns of capital received, as well as the unfavourable impact of foreign currency translation.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by $3.2 billion as at December 31, 2023 compared to 2022. For further information, refer to our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and to the Review of Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows within Part 4 – Capitalization and Liquidity.

Increases of $583 million and $6.2 billion in our intangible assets and goodwill balances, respectively, primarily relate to the acquisition of our North American and European residential infrastructure business within our Infrastructure segment, partially offset by the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation and technology services operation in our Private Equity segment, as well as amortization expense across all segments.

Other assets decreased by $412 million as the increase in other financial assets from acquisitions across our segments and growth of our Australian residential mortgage lender within our Private Equity segment were more than offset by lower inventory from dispositions within our Private Equity segment.

Corporate borrowings increased by $770 million due to the issuance of $550 million and $700 million 10-year U.S. term notes in June and December 2023, respectively, partially offset by the repayment of maturing term notes.

Non-recourse borrowings increased by $18.9 billion in 2023, primarily due to acquisitions and upfinancings within our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments, net of borrowings reclassified to held for sale, partially offset by the disposition of our nuclear technology services operation within our Private Equity segment.

Other non-current financial liabilities increased by $1.9 billion from 2022, primarily due to acquisitions and upfinancings within our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments.

Other liabilities increased by $879 million primarily due to an increase in deferred income tax liabilities mainly as a result of acquisitions completed primarily within our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments.

EQUITY

The significant variances in common equity and non-controlling interests are discussed below. Preferred equity is discussed in Part 4 – Capitalization and Liquidity.

COMMON EQUITY

The following table presents the major contributors to the year-over-year variances for common equity:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Common equity, beginning of year	**$ 41,674**	$ 39,608
Changes in period		
Net income attributable to shareholders	**641**	1,130
Other comprehensive income	**766**	803
Common dividends	**(495)**	(436)
Preferred dividends	**(168)**	(166)
Repurchases, net of equity issuances	**(940)**	(580)
Ownership changes and other	**396**	1,315
	200	2,066
Common equity, end of year	**$ 41,874**	$ 41,674

Common equity increased by $200 million to $41.9 billion during the year, primarily due to:

- net income attributable to common shareholders of $641 million;
- other comprehensive income of $766 million, primarily related to revaluation gains on property, plant and equipment within our Renewable Power and Transition and Infrastructure segments, and unrealized mark-to-market movements on our investment portfolio in our wealth solutions business due to a decrease in interest rates, partially offset by foreign currency translation; and
- ownership changes and other of $396 million primarily related to a gain on the sale of a portion of our interest in BAM, which was contributed to our Wealth Solutions business to support the acquisition of AEL, partially offset by a reduction in our ownership in BBU following the transfer of a partial interest in this business to our Wealth Solutions business in November 2024; partially offset by
- distributions of $663 million to shareholders as common and preferred share dividends; and
- share repurchases, net of issuances, of $940 million, mainly related to the repurchase of 23.6 million Class A Limited Voting Shares (“Class A shares”) during the year.

NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Non-controlling interests in our consolidated results primarily consist of third-party interests in BAM, BEP, BIP, BBU, BPG and their consolidated entities as well as co-investors and other participating interests in our consolidated investments as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Brookfield Asset Management	**$ 2,269**	$ 2,247
Brookfield Renewable	**32,635**	25,677
Brookfield Infrastructure	**27,651**	31,479
Brookfield Business Partners	**15,429**	15,241
Brookfield Property Group	**25,725**	35,314
Other participating interests	**15,697**	12,507
	$ 119,406	$ 122,465

Non-controlling interests decreased by $3.1 billion during the year, primarily due to:

- comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests, which totaled $4.2 billion; and
- capital raised from third parties, net of distributions, of $1.3 billion; more than offset by
- ownership changes of $8.5 billion, primarily due to the deconsolidation of BSREP IV within our LP investments.

CONSOLIDATION AND FAIR VALUE ACCOUNTING

As a Canadian domiciled public corporation, we report under IFRS Accounting Standards, while many other issuers that may be considered peers report under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP"). There are many differences between U.S. GAAP and IFRS Accounting Standards, but the two principal differences affecting our consolidated financial statements compared to those of other issuers are consolidation and fair value accounting.

In particular, U.S. GAAP allows some issuers to report certain investments, which qualify as variable interest entities, at fair value as a single line item on their balance sheet on a proportionate ownership basis as opposed to consolidating the underlying funds that the investment is held in inclusive of non-controlling interests. This approach is not available under IFRS Accounting Standards. This can create significant differences in the presentation of our financial statements as compared to other issuers.

CONSOLIDATION

Our consolidation conclusions under IFRS Accounting Standards may differ from other issuers who report under U.S. GAAP for two primary reasons:

- U.S. GAAP uses a voting interest model or a variable interest model to determine consolidation requirements, depending on the circumstances, whereas IFRS Accounting Standards uses a control-based model. We generally have the contractual ability to unilaterally direct the relevant activities of the funds managed by our Asset Management business; and;
- we generally invest significant amounts of capital alongside clients of our Asset Management business and partners, which means that we earn meaningful returns as a principal investor in addition to our share of asset management returns compared to others who may act solely as an agent.

As a result, in many cases, we control entities in which we hold only a minority economic interest. For example, a Brookfield-sponsored private fund to which we have committed 30% of the capital may acquire 80% of the voting interest in an investee company. The contractual arrangements generally provide us with the irrevocable ability to direct the funds' relevant activities. Based on these facts, we would control the investment because we exercise decision-making power over a controlling interest of that business and our 24% economic interest provides us with sufficient exposure to the variable returns of a principal.

All entities that we control are consolidated for financial reporting purposes. As a result, we include 100% of these entities' revenues and expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Operations, even though a substantial portion of their net income is attributable to non-controlling interests. Furthermore, we include all of the assets, liabilities, including non-recourse borrowings, of these entities in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, and include the portion of equity held by others as non-controlling interests.

Intercompany revenues and expenses between Brookfield and its subsidiaries, such as asset management fees, are eliminated in our Consolidated Statements of Operations; however, these items affect the attribution of net income between shareholders and non-controlling interests. For example, asset management fees paid by our perpetual affiliates to our Asset Management business are eliminated from consolidated revenues and expenses. However, as the common shareholders are attributed 73% of the fee revenues[1] while only attributed their proportionate share of the listed affiliates' expenses, the amount of net income attributable to common shareholders is increased with a corresponding decrease in net income attributable to non-controlling interests.

FAIR VALUE ACCOUNTING

Under U.S. GAAP, many issuers who may be considered our peers account for their funds as investment companies and reflect their investments at fair value.

Under IFRS Accounting Standards, as a parent company, we are required to look through our consolidated and equity accounted investments and account for their assets and liabilities under the applicable IFRS Accounting Standards. We reflect a large number of assets at fair value, namely our investment properties, renewable power facilities and certain infrastructure assets which are typically recorded at amortized cost under U.S. GAAP. However, there are other assets that are not subject to fair value accounting under IFRS Accounting Standards and are therefore carried at amortized cost, which would be more consistent with U.S. GAAP.

Under both IFRS and U.S. GAAP Accounting Standards, the value of target carried interest, net of direct costs, of our Asset Management business is generally not reflected on the balance sheet despite being a material component of the value of our business.

For additional details on the valuation approach for the relevant segments, critical assumptions and related sensitivities, refer to Part 5 – Accounting Policies and Internal Controls.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

A portion of our capital is invested in non-U.S. dollar currencies and the cash flows generated from these businesses, as well as our equity, are subject to changes in foreign currency exchange rates. From time to time, we utilize financial contracts to adjust these exposures. The most significant currency exchange rates that impact our business are shown in the following table:

	Year-End Spot Rate			Appreciation/(Depreciation) against U.S. Dollar		Average Rate			Appreciation/(Depreciation) against U.S. Dollar	
AS AT DEC. 31	**2024**	2023	2022	**2024 vs. 2023**	2023 vs. 2022	**2024**	2023	2022	**2024 vs. 2023**	2023 vs. 2022
Australian dollar	**0.6188**	0.6812	0.6813	**(9 %)**	— %	**0.6597**	0.6644	0.6949	**(1 %)**	(4 %)
Brazilian real[1]	**6.1920**	4.8403	5.2165	**(22 %)**	8 %	**5.3908**	4.9953	5.1644	**(7 %)**	3 %
British pound	**1.2516**	1.2731	1.2083	**(2 %)**	5 %	**1.2781**	1.2439	1.2372	**3 %**	1 %
Canadian dollar	**0.6953**	0.7547	0.7382	**(8 %)**	2 %	**0.7301**	0.7412	0.7690	**(1 %)**	(4 %)
Colombian peso[1]	**4,405.8**	3,854.9	4,852.5	**(13 %)**	26 %	**4,074.4**	4,320.5	4,260.5	**6 %**	(1 %)
Euro	**1.0353**	1.1039	1.0705	**(6 %)**	3 %	**1.0820**	1.0816	1.0538	**— %**	3 %

1. Using Brazilian real and Colombian peso as the price currency.

Currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar at the end of the current year were lower than December 31, 2023 for all of our significant non-U.S. dollar investments. As at December 31, 2024, our common equity of $41.9 billion was invested in the following currencies: U.S. dollars – 64% (December 31, 2023 – 52%); British pounds – 12% (December 31, 2023 – 12%); Brazilian reais – 4% (December 31, 2023 – 7%); Australian dollars – 3% (December 31, 2023 – 6%); Canadian dollars – 2% (December 31, 2023 – 5%); Euro – 8% (December 31, 2023 – 7%); and other currencies – 7% (December 31, 2023 – 11%).

The following table disaggregates the impact of foreign currency translation on our equity by the most significant non-U.S. dollar currencies:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023	Change
Australian dollar	**$ (697)**	$ (45)	$ (652)
Brazilian real	**(2,279)**	983	(3,262)
British pound	**(233)**	705	(938)
Canadian dollar	**(1,040)**	335	(1,375)
Colombian peso	**(782)**	1,226	(2,008)
Euro	**(952)**	628	(1,580)
Other	**(992)**	(38)	(954)
Total cumulative translation adjustments	**(6,975)**	3,794	(10,769)
Currency hedges[1]	**2,938**	(1,953)	4,891
Total cumulative translation adjustments net of currency hedges	**$ (4,037)**	$ 1,841	$ (5,878)
Attributable to:			
Shareholders	**$ (778)**	$ 271	$ (1,049)
Non-controlling interests	**(3,259)**	1,570	(4,829)
	$ (4,037)	$ 1,841	$ (5,878)

1. Includes deferred income tax recovery of $1 million (2023 – recovery of $72 million).

The foreign currency translation of our equity, net of currency hedges, decreased consolidated equity by $4.0 billion for the year ended December 31, 2024, of which our share was $778 million. This was attributable to lower year-end rates across most currencies relative to the U.S. dollar.

We seek to hedge foreign currency exposure where the cost of doing so is reasonable. Due to the high costs associated with hedging the Brazilian real, Colombian peso and other emerging market currencies, hedge levels against those currencies were low as at December 31, 2024.

CORPORATE DIVIDENDS

The dividends paid by Brookfield on outstanding securities during 2024, 2023 and 2022, are summarized in the following table.

	Distribution per Security		
	2024	2023	2022
Class A and B[1] Limited Voting Shares ("Class A and B shares")[2]	**$ 0.32**	$ 0.28	$ 0.56
Special distribution to Class A and B shares[3]	**—**	—	8.00
Class A Preferred Shares			
Series 2	**0.88**	0.89	0.51
Series 4	**0.88**	0.89	0.51
Series 8[4]	**—**	—	0.75
Series 9[5]	**—**	—	0.58
Series 13	**0.88**	0.89	0.51
Series 15[6]	**—**	—	0.45
Series 17	**0.87**	0.88	0.91
Series 18	**0.87**	0.88	0.91
Series 24	**0.59**	0.60	0.62
Series 26[7]	**0.70**	0.71	0.72
Series 28[8]	**0.84**	0.85	0.70
Series 30[9]	**1.11**	1.13	0.90
Series 32[10]	**1.23**	1.02	0.97
Series 34[11]	**1.04**	0.82	0.85
Series 36	**0.89**	0.90	0.93
Series 37	**0.89**	0.91	0.94
Series 38	**0.65**	0.66	0.69
Series 40[12]	**0.82**	0.75	0.77
Series 42	**0.59**	0.60	0.63
Series 44	**0.91**	0.93	0.96
Series 46[13]	**0.98**	1.00	1.01
Series 48[14]	**1.14**	1.15	0.91
Series 51[4]	**1.11**	1.12	—
Series 52[5]	**0.44**	0.45	—

1. Class B Limited Voting Shares ("Class B shares").
2. Combined, the Corporation's and Brookfield Asset Management Ltd.'s 2024 quarterly dividend would equate to $0.175 per Class A share held prior to the special distribution; representing a 17% increase compared to 2023, assuming that shareholders retained the Brookfield Asset Management Ltd. shares received upon completion of the special distribution in December 2022.
3. Distribution of one Class A and one Class B share of Brookfield Asset Management Ltd. for every four Corporation Class A Shares and Corporation Class B Shares held as of the close of business on December 2, 2022, valued based on the share price of $32.00 per share of Brookfield Asset Management Ltd. on the date of the special distribution of the Asset Management business.
4. All Series 8 shares were converted to Series 51 shares as part of the special distribution of the Asset Management business in December 2022.
5. All Series 9 shares were converted to Series 52 shares as part of the special distribution of the Asset Management business in December 2022.
6. All Series 15 shares were fully redeemed and cancelled as at March 31, 2023.
7. Dividend rate reset commenced March 31, 2022.
8. Dividend rate reset commenced June 30, 2022.
9. Dividend rate reset commenced December 31, 2022.
10. Dividend rate reset commenced October 1, 2023.
11. Dividend rate reset commenced April 1, 2024.
12. Dividend rate reset commenced October 1, 2024.
13. Dividend rate reset commenced March 31, 2022.
14. Dividend rate reset commenced December 31, 2022.

Dividends on the Class A and B shares are declared in U.S. dollars whereas Class A Preferred share dividends are declared in Canadian dollars.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The quarterly variances in revenues over the past two years are due primarily to acquisitions and dispositions. Variances in net income to shareholders relate primarily to the timing and amount of non-cash fair value changes and deferred tax provisions, as well as seasonality and cyclical influences in certain businesses. Changes in ownership have resulted in the consolidation and deconsolidation of revenues from some of our assets, particularly in our Real Estate, Infrastructure and Private Equity businesses. Other factors include the impact of foreign currency on non-U.S. revenues and net income attributable to non-controlling interests.

Our Real Estate business typically generates consistent same-store net operating income on a quarterly basis due to the long-term nature of contractual lease arrangements subject to the intermittent recognition of disposition and lease termination gains. Our retail properties typically experience seasonally higher retail sales during the fourth quarter, and our resort hotels tend to experience higher revenues and costs as a result of increased visits during the first quarter. We fair value our real estate assets on a quarterly basis which results in variations in net income based on changes in the value.

Renewable power hydroelectric operations are seasonal in nature. Generation tends to be higher during the winter rainy season in Brazil and spring thaws in North America; however, this is mitigated to an extent by prices, which tend not to be as strong as they are in the summer and winter seasons due to the more moderate weather conditions and reductions in demand for electricity. Water and wind conditions may also vary from year to year. Our Infrastructure operations are generally stable in nature as a result of regulation or long-term sales contracts with our investors, certain of which guarantee minimum volumes.

Revenues and direct costs in our Private Equity operations vary from quarter to quarter primarily due to acquisitions and dispositions of businesses, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, business and economic cycles, and weather and seasonality in underlying operations. Broader economic factors and commodity market volatility may have a significant impact on a number of our businesses, in particular within our industrials portfolio. Within our infrastructure services, our work access services is subject to potential seasonal fluctuations in the demand for services. Some of our business services operations will typically have stronger performance in the latter half of the year whereas others, such as our residential mortgage insurer, fluctuate based on seasonality and macroeconomic conditions affecting the Canadian housing market. Net income is impacted by periodic gains and losses on acquisitions, monetization and impairments.

Our condensed statements of operations for the eight most recent quarters are as follows:

	2024				2023			
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED (MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNT)	**Q4**	Q3	Q2	$22,907	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenues	**$ 19,426**	$ 20,623	$ 23,050	519	$ 22,907	$ 24,518	$ 24,441	$ 23,668	$ 23,297
Net income (loss)	**101**	1,518	(285)	102	519	3,134	35	1,512	424
Net income to shareholders	**432**	64	43		102	699	230	81	120
Per share				$ 0.04					
– diluted	**$ 0.25**	$ 0.01	$0.00	0.04	$ 0.04	$ 0.42	$ 0.12	$ 0.03	$ 0.05
– basic	**0.26**	0.01	$0.00		0.04	0.43	0.12	0.03	0.05

The following table shows fair value changes and income taxes for the last eight quarters, as well as their combined impact on net income:

	2024				2023			
FOR THE PERIODS ENDED (MILLIONS)	**Q4**	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Fair value changes	**$ (1,759)**	$ (166)	$ (753)	$ 158	$ (1,326)	$ (170)	$ 62	$ 38
Income taxes	**(259)**	(138)	(304)	(281)	(87)	(241)	(409)	(274)
Net impact	**$ (2,018)**	$ (304)	$ (1,057)	$ (123)	$ (1,413)	$ (411)	$ (347)	$ (236)

Over the last eight quarters, the factors discussed below caused variations in revenues and net income to shareholders on a quarterly basis:

- In the fourth quarter of 2024, revenues decreased in comparison to the prior quarter primarily due to decreased contributions from our Private Equity segment from the disposition of our road fuels operation as prior quarter included partial revenues due to the timing of the sale, partially offset by increased contributions from our Infrastructure segment due to inflation indexation and rate base increases. Net income decreased as increased equity accounted income from growth in our Wealth Solutions business and higher valuations of certain equity accounted investment properties within our Real Estate and Infrastructure segments were more than offset by the impairment of goodwill at our healthcare services operation, asset impairment at our natural gas production operation, and the settlement of a legacy pre-acquisition litigation at our dealer software and technology services operation, all within our Private Equity segment.
- In the third quarter of 2024, revenues decreased in comparison to the prior quarter primarily due to decreased contributions from our Private Equity segment from the disposition of our road fuels operation, partially offset by increased contributions from our Infrastructure segment due to inflation indexation and rate base increases. Net income increased primarily from the recognition of tax benefits at our advanced energy storage operation and gains associated with the disposition of our road fuels operation, both within our Private Equity segment, partially offset by mark-to-market decreases related to insurance reserves within our Wealth Solutions business.
- In the second quarter of 2024, revenues increased in comparison to the prior quarter primarily due to lease commencements and higher rents at certain properties within our Real Estate segment and our real estate LP investments within our Asset Management segment. Net income decreased from the prior quarter as contributions from the close of AEL were more than offset by fair value decreases at certain U.S. transitional and development properties within our Real Estate segment, and as the prior quarter included a bargain purchase gain on the acquisition of our North American retail colocation data center business within our Infrastructure segment.
- In the first quarter of 2024, revenues decreased in comparison to the prior quarter primarily due to decreased contributions from our Private Equity segment from the deconsolidation of our nuclear technology services operation and lower volumes at our engineered components manufacturing operation, partially offset by increased contributions in our Renewable Power and Transition segment from the acquisition of a U.S. renewable portfolio. The lower net income in the quarter was primarily due to lower disposition gains compared to the prior quarter.
- In the fourth quarter of 2023, revenues were consistent with the prior quarter. Net income increased compared to the prior quarter due to gains associated with the disposition of our nuclear technology services operation, which was partially offset by fair value decreases in our Real Estate segment.
- In the third quarter of 2023, revenues increased in comparison to the prior quarter mainly due to contributions from recent acquisitions, primarily in our Infrastructure segment. Net income is absent one time disposition gains recognized in the prior quarter in our Infrastructure segment, and reflects fair value decreases on our transitional and development properties within our Real Estate segment.
- In the second quarter of 2023, revenues increased in comparison to the prior quarter primarily due to same-store growth across our Operating Businesses and recent acquisitions. The increased net income in the quarter compared to the prior quarter is primarily a result of disposition gains from our Infrastructure segment.
- In the first quarter of 2023, revenues decreased in comparison to the prior quarter primarily due to decreased contributions from our Private Equity segment due to the impact of volume, partially offset by contributions from recent acquisitions and organic growth initiatives in our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition segments. The increase in net income was primarily due to fair value decreases recorded on investment properties in the prior quarter.

PART 3

OPERATING SEGMENT RESULTS

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

HOW WE MEASURE AND REPORT OUR OPERATING SEGMENTS

Our operations are organized into our Asset Management business, our Wealth Solutions business, our four primary Operating Businesses and our Corporate Activities, which collectively represent seven operating segments for internal and external reporting purposes.

For our Asset Management and Wealth Solutions segments, we primarily measure operating performance using DE. To further assess operating performance for the Asset Management segment, we also provide unrealized carried interest[1] which represents carried interest generated on unrealized changes in the fair value of our private fund investment portfolios, net of realized carried interest[1]. Net operating income ("NOI")[1] is the key performance metric for our Real Estate segment, and Funds from Operations ("FFO")[1] is used for our other operating segments. We also provide the amount of capital invested by the Corporation in each segment using common equity. Common equity relates to invested capital[1] allocated to a particular business segment, which we use interchangeably with segment common equity.

Our operating segments are global in scope and are as follows:

i. The *Asset Management* business includes managing long-term private funds, perpetual strategies and liquid strategies on behalf of our investors and ourselves. We generate contractual base management fees for these activities as well as incentive distributions[1] and performance income, including performance fees[1], transaction fees and carried interest[1]. The Asset Management business also includes our direct investments into and alongside private funds managed by BAM.

ii. The *Wealth Solutions* business includes our equity accounted interest in BWS, a wealth solutions provider focused on securing the financial futures of individuals and institutions through a range of retirement services, wealth protection products and tailored capital solutions.

Operating Businesses

iii. The *Renewable Power and Transition* business includes the ownership, operation and development of hydroelectric, wind, utility-scale solar power generating assets, distributed energy, and sustainable solutions.

iv. The *Infrastructure* business includes the ownership, operation and development of utilities, transport, midstream, and data assets.

v. The *Private Equity* business includes a broad range of industries, and is mostly focused on ownership and operations in the business services and industrials sectors.

vi. The *Real Estate* business includes the ownership, operation and development of core and transitional and development investments (including residential development properties).

vii. *Corporate Activities* include the investment of cash and financial assets, as well as the management of our corporate leverage, including corporate borrowings and preferred equity, which fund a portion of the capital invested in our other operations. Certain corporate costs such as technology and operations are allocated to each operating segment based on an internal pricing framework.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

In assessing operating performance and capital allocation, we separately identify the portion of DE, NOI, or FFO and common equity that relate to each segment, where applicable. We believe that identifying the key operating metrics attributable to each segment enables investors to understand how the results of these entities are integrated into our financial results and is helpful in analyzing variances between reporting periods. Additional information with respect to our listed affiliates (BEP, BIP, BBU) is available in their public filings. We also separately identify the components of realized carried interest, net[1], and realized disposition gains[1] included within the DE and FFO of each segment in order to facilitate analysis of variances between reporting periods.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS BY OPERATING SEGMENT

The following table presents DE, FFO, NOI and common equity by segment, where applicable, on a period-over-period basis for comparative purposes:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	DE[1]			FFO[1,2] / NOI[1,2]			Common Equity		
	2024	2023	Change	**2024**	2023	Change	**2024**	2023	Change
Asset Management	**$ 3,048**	$ 3,124	$ (76)				**$ 17,338**	$ 19,484	$ (2,146)
Wealth Solutions	**1,350**	740	610				**10,872**	6,144	4,728
Operating Businesses									
Renewable Power and Transition				**$ 470**	$ 418	$ 52	**4,485**	4,887	(402)
Infrastructure				**567**	653	(86)	**2,202**	2,537	(335)
Private Equity				**951**	1,876	(925)	**1,879**	3,291	(1,412)
Real Estate[3]				**3,397**	3,490	(93)	**23,085**	22,413	672
Corporate Activities				**271**	(463)	734	**(17,987)**	(17,082)	(905)
Total	**$ 6,274**	$ 4,806	$ 1,468				**$ 41,874**	$ 41,674	$ 200

1. DE is the key performance metric for the Asset Management and Wealth Solutions segments. NOI is the key performance metric for the Real Estate segment only. FFO is the key performance metric for the Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure, Private Equity, and Corporate Activities segments.
2. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 86.
3. For comparability, we have excluded property management and development fees of $126 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 as they are no longer recognized in NOI.

During the year, we generated strong results with DE[1] of $6.3 billion. DE before realizations[1] were $4.9 billion for the year, an increase of $648 million or 15% over the prior year. The increase is attributable to inflows from continued fundraising momentum and capital deployment in our Asset Management business, acquisitions, organic growth, and strong investment performance in our Wealth Solutions business, and the resilient earnings across our Operating Businesses. We also recognized $403 million of net carried interest from realizations in private funds managed by BAM and generated $1.0 billion of disposition gains from principal investments, primarily related to a gain on the sale of a portion of our BAM shares to AEL shareholders.

Our Asset Management business generated DE before realizations of $1.7 billion in the current year. BAM benefited from a strong year of fundraising and capital deployment, with growth in FRE[1] supported by significant inflows across our flagship and complementary strategies including the close of the AEL mandate, and capital deployed at our perpetual strategies and long-term credit funds, resulting in a $82 billion or 18% increase in fee-bearing capital[1] over the prior year. Distributions from our direct investments were $909 million in the current year.

Wealth Solutions DE increased by $610 million compared to the prior year, benefitting from contributions from the acquisition of AEL, organic growth and the strength of our investment performance.

Renewable Power and Transition's FFO increased by $52 million compared to the prior year primarily due to growth from the commissioning of development assets across our portfolio, the monetization of tax benefits in the U.S., and net acquisition activity, partially offset by increased interest expense due to additional borrowings to finance ongoing capital projects.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

Infrastructure's FFO was $567 million in the current year. Excluding the impact of realized disposition gains, operating FFO increased by $27 million primarily due to organic growth across our businesses from inflation indexation, commissioning of capital projects, rate base increases, and net acquisition activity, partially offset by increased interest expense related to additional borrowings to finance ongoing capital projects, as well as the impact of foreign exchange.

Private Equity's FFO was $951 million in the current year. Excluding the impact of realized disposition gains, operating FFO increased by $198 million primarily due to same-store growth from commercial execution, business optimization initiatives, and the recognition of tax benefits at our advanced energy storage operation in industrials, as well as decreased interest expense, partially offset by net disposition activity and our reduced direct ownership in BBU. Realized disposition gains were $199 million in the current year compared to $1.3 billion in the prior year, which benefitted from the sale of our nuclear technology services operation.

Our Real Estate business continues to benefit from strong performance within our core Real Estate portfolio which drove same-store core NOI growth of 4% over the prior year quarter. Excluding the impact of the receipt of a $191 million one-time lease payment in the prior year, NOI increased by $98 million primarily due to strong same-store NOI growth, and increased lot sales in our residential business.

Common equity increased by $200 million to $41.9 billion in the year ended December 31, 2024 primarily due to comprehensive income and the impact of ownership changes, partially offset by distributions to common and preferred equity holders and share repurchases. Refer to Part 2 – Review of Consolidated Financial Results for details.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Our Asset Management business is a leading global alternative asset manager, with over $1 trillion of assets under management as at December 31, 2024 across renewable power and transition, infrastructure, private equity, real estate, and credit. As at December 31, 2024, our capital in this business is via our 73% ownership interest in BAM ULC[1,2].

The business invests client capital for the long term with a focus on real assets and essential service businesses that form the backbone of the global economy. The business draws on our heritage as an owner and operator to invest for value and generate strong returns for clients, across economic cycles. Our clients include some of the world's largest institutional investors, including sovereign wealth funds, pension plans, endowments, foundations, financial institutions, insurance companies, and individual investors.

The collaboration between the 2,500+ investment and asset management professionals in our Asset Management business and approximately 250,000 operating employees located in over 30 countries on five continents, provides Brookfield with deep investment and operating expertise across several sectors and industries, global reach and unique access to proprietary investment opportunities.

We put our own capital to work alongside our investors' in virtually every transaction, aligning interests and leveraging our global presence, the synergies of our business and large-scale, flexible capital to achieve strong returns across market cycles.

We offer our clients a large and growing number of investment products to assist them in achieving their financial goals, providing a diverse set of long-term and perpetual private funds and dedicated public vehicles across each of the asset classes in which we invest and spanning various investment strategies.

As the asset manager of these investment products, our Asset Management business earns base management fees in addition to incentive distributions, performance fees, or carried interest depending on the product offering.

Our Asset Management business focuses on raising capital by establishing new investment products for our clients, identifying and acquiring high-quality assets, delivering strong underlying investment performance and executing timely monetizations or refinancings. If we execute in these areas, this should equate to growth in fee-bearing and carry eligible capital[1] and in turn higher fee revenues, fee-related earnings and realized carried interest over time.

We also include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within the results of our Asset Management business. These investments include flagship real estate private funds that are managed by BAM with long-term track records of earning strong returns, as well as capital invested in other real estate, private equity, opportunistic and other credit funds managed by BAM, and other investments.

OUTLOOK AND GROWTH INITIATIVES

Alternative assets provide an attractive investment opportunity to institutional and high net worth investors. These asset classes also provide investors with alternatives to fixed income investments by providing a strong, inflation-linked return profile. Institutional investors, in particular pension funds, must earn and generate returns to meet their long-term obligations while protecting their capital. As a result, inflows to alternative asset managers are continuing to grow and managers are focused on new product development to meet this demand.

Our business model has proven to be resilient through economic cycles, due to our strong foundation and discipline. Overall, our business is stronger and more diversified than ever and well positioned to deliver continued growth.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.
2. In February 2025, the Corporation exchanged its interest in BAM ULC for an interest in BAM Ltd. on a one-for-one basis. Following this transaction, the Corporation holds a 73% ownership interest in BAM Ltd., which in turn holds 100% of our Asset Management business.

During 2024, we raised a record $137 billion of capital commitments across our flagship and complementary strategies. We raised $13 billion for our flagship funds, including inflows from our twelfth opportunistic credit fund, our second global transition fund and our fifth opportunistic real estate fund strategy. We continue to progress fundraising across our complementary strategies, raising a further $124 billion of capital over the year, with inflows for our insurance mandates, our catalytic transition fund, our infrastructure income fund, our perpetual supercore infrastructure strategy and our fourth infrastructure debt fund.

In addition, we are also actively progressing new growth strategies, including transition, insurance, secondaries, and technology. These new initiatives, in addition to our existing strategies are expected to have a very meaningful impact on our growth trajectory in the long term.

We continue to expand our investor base through existing relationships and new channels. As at December 31, 2024, we had over 2,300 clients, made up of some of the world's largest institutional investors, including sovereign wealth funds, pension plans, endowments, foundations, financial institutions, insurance companies, and individual investors. Our private wealth channel also continues to grow and represents over 8% of current commitments. We have a dedicated team of over 150 people that are focused on distributing and developing catered products to the private wealth channel.

Long-term Private Funds – $262.1 billion fee-bearing capital[1]

Our Asset Management business manages and earns fees on a diverse range of renewable power and transition, infrastructure, private equity, real estate and credit funds. These funds have a long duration, are closed-end and include opportunistic, value-add, core and core plus investment strategies.

On long-term private fund capital, our Asset Management business earns:

1. Diversified and long-term base management fees on capital that is typically committed for 10 years with two one-year extension options.
2. Carried interest, which enables our business to receive a portion of overall fund profits provided that investors receive a minimum prescribed preferred return. Carried interest is recognized when a fund's cumulative returns are in excess of preferred returns and when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.
3. Transaction and advisory fees are one-time fees earned on co-investment capital related to the close of transactions, and vary based on transaction agreements.

Perpetual Strategies – $208.6 billion fee-bearing capital

Our Asset Management business manages the perpetual capital in our perpetual affiliates, as well as in its core and core plus private funds, which can continually raise new capital. From these perpetual strategies, our business earns:

1. Long-term perpetual base management fees, which are based on total capitalization or net asset value ("NAV") of our perpetual affiliates and the NAV of its perpetual private funds.
2. Stable incentive distribution fees which are linked to cash distributions from perpetual affiliates (BEP/BEPC and BIP/BIPC) that exceed pre-determined thresholds. These cash distributions have a historical track record of growing annually and each of these perpetual affiliates target annual distribution growth rates within a range of 5-9%.
3. Performance fees based on unit price performance (BBU) and carried interest on its perpetual private funds.

Liquid Strategies – $67.9 billion fee-bearing capital

Our Asset Management business manages publicly listed funds and separately managed accounts, focused on fixed income and equity securities across real estate, infrastructure and natural resources. Our business earns base management fees, which are based on committed capital and fund NAV, and performance income based on investment returns.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS

The following table disaggregates our share of DE and common equity of entities in our Asset Management segment. We have provided additional detail, where referenced, to explain significant variances in our operating results from the prior period.

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Ref.	DE		Common Equity	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
BAM[1]	i	**$ 1,736**	$ 1,678	**$ 6,025**	$ 7,126
Realized carried interest	ii	**403**	570	**—**	—
Direct investments	iii	**909**	876	**11,313**	12,358
Realized disposition gains	iii	**46**	11	**—**	—
		$ 3,094	$ 3,135	**$ 17,338**	$ 19,484
Generated carried interest					
Generated in period		**$ 2,656**	$ 1,833		
Foreign exchange		**(524)**	182		
		2,132	2,015		
Less: direct costs		**(598)**	(727)		
Generated carried interest, net	iv	**1,534**	1,288		
Less: generated carried interest not attributable to the Corporation		**(268)**	(169)		
Total generated carried interest, net		**$ 1,266**	$ 1,119		

FEE-BEARING CAPITAL

The following table summarizes fee-bearing capital:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Long-Term Private Funds	Perpetual Strategies	Liquid Strategies	**Total 2024**	Total 2023
Renewable Power and Transition	$ 34,813	$ 23,044	$ —	**$ 57,857**	$ 52,363
Infrastructure	45,738	51,312	—	**97,050**	94,635
Private Equity	37,123	8,067	—	**45,190**	38,849
Real Estate	69,689	23,940	—	**93,629**	93,444
Credit	74,697	102,193	67,925	**244,815**	177,707
December 31, 2024	**$ 262,060**	**$ 208,556**	**$ 67,925**	**$ 538,541**	n/a
December 31, 2023	$ 245,341	$ 148,719	$ 62,938	n/a	$ 456,998

We have approximately $53 billion of additional committed capital that does not currently earn fees but will generate approximately $530 million in annual fees once deployed.

1. BAM is presented net of a $1 billion non-recourse loan issued to a large institutional partner in December 2024, and associated borrowing costs.

Fee-bearing capital increased by $81.5 billion during the year. The changes are set out in the following table:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate	Credit	**Total**
Balance, December 31, 2023	$ 52,363	$ 94,635	$ 38,849	$ 93,444	$ 177,707	**$ 456,998**
Inflows	8,670	5,313	3,714	9,074	102,211	**128,982**
Outflows	—	(11)	—	(481)	(27,396)	**(27,888)**
Distributions	(1,594)	(2,378)	(1,302)	(4,054)	(8,700)	**(18,028)**
Market valuation	(704)	3,669	1,610	(2,169)	6,074	**8,480**
Other	(878)	(4,178)	2,319	(2,185)	(5,081)	**(10,003)**
Change	5,494	2,415	6,341	185	67,108	**81,543**
Balance, December 31, 2024	**$ 57,857**	**$ 97,050**	**$ 45,190**	**$ 93,629**	**$ 244,815**	**$ 538,541**

Renewable power and transition fee-bearing capital increased by $5.5 billion, due to:

- inflows from capital raised for our second flagship global transition fund, capital market issuances within BEP, as well as capital deployed across our fund strategies; partially offset by
- the end of the investment period in our fourth flagship infrastructure fund[1]; and
- distributions paid to BEP's unitholders and capital returned to investors across our long-term private funds.

Infrastructure fee-bearing capital increased by $2.4 billion, due to:

- increase in market valuations as a result of the higher market capitalization of BIP; and
- inflows from capital deployed and valuation increases across our perpetual strategies; partially offset by
- the end of the investment period in our fourth flagship infrastructure fund; and
- distributions paid to BIP's unitholders and capital returned to investors across our long-term and perpetual private funds.

Private equity fee-bearing capital increased by $6.3 billion, due to:

- inflows from the acquisition of Pinegrove Ventures and capital deployed in our complementary strategies; and
- increase in market valuations as a result of the higher market capitalization of BBU; partially offset by
- distributions paid to BBU's unitholders and capital returned to investors across our long-term private funds.

Real estate fee-bearing capital increased by $185 million, due to:

- inflows from capital raised for our fifth flagship real estate fund, as well as capital deployed across our fifth flagship real estate fund and other long-term private funds; partially offset by
- distributions and lower market valuation of certain assets across our perpetual fund strategies and long-term private funds.

Credit fee-bearing capital increased by $67.1 billion, due to:

- inflows from the close of the AEL mandate and the acquisition of Castlelake L.P. ("Castlelake"); and
- inflows from capital deployed and valuation increases across our liquid and perpetual strategies and long-term private funds (including our twelfth flagship opportunistic credit fund); partially offset by
- redemptions from our liquid and perpetual strategies and distributions across our Oaktree, infrastructure and real estate debt strategies.

1. Related to renewable power and transition assets.

CARRY ELIGIBLE CAPITAL

Carry eligible capital[1] increased by $3.0 billion during the year to $240.3 billion as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – $237.3 billion), primarily related to our acquisition of Castlelake and capital committed in our fifth flagship real estate fund, second global transition fund and catalytic transition fund, partially offset by distributions from our second and third flagship real estate funds, fourth flagship private equity fund and closed-end credit funds.

As at December 31, 2024, $167.1 billion of carry eligible capital was deployed (December 31, 2023 – $165.8 billion). This capital is either currently earning carried interest or will begin earning carried interest once its related funds have reached their preferred return threshold. There are currently $73.1 billion of uncalled fund commitments that will begin to earn carried interest once the capital is deployed and fund preferred returns are met (December 31, 2023 – $71.5 billion).

OPERATING RESULTS

DE from our Asset Management business includes fee-related earnings, net of corporate costs, excluding equity-based compensation costs and realized carried interest earned by us in respect of capital managed for our investors. Fee-related earnings includes fees earned by BAM on the capital invested by us in the perpetual affiliates. This is representative of how we manage the business and measure the returns from our asset management activities. DE from our Asset Management business also includes operating earnings from our interests in direct investments. We also analyze unrealized carried interest, net, to provide insight into the value our investments have created in the period.

i. Distributable earnings from BAM

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Fee revenues[1]		
Base management fees	**$ 4,233**	$ 3,956
Incentive distributions	**424**	378
Transaction and advisory fees	**49**	47
	4,706	4,381
Less: direct costs	**(2,136)**	(2,014)
	2,570	2,367
Less: fee-related earnings not attributable to the Corporation	**(114)**	(126)
Fee-related earnings	**2,456**	2,241
Cash taxes	**(301)**	(196)
Add back: equity-based compensation costs, investment income and other	**204**	193
BAM distributable earnings	**2,359**	2,238
Amounts not attributable to the Corporation	**(622)**	(560)
BAM distributable earnings at our share	**1,737**	1,678
Non-recourse borrowings[2]	**(1)**	—
Distributable earnings from Asset Management business, net of non-recourse borrowings	**$ 1,736**	$ 1,678

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.
2. Non-recourse borrowings relate to interest paid on a $1 billion loan issued to a large institutional partner in December 2024.

Fee-related earnings increased to $2.5 billion, mainly due to higher base management fees driven by increased fee-bearing capital and growth in incentive distributions from BIP and BEP, partially offset by increased direct costs as we continue to scale our Asset Management business.

Base management fees increased by $277 million to $4.2 billion, representing a 7% increase from the prior year as a result of the following activity:

- $248 million increase from our credit business due to the closing of the AEL mandate as well as capital deployed across our opportunistic credit flagship and other debt funds;
- $51 million increase from our real estate business due to capital raised for our fifth opportunistic real estate fund strategy, partially offset by lower market valuation of certain assets across our perpetual fund strategies; and
- $20 million increase from our renewable power and transition business due to capital raised for our second flagship global transition fund and our fifth flagship infrastructure fund[1], partially offset by the end of the investment period for our fourth flagship infrastructure fund; partially offset by
- $24 million decrease from our infrastructure business as capital raised for our fifth flagship infrastructure fund as well as capital deployed in our supercore infrastructure strategy and our infrastructure income strategy were more than offset by the end of the investment period for our fourth flagship infrastructure fund; and
- $18 million decrease from our private equity business as capital raised for our sixth flagship private fund and higher capitalization of BBU as a result of a higher trading price were more than offset by the end of the investment period for our fifth flagship private equity fund.

Incentive distributions across our perpetual affiliates increased by $46 million to $424 million, due to higher distributions paid by BIP and BEP versus the prior year.

The margin on our fee-related earnings was 57% in the current period (2023 – 56%), benefitting from the growth in our credit segment and continued fundraising momentum. As we continue to raise capital in the coming year, we expect our margin to continue to increase due to our operating leverage.

Direct costs consist primarily of employee expenses and professional fees, as well as business related technology costs and other shared services. Direct costs increased by $122 million from the prior year as we continue to scale our asset management franchise, including enhancing our fundraising and client service capabilities and developing new complementary strategies.

Cash taxes and other income (expense) comprise of corporate costs of our Asset Management business. Amounts not attributable to the Corporation relate to non-controlling interest (“NCI”) of our Asset Management business.

ii. Realized Carried Interest

We realize carried interest when a fund’s cumulative realized returns are in excess of preferred returns and are no longer subject to future investment performance (e.g., subject to “clawback”). During the year, we realized $403 million of carried interest, net of direct costs (2023 – $570 million), which were primarily driven by realizations from flagship funds within our infrastructure and real estate businesses, as well as from our closed-end credit funds.

We provide supplemental information and analysis below on the estimated amount of unrealized carried interest (see section iv) that has accumulated based on fund performance up to the date of the consolidated financial statements.

1. Related to renewable power and transition assets.

iii. Direct investments

DE before realizations from our direct investments of $909 million was $33 million higher than the prior year. The increase is mainly attributable to strong investment performance and higher distributions compared to the prior year.

Realized disposition gains from our direct investments of $46 million were primarily attributable to the sale of certain financial assets.

iv. Unrealized Carried Interest

The amounts of accumulated unrealized carried interest[1] and associated costs are not included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets or Consolidated Statements of Operations as they are still subject to clawback. These amounts are shown in the following table:

	2024			2023		
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**Carried Interest**	**Direct Costs**	**Net**	Carried Interest	Direct Costs	Net
Accumulated unrealized, beginning of period	**$ 10,152**	**$ (3,376)**	**$ 6,776**	$ 9,143	$ (3,021)	$ 6,122
In-period change						
Generated in period	**2,656**	**(745)**	**1,911**	1,833	(677)	1,156
Foreign currency revaluation	**(524)**	**147**	**(377)**	182	(50)	132
	2,132	**(598)**	**1,534**	2,015	(727)	1,288
Less: realized	**(801)**	**299**	**(502)**	(1,006)	372	(634)
	1,331	**(299)**	**1,032**	1,009	(355)	654
Accumulated unrealized, end of period	**11,483**	**(3,675)**	**7,808**	10,152	(3,376)	6,776
Carried interest not attributable to the Corporation	**(1,439)**	**654**	**(785)**	(1,230)	612	(618)
Accumulated unrealized, end of period, net	**$ 10,044**	**$ (3,021)**	**$ 7,023**	$ 8,922	$ (2,764)	$ 6,158

Unrealized carried interest generated in the current year before foreign exchange and associated costs was $2.7 billion primarily related to increased valuations in our infrastructure, private equity and credit businesses.

Accumulated unrealized carried interest, at our share[1], totaled $10.0 billion as at December 31, 2024. We estimate approximately $3.0 billion in associated costs related to the future realization of the accumulated amounts to date, predominantly related to employee long-term incentive plans and taxes that will be incurred. We expect to recognize $5.6 billion of this carry at our share, before costs, within the next three years; however, realization of this carried interest is dependent on future investment performance and the timing of monetizations.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

WEALTH SOLUTIONS

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

- Our Wealth Solutions business is a wealth solutions provider focused on securing the financial futures of individuals and institutions through a range of retirement services, wealth protection products and tailored capital solutions. Through its operating subsidiaries, BWS offers a broad range of insurance products and services, including annuities, personal and commercial property and casualty insurance, and life insurance. In doing so, our Wealth Solutions business seeks to match its liabilities with a portfolio of high-quality investments in order to generate attractive, risk-adjusted returns.
- Our capital invested in our Wealth Solutions business is via our equity accounted investment in BWS, which is listed on the NYSE and TSX. We refer to BWS as a "paired entity" to the Corporation. Each BWS Class A exchangeable share has been structured with the intention of providing an economic return equivalent to one Brookfield Class A Share due to each exchangeable share (i) being exchangeable at the option of the holder for one Brookfield Class A Share or its cash equivalent (the form of payment to be determined at the election of the Corporation), subject to certain limitations, and (ii) receiving distributions at the same time and in the same amounts as dividends on the Brookfield Class A Shares.
- The business may seek to add duration and diversification to its investment portfolio by acquiring public and private real assets across many of the asset classes in which Brookfield has a long-dated track record of success, including real estate, royalties, or public securities (among other assets). These acquisitions could be made in the open market or from assets currently owned by the Corporation.

OPERATIONS

Annuities

Annuities offer our policyholders a tax-deferred means of accumulating retirement savings, as well as a reliable source of income during the payout period. Our primary insurance products and coverages include:

- Fixed index annuities that allow policyholders to earn index credits based on the performance of a particular index without the risk of loss of their account value;
- Fixed rate annuities that include annual, multi-year rate guaranteed products and single premium deferred annuities;
- Pension risk transfer that allows corporate sponsors to transfer all or part of the risks associated with the sponsorship and administration of a pension plan, in particular, investment risk and longevity risk; and
- Single premium immediate annuities that are purchased with one premium payment, providing periodic (usually monthly or annual) payments to the annuitant for a specified period.

Property and Casualty

Our primary insurance products and coverages include:

- Property lines that offer policies protecting various personal and commercial properties from man-made and natural disasters, including property insurance for homeowners and renters;
- Casualty lines that include a broad range of primary and excess casualty products, such as specialty casualty, construction defect, general liability, commercial multi-peril, workers compensation, product liability, environmental liability and auto liability;
- Specialty lines that include niche insurance coverages such as garage and inland marine and offer insurance programs and fronting solutions; and
- Run-off and other lines that primarily consist of discontinued lines previously underwritten by our insurance subsidiaries including professional liability, surety and homeowners.

Life Insurance

Our primary insurance products and coverages include:

- Whole life products that provide a guaranteed benefit upon the death of the insured in return for the periodic payment of a fixed premium over a predetermined period;
- Universal life insurance products that provide coverage through a contract that gives the policyholder flexibility in premium payments and coverage amounts;
- Variable universal life products that provide insurance coverage on a similar basis as universal life, except that the policyholder bears the investment risk because the value of the policyholder's account balance varies with the investment experience of the securities selected by the policyholder held in the separate account; and
- Credit life insurance products that are sold in connection with a loan or other credit account, and are designed to pay the lender the borrower's remaining debt on a loan or credit account if the borrower dies during the coverage period.

OUTLOOK AND GROWTH INITIATIVES



Our Wealth Solutions business seeks to match its insurance liabilities with a portfolio of high-quality investments in order to generate attractive, risk-adjusted returns. In doing so, our Wealth Solutions business leverages our broader Brookfield platforms to opportunistically source new business and deploy our capital in assets that are tailored to our investment needs. Our Brookfield platforms and relationships provide us with access to a diverse mix of leading alternative investment strategies that we believe are well-suited for this purpose.

Our Wealth Solutions business' insurance assets increased to over $120 billion as we closed on the acquisition of AEL and originated approximately $19 billion of retail and institutional annuity sales in 2024. During the year, we deployed over $16 billion across the investment portfolio at strong risk-adjusted yields.

We continue to diversify the business by growing our pension risk transfer capabilities and expanding into new markets. An example of this is the completion of our first reinsurance transaction in the U.K., at $1.3 billion which closed in the fourth quarter of 2024.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS

Distributable operating earnings ("DOE") is a key measure of our Wealth Solutions business' financial performance and is equivalent to its DE[1]. The following table disaggregates our Wealth Solutions segment's DOE to facilitate analysis of the year-over-year variances:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Net investment income	**$ 4,700**	$ 2,269
Cost of funds[2]	**(2,726)**	(1,214)
Interest expense	**(344)**	(193)
Operating expenses and other[2]	**(256)**	(117)
Distributable operating earnings, gross	**1,374**	745
Less: Amounts not attributable to the Corporation	**(24)**	(5)
Distributable operating earnings, net	**$ 1,350**	$ 740

2. For comparability with peers, we have reclassified current income taxes of $67 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023 – $51 million) from cost of funds to operating expenses and other.

Our DOE was $1.4 billion, a $610 million increase from the prior year, benefitting from contributions from the acquisition of AEL, organic growth and the strength of our investment performance. The average investment portfolio yield was 5.4%, 1.8% higher than the average cost of capital. Annualized earnings for the business are well positioned to grow in the near term as we continue to rotate the investment portfolio.

COMMON EQUITY

Common equity in our Wealth Solutions segment was $10.9 billion as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – $6.1 billion), which includes distributable operating earnings retained in this business and mark-to-market movements on our investment portfolio and reserves.

Our capital in this business increased primarily due to the contribution of approximately $1 billion of BAM shares to support the acquisition of AEL in May 2024 and the contribution of a $1 billion economic interest in BBU in the fourth quarter of 2024, both in exchange for newly-issued BWS Class C shares, and the reinvestment of DE to support the continued growth of this business.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

RENEWABLE POWER AND TRANSITION

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

- We own and operate renewable power, sustainable solutions and transition assets primarily through our 46% economic ownership interest in BEP, which is listed on the NYSE and TSX and had a market capitalization of $15.9 billion as at December 31, 2024.
- BEP owns diverse and high-quality assets across multiple continents and technologies including hydroelectric wind, utility-scale solar, and distributed energy and sustainable solutions investments.
- We also enter into energy contracts, which are our contractual arrangements with BEP to purchase power generated by certain North American hydro assets at a fixed price that is then resold on a contracted or uncontracted basis.

OPERATIONS

Hydroelectric

- We operate and invest in 235 hydroelectric generating stations on 83 river systems in North America, Brazil and Colombia. Our hydroelectric operations have 8,276 megawatts ("MW") of installed capacity and annualized long-term average ("LTA")[1] generation of 19,722 gigawatt hours ("GWh") on a proportionate basis[1].

Wind

- Our wind operations include 261 wind facilities globally with 17,134 MW of installed capacity and annualized LTA generation of 9,690 GWh on a proportionate basis[1].

Utility-scale Solar

- Our utility-scale solar operations include 309 solar facilities globally with 12,050 MW of installed capacity and 5,119 GWh of annualized LTA generation on a proportionate basis[1].

Distributed Energy & Sustainable Solutions

- Our distributed generation operation includes 7,320 facilities across two river systems with 7,291 MW of installed capacity and annualized LTA generation of 1,216 GWh on a proportionate basis[1].
- Our sustainable solutions portfolio includes a leading nuclear technology services operation and a utility and independent power producer with 320 MW of wind capacity and 118 MW of solar capacity.

Energy Contracts

- Based on LTA, we purchase approximately 4,100 GWh of power from BEP each year pursuant to a long-term contract at a predetermined price, which represents 12% of BEP's power generation.
- The fixed price that we are required to pay BEP increases annually based on inflation, not to exceed 3%. In addition, from 2021 to 2025, the price will gradually step down by $3 per megawatt hour ("MWh"), followed by a $5/MWh reduction in 2026. The contract expires in 2046 and provides us the right to terminate the agreement in 2036. Refer to Part 5 – Accounting Policies and Internal Controls for additional information.
- We sell the power into the open market and also earn ancillary revenues, such as capacity fees and renewable power credits, which provide us with increased participation in future increases or decreases in power prices.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

OUTLOOK AND GROWTH INITIATIVES

SAME-STORE GROWTH	DEVELOPMENT	CAPITAL ALLOCATION
Inflation/Margin Expansion	Development Pipeline	Capital Recycling

Revenues in our Renewable Power and Transition segment are 88% contracted with an average contract term of 14 years, on a proportionate basis, with pricing that is inflation linked. By combining this with a stable, low cost profile, we are able to achieve consistent growth year over year within our existing business. In addition, we consistently identify capital development projects that provide an additional source of growth. Our development pipeline represents over 200,000 MW of potential capacity globally. We expect to deliver $443 million to BEP's annualized FFO from our recently developed, under construction or construction-ready, and advanced stage development assets. We also have a strong track record of expanding our business through accretive acquisitions and will continue to seek out these opportunities.

We believe that the growing global demand for low-carbon energy, especially amongst corporate off takers, will lead to continued growth opportunities for us in the future. In 2025, we intend to remain focused on progressing our key priorities, which include surfacing margin expansion opportunities, progressing our development pipeline and assessing select contracting opportunities across the portfolio. We believe the investment environment for renewable power remains favorable and we expect to continue to advance our pipeline of acquisition opportunities.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS

The following table disaggregates our share of FFO and common equity of entities in our Renewable Power and Transition segment. In addition, we provide the cash distributions received. We have provided additional detail, where referenced, to explain significant movements from the prior period.

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Ref.	FFO		Common Equity	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Brookfield Renewable[1]	i	**$ 491**	$ 442	**$ 3,821**	$ 4,302
Energy contracts	ii	**(28)**	(43)	**664**	585
Realized disposition gains	iii	**7**	19	**—**	—
		$ 470	$ 418	**$ 4,485**	$ 4,887
Cash distributions received		**$ 400**	$ 374		

FFO of $470 million increased by $52 million from the prior year, primarily due to growth from the commissioning of development assets across our portfolio, the monetization of tax benefits in the U.S., and net acquisition activity, partially offset by increased interest expense due to additional borrowings to finance ongoing capital projects.

1. Brookfield's interest in BEP consists of 194.5 million redemption-exchange units, 69.2 million Class A limited partnership units, 4.0 million general partnership units, as well as 34.7 million Class A.2 exchangeable non-voting shares of BRHC (previously Class A shares of BEPC), together representing an economic interest of 46% in BEP. As at December 31, 2024, 10.1 million Class A shares of BEPC and 5.1 million LP units of BEP were held by wholly-owned subsidiaries of BWS. The Corporation and BWS agreed under a voting agreement that all decisions to be made by subsidiaries of BWS with respect to the voting of these Class A shares will be made jointly by mutual agreement. As a result of the paired share status of BN and BWS and our ownership of all the issued and outstanding BWS class C shares, the shareholders of BN and BWS will continue to benefit from the economic return of the transferred assets. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

i. Brookfield Renewable

The following table disaggregates BEP's generation and FFO by business line to facilitate analysis of the quarter-over-quarter variances:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (GIGAWATT HOURS AND MILLIONS)	Actual Generation (GWh)[1]		Long-Term Average (GWh)[1]		FFO	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Hydroelectric	**17,580**	18,985	**19,844**	19,907	**$ 511**	$ 624
Wind	**8,276**	6,367	**9,604**	7,865	**484**	382
Utility-scale solar	**3,712**	2,489	**4,365**	3,123	**349**	261
Distributed energy & sustainable solutions	**1,379**	1,241	**1,111**	956	**329**	185
Corporate	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(456)**	(357)
Attributable to unitholders	**30,947**	29,082	**34,924**	31,851	**1,217**	1,095
Non-controlling interests and other[2]					**(723)**	(634)
Segment reallocation[3]					**(3)**	(19)
Brookfield's interest					**$ 491**	$ 442

1. Proportionate to BEP; see "Proportionate basis generation" in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.
2. Includes incentive distributions paid to Brookfield of $128 million (2023 – $111 million) as the general partner of BEP.
3. Segment reallocation refers to realized disposition gains, net of NCI, included in BEP's operating FFO that we reclassify to realized disposition gains. This allows us to present FFO attributable to unitholders on the same basis as BEP in the table above.

BEP's FFO for the year was $1.2 billion, of which our share was $491 million. Generation in the year was 30,947 GWh, a 6% increase compared to the prior year. Generation in the year was 11% lower than the long-term average ("LTA") [1], primarily due to weaker hydrology in North America, and lower wind and solar resources across our portfolio. Key variances for our operations are described below and on the following page.

Hydroelectric

FFO decreased by $113 million compared to the prior year primarily as:

- higher revenue due to inflation indexation on our contracted generation across the business; was more than offset by
- lower hydrology across our portfolio.

Wind

FFO increased by $102 million compared to the prior year primarily due to:

- contributions from newly acquired and commissioned facilities;
- the recognition of tax benefits across our businesses; and
- a gain on the partial sale of a non-core European development portfolio; partially offset by
- the absence of a gain on the sale of certain development assets in Uruguay in the prior year.

Utility-Scale Solar

FFO increased by $88 million compared to the prior year primarily due to contributions from newly acquired and commissioned facilities, and the recognition of tax benefits across our businesses.

Distributed Energy & Sustainable Solutions

FFO from our distributed energy and sustainable solutions operation increased by $144 million compared to the prior year primarily due to growth from the acquisition of our nuclear technology services operation in the fourth quarter of 2023 and the recognition of tax benefits across our businesses, partially offset by unfavourable pricing at our pumped storage facilities.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

Corporate

The corporate FFO deficit increased by $99 million primarily due to additional corporate level borrowings to finance ongoing capital projects, and decreased contributions from the sale of certain non-core assets compared to the prior year.

ii. Energy Contracts

During the year, we purchased 3,442 GWh (2023 – 3,653 GWh) from BEP at $74 per MWh (2023 – $74 per MWh) and sold the purchased generation at an average selling price of $65 per MWh (2023 – $63 per MWh). As a result, we recognized an FFO deficit of $28 million due to higher generation and lower market pricing.

iii. Realized Disposition Gains

Realized disposition gains of $7 million for the year are primarily attributable to the sale of a portfolio of wind and solar assets in Spain and Portugal. Realized disposition gains of $19 million for the prior year are attributable to the partial sale of a 378 MW operating hydroelectric portfolio in the U.S.

COMMON EQUITY

Common equity in our Renewable Power and Transition segment was $4.5 billion as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – $4.9 billion), which decreased primarily as contributions from earnings were more than offset by distributions to unitholders, and the impacts of depreciation and foreign exchange.

INFRASTRUCTURE

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

- We own and operate infrastructure assets primarily through our 26% economic ownership interest in BIP, which is listed on the NYSE and TSX and had a market capitalization of $26.3 billion as at December 31, 2024.
- BIP is one of the world's largest infrastructure investors, which owns and operates assets across the utilities, transport, midstream and data sectors.

PRINCIPAL OPERATIONS

Utilities

- Our regulated transmission business includes approximately 3,900 km of natural gas pipelines in North America, Brazil, and India, and approximately 2,900 km of operational transmission lines in Brazil.
- Our commercial and residential distribution business provides residential decarbonization infrastructure services, as well as other essential home services and policies, to approximately 10.4 million customers annually with approximately 17.2 million policies and approximately 1.7 million rental contracts in Canada, the U.S., Germany, and the U.K. and over 700,000 long-term contracted sub-metering services within Canada and the U.S. We have provided approximately 8.4 million connections, predominantly electricity and natural gas and have approximately 2.8 million installed meters under management across Australia and New Zealand.
- These businesses typically generate long-term returns on a regulated or contractual asset base which increase with capital we invest to upgrade and/or expand our systems.

Transport

- Our diversified terminals operations include a global fleet of approximately 7 million twenty-foot equivalent unit intermodal containers, 10 terminals in the U.K. and Australia, and we provide approximately 30 million tonnes per annum ("mtpa") at our liquefied natural gas export terminal in the U.S. and approximately 85 mtpa at our export facility in Australia.
- We operate approximately 21,000 km of railroad track in North America and Europe, approximately 5,500 km of railroad track in the southern half of Western Australia and approximately 9,800 km of rail in Brazil, of which 8,000 km are owned.
- Our toll road operations include over 3,000 km of motorways in Brazil and Peru.
- These operations are comprised of infrastructure assets that provide transportation for freight, commodities, and passengers. This includes businesses with price ceilings as a result of regulation, such as our rail and toll road operations, as well as unregulated businesses, such as our diversified terminals.

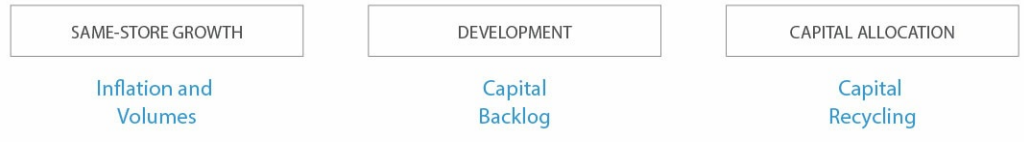
Midstream

- We own and operate approximately 15,000 km of transmission pipelines in the U.S., and approximately 570 billion cubic feet ("Bcf") of natural gas storage in the U.S. and Canada. There are 16 natural gas and natural gas liquids processing plants with approximately 5.7 Bcf per day of gross processing capacity in Canada.
- We own and operate approximately 10,600 km of pipelines in Canada which include long-haul, conventional and natural gas gathering pipelines and a complex with 525,000 tonnes per year of polypropylene production capacity in Canada.
- These operations are comprised of businesses, typically unregulated or subject to price ceilings, that provide transmission and storage services, with profitability based on the volume and price achieved for the provision of these services.

Data

- We own and operate over 300,000 operational telecom towers in India, France, Germany, Austria, and the U.K., approximately 28,000 km of fiber optic cable located in Australia, Brazil and the U.S., and over 70 distributed antenna systems located in the U.K. In addition, we have approximately 360,000 fiber-to-the-premise connections in Australia and the U.S., and 2 semiconductor manufacturing foundries in the U.S.
- In our data storage business, we manage over 140 data centers with approximately 1 GW of critical load capacity and an additional 640 MW of contracted capacity.
- These businesses provide critical infrastructure that provide telecommunications, fiber, and data storage services and are underpinned by both regulated and unregulated services, secured by long-term inflation-linked contracts.

OUTLOOK AND GROWTH INITIATIVES



Our infrastructure business owns and operates assets that are critical to the global economy. Our expertise in managing and developing such assets make us ideal partners for our stakeholders. Our goal is to continue to demonstrate our stewardship of critical infrastructure which should enable us to participate in future opportunities to acquire high-quality infrastructure businesses.

Approximately 90% of FFO is supported by regulated or long-term contracted revenues which benefit from inflationary tariff increases, GDP growth and cash flow reinvestment. As a result, we are able to achieve consistent growth year over year within our existing business. In addition, we have been able to identify capital development projects that provide an additional source of growth. At the end of 2024, total capital to be commissioned in the next two to three years is approximately $7.8 billion. Our backlog, coupled with inflation indexation and higher volumes from our GDP sensitive businesses, should result in another year of strong same-store growth.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS

The following table disaggregates our share of FFO and common equity of entities in our Infrastructure segment. In addition, we provide the cash distributions received. We have provided additional detail, where referenced, to explain significant movements from the prior period.

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Ref.	FFO		Common Equity	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Brookfield Infrastructure[1]	i	**$ 566**	$ 539	**$ 2,202**	$ 2,537
Realized disposition gains	ii	**1**	114	**—**	—
		$ 567	$ 653	**$ 2,202**	$ 2,537
Cash distributions received		**$ 336**	$ 319		

FFO was $567 million in the current year. Excluding the impact of realized disposition gains, operating FFO increased by $27 million primarily due to organic growth across our businesses from inflation indexation, commissioning of capital projects, rate base increases, and net acquisition activity, partially offset by increased interest expense related to additional borrowings to finance ongoing capital projects, as well as the impact of foreign exchange.

1. Brookfield's interest consists of 190.3 million redemption-exchange units, 1.4 million limited partnership units, 2.4 million general partnership units of BIP LP, as well as 13.0 million Class A.2 shares of BIHC (previously Class A shares of BIPC), together representing an economic interest of 26% in BIP. As at December 31, 2024 3.3 million LP units of BIP were held by wholly-owned subsidiaries of BWS. As a result of the paired share status of BN and BWS and our ownership of all the issued and outstanding BWS class C shares, the shareholders of BN and BWS will continue to benefit from the economic return of the transferred assets. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

i. Brookfield Infrastructure

The following table disaggregates BIP's FFO by business line to facilitate analysis of the year-over-year variances:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Utilities	**$ 760**	$ 879
Transport	**1,224**	888
Midstream	**625**	684
Data	**333**	275
Corporate	**(474)**	(438)
Attributable to unitholders	**2,468**	2,288
Non-controlling interests and other[1]	**(1,886)**	(1,730)
Segment reallocation[2]	**(16)**	(19)
Brookfield's interest	**$ 566**	$ 539

1. Includes incentive distributions paid to Brookfield of $295 million (2023 – $266 million) as the general partner of BIP.
2. Segment reallocation refers to certain items, net of NCI, included in BIP's FFO that we reclassify.

BIP's FFO for the year was $2.5 billion, of which our share was $566 million compared to $539 million in the prior year. Key variances for our operations are described below and on the following page.

Utilities

FFO in our utilities operations of $760 million was $119 million lower than the prior year, primarily as:

- organic growth as a result of inflation indexation and rate base increases; were more than offset by
- higher interest expense, primarily from additional borrowings to support capital projects; and
- the absence of contributions from an Australian regulated utility divested in the third quarter of 2023.

Transport

FFO from our transport operations of $1.2 billion was $336 million higher than the prior year. The increase was primarily due to:

- strong growth due to inflationary tariff increases and higher volumes across the segment; and
- a full year of contributions from our global intermodal logistics operation acquired in the third quarter of 2023 as well as additional interest in our Brazilian rail network acquired in the second quarter of 2024; partially offset by
- higher interest expense incurred primarily to finance ongoing capital projects.

Midstream

FFO from our midstream operations of $625 million was $59 million lower than the prior year, primarily as:

- higher contracted cash flows and market sensitive revenues across our midstream operations; were more than offset by
- decreased contribution from our U.S. gas pipeline partially divested in the second quarter of 2023; and
- higher interest expense incurred primarily to finance ongoing capital projects.

Data

FFO from our data operations of $333 million was $58 million higher than the prior year, primarily due to:

- additional points-of-presence across our telecom tower and fiber operations and megawatts commissioned across our global data storage platform; and
- contributions from the acquisitions of an Indian telecom tower operation in the third quarter of 2024, a North American retail colocation data center business in the first quarter of 2024, and European and U.S. hyperscale data center platforms in the second half of 2023; partially offset by
- the absence of contributions from a New Zealand data distribution business divested in the second quarter of 2023.

Corporate

The Corporate FFO deficit of $474 million was $36 million higher than the prior year driven by additional corporate level borrowings to finance ongoing capital projects.

ii. Realized Disposition Gains

Realized disposition gains of $114 million in the prior year primarily related to the sale of our New Zealand data distribution business, a U.S. gas pipeline, and an Indian toll road portfolio.

COMMON EQUITY

Common equity in our Infrastructure segment was $2.2 billion as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – $2.5 billion), as contributions from earnings were more than offset by distributions to unitholders, as well as the impact of foreign exchange. This equity is primarily comprised of our investments in PP&E and certain concessions, which are recorded as intangible assets. Our PP&E is recorded at fair value and revalued annually while concessions are considered as intangible assets under IFRS Accounting Standards, and therefore recorded at historical cost and amortized over the life of the concession. Accordingly, a smaller portion of our equity is impacted by revaluation compared to our Real Estate and Renewable Power and Transition segments, where a larger portion of the balance sheet is subject to revaluation.

PRIVATE EQUITY

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

- Our Private Equity business is listed on the NYSE and TSX and had a market capitalization of $5.2 billion as at December 31, 2024. In the fourth quarter of 2024, our wealth solutions business acquired a $1 billion economic interest in BBU from the Corporation. On a combined basis with our Wealth Solutions business, we hold a 66% ownership interest in BBU, which is held 41% directly in BBU and 25% through BWS.
- BBU is a leading global owner and operator of businesses that provide essential products and services in the business services and industrials sectors.

OPERATIONS

Business Services

- Our residential mortgage insurer is the largest private sector residential mortgage insurer in Canada, providing mortgage default insurance to Canadian residential mortgage lenders.
- Our dealer software and technology services operation is a leading provider of cloud-based software to dealerships and original equipment manufacturers across automotive and related industries.
- Our healthcare services operation is a leading private hospital operator and provider of essential social infrastructure to the Australian healthcare system. We operate hospitals, providing doctors and patients with access to operating theaters, nursing staff, accommodations, and other critical care and consumables.
- We provide global construction operations with a focus on high-quality construction of large-scale and complex landmark buildings and social infrastructure. Construction projects are generally delivered through contracts for the design and construction, including procurement for a defined price and program.
- Our fleet management and car rental services operation is one of the leading providers of heavy equipment and light vehicle leasing and car rental services in Brazil, and operates under medium-term inflation-linked contracts.

Infrastructure Services

- Our offshore oil services is a global provider of marine transportation, offshore oil production, facility storage, offshore installation, maintenance, and safety services to the offshore oil production industry. We operate in selected oil regions globally, including the North Sea, Brazil and Canada.
- We own a lottery services operation that is a leading provider of products, services, and technology across the lottery ecosystem in over 50 countries.
- Our modular building leasing services provides modular workspaces in Europe and Asia-Pacific to a diversified customer base across the industrial, infrastructure and public sectors, servicing over 52,000 customers across 23 countries.
- We own a work access services business that is a leading provider of scaffolding and related services to the industrial and commercial markets servicing over 29,000 customers in over 26 countries worldwide.

Industrials

- Our advanced energy storage operation is a global market leader in manufacturing automotive batteries that power both internal combustion engines and electric vehicles. We manufacture and distribute over 150 million batteries per year, which power one in three cars in the world.
- Our engineered components manufacturing operation is a leading global manufacturer of highly engineered components primarily for industrial trailers and other towable-equipment providers. We have a leading presence in our core products across North America, Europe, and Australia.
- Our water and wastewater operation in Brazil is a leading private sanitation provider, including collection, treatment, and distribution of water and wastewater services to a broad range of residential and governmental customers.

OUTLOOK AND GROWTH INITIATIVES

SAME-STORE GROWTH	DEVELOPMENT	CAPITAL ALLOCATION
Value Creation	Enhanced Operations	Capital Recycling

Our Private Equity business segment seeks to increase the cash flows from our operations through acquisitions and organic growth opportunities. We believe our global scale and industry leading operations allow us to efficiently allocate capital around the world toward those sectors and geographies where we see the greatest opportunities to realize our targeted returns. We also actively seek to monetize business interests as they mature and reinvest the proceeds into higher yielding investment strategies, further enhancing returns.

Within our business services operations, our residential mortgage insurer continues to perform well, as losses on claims remain below long-term historical levels due to the overall stability of Canadian home prices, low unemployment levels and consequently low mortgage delinquency rates. In our dealer software and technology services business, we are accelerating planned modernization and technology upgrades to enhance the user experience and overall customer service levels. Costs associated with these initiatives, which are reflected in near-term results, will support higher growth and a stronger market leadership position over the long run.

Within our infrastructure services operations, industry fundamentals at our lottery services operation strengthened late last year as the business continues to pursue a strong pipeline of new commercial opportunities. Our modular building leasing services maintained stable performance through sale of value added products and services. Our initiatives are to focus on accelerating growth opportunities in resilient segments of the European market to enhance the business' growth trajectory and durability of its earnings and cash flows.

Within our industrials operations, our advanced energy storage operation achieved record results, benefiting from growing demand for higher margin advanced batteries, commercial actions and continued progress on optimization initiatives, as well as the recognition of tax benefits. While market conditions and volumes at our engineered components manufacturing operation were depressed during the year, the profitability and cash flows of the business were supported by ongoing cost reduction, commercial optimization and working capital efficiency initiatives. We anticipate performance will recover as market conditions begin to improve in 2025.

Geographically, we continue to be committed to taking a long-term view on the regions where Brookfield has an established presence and we are focusing efforts on accelerating growth initiatives.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS

The following table disaggregates our share of FFO and common equity of entities in our Private Equity segment. In addition, we provide the cash distributions received. We have provided additional detail, where referenced, to explain significant movements from the prior period.

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Ref.	FFO		Common Equity	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Brookfield Business Partners[1]	i	**$ 752**	$ 554	**$ 1,879**	$ 3,291
Realized disposition gains	ii	**199**	1,322	**—**	—
		$ 951	$ 1,876	**$ 1,879**	$ 3,291
Cash distributions received[2]		**$ 35**	$ 36		

2. BBU pays a modest distribution as the majority of its FFO is reinvested within the business.

FFO was $951 million in the current year. Excluding the impact of realized disposition gains, operating FFO increased by $198 million primarily due to same-store growth from commercial execution, business optimization initiatives, and the recognition of tax benefits at our advanced energy storage operation in industrials, as well as decreased interest expense, partially offset by net disposition activity and our reduced direct ownership in BBU. Realized disposition gains were $199 million in the current year compared to $1.3 billion in the prior year, which benefitted from the sale of our nuclear technology services operation.

i. Brookfield Business Partners

The following table disaggregates BBU's FFO by business line to facilitate analysis of the year-over-year variances:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Business services	**$ 641**	$ 636
Infrastructure services	**287**	2,070
Industrials	**935**	492
Corporate	**(331)**	(335)
Attributable to unitholders	**1,532**	2,863
Non-controlling interests	**(581)**	(987)
Segment reallocation and other[3]	**(199)**	(1,322)
Brookfield's interest	**$ 752**	$ 554

3. Segment reallocation and other refers to realized disposition gains, net of NCI, included in BBU's FFO that we reclassify to realized disposition gains. This allows us to present FFO attributable to unitholders on the same basis as BBU.

BBU generated $1.5 billion of FFO compared to $2.9 billion in the prior year, with our share excluding realized disposition gains being $752 million compared to $554 million in the prior year. Key variances for our operations are described on the following page.

1. Brookfield's interest in BBU consists of 51.6 million redemption-exchange units, 0.4 million limited partnership units, four general partnership units, four special limited partnership units, as well as 36.9 million Class A shares in Brookfield Business Corporation ("BBUC"), together representing an economic interest of 41% in BBU. As at December 31, 2024, 18.1 million redemption-exchange units, 25.2 million limited partnership units, and 10.3 million Class A shares of BBUC were held by wholly-owned subsidiaries of BWS. The Corporation and BWS agreed under a voting agreement that all decisions to be made by subsidiaries of BWS with respect to the voting of these Class A shares will be made jointly by mutual agreement. As a result of the paired share status of BN and BWS and our ownership of all the issued and outstanding BWS class C shares, the shareholders of BN and BWS will continue to benefit from the economic return of the transferred assets.

Business Services

Business services generated FFO of $641 million, an increase of $5 million compared to the prior year, primarily driven by:

- increased contributions from our residential mortgage insurer due to higher insurance revenue and investment income;
- a distribution made by our entertainment operation; and
- gains on the disposition of our road fuels operation and deconsolidation of our payment processing services operation; partially offset by
- decreased contributions from our dealer software and technology services operation due to the impact of non-recurring costs and billing credits provided to customers related to the disruption of operations during a cybersecurity incident; and
- the absence of a gain on the partial sale of our technology services operation in the prior year.

Infrastructure Services

Within our infrastructure services operations, we generated $287 million of FFO. Excluding the impact of disposition gains and absence of contributions from our nuclear technology services operation divested in the fourth quarter of 2023, FFO increased by $6 million compared to the prior year. This was largely driven by increased contributions from our offshore oil services due to higher performance and fleet utilization, as well as lower interest expense from debt repayment.

Industrials

Industrials generated $935 million of FFO, an increase of $443 million compared to the prior year, primarily due to:

- commercial execution, business optimization initiatives, increased demand for higher margin advanced batteries, and the recognition of tax benefits at our advanced energy storage operation; and
- gains on the disposition of our Canadian aggregates production operation and graphite electrode operation; partially offset by
- lower volumes at our engineered components manufacturing operation; and
- the absence of a gain on the sale of our automotive aftermarket parts remanufacturing operation in the prior year.

Corporate

The corporate FFO deficit decreased by $4 million compared to the prior year, primarily due to lower distributions on preferred equity securities upon partial redemption in the fourth quarter of 2023.

ii. Realized Disposition Gains

Realized disposition gains of $199 million in the year are primarily due to the sale of our road fuels operation, aggregates production operation and graphite electrode operation. Realized disposition gains of $1.3 billion in the prior year were primarily attributable to the sale of our nuclear technology services operation.

COMMON EQUITY

Common equity in our Private Equity segment was $1.9 billion as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – $3.3 billion). Contributions from FFO were more than offset by our reduced direct ownership in BBU following the transfer of a $1 billion interest in this business to BWS in the fourth quarter of 2024 in exchange for newly-issued BWS Class C shares, as well as depreciation and amortization. The depreciable assets held in these operations are recorded at amortized cost, with depreciation recorded on a quarterly basis, with the exception of investments in financial assets, which are carried at fair value based predominantly on quoted prices.

REAL ESTATE

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

- Our Real Estate business is a diversified global real estate business that owns and operates premier office, dominant retail, luxury urban retail and hotels, and multi & single family residential properties.
- Our capital in this business is via our 100% ownership stake in BPG. BPG owns real estate assets directly as well as through private funds that are managed by our Asset Management business. Included in directly held assets is our North American residential development business.
- We present the operating results of our Real Estate segment within two sub-segments. The sub-segments are based on our strategy to maintain an irreplaceable portfolio of premier properties in global gateway cities ("core"), and a portfolio designed to maximize returns through a development or buy-fix-sell strategy ("transitional and development"), including our capital invested in our North American residential business.

OPERATIONS

Core

- We own interests in and operate some of the most iconic office assets globally, including Manhattan West in New York and Canary Wharf in London. We focus on high-quality real estate assets in some of the best locations around the world because we have found that these outperform over very long periods of time and through economic cycles. These 16 properties are located primarily in the world's leading commercial markets such as New York City, London, Toronto, Berlin, and Dubai, covering 36 million square feet.
- We also own interests in and operate 19 irreplaceable malls totaling 24 million square feet of retail space and one of the most valuable retail centers of the world at the corner of 57th and Fifth Avenue in New York City. We intend to retain long-term ownership interests in these trophy assets, such as Ala Moana in Hawaii and Fashion Show in Las Vegas.
- We develop properties on a selective basis; active development projects consist of two office sites, several multifamily buildings and one hotel site, totaling approximately four million square feet.

Transitional and Development

- We own interests in and operate office assets in gateway markets around the globe, consisting of 84 properties totaling 40 million square feet of space. These assets represent properties with transitional operational uplift and realization potential. They earn attractive short-term rates of return, as we acquire underperforming assets and improve their operations. We add significant value during this transitional period before ultimately monetizing them and reinvesting the proceeds.
- The office properties are located primarily in the world's leading commercial markets such as New York City, London, Toronto, Sydney and Rio de Janeiro.
- We also own 81 retail properties covering 78 million square feet of space, where we seek to maximize return through leasing, redevelopment of existing retail, or in some cases through the addition of a mixed-use component like multifamily or office. We add significant value during this transitional period before ultimately monetizing them.
- Our North American business is conducted through Brookfield Residential Properties ULC, with operations in 22 principal markets in Canada and the U.S. and approximately 73,000 lots.

OUTLOOK AND GROWTH INITIATIVES



Our Real Estate group remains focused on increasing the value of our properties through proactive leasing and select redevelopment initiatives, as well as recycling capital from mature properties, primarily from our transitional and development assets, to fund new higher yielding investments. We deploy additional capital throughout our portfolio for planned capital expansion that should continue to increase earnings for the next several years as these projects are completed. Our development track record reflects on-time and on-budget completions. This includes development projects in progress across our premier office buildings, retail malls and mixed-use complexes located primarily in North America and Europe.

We have a positive outlook for our North American residential business, reflecting strong housing demand in North America and the significant progress we have made on strategic initiatives in recent years to scale and reposition the business to enhance our returns over the long-term.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS

We present the operating results of our Real Estate segment based on our strategy to invest in core and transitional and development properties. The following table disaggregates BPG's NOI and common equity by business line to facilitate analysis of the year-over-year variances:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	NOI		Common Equity	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Core	**$ 1,490**	$ 1,673	**$ 14,841**	$ 14,092
Transitional and Development[1]	**1,907**	1,817	**8,244**	8,321
Brookfield Property Group[2]	**$ 3,397**	$ 3,490	**$ 23,085**	$ 22,413

1. For comparability, we have excluded property management and development fees of $126 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 as they are no longer recognized in NOI.
2. See "Economic ownership interest" in the Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

Our Real Estate business continues to benefit from strong demand amongst tenants for premium properties, supported by leasing momentum as occupancy remains high at 96% in our core portfolio. During the year, we signed close to 27 million square feet of office and retail leases.

BPG's NOI for the year was $3.4 billion compared to $3.5 billion in the prior year. Key variances for our operations are described below.

Core

NOI of $1.5 billion was $183 million lower than the prior year. Excluding the impact of the receipt of a $191 million one-time lease payment in the prior year, NOI increased by $8 million, primarily driven by growth in same-store NOI as a result of lease commencements at certain office properties and higher rents at certain office and retail properties, partially offset by the impact of dispositions.

Transitional and Development

NOI of $1.9 billion was $90 million higher than the prior year, primarily driven by lease commencements at certain office properties and increased lot sales in our residential business, partially offset by the impact of dispositions.

COMMON EQUITY

Common equity in our Real Estate segment was $23.1 billion as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – $22.4 billion). This represents a $672 million increase, primarily due to net operating income and higher valuations in our core portfolio as well as the repayment of corporate debt, partially offset by net disposition activity.

CORPORATE ACTIVITIES

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

- Our corporate activities support the overall business with a focus on prudent capital allocation that will compound value for our shareholders over the long-term.
- Corporate activities include, but are not limited to, supporting the growth in our Asset Management business, Wealth Solutions business and our Operating Businesses, and providing capital throughout the organization, when needed. In addition, we will make direct investments on an opportunistic basis.
- We also hold cash and financial assets as part of our liquidity management operations and enter into financial contracts to manage residual foreign exchange and other risks, as appropriate.

SUMMARY OF OPERATING RESULTS

The following table disaggregates FFO and common equity into the principal assets and liabilities within our Corporate Activities segment to facilitate analysis:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	FFO		Common Equity	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Corporate cash and other, net of working capital	**$ 44**	$ 131	**$ 578**	$ (589)
Corporate borrowings	**(727)**	(596)	**(14,232)**	(12,160)
Preferred equity[1]	**—**	—	**(4,333)**	(4,333)
Realized disposition gains	**954**	2	**—**	—
	$ 271	$ (463)	**$ (17,987)**	$ (17,082)

1. Includes $230 million of perpetual subordinated notes issued in November 2020 by a wholly owned subsidiary of Brookfield, included within non-controlling interest. FFO excludes preferred share distributions of $176 million (2023 – $176 million).

Corporate cash and other, net of working capital includes accounts receivable, accounts payable, other assets and other liabilities, inclusive of deferred tax assets and liabilities, as well as corporate cash and financial assets. Corporate cash and financial assets are generally recorded at fair value with changes recognized through net income, unless the underlying financial investments are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, in which case changes in value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Loans and receivables are typically carried at amortized cost. This amount excludes our proportionate share of cash and cash equivalents from our Asset Management business of $296 million (December 31, 2023 – $2.0 billion), which we consider to be part of our corporate liquidity and include as part of the common equity of our Asset Management segment.

Corporate cash and other, net of working capital was in an asset position of $578 million as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – liability position of $589 million), an increase from the prior year primarily due to the repayment of amounts placed on deposit with the Corporation by our Asset Management business.

FFO from corporate cash and other, net of working capital includes realized income and expenses from corporate cash and financial assets or liabilities in addition to corporate costs and cash taxes. During 2024, FFO of $44 million (2023 – $131 million) was generated, primarily from gains in our trading portfolio, partially offset by interest expense on cash placed on deposit with the Corporation by our Asset Management business.

Corporate borrowings are generally issued with fixed interest rates. Some of these borrowings are denominated in Canadian dollars and therefore the carrying value fluctuates with changes in the foreign exchange rate. A number of these borrowings have been designated as hedges of our Canadian dollar net investments within our other segments, resulting in the majority of the currency revaluation being recognized in other comprehensive income. The $727 million FFO deficit reported through corporate borrowings reflects the interest expense on all of our

corporate borrowings. The increase from the prior year resulted from the issuance of senior unsecured and hybrid bonds, and commercial paper over the year, net of the repayment of maturing term notes and revolving facilities.

Preferred equity is not revalued under IFRS Accounting Standards and is consistent with year-end. We describe cash and financial assets, corporate borrowings and preferred equity in more detail within Part 4 – Capitalization and Liquidity.

Disposition gains from principal investments are primarily related to the sale in the second quarter of 2024 of a portion of our interest in BAM, which was used to support the acquisition of AEL.

PART 4

CAPITALIZATION AND LIQUIDITY

CAPITALIZATION

We review key components of our capitalization in the following sections. In several instances we have disaggregated the balances into the amounts attributable to our operating segments in order to facilitate discussion and analysis.

Corporate Capitalization[1] – reflects the amount of debt held in the Corporate Activities segment and our issued and outstanding common and preferred shares. Corporate debt includes unsecured bonds and draws on revolving credit facilities and the issuance of short-term commercial paper. As at December 31, 2024, our corporate capitalization was $64.9 billion (December 31, 2023 – $61.6 billion) with a debt to capitalization[1,2] of 21% (December 31, 2023 – 20%).

Consolidated Capitalization[1] – reflects the aggregate capitalization of wholly owned, partially owned, and managed entities that we consolidate in our financial statements. As at December 31, 2024, consolidated capitalization was consistent compared to the prior year. Much of the borrowings issued within our managed entities are included in our consolidated balance sheet notwithstanding that virtually none of this debt has any recourse to the Corporation.

The following table presents our capitalization on a corporate and consolidated basis:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Ref.	Corporate		Consolidated	
		2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Corporate borrowings	i	**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160	**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160
Non-recourse borrowings					
Subsidiary borrowings	i	**—**	—	**16,002**	16,214
Property-specific borrowings	i	**—**	—	**204,558**	205,336
		14,232	12,160	**234,792**	233,710
Accounts payable and other		**3,941**	3,359	**55,502**	58,893
Deferred income tax liabilities		**530**	117	**25,267**	24,987
Subsidiary equity obligations		**—**	—	**4,759**	4,145
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale		**—**	—	**4,721**	118
Equity					
Non-controlling interests		**230**	230	**119,406**	122,465
Preferred equity	ii	**4,103**	4,103	**4,103**	4,103
Common equity	iii	**41,874**	41,674	**41,874**	41,674
		46,207	46,007	**165,383**	168,242
Total capitalization		**$ 64,910**	$ 61,643	**$ 490,424**	$ 490,095
Debt to capitalization[2]		**21 %**	20 %	**47 %**	48 %

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.
2. Determined as the aggregate of corporate borrowings and non-recourse borrowings divided by total capitalization. Draws on revolving facilities and commercial paper issuances are excluded from the debt to capitalization ratios as they are not permanent sources of capital.

i. Borrowings

Corporate Borrowings

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Average Rate		Average Term (Years)		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Term debt	**4.7 %**	4.4 %	**14**	12	**$ 13,562**	$ 12,213
Commercial paper[1]	**4.9 %**	6.1 %	**<1**	<1	**767**	31
Deferred financing costs	**n/a**	n/a	**n/a**	n/a	**(97)**	(84)
Total					**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160

1. Our commercial paper program is backed by our revolving credit facility, which matures in June 2029.

As at December 31, 2024, corporate borrowings included term debt of $13.6 billion (December 31, 2023 – $12.2 billion) which had an average term to maturity of 14 years (December 31, 2023 – 12 years). Term debt consists of public and private bonds, all of which are fixed rate and have maturities ranging from 2025 to 2080. These financings provide an important source of long-term capital and are appropriately matched to our long-term asset profile.

The increase in term debt compared to the prior year is mainly driven by the issuance of $750 million 2054 notes in the first quarter, $450 million 2035 notes and a $200 million re-opening of 2054 notes in the second quarter and $700 million 2055 notes in the fourth quarter of 2024, partially offset by repayment of maturing term notes.

We had $767 million of commercial paper outstanding and no draws on our revolving facility as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – $31 million of commercial paper outstanding). As at December 31, 2024, $39 million of the revolving credit facilities were utilized for letters of credit (December 31, 2023 – $57 million).

Subsidiary Borrowings

We endeavor to capitalize our perpetual affiliates to enable continuous access to debt capital markets, usually on an investment-grade basis, thereby reducing the demand for capital from the Corporation. Subsidiary borrowings include perpetual affiliates' recourse term debt, credit facility draws and outstanding commercial paper. These borrowings have no recourse to the Corporation.

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Average Rate		Average Term (Years)		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Renewable Power and Transition	**4.7 %**	4.0 %	**11**	10	**$ 3,801**	$ 2,832
Infrastructure	**5.1 %**	4.9 %	**12**	9	**4,541**	4,911
Private Equity	**7.5 %**	8.6 %	**4**	4	**2,278**	1,589
Real Estate	**5.8 %**	6.2 %	**4**	4	**5,382**	6,882
Total	**5.6 %**	5.7 %	**8**	6	**$ 16,002**	$ 16,214

Property-Specific Borrowings

As part of our financing strategy, the majority of our debt capital is in the form of property-specific borrowings and project financings and is denominated in local currencies that have recourse only to the assets being financed and have no recourse to the Corporation or the relevant perpetual affiliate.

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Average Rate		Average Term (Years)		Consolidated	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Renewable Power and Transition	**6.4 %**	6.0 %	**8**	8	**$ 38,149**	$ 28,635
Infrastructure	**6.4 %**	6.4 %	**7**	6	**55,298**	46,083
Private Equity & Other[1]	**7.8 %**	8.5 %	**6**	6	**40,935**	43,884
Real Estate[2]	**6.7 %**	7.2 %	**2**	3	**70,176**	86,734
Total	**6.8 %**	7.1 %	**5**	5	**$ 204,558**	$ 205,336

1. Includes a $1.0 billion non-recourse loan that was issued to a large institutional partner in December 2024.
2. Includes $45.8 billion (December 31, 2023 – $59.4 billion) of borrowings associated with real estate LP investments from our Asset Management segment.

Property-specific borrowings have decreased by $778 million since December 31, 2023,primarily due to the deconsolidation of BSREP IV from our real estate business, partially offset by acquisitions in our renewable power and transition, and infrastructure businesses.

Fixed and Floating Interest Rate Exposure

Many of our borrowings, including all corporate borrowings recourse to the Corporation, are fixed rate, long-term financings. The remainder of our borrowings are at floating rates; however, from time to time, we enter into interest rate contracts to swap our floating rate exposure to fixed rates.

As at December 31, 2024, 72% of our share of debt outstanding, including the effect of swaps, was fixed rate. Accordingly, changes in interest rates are typically limited to the impact of refinancing borrowings at prevailing market rates or changes in the level of debt as a result of acquisitions and dispositions.

The following table presents the fixed and floating rates of interest expense:

	Fixed Rate				Floating Rate			
	2024		2023		**2024**		2023	
AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**Average Rate**	**Consolidated**	Average Rate	Consolidated	**Average Rate**	**Consolidated**	Average Rate	Consolidated
Corporate borrowings	**4.7 %**	**$ 14,232**	4.4 %	$ 12,160	**— %**	**$ —**	— %	$ —
Subsidiary borrowings	**5.0 %**	**10,635**	4.8 %	10,978	**6.8 %**	**5,367**	7.4 %	5,236
Property-specific borrowings	**5.6 %**	**72,989**	5.1 %	67,729	**7.4 %**	**131,569**	8.1 %	137,607
Total	**5.4 %**	**$ 97,856**	4.9 %	$ 90,867	**7.4 %**	**$ 136,936**	8.1 %	$ 142,843

ii. Preferred Equity

Preferred equity represents permanent non-participating preferred shares that provide leverage to our common equity. The shares are categorized by their principal characteristics in the following table:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)		Average Rate		Amount	
	Term	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Fixed rate-reset	Perpetual	**5.0 %**	4.7 %	**$ 2,901**	$ 2,901
Fixed rate	Perpetual	**4.8 %**	4.8 %	**739**	739
Floating rate	Perpetual	**4.5 %**	5.3 %	**463**	463
Total		**4.9 %**	4.8 %	**$ 4,103**	$ 4,103

Fixed rate-reset preferred shares are issued with an initial fixed rate coupon that is reset after an initial period, typically five years, at a predetermined spread over the Canadian five-year government bond yield. The average reset spread as at December 31, 2024 was 283 basis points.

iii. Common Equity

Issued and Outstanding Shares

Changes in the number of issued and outstanding Class A and Class B shares during the years are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Outstanding at beginning of year	**1,523.5**	1,573.4
Issued (repurchased)		
Issuances	**3.4**	0.8
Repurchases	**(26.7)**	(54.5)
Long-term share ownership plans[1]	**6.4**	3.7
Dividend reinvestment plan and others	**—**	0.1
Outstanding at end of year	**1,506.6**	1,523.5
Unexercised options and other share-based plans[1] and exchangeable shares of affiliate	**95.8**	91.6
Total diluted shares at end of year	**1,602.4**	1,615.1

1. Includes management share option plan and restricted stock plan.

The company holds 104.8 million Class A shares (December 31, 2023 – 81.8 million) purchased by consolidated entities in respect of long-term share ownership programs, which have been deducted from the total amount of shares outstanding at the date acquired. Diluted shares outstanding include 23.5 million (December 31, 2023 – 7.5 million) shares issuable in respect of these plans based on the market value of the Class A shares as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023, resulting in a net reduction of 81.3 million (December 31, 2023 – 74.3 million) diluted shares outstanding.

During 2024, 10.2 million options were exercised, of which 3.4 million and 0.8 million were issued on a net-settled and gross basis, respectively, resulting in the cancellation of 6.0 million vested options.

The cash value of unexercised options was $873 million as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – $1.0 billion) based on the proceeds that would be paid on exercise of the options.

As at March 18, 2025, the Corporation had outstanding 1,498,530,965 Class A shares and 85,120 Class B shares. Refer to Note 12 of the consolidated financial statements for additional information on equity.

LIQUIDITY

CORPORATE LIQUIDITY

We maintain significant liquidity at the corporate level. Our primary sources of liquidity, which we refer to as core liquidity[1], consist of:

- cash and financial assets, net of other associated liabilities; and
- undrawn committed credit facilities.

We further assess overall liquidity inclusive of our Operating Businesses and our Wealth Solutions business because of their role in funding acquisitions both directly and through funds managed by our Asset Management business. On a group basis, we had $68 billion of core liquidity, including liquidity from corporate and perpetual affiliates, and approximately $160 billion of deployable capital[1], including third-party commitments available for drawdown in the private funds of our Asset Management business, as at December 31, 2024.

CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Corporation has very few non-discretionary capital requirements. Our largest normal course capital requirement are our debt maturities and commitments into the funds managed by our Asset Management business. We have $500 million of notes due in January 2025, which was repaid subsequent to December 31, 2024. Periodically, we will fund capital calls for our fund commitments, strategic acquisitions to expand our capabilities and seed new investment strategies.

At the perpetual affiliate level, the largest normal course capital requirements are debt maturities and the pro-rata share of private fund capital calls. New acquisitions are primarily funded through the private funds or perpetual affiliates that are managed by our Asset Management business. We endeavor to structure these entities so that they are self-funding, preferably on an investment-grade basis, and in almost all circumstances do not rely on financial support from the Corporation.

In the case of private funds managed managed by our Asset Management business, the necessary equity capital is obtained by calling on commitments made by the limited partners in each fund, which include commitments made by our perpetual affiliates as well as the Corporation. As at December 31, 2024, the Corporation has the following commitments in funds managed by our Asset Management business:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Total Commitment	Funded Amount
Brookfield Strategic Real Estate Partners III	$ 2,750	$ 2,750
Brookfield Strategic Real Estate Partners IV	3,500	2,484
Brookfield Strategic Real Estate Partners V	3,000	—
Oaktree Opportunities Fund XI	750	638
Oaktree Opportunities Fund XII	796	100
	$ 10,796	**$ 5,972**

In the case of perpetual affiliates, capital requirements are funded through their own resources and access to capital markets, which may be supported by us from time to time through participation in equity offerings or bridge financings.

At the asset level, we schedule ongoing capital expenditure programs to maintain the operating capacity of our assets at existing levels. We refer to this as sustaining capital expenditures. The sustaining capital expenditure programs are typically funded by, and represent a relatively small proportion of, the operating cash flows within each business. The timing of these expenditures is discretionary; however, we believe it is important to maintain the productivity of our assets in order to optimize cash flows and value accretion.

1. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.

CORE AND TOTAL LIQUIDITY

The following table presents core liquidity of the Corporation, perpetual affiliates and managed funds:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Corporate Liquidity[1]		Deployable Capital	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Cash and financial assets, net	**$ 2,863**	$ 2,013	**$ 56,815**	$ 29,161
Undrawn committed credit facilities	**3,361**	2,533	**10,989**	9,009
Core liquidity	**6,224**	4,546	**67,804**	38,170
Uncalled private fund commitments	**—**	—	**91,463**	85,658
Total deployable capital[2]	**$ 6,224**	$ 4,546	**$ 159,267**	$ 123,828

1. Corporate cash and financial assets includes $296 million of our proportionate share of our Asset Management business' cash as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – $2.0 billion).
2. Includes $53 billion of liquidity held through our Wealth Solutions portfolio (2023 – $24 billion).

As at December 31, 2024, the Corporation's core liquidity was $6.2 billion, consisting of $2.9 billion in cash and financial assets, inclusive of our proportionate share of our Asset Management business' cash and $3.4 billion in undrawn credit facilities. The Corporation's liquidity is readily available for use without any material tax consequences. We utilize this liquidity to support the activities of our perpetual affiliates and funding strategic transactions.

The Corporation has the ability to raise additional liquidity through the issuance of securities and the sale of holdings of listed investments within our perpetual affiliates and other investments. However, this is not included in our core liquidity as we are generally able to finance our operations and capital requirements through other means.

Corporate liquidity increased by $1.7 billion compared to the prior year due to an increase in cash and financial assets and additional capacity added under our credit facilities.

The increase in cash and financial assets was primarily due to distributable earnings and net financing activities, partially offset by capital reinvested in our business and returned to shareholders in the form of dividends and share repurchases.

During the year, we had net financing activities of $2.6 billion related to our $750 million 30-year bond issuance in March 2024, the issuance of $450 million of 10-year bonds and the re-opening of $200 million of 30-year bonds in June 2024, the issuance of $700 million of 30-year subordinated notes in December 2024, and commercial paper issuances, partially offset by repayment of maturing term notes. We also enhanced our corporate liquidity by upsizing our external credit facility capacity by over $800 million to $3.4 billion.

The table below shows the quoted market value of the company's listed securities and annual cash distributions of the company's Operating Businesses based on current distribution policies for each entity:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER UNIT AMOUNTS)	Ownership %	Brookfield Owned Units	Distributions Per Unit (Current Rate)[1]	Quoted Value[2]	Current Distributions (Current Rate)[3]	YTD Distributions (Actual)
Brookfield Renewable[4]	46 %	302.4	$ 1.49	$ 6,965	$ 451	$ 428
Brookfield Infrastructure[5]	26 %	207.1	1.72	6,677	356	336
Brookfield Business Partners[6]	41 %	88.9	0.25	2,120	22	35
Brookfield Property Group[7]	100 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,530	1,655
Total					**$ 2,359**	**$ 2,454**

1. Based on current distribution policies.
2. Quoted value represents the value of Brookfield owned units as at market close on December 31, 2024.
3. Distributions (current rate) are calculated by multiplying units held as at December 31, 2024 by distributions per unit. Actual dividends may differ due to timing of dividend increases and payment of special dividends, which are not factored into the current rate calculation. See definition in Glossary of Terms beginning on page 113.
4. Brookfield owned units represent the combined units held in BEP and BRHC.
5. Brookfield owned units represent the combined units held in BIP and BIHC.
6. Brookfield owned units represent the combined units held in BBU and BBUC. On a combined basis with our Wealth Solutions business, we hold a 66% ownership interest in BBU, which is held 41% directly in BBU and 25% through BWS.
7. Includes distributions from direct investments into and alongside real estate private funds managed by BAM,

REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

The following table summarizes the consolidated statements of cash flows within our consolidated financial statements:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Operating activities	**$ 7,569**	$ 6,467
Financing activities	**26,900**	19,927
Investing activities	**(29,964)**	(29,762)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 4,505**	$ (3,368)

This statement reflects activities within our consolidated operations and therefore excludes activities within non-consolidated entities.

Operating Activities

Cash flows from operating activities totaled $7.6 billion in 2024, a $1.1 billion increase from the prior year. Excluding the net change in non-cash working capital, cash flow from operating activities increased by $3.9 billion versus the prior year. Contributions from same-store growth as a result of inflation and organic growth in our Infrastructure segment, as well as acquisitions, net of dispositions, across our businesses were partially offset by higher interest expense primarily due to incremental debt to finance growth.

Financing Activities

Net cash flows from financing activities totaled $26.9 billion in 2024 compared to $19.9 billion in the prior year, and primarily related to:

- non-recourse borrowings arranged by our subsidiaries, net of repayments of $25.6 billion;
- capital provided by non-controlling interests, net of capital repaid, of $9.1 billion;
- corporate borrowings arranged, net of repayments of $1.5 billion; and
- commercial paper and bank borrowings, net of repayments of $736 million; partially offset by
- cash distributions to non-controlling interests and shareholders of $8.5 billion; and
- common share repurchases of $1.0 billion.

Investing Activities

Net cash flows used by investing activities were $30.0 billion in 2024 compared to $29.8 billion in the prior year, and mainly related to:

- acquisitions and additions to PP&E, net of dispositions, of $8.4 billion;
- acquisitions and additions to investment properties, net of dispositions, of $7.0 billion;
- acquisitions of equity accounted investments, net of dispositions, of $6.0 billion, primarily associated with acquisitions in our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition businesses;
- acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of dispositions, of $5.4 billion primarily associated with acquisitions in our Infrastructure and Renewable Power and Transition businesses; and
- acquisitions of financial assets and other, net of dispositions, of $3.2 billion.

Refer to Note 5 Acquisitions of Consolidated Entities and Note 10 Equity Accounted Investments in the consolidated financial statements for further details.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table presents the contractual obligations of the company by payment periods:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Payments Due by Period				
	Less than 1 Year	2 – 3 Years	4 – 5 Years	After 5 Years	**Total**
Recourse Obligations					
Corporate borrowings	$ 1,258	$ 1,430	$ 2,049	$ 9,495	**$ 14,232**
Accounts payable and other[1]	257	28	11	3,632	**3,928**
Interest expense[2]					
Corporate borrowings	620	1,135	992	6,226	**8,973**
Non-recourse Obligations					
Principal repayments					
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities					
Property-specific borrowings	47,659	48,448	47,606	60,845	**204,558**
Subsidiary borrowings	2,239	2,053	6,912	4,798	**16,002**
Subsidiary equity obligations	182	779	115	3,683	**4,759**
Accounts payable and other					
Lease obligations	1,211	2,249	1,811	11,531	**16,802**
Accounts payable and other[1]	27,649	4,950	1,902	3,428	**37,929**
Commitments	4,040	1,684	409	143	**6,276**
Interest expense[2,3]					
Non-recourse borrowings	11,888	19,311	12,693	20,866	**64,758**
Subsidiary equity obligations	176	331	302	1,794	**2,603**

1. Excludes lease obligations and provisions.
2. Represents the aggregate interest expense expected to be paid over the term of the obligations.
3. Variable interest rate payments have been calculated based on current rates.

The recourse obligations, those amounts that have recourse to the Corporation, which are due in less than one year totaled $2.1 billion (2023 – $1.3 billion).

In 2014, BPY issued $1.8 billion of exchangeable preferred equity units in three $600 million tranches redeemable in 2021, 2024 and 2026, respectively. The preferred equity units were originally exchangeable into equity units of BPY at $25.70 per unit, at the option of the holder, at any time up to and including the maturity date. Following the privatization of BPY ("BPY privatization"), the preferred equity units became exchangeable into cash equal to the value of the consideration that would have been received upon the BPY privatization (a combination of cash, BN and BAM shares, and New LP Preferred Units), based on the value of that consideration on the date of exchange. BPY also has the option of delivering the actual consideration (a combination of cash, BN and BAM shares, and New LP Preferred Units). Following the BPY privatization, we have agreed with the holder to grant the company the right to purchase all or any portion of the preferred equity units of the holder at maturity, and to grant the holder the right to sell all or any portion of the preferred equity units of the holder at maturity, in each case at a price equal to the issue price for such preferred equity units plus accrued and unpaid distributions. On December 30, 2021 and December 31, 2024, the company acquired the tranches redeemable in 2021 and 2024 from the holder and subsequently exchanged such units for LP Units and Redemption-Exchange Units of BPY. The preferred equity units were subsequently cancelled.

Commitments of $6.3 billion (2023 – $6.2 billion) represent various contractual obligations assumed in the normal course of business by our various operating subsidiaries. These included commitments to provide bridge financing and letters of credit and guarantees provided in respect of power sales contracts and reinsurance obligations as well as capital expenditure commitments related to contracted project costs assumed as part of recent acquisitions. These commitments shall be funded through the cash flows of the company's subsidiaries.

The company and its consolidated subsidiaries execute agreements that provide for indemnifications and guarantees to third parties in transactions or dealings such as business dispositions, business acquisitions, sales of assets, provision of services, securitization agreements and underwriting and agency agreements. The company has also agreed to indemnify its directors and certain of its officers and employees. The nature of substantially all of the indemnification undertakings prevents the company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount the company could be required to pay third parties, as in most cases the agreements do not specify a maximum amount, and the amounts are dependent upon the outcome of future contingent events, the nature and likelihood of which cannot be determined at this time. Neither the company nor its consolidated subsidiaries have made significant payments in the past, nor do they expect at this time to make any significant payments under such indemnification agreements in the future.

The company periodically enters into joint venture, consortium or other arrangements that have contingent liquidity rights in favor of the company or its counterparties. These include buy sell arrangements, registration rights and other customary arrangements. These agreements generally have embedded protective terms that mitigate the risk to us. The amount, timing and likelihood of any payments by the company under these arrangements is, in most cases, dependent on either future contingent events or circumstances applicable to the counterparty and therefore cannot be determined at this time.

We have also committed to purchase power produced by certain of BEP's hydroelectric assets as previously described on page 53.

EXPOSURES TO SELECTED FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As discussed elsewhere in this MD&A, we utilize various financial instruments in our business to manage risk and make better use of our capital. The fair values of these instruments that are reflected on our balance sheets are disclosed in Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements.

PART 5

ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

OVERVIEW

We are a publicly held Canadian corporation and, as such, we prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

We present our consolidated balance sheets on a non-classified basis, meaning that we do not distinguish between current and long-term assets or liabilities. We believe this classification is appropriate given the nature of our business strategy.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to select appropriate accounting policies and to make judgments and estimates that affect the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

In making judgments and estimates, management relies on external information and observable conditions, where possible, supplemented by internal analysis, as required. These estimates have been applied in a manner consistent with the prior year and there are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that we believe will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in this report. As we update the fair values of our investment property portfolios quarterly, with gains reflected in net income, we discuss judgments and estimates relating to the key valuation metrics in Note 11 of the 2024 audited consolidated financial statements and below.

For further reference on accounting policies, including new and revised standards issued by the IASB and judgments and estimates, see our accounting policies contained in Note 2 of the 2024 audited consolidated financial statements.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

IFRS Accounting Standards use a control-based model to determine if consolidation is required. Therefore, we are deemed to control an investment if we: (1) exercise power over the investee; (2) are exposed to variable returns from our involvement with the investee; and (3) have the ability to use our power to affect the amount of the returns. Due to the ownership structure of many of our subsidiaries, we control entities in which we hold only a minority economic interest. Please refer to Part 2 – Review of Consolidated Financial Results for additional information.

i. Investment Properties

We classify the majority of the property assets within our Real Estate segment as investment properties. Our valuations are prepared at the individual property level by internal investment professionals with the appropriate expertise in the respective industry, geography and asset type. These valuations are updated at each balance sheet date with gains or losses recognized in net income.

The majority of underlying cash flows in the models are comprised of contracted leases, many of which are long term. As at December 31, 2024, our office portfolio (core and transitional and development) has a combined 89% occupancy level and an 8-year average lease life, while our retail portfolio (core and transitional and development) has a combined occupancy rate of 95%. The models also include property-level assumptions for renewal probabilities, future leasing rates and capital expenditures. These are reviewed as part of the business planning process and external market data is utilized when determining the cash flows associated with lease renewals. Additionally, each year we sell a number of assets, which also provides support for our valuations, as we typically contract at prices comparable to IFRS values.

We test the outcome of our process by having a number of our properties externally appraised each year, including appraisals for core office properties, at least on a three-year rotating basis. These appraisals, along with market comparables and third-party valuation metric analyses, are used to support our internally-prepared valuations; significant differences are reconciled as they arise. For the year ended December 31, 2024, 154 external appraisals of our office properties were performed representing $41.5 billion of assets; external appraisals were within 3% of management's valuations.

The valuations are most sensitive to changes in cash flows, which include assumptions relating to lease renewal probabilities, downtime, capital expenditures, future leasing rates and associated leasing costs, discount rates and terminal capitalization rates. The key valuation metrics of our real estate assets as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are summarized below.

	Core		Transitional and development		LP investments[1]		Weighted average	
AS AT DEC. 31	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Discount rate	**6.3 %**	6.2 %	**7.9 %**	7.9 %	**9.1 %**	8.6 %	**8.1 %**	8.0 %
Terminal capitalization rate	**4.8 %**	4.8 %	**6.3 %**	6.2 %	**6.2 %**	5.8 %	**5.9 %**	5.7 %
Investment horizon (years)	**11**	11	**10**	10	**14**	13	**12**	12

1. The change in rates compared to the prior year reflect the deconsolidation of BSREP IV.

The following table presents the impact on the fair value of our consolidated investment properties as at December 31, 2024 from a 25-basis point change to the relevant unobservable inputs in isolation and does not present the impact on the fair value from other factors such as changes in cash flows or inflation. For properties valued using the discounted cash flow method, the basis point change in valuation metrics relates to a change in discount and terminal capitalization rates. For properties valued using the direct capitalization approach, the basis point change in valuation metrics relates to a change in the overall capitalization rate. These amounts represent the effect on all consolidated investment property assets within our consolidated financial statements on a pre-tax basis, including amounts attributed to non-controlling interests in our perpetual affiliates and private fund investments. The amounts attributable to shareholders may be significantly less than shown depending on ownership levels in the individual assets.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Fair Value	Sensitivity
Core	$ 18,501	$ 1,314
Transitional and development	21,495	584
LP Investments	58,446	2,101
Other investment properties	5,223	161
Total	**$ 103,665**	**$ 4,160**

ii. Revaluation Method for PP&E

We revalue PP&E within our Renewable Power and Transition segment using the discounted cash flow ("DCF") method and our Infrastructure segment using DCF and the depreciated replacement cost ("DRC") methods. Our real estate hospitality assets are valued using the DRC method. PP&E within our Private Equity segment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Assets subject to the revaluation approach are revalued annually using a bottom-up approach, starting at the operating level with local professionals, and involving multiple levels of review, including by senior management. Changes in fair value are reported through other comprehensive income as revaluation surplus. Underlying cash flows used in DCF models are subject to detailed reviews as part of business planning, with discount rates and other key variable inputs reviewed for reasonability and the models reviewed for mathematical accuracy. Key inputs are frequently compared to third-party reports commissioned by the respective entities to assess reasonability. In addition, comparable market transactions are analyzed to consider for benchmarking. Additional information about the revaluation methodology and current year results is provided below.

When determining the carrying value of PP&E using the revaluation method, the company uses the following assumptions and estimates: the timing of forecasted revenues; future sales prices and associated expenses; future sales volumes; future regulatory rates; maintenance and other capital expenditures; discount rates; terminal capitalization rates; terminal valuation dates; useful lives; and residual values. Determination of the fair value of PP&E under development includes estimates in respect of the timing and cost to complete the development. This process is further discussed in Part 2 – Review of Consolidated Financial Results.

Renewable Power and Transition

We use an unlevered 20-year DCF, with a terminal value that is built from the bottom-up and determined, where appropriate, using the Gordon Growth Model for perpetual assets, such as hydroelectric facilities. For assets with finite lives, such as wind and solar farms, the residual asset value is used based on the estimated remaining service life and the residual asset value is used to represent the terminal value.

Key model inputs include contract prices, forward merchant power prices, long-term average generation estimates, operating expenses, capital expenditures, tax rates, exit dates, terminal capitalization rates, and discount rates. A few of the critical assumptions are described in more detail below:

- Pricing forecasts consist of the following inputs:
    - Where power purchase agreements are in place, contracted power prices are utilized for the remaining term of these agreements.
    - Thereafter, or to the extent that the underlying renewable power asset is not contracted, we estimate merchant pricing based on a mix of external data and our own estimates. Short-term merchant pricing is based on four years of externally sourced broker quotes in North America, regulated market operator pricing in Europe, and local market pricing in South America. We ensure to link our short-term pricing by linear extrapolation to our view of long-term power pricing below.
    - Long term pricing is driven by the economics required to support new entrants into the various power markets in which we operate. The year of new entry is viewed as the point when generators must build additional capacity to maintain system reliability and provide an adequate level of reserve generation with the retirement of older coal-fired plants and rising environmental compliance costs in North America and Europe, and overall increasing demand in Colombia and Brazil. Once the year of new entrant is determined, data from industry sources, as well as inputs from our development teams, is used to model the all-in cost of the expected technology mix of new construction, and the resulting market price required to support its development. Our long-term pricing view is anchored to the cost of securing new energy from renewable sources to meet future demand growth by the years 2028 to 2035 in North America, by 2030 in Colombia and by 2028 in Brazil. For the North American businesses, we have estimated our renewable power assets will contract at a discount to new-build wind, solar and battery prices (the most likely source of new renewable generation in those regions). In Brazil and Colombia, the estimate of future electricity prices is based on a similar approach as applied in North America using a forecast of the all-in cost of development.
- Energy generation forecasts are based on LTA for which we have significant historical data. LTA for hydroelectric facilities is based on third-party engineering reports commissioned during asset acquisitions and financing activities. These studies are based on statistical models supported by decades of historical river flow data. Similarly, LTA for wind facilities is based on third-party wind resource studies completed prior to construction or acquisition. LTA for solar facilities is based on third-party irradiance level studies at the location of our project sites during construction or acquisition.
- Capital expenditure forecasts rely on independent engineering reports commissioned from reputable third-party firms during underwriting or financings.
- Our discount rates, which are adjusted based on asset level and regional considerations, are compared to implied rates from recent market transitions where possible for reasonability.

Review of our models also includes assessing comparable market transactions. We compare EBITDA multiples and value per megawatt at the asset level to recent market transactions; at the portfolio basis, we compare valuation multiples to our most comparable competitors in the market and the resulting book value of our equity after revaluation to our share price in the market. For example, we have noted from reviews of market transactions in the U.S. northeast that the multiples paid for the asset indicate that market participants likely share our view on escalating power prices in the region.

In 2024, the fair value of the PP&E in our Renewable Power and Transition segment increased by $5.9 billion, primarily attributable to higher power pricing across select markets and the expected growth in demand for renewable power.

The key valuation metrics of our hydroelectric, wind and solar generating facilities at the end of 2024 and 2023 are summarized below:

	North America		Colombia		Brazil		Europe[2]	
AS AT DEC. 31	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Discount rate								
Contracted	**5.1 – 5.8%**	5.1 – 5.7%	**8.5 %**	8.7 %	**9.6 %**	8.4 %	**4.9 – 6.6%**	4.8 %
Uncontracted	**6.3 – 7.2%**	6.3 – 7.0%	**9.8 %**	10.0 %	**10.9 %**	9.7 %	**4.9 – 6.6%**	4.8 %
Terminal capitalization rate[1]	**4.3 – 5.1%**	4.4 – 5.0%	**7.3 %**	8.0 %	**n/a**	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Investment horizon	**2048**	2046	**2044**	2043	**2052**	2053	**2047**	2037

1. The terminal capitalization rate applies only to hydroelectric assets in North America and Colombia.
2. The change in uncontracted rates compared to the prior year reflect change in asset mix to include certain development and merchant assets in Europe.

The following table presents the impact on fair value of PP&E in our Renewable Power and Transition segment as at December 31, 2024 from a 25-basis point change in discount and terminal capitalization rates, as well as a 5% change in electricity prices. These amounts represent the effect on all consolidated PP&E assets within the consolidated financial statements of BN on a pre-tax basis, including amounts attributed to non-controlling interests in our listed affiliates and private fund investments. The amounts attributable to shareholders may be significantly less than shown depending on ownership levels in the individual assets.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Fair Value	Sensitivity
25 bps change in discount and terminal capitalization rates[1]		
North America	$ 44,538	$ 2,230
Colombia	12,431	601
Brazil	4,283	87
Europe	7,144	38
5% change in electricity prices		
North America	44,538	1,595
Colombia	12,431	561
Brazil	4,283	104
Europe	7,144	15

1. The terminal capitalization rate applies only to hydroelectric assets in North America and Colombia.

Terminal values are included in the valuation of hydroelectric assets in the U.S., Canada, and Colombia. For the hydroelectric assets in Brazil, cash flows have been included based on the duration of the authorization or useful life of a concession asset plus a one-time 30-year renewal term for the majority of the hydroelectric assets. The weighted-average remaining duration or useful life of a concession asset as at December 31, 2024, including a one-time 30-year renewal for applicable hydroelectric assets, is 30 years (2023 – 34 years). Consequently, there is no terminal value attributed to the hydroelectric assets in Brazil at the end of the authorization term.

Energy Contracts

The New York power contract is the only power contract that remains in place between the Corporation and BEP. Under the contract, we are required to purchase power that BEP generates at certain of its New York assets at a fixed price. Based on LTA, we purchase approximately 4,100 GWh of power from BEP each year pursuant to a long-term contract at a predetermined price, which represents 12% of BEP's power generation. The fixed price that we are required to pay BEP increases annually based on inflation, not to exceed 3%. In addition, from 2021 to 2025, the price will gradually step down by $3/MWh a year, followed by a $5/MWh reduction in 2026. The contract expires in 2046 and provides us the right to terminate the agreement in 2036.

The contract is valued annually based on price curves as at year end incorporating revised discount rates as required. As at December 31, 2024, the contract was valued using weighted-average forward power price estimates of approximately $95/MWh in years 1-10 and $169/MWh in years 11-20, using a discount rate of approximately 7.1%.

Infrastructure

Our infrastructure assets, revalued using DCF models, are generally subject to contractual and regulatory frameworks that underpin the cash flows. We also include the benefits of development projects for existing in-place assets to the extent that they have been determined to be feasible, typically by external parties, and have received the appropriate approvals. We are unable to include the benefits of development projects within our business that are not considered improvements to existing PP&E.

The underlying cash flow models supporting the revaluation process include a number of different inputs and variables with risks mitigated through controls incorporated in the bottom-up preparation and review process. Inputs are reviewed for qualitative and quantitative considerations and the mechanical accuracy is tested by appropriate finance and investment professionals.

When assessing the reasonability of our DCF models, we determine whether there are comparable transactions that we can consider for the purposes of benchmarking. Metrics such as the implied current year or forward-looking EBITDA multiples are reviewed against market transactions and public companies to assess whether our valuations are appropriate. We also assess whether the inputs used in the models are consistent amongst asset classes and geographies, where applicable, or that asset specific differences are supportable considering transactions in a given asset class or market.

Additionally, as part of our private fund valuation process, we obtain third-party appraisals on our fund investments on a three-year rotating basis. These appraisals are not directly utilized in the financial statements, rather they are used to confirm that management's assumptions in determining fair value are within a reasonable range.

On an aggregate basis, the value of the appraised assets is greater than the book value because a significant portion of our infrastructure operations assets such as public service concessions are classified as intangible assets. These intangible assets are carried at amortized cost, subject to impairment tests, and are amortized over their useful lives. In addition, we have contracted growth projects within our businesses that cannot be included in IFRS fair value unless these relate to improvements on existing PP&E.

Within our Infrastructure segment, we reported valuation gains of $1.4 billion in 2024. The gain was primarily due to volume growth and inflation indexation, as well as increased spread assumptions at a number of our businesses.

The key valuation metrics of our utilities, transport and midstream operations are summarized below:

	Utilities		Transport		Midstream[1]	
AS AT DEC. 31	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Discount rate	**8% – 15%**	8% – 11%	**10%**	9 %	**15%**	15%
Terminal value multiples	**16x**	15x	**9x – 20x**	8x – 20x	**8x – 10x**	10x
Investment horizon (years)	**10 – 20**	10 – 20	**10**	10	**1 – 2**	6

1. The change in the Investment horizon compared to the prior year reflect the exit time for certain gas and storage businesses.

Real Estate and Other

Hospitality assets, primarily hotel and resort operations, are valued using the depreciated replacement cost method, which factors in age, physical condition and construction costs of the properties. Fair values of hospitality properties are also reviewed in reference to each asset's enterprise value determined using a discounted cash flow model. These valuations are generally prepared by external valuation professionals using information provided by management of the operating business. The fair value estimates for hospitality assets represent the estimated fair value of the PP&E of the hospitality business only and do not include any associated intangible assets. Hospitality assets are revalued annually, with changes in fair value reported through other comprehensive income as revaluation surplus.

iii. Financial Instruments

Financial assets, financial contracts and other contractual arrangements that are treated as derivatives are recorded at fair value in our financial statements and changes in their value are recorded in net income or other comprehensive income, depending on their nature and business purpose. The more significant and more common financial contracts and contractual arrangements employed in our business that are fair valued include: interest rate contracts, foreign exchange contracts and agreements for the sale of electricity. Financial assets and liabilities may be classified as Level 1, 2 or 3 in the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 6 Fair Value of Financial Instruments within the notes to the consolidated financial statements for additional information.

Estimates and assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are: equity and commodity prices; future interest rates; the credit worthiness of the company relative to its counterparties; the credit risk of the company's counterparties; estimated future cash flows; the amount of the liability and equity components of compound financial instruments; discount rates and volatility utilized in option valuations.

iv. Inventory

The company estimates the net realizable value of its inventory using estimates and assumptions about future selling prices and future development costs.

v. Other

Other estimates and assumptions utilized in the preparation of the company's consolidated financial statements are: the assessment or determination of net recoverable amount; oil and gas reserves; depreciation and amortization rates and useful lives; estimation of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units for impairment assessments of goodwill and intangible assets; ability to utilize tax losses and other tax measurements; fair value of assets held as collateral and the percentage of completion for construction contracts. Equity accounted investments, which follow the same accounting principles as our consolidated operations, include amounts recorded at fair value and amounts recorded at amortized cost or cost, depending on the nature of the underlying assets.

ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS

Management is required to make critical judgments when applying its accounting policies. The following judgments have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements:

i. Control or Level of Influence

When determining the appropriate basis of accounting for the company's investees, the company makes judgments about the degree of influence that it has the ability to exert directly or through an arrangement over the investees' relevant activities. This may include the ability to elect investee directors or appoint management. Control is obtained when the company has the power to direct the relevant investing, financing and operating decisions of an entity and does so in its capacity as principal of the operations, rather than as an agent for other investors. Operating as a principal includes having sufficient capital at risk in any investee and exposure to the variability of the returns generated as a result of the decisions of the company as principal. Judgment is used in determining the sufficiency of the capital at risk or variability of returns. In making these judgments, the company considers the ability of other investors to remove the company as a manager or general partner in a controlled partnership. Refer to Part 2 – Review of Consolidated Financial Results for additional information.

ii. Investment Properties

When applying the company's accounting policy for investment properties, judgment is applied in determining whether certain costs are additions to the carrying amount of the property and, for properties under development, identifying the point at which practical completion of the property occurs and identifying the directly attributable borrowing costs to be included in the carrying value of the development property.

iii. Property, Plant and Equipment

The company's accounting policy for its PP&E requires critical judgments over the assessment of carrying value, whether certain costs are additions to the carrying amount of the PP&E as opposed to repairs and maintenance, and for assets under development the identification of when the asset is capable of being used as intended and identifying the directly attributable borrowing costs to be included in the asset's carrying value.

For assets that are measured using the revaluation method, judgment is required when estimating future prices, volumes, discount and capitalization rates. Judgment is applied when determining future electricity prices considering broker quotes for the years in which there is a liquid market available and, for the subsequent years, our best estimate of electricity prices from renewable sources that would allow new entrants into the market.

iv. Identifying Performance Obligations for Revenue Recognition

Management is required to identify performance obligations relating to contracts with customers at the inception of each contract. IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* requires a contract's transaction price to be allocated to each distinct performance obligation when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Judgment is used when assessing the pattern of delivery of the product or service to determine if revenue should be recognized at a point in time or over time. For certain service contracts recognized over time, judgment is required to determine if revenue from variable consideration such as incentives, claims and variations from contract modifications has met the required probability threshold to be recognized.

Management also uses judgment to determine whether contracts for the sale of products and services have distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately or as a single performance obligation. Goods and services are considered distinct if: (1) a customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer; and (2) the entity's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

Additional details about revenue recognition policies across our operating segments are included in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements.

v. Common Control Transactions

The purchase and sale of businesses or subsidiaries between entities under common control are not specifically addressed in IFRS Accounting Standards and accordingly, management uses judgment when determining a policy to account for such transactions taking into consideration other guidance in the IFRS framework and pronouncements of other standard-setting bodies. The company's policy is to record assets and liabilities recognized as a result of transfers of businesses or subsidiaries between entities under common control at carrying value. Differences between the carrying amount of the consideration given or received and the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities transferred are recorded directly in equity.

vi. Indicators of Impairment

Judgment is applied when determining whether indicators of impairment exist when assessing the carrying values of the company's assets, including: the determination of the company's ability to hold financial assets; the estimation of a cash-generating unit's future revenues and direct costs; the determination of discount and capitalization rates; and when an asset's carrying value is above the value derived using publicly traded prices which are quoted in a liquid market.

vii. Income Taxes

The company makes judgments when determining the future tax rates applicable to subsidiaries and identifying the temporary differences that relate to each subsidiary. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply during the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities settled, using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated balance sheet dates. The company measures deferred income taxes associated with its investment properties based on its specific intention with respect to each asset at the end of the reporting period. Where the company has a specific intention to sell a property in the foreseeable future, deferred taxes on the building portion of an investment property are measured based on the tax consequences that would follow the disposition of the property. Otherwise, deferred taxes are measured on the basis that the carrying value of the investment property will be recovered substantially through use.

viii. Classification of Non-Controlling Interests in Limited-Life Funds

Non-controlling interests in limited-life funds are classified as liabilities (subsidiary equity obligations) or equity (non-controlling interests) depending on whether an obligation exists to distribute residual net assets to non-controlling interests on liquidation in the form of cash or another financial asset or assets delivered in kind. Judgment is required to determine what the governing documents of each entity require or permit in this regard.

ix. Other

Other critical judgments include the determination of effectiveness of financial hedges for accounting purposes, the likelihood and timing of anticipated transactions for hedge accounting and the determination of functional currency.

CONSOLIDATION UNDER IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

As a Canadian domiciled public corporation, we report under IFRS Accounting Standards, while other issuers that may be considered peers report under U.S. GAAP. These GAAPs are aligned in many areas, but as it relates to asset management and investment companies, there is a significant difference between IFRS and U.S. GAAP Accounting Standards. Under IFRS Accounting Standards, while investment companies can account for their investments at fair value and report them on one line in their balance sheet on a net basis, a parent of an investment company cannot maintain that accounting and must look to whether it controls the underlying investments individually. For issuers under U.S. GAAP, investment companies can use the same treatment as in IFRS Accounting Standards but the parent of an investment company would keep the same reporting as the subsidiary investment company. Therefore, the same investment could be fully consolidated under IFRS Accounting Standards or shown as one line on a net basis under U.S. GAAP.

IFRS Accounting Standards use a control-based model to determine if consolidation is required. Therefore, we are deemed to control an investment if we: (1) exercise power over the investee; (2) are exposed to variable returns from our involvement with the investee; and (3) have the ability to use our power to affect the amount of the returns. Due to the ownership structure of many of our subsidiaries, we control entities in which we hold only a minority economic interest. Please refer to Part 2 – Review of Consolidated Financial Results for additional information. Our consolidation conclusions may differ from certain other issuers who report under U.S. GAAP as they are required to evaluate consolidation requirements using a voting interest model or a variable interest model depending on the circumstances.

MANAGEMENT REPRESENTATIONS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

ASSESSMENTS AND CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in the applicable U.S. and Canadian securities laws) as of December 31, 2024 and based on that assessment concluded that, as of December 31, 2024, our internal control over financial reporting was effective. Refer to Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter or year ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the applicable U.S. and Canadian securities laws) as of December 31, 2024. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2024.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of operations, we enter into transactions on market terms with related parties, including consolidated and equity accounted entities, which have been measured at the exchange value and are recognized in the consolidated financial statements, including, but not limited to: manager or partnership agreements; base management fees, performance fees and incentive distributions; loans, interest and non-interest bearing deposits; power purchase and sale agreements; capital commitments to private funds; the acquisition and disposition of assets and businesses; derivative contracts; and the construction and development of assets.

Refer to Note 27 Related Party Transactions in the consolidated financial statements for further details.

PART 6

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND RISKS

For purposes of Part 6 of this Report, unless the context requires otherwise, references to the "company", "we", "us" or "our" refers to Brookfield Corporation, its consolidated subsidiaries (including our Asset Management business), BWS and Oaktree.

This section contains a review of certain aspects of the business environment and risks that could materially adversely impact our business, performance, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and the value of our securities. Additional risks and uncertainties not previously known to the company, or that the company currently deems immaterial, may also impact our operations and financial results.

a) Volatility in the Trading Price of Our Class A Shares

The trading price of our Class A shares is subject to volatility due to market conditions and other factors and cannot be predicted.

Our shareholders may not be able to sell their Class A shares at or above the price at which they purchased such shares due to trading price fluctuations in the capital markets. The trading price could fluctuate significantly in response to factors both related and unrelated to our operating performance and/or future prospects, including, but not limited to: (i) variations in our operating results and financial condition; (ii) actual or prospective changes in government laws, rules or regulations affecting our businesses; (iii) material announcements by us, our affiliates or our competitors; (iv) the general state of the securities markets; (v) market conditions and events specific to the industries in which we operate; (vi) changes and developments in general economic, political, or social conditions, including as a result of pandemics/epidemics and related economic disruptions; (vii) changes in the values of our investments (including in the market price of our listed affiliates) or changes in the amount of distributions, dividends or interest paid in respect of investments; (viii) differences between our actual financial and operating results and those expected by investors and analysts; (ix) changes in analysts' recommendations or earnings projections; (x) changes in the extent of analysts' interest in covering the company and its listed affiliates; (xi) the depth and liquidity of the market for our Class A shares; (xii) dilution from the issuance of additional equity, including as a result of exchanges or additional issuances of shares exchangeable for Class A shares such as exchanges of class A exchangeable voting shares of BWS ("BWS exchangeable shares"); (xiii) investor perception of our businesses and the industries in which we operate; (xiv) investment restrictions; (xv) our dividend policy; (xvi) the departure of key executives; (xvii) sales of Class A shares by senior management or significant shareholders; and (xviii) the materialization of other risks described in this section.

b) Reputation

Actions or conduct that have a negative impact on investors' or stakeholders' perception of us could adversely impact our ability to attract and/or retain investor capital and generate fee revenue.

The growth of our Asset Management business relies on continuous fundraising for various private and public investment products, and retention of capital raised from third-party investors. We depend on our business relationships and our global reputation for integrity and high-caliber asset management services to attract and retain investors and advisory clients, and to pursue investment opportunities for us and the public and private entities managed by our Asset Management business. Our business relationships and reputation could be negatively impacted by a number of factors including poor performance; actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest that are not adequately addressed; misconduct or alleged misconduct by employees; rumors or innuendos; or failed or ineffective implementation of new investments or strategies. If we are unable to continue to raise and retain capital from third-party investors, either privately, publicly or both, or otherwise are unable to pursue our investment opportunities, this could materially reduce our revenue and cash flows and adversely affect our financial condition.

Poor performance of any kind could damage our reputation with current and potential investors in managed entities, making it more difficult to raise new capital. Investors may decline to invest in current and future managed entities and may withdraw their investments from managed entities as a result of poor performance in the entity in which they are invested, and investors in private funds may demand lower fees for new or existing funds, all of which would decrease our revenue.

Our Asset Management business, as a global alternative asset manager with various lines of business and investment products, some of which have overlapping mandates, may be subject to a number of actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. These conflicts may be magnified for an asset manager that has many different capital sources available to pursue investment opportunities, including investor capital and the company's own capital. In addition, the senior management team of the company and its affiliates have their own capital invested in Class A shares, directly and indirectly, and may have financial exposures with respect to their own investments which could lead to potential conflicts if such investments are similar to those made by the company or on behalf of investors in entities managed by our Asset Management business.

In addressing these conflicts, we have implemented a variety of policies and procedures; however, there can be no assurances that these will be effective at mitigating actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest in all circumstances, or will not reduce the positive synergies that we seek to cultivate across our businesses. It is also possible that actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest, if not properly addressed, could give rise to investor dissatisfaction, litigation, regulatory enforcement actions or other detrimental outcomes.

Appropriately dealing with conflicts of interest for an asset manager is a priority and our reputation could be damaged if we fail, or appear to fail, to deal appropriately with actual, potential or perceived conflicts of interest. Asset manager conflicts are subject to enhanced regulatory scrutiny in the markets in which we operate and in the U.S. in particular. Such regulatory scrutiny can lead to fines, penalties and other negative consequences. Regulatory scrutiny of, or litigation in connection with, conflicts of interest could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition or results of operations in a number of ways, including an inability to adequately capitalize existing managed entities or raise new managed entities, including private funds, and a reluctance of counterparties to do business with us. For information regarding conflicts of interests between the businesses within our asset management operations that operate on opposite sides of an information barrier, see Item (u) herein.

Our reputation could also be negatively impacted if there is misconduct or alleged misconduct by our personnel, the personnel of our Asset Management business or those of our listed affiliates or portfolio companies in which we and managed entities invest, including historical misconduct prior to the investment. Risks associated with misconduct at our portfolio companies is heightened in cases where we do not have legal control or significant influence over a particular portfolio company or are not otherwise involved in actively managing a portfolio company. In such situations, given our ownership position and affiliation with the portfolio company, we may still be negatively impacted from a reputational perspective through this association. In addition, even where we have control over a portfolio company, if it is a newly acquired portfolio company that we are in the process of integrating then we may face reputational risks related to historical or current misconduct or alleged misconduct at such portfolio company for a period of time. We may also face increased risk of misconduct to the extent our capital allocated to emerging markets and distressed companies increases. If we face allegations of improper conduct by private litigants or regulators, whether the allegations are valid or invalid or whether the ultimate outcome is favorable or unfavorable to us, such allegations may result in negative publicity and press speculation about us, our investment activities or the asset management industry in general, which could harm our reputation and may be more damaging to our business than to other types of businesses.

We are subject to a number of obligations and standards arising from our Asset Management business and our authority over the assets we manage. The violation of these obligations and standards by any of our employees may adversely affect our partners and our business and reputation. Our business often requires that we deal with confidential matters of great significance to the companies in which we may invest and to other third parties. If our employees were to improperly use or disclose confidential information, or a security breach results in an inadvertent disclosure of such information, we could suffer serious harm to our reputation, financial position and

current and future business relationships. It is not always possible to detect or deter employee misconduct or security breaches, and the precautions we take in this regard may not be effective.

Implementation of new investment and growth strategies involves a number of risks that could result in losses and harm to our professional reputation, including the risk that the expected results are not achieved, that new strategies are not appropriately planned for or integrated, that new strategies may conflict with, detract from or compete against our existing businesses, and that the investment process, controls and procedures that we have developed will prove insufficient or inadequate. Furthermore, our strategic initiatives may include joint ventures, in which case we will be subject to additional risks and uncertainties in that we may be dependent upon and subject to liability, losses or reputational damage relating to systems, controls and personnel that are not under our complete control or under the control of another.

In addition to impacting the ability of our Asset Management business to raise and retain third-party capital and pursue investment opportunities, certain of the risks identified herein that may have a negative impact on our reputation also could, in extreme cases, result in the removal of our asset manager as general partner or an acceleration of the liquidation date of the private funds that are managed by it. The governing agreements of the private funds provide that, subject to certain conditions (which may, particularly in the case of a removal as general partner, include final legal adjudications of the merits of the particular issue), third-party investors in these funds will have the right to remove the asset manager as the general partner or to accelerate the liquidation date of the fund. Additionally, at any time, investors may terminate a fund and accelerate the liquidation date upon the vote of a super-majority of investors in such fund. A significant negative impact to our reputation would be expected to increase the likelihood that investors could seek to terminate a private fund. This effect would be magnified if, as is often the case, an investor is invested in more than one fund. Such an event, were it to occur, would result in a reduction in the fees earned from such fund, particularly if our Asset Management business is unable to maximize the value of the fund's investments during the liquidation process or in the event of the triggering of a "clawback" for fees already paid out to it as general partner.

c) Asset Management

Growth in fee-bearing capital could be adversely impacted by poor product development or marketing efforts. In addition, investment returns could be lower than target returns due to inappropriate allocation of capital or ineffective investment management.

Our Asset Management business depends on its ability to fundraise third-party capital, deploy that capital effectively, and produce targeted investment returns.

The ability to raise third-party capital depends on a number of factors, including many that are outside the control of the asset manager, such as the general economic environment and the number of other investment funds being raised at the same time by competitors. Investors may reduce (or even eliminate) their investment allocations to alternative investments, including closed-ended private funds. Investors that are required to maintain specific asset class allocations within their portfolio may be required to reduce their investment allocations to alternative investments, particularly during periods when other asset classes such as public securities are decreasing in value. In addition, investors may prefer to insource and make direct investments; therefore, becoming competitors and ceasing to be clients and/or make new capital commitments.

Competition from other asset managers for raising public and private capital is intense, with competition based on a variety of factors, including investment performance, the quality of service provided to investors, the quality and availability of investment products, marketing efforts, investor liquidity and willingness to invest, and reputation. Poor investment performance could hamper the ability of our Asset Management business to compete for these sources of capital or force it to reduce management fees. Existing investors and potential investors continually assess investment performance and the ability to raise capital for existing and future funds depends on the relative and absolute performance of funds managed by our Asset Management business. If poor investment returns or changes in investment mandates prevent our asset manager from raising further capital from existing partners, it may need to identify and attract new investors in order to maintain or increase the size of private funds, and there are no assurances that it will be able to find new investors. Further, as competition and disintermediation in the

asset management industry increases, our Asset Management business may face pressure to reduce or modify asset management fees, including base management fees and/or carried interest, or modify other terms governing its current asset management fee structure, in order to attract and retain investors.

The successful execution of our investing strategy is uncertain as it requires suitable opportunities, careful timing and business judgment, as well as the resources to complete asset purchases and restructure them, if required, notwithstanding difficulties experienced in a particular industry.

There is no certainty that we will be able to identify suitable or sufficient opportunities that meet our investment criteria and be able to acquire additional high-quality assets at attractive prices to supplement our growth in a timely manner, or at all. In pursuing investment opportunities and returns, we and the entities managed by our asset manager face competition from other investment managers and investors worldwide. Each of our businesses is subject to competition in varying degrees and our competitors may have certain competitive advantages over us when pursuing investment opportunities. Some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances, different risk assessments, lower return thresholds, a lower cost of capital, or a lower effective tax rate (or no tax rate at all), all of which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and to bid more aggressively than us for investments. We may lose investment opportunities in the future if we do not match investment prices, structures and terms offered by our competitors, some of whom may have synergistic businesses which allow them to consider bidding a higher price than we can reasonably offer. While we attempt to deal with competitive pressures by leveraging our asset management strengths and operating capabilities and compete on more than just price, there is no guarantee these measures will be successful, and we may have difficulty competing for investment opportunities, particularly those offered through auction or other competitive processes. If our Asset Management business is unable to successfully raise, retain, and deploy third-party capital into investments, it may be unable to collect management fees, carried interest or transaction fees, which would materially reduce our revenue and cash flows and adversely affect our financial condition.

Our approach to investing often entails adding assets to our existing businesses when the competition for assets is weakest; typically, when depressed economic conditions exist in the market relating to a particular entity or industry. Such an investing style carries with it inherent risks when investments are made in either markets or industries that are undergoing some form of dislocation. We may fail to value opportunities accurately or to consider all relevant factors that may be necessary or helpful in evaluating an opportunity, may underestimate the costs necessary to bring an acquisition up to standards established for its intended market position, may be exposed to unexpected risks and costs associated with our investments, including risks arising from alternative technologies that could impair or eliminate the competitive advantage of our business in a particular industry, and/or may be unable to quickly and effectively integrate new acquisitions into existing operations or exit from the investment on favorable terms. In addition, liabilities may exist that we or managed entities do not discover in due diligence prior to the consummation of an acquisition, or circumstances may exist with respect to the entities or assets acquired that could lead to future liabilities and, in each case, we or the managed entities may not be entitled to sufficient, or any, recourse against the contractual counterparties to an acquisition.

The credit strategies of our Asset Management business offer a broad range of strategies to investors. Similar to other private funds managed by us across different strategies, our asset managers that pursue credit strategies earn base management fees and, in certain cases, carried interest on funds and separate accounts that invest in its credit strategies. Cyclicality is important to credit strategies and weak economic environments have tended to afford some of the best investment opportunities and best relative investment performance to such strategies. Any prolonged economic expansion or recession could have an adverse impact on certain credit strategies and materially affect the ability to deliver attractive investment returns for clients or generate incentive or other income in respect of those strategies.

We generally pursue investment opportunities that involve business, regulatory, legal and other complexities. Our tolerance for complexity presents risks, as such transactions can be more difficult, expensive and time-consuming to finance and execute, and have a higher risk of execution failure. It can also be more difficult to manage or realize value from the assets acquired in such transactions and such transactions sometimes entail a higher level of regulatory scrutiny or a greater risk of contingent liabilities.

At times, our asset manager makes investments (for one or more funds or managed entities) in companies that we do not control. These investments are subject to the risk that the company in which the investment is made may make business, financial or management decisions with which we do not agree or that the majority stakeholders or the management of the company may take risks or otherwise act in a manner that does not serve our interests.

Certain investments may be concentrated in particular asset types or geographic regions, which could exacerbate any negative performance of one or more managed entities to the extent those concentrated investments are in assets or regions that experience market dislocation. In addition, certain funds hold publicly traded securities the price of which will be volatile and are likely to fluctuate due to a number of factors beyond our asset manager's control, including actual or anticipated changes in the profitability of the issuers of such securities; general economic, social, or political developments; changes in industry conditions; changes in governance regulation; inflation; the general state of the securities markets; and other material events.

The failure of a newly acquired business to perform according to expectations could have a material adverse effect on our assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Alternatively, we may be required to sell a business before it has realized our expected level of returns for such business.

If any of the investments managed by our asset manager perform poorly or experience prolonged periods of volatility, or if the capital is not deployed effectively, its fee-based revenue, cash available for distribution and/or carried interest would decline, negatively impacting our earnings. Moreover, we could experience losses on our capital invested in funds managed by our asset manager. Accordingly, our expected returns on these investments may be less than we have assumed in forecasting the value of our business.

d) Laws, Rules and Regulations

We are subject to numerous laws, rules, and regulatory requirements which may impact our business, including resulting in financial penalties, loss of business, and/or damage to our reputation in instances of non-compliance.

There are many laws, governmental rules and regulations and listing exchange rules that apply to us, our affiliates, our assets and our businesses. Changes in these laws, rules and regulations, or their interpretation by governmental agencies or the courts, could adversely affect our business, assets or prospects, or those of our affiliates, customers, clients or partners. The failure of the company, our listed affiliates, or entities managed by our asset management company to comply with these laws, rules and regulations, or with the rules and registration requirements of the respective stock exchanges on which we and they are listed, could adversely affect our reputation and financial condition.

Our Asset Management business, including our investment advisory and broker-dealer business, is subject to substantial and increasing regulatory compliance obligations and oversight, and this higher level of scrutiny may lead to more regulatory enforcement actions. There continues to be uncertainty regarding the appropriate level of regulation and oversight of asset management businesses in a number of jurisdictions in which we operate. The financial services industry has been the subject of heightened scrutiny and enforcement actions. Regulatory investigations and/or enforcement actions by regulators could have a material adverse effect on our business and/or reputation. In addition, the introduction of new legislation and increased regulation may result in increased compliance costs and could materially affect the manner in which we conduct our business and adversely affect our profitability. Although there may be some areas where governments in certain jurisdictions propose deregulation, it is difficult to predict the timing and impact of any such deregulation, and we may not materially benefit from any such changes.

Our Asset Management business is not only regulated in the U.S., but also in other jurisdictions where we conduct operations including, but not limited to, the E.U., the U.K., Canada, Brazil, Colombia, Australia, India and South Korea. Similar to the environment in the U.S., the current environment in jurisdictions outside the U.S. in which we operate has become subject to further regulation. Governmental agencies around the world have proposed or implemented a number of initiatives and additional rules and regulations that could adversely affect our Asset Management business, and governmental agencies may propose or implement further rules and regulations in the future. These rules and regulations may impact how managed entities are marketed in these jurisdictions and introduce compliance obligations with respect to disclosure and transparency, as well as restrictions on investor

participation and distributions. Such regulations may also prescribe certain capital requirements on managed entities, and conditions on the leverage managed entities may employ and the liquidity these managed entities must have. Compliance with additional regulatory requirements will impose additional restrictions and expenses for us and could reduce our operating flexibility and fundraising opportunities.

Our broker-dealer business is regulated by the SEC, the various Canadian provincial securities commissions, as well as self-regulatory organizations, including the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority in the U.S. These regulatory bodies may conduct administrative or enforcement proceedings that can result in censure, fine, suspension or expulsion of a broker-dealer, its directors, officers or employees. Such proceedings, whether or not resulting in adverse findings, can require substantial expenditures and can have an adverse impact on the reputation of a broker-dealer.

The advisors of certain managed entities are registered as investment advisers with the SEC. Registered investment advisers are subject to the requirements and regulations of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, which grants U.S. supervisory agencies broad administrative powers, including the power to limit or restrict the carrying on of business for failure to comply with laws or regulations. If such powers are exercised, the possible sanctions that may be imposed include the suspension of individual employees, limitations on the activities in which the investment adviser may engage, suspension or revocation of the investment adviser's registration, censure and fines. Compliance with these requirements and regulations results in the expenditure of resources, and a failure to comply could result in investigations, financial or other sanctions, and reputational damage.

The Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "40 Act") and the rules promulgated thereunder provide certain protections to investors and impose certain restrictions on entities that are deemed "investment companies" under the 40 Act. We are not currently, nor do we intend to become, an investment company under the 40 Act. To ensure that we are not deemed to be an investment company, we may be required to materially restrict or limit the scope of our operations or plans and the types of acquisitions that we may make, and we may need to modify our organizational structure or dispose of assets that we would not otherwise dispose of. If we were required to register as an investment company, we would face severe limitations on the operation of our business. Among other things, we would be prohibited from engaging in certain business activities (or have conditions placed on our business activities), face restrictions on engaging in transactions with affiliated entities and issuing certain securities or engaging in certain types of financings, be restricted with respect to the amount and types of borrowings we are permitted to obtain, be required to limit the amount of investments that we make as principal, and face other limitations on our activities.

Our Asset Management business has and may become subject to additional regulatory and compliance requirements as it expands its product offerings and investment platform which likely will carry additional legal and compliance costs, as well as additional operating requirements that may also increase costs.

We acquire and develop primarily insurance, renewable power and transition, infrastructure, business services, real estate, and industrial assets. In doing so, we must comply with extensive and complex municipal, state or provincial, national and international laws and regulations. These laws and regulations can result in uncertainty and delays, and impose additional costs, which may adversely affect our results of operations. Changes in these laws and regulations may negatively impact us and our businesses or may benefit our competitors and their businesses.

Additionally, liability under such laws, rules and regulations may occur without our fault. In certain cases, parties can pursue legal actions against us to enforce compliance as well as seek damages for non-compliance or for personal injury or property damage. Our insurance may not provide sufficient coverage in the event that a successful claim is made against us.

e) Governmental Investigations, Sanctions and Anti-Bribery and Corruption

Federal, state and foreign anti-bribery and corruption and trade sanctions laws and restrictions on foreign direct investment applicable to us and our operating businesses create the potential for significant liabilities and penalties, the inability to complete transactions, imposition of significant costs and burdens, and reputational harm and we may also be subject to various governmental investigations.

We are from time to time subject to various governmental investigations, audits and inquiries, both formal and informal. These investigations, regardless of their outcome, can be costly, divert management attention and damage our reputation. The unfavorable resolution of such investigations could result in criminal liability, fines, penalties or other monetary or non-monetary sanctions and could materially affect our business or results of operations.

We are subject to a number of laws and regulations governing payments and contributions to public officials or other third parties both domestically and in respect of operations abroad, including but not limited to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (the "FCPA"), various federal and state corruption laws, and similar laws in non-U.S. jurisdictions, such as the U.K. Bribery Act 2010, the *Canadian Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* ("CFPOA") and Part IV of the *Criminal Code* (Canada), the Brazilian Clean Companies Act, the Australian Criminal Code Act 1995, the Indian Prevention of Corruption Act, and the Bermudian Bribery Act 2016. This global focus on anti-bribery and corruption enforcement may also lead to more investigations, both formal and informal, in this area, the results of which cannot be predicted.

Instances of bribery, fraud, accounting irregularities and other improper, illegal or corrupt practices can be difficult to detect, in particular when conducting due diligence in connection with acquisitions, and fraud and other deceptive practices can be widespread in certain jurisdictions. We invest in emerging market countries that may not have established stringent anti-bribery and corruption laws and regulations, where existing laws and regulations may not be consistently enforced, or that are perceived to have materially higher levels of corruption according to international rating standards. Due diligence on investment opportunities in these jurisdictions is frequently more challenging because consistent and uniform commercial practices in such locations may not have developed or do not meet international standards. Bribery, fraud, accounting irregularities and corrupt practices can be especially difficult to detect in such locations. When acquiring assets in distress, the quality of financial information of the target may also make it difficult to identify irregularities.

The FCPA prohibits bribery of non-U.S. officials, candidates for office and political parties, and requires U.S. companies to keep books and records that accurately and fairly reflect those companies' transactions. Similar laws in non-U.S. jurisdictions, such as the U.K. Bribery Act 2010 and the CFPOA, as well as other applicable anti-bribery and corruption or related laws in the U.S. and abroad, may also impose stricter or more onerous requirements than the FCPA, and implementing them may disrupt our business or cause us to incur significantly more costs to comply with those laws. The policies and procedures we have implemented to comply with anti-bribery and corruption legislation may be inadequate. If we fail to comply with such laws and regulations, we could be exposed to claims for damages, financial penalties, incarceration of our employees, reputational harm, restrictions on our operations and other liabilities, which could negatively affect our operating results and financial condition. In addition, we may be subject to successor liability for violations under these laws and regulations or other acts of bribery committed by entities in which we or managed entities invest.

We are also subject to laws and regulations governing trade and economic sanctions. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of the Treasury ("OFAC"), the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of State administer and enforce various trade control laws and regulations, including economic and trade sanctions based on U.S. foreign policy and national security goals against targeted foreign states, organizations and individuals. These laws and regulations implicate a number of aspects of our business, including servicing existing fund investors, finding new fund investors, and sourcing new investments, as well as activities by the portfolio companies in our investment portfolio or other controlled investments. Some of these regulations provide that penalties can be imposed on us for the conduct of a portfolio company, even if we have not ourselves violated any regulation. Similar laws in non-U.S. jurisdictions, such as the *Special Economic Measures Act* (Canada), the

United Nations Act (Canada) and the *Justice for Victims of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act* (Canada), and E.U. sanctions, may also impose restrictions or requirements on us or our operating businesses. Applicable laws of various jurisdictions may contain conflicting provisions, making our compliance more difficult. For example, Canada has adopted measures, such as the Canadian Foreign Extraterritorial Measures Act, that could restrict certain persons and entities subject to Canadian jurisdiction from complying with extra-territorial sanctions imposed by other jurisdictions, such as the U.S. In February 2022, the U.S. and other countries began imposing meaningful sanctions targeting Russia as a result of actions taken by Russia in Ukraine. We and our portfolio companies are required to comply with these and potentially additional sanctions imposed by the U.S. and by other countries, for which the full costs, burdens, and limitations on our business and prospects are currently unknown and may become significant.

In addition, the U.S. and many non-U.S. countries that have laws designed to protect national security or to restrict foreign direct investment. For example, under the United States Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act ("FIRRMA"), the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS") has the authority to review, block or impose conditions on investments by non-U.S. persons in U.S. companies or real assets deemed critical or sensitive to the U.S. Many non-U.S. jurisdictions have similar laws. For example, the E.U. has adopted an E.U.-wide mechanism to screen foreign investment on national security grounds and most E.U. member states now have a foreign investment screening mechanism in place or has initiated a consultative or legislative process expected to result in the adoption of a new mechanism or amendments to an existing mechanism, adopted a regulation aimed at regulation of foreign subsidies that could distort the internal E.U. market.

Under these laws, governments have the authority to impose a variety of actions, including requirements for the advance screening or notification of certain transactions, blocking or imposing conditions on certain transactions, limiting the size of foreign equity investments or control by foreign investors, and restricting the employment of foreigners as key personnel. These actions could limit our ability to find suitable investments, cause delays in consummating transactions, result in the abandonment of transactions, and impose burdensome operational requirements on us or our portfolio companies. These laws could also negatively impact our fundraising and syndication activities by causing us to exclude or limit certain investors in our funds or co-investors for our transactions. Moreover, these laws may make it difficult for us to identify suitable buyers for our investments that we want to exit and could constrain the universe of exit opportunities generally. Complying with these laws imposes potentially significant costs and complex additional burdens, and any failure by us or our portfolio companies to comply with them could expose us to significant penalties, sanctions, loss of future investment opportunities, additional regulatory scrutiny, and reputational harm.

f) Financial Obligations and Liquidity

Cash must be available to meet our financial obligations when due and enable us to capitalize on investment opportunities when they arise.

We employ debt and other forms of leverage in the ordinary course of business to enhance returns to our investors and finance our operations. We are therefore subject to the risks associated with debt financing and refinancing, including but not limited to the following: (i) our cash flow may be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest; (ii) payments of principal and interest on borrowings may leave us with insufficient cash resources to pay operating expenses and dividends; (iii) if we are unable to obtain committed debt financing for potential acquisitions or can only obtain debt at high interest rates or on other unfavorable terms, we may have difficulty completing acquisitions or may generate profits that are lower than would otherwise be the case; (iv) we may not be able to refinance indebtedness at maturity due to company and market factors such as the estimated cash flow produced by our assets, the value of our assets, liquidity in the debt markets, and/or financial, competitive, business and other factors; and (v) if we are able to refinance our indebtedness, the terms of a refinancing may not be as favorable as the original terms for such indebtedness. If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness on acceptable terms, or at all, we may need to utilize available liquidity, which would reduce our ability to pursue new investment opportunities, or we may need to dispose of one or more of our assets on disadvantageous terms, or raise equity, thereby causing dilution to existing shareholders. Regulatory changes or changes in economic or market conditions may also result in higher borrowing costs and reduced access to credit.

The terms of our various credit agreements and other financing documents require us to comply with a number of customary financial and other covenants, such as maintaining debt service coverage and leverage ratios, adequate insurance coverage and certain credit ratings. These covenants may limit our flexibility in conducting our operations and breaches of these covenants could result in defaults under the instruments governing the applicable indebtedness, even if we have satisfied and continue to satisfy our payment obligations.

A large proportion of our capital is invested in physical assets and securities that can be hard to sell, especially if market conditions are poor. Further, because our investment strategy can entail our having representation on public portfolio company boards, we may be restricted in our ability to effect sales during certain time periods. A lack of liquidity could limit our ability to vary our portfolio or assets promptly in response to changing economic or investment conditions. Additionally, if financial or operating difficulties of other owners result in distress sales, such sales could depress asset values in the markets in which we operate. The restrictions inherent in owning physical assets could reduce our ability to respond to changes in market conditions and could adversely affect the performance of our investments, our financial condition and results of operations.

Because there is significant uncertainty in the valuation of, or in the stability of the value of illiquid or non-public investments, the fair values of such investments do not necessarily reflect the prices that would actually be obtained when such investments are realized. Realizations at values significantly lower than the values at which investments have been recorded would result in losses, a decline in asset management fees and the potential loss of carried interest and incentive fees.

We enter into financing commitments in the normal course of business, which we may be required to fund. Additionally, from time to time, we may guarantee the obligations of entities managed by our Asset Management business or that we invest in. If we are required to fund these commitments and are unable to do so, this could result in damages being pursued against us or a loss of opportunity through default under contracts that are otherwise to our benefit.

g) Foreign Exchange and Other Financial Exposures

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations could adversely impact our aggregate foreign currency exposure and hedging strategies may not be effective.

We have pursued and intend to continue to pursue growth opportunities in international markets, and often invest in countries where the U.S. dollar is not the local currency. As a result, we are subject to foreign currency risk due to potential fluctuations in exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. A significant depreciation in the value of the currency utilized in one or more countries where we have a significant presence may have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations and financial position. In addition, we are active in certain markets where economic growth is dependent on the price of commodities and the currencies in these markets can be more volatile as a result.

Our businesses are impacted by changes in currency rates, interest rates, commodity prices and other financial exposures. We may selectively utilize financial instruments to manage these exposures, including credit default swaps and other derivatives to hedge certain of our financial positions. However, a significant portion of these risks may remain unhedged. We may also choose to establish unhedged positions in the ordinary course of business.

There is no assurance that hedging strategies, to the extent they are used, will fully mitigate the risks they are intended to offset. Additionally, derivatives that we may use are also subject to their own unique set of risks, including counterparty risk with respect to the financial well-being of the party on the other side of these transactions and a potential requirement to fund mark-to-market adjustments. Our financial risk management policies may not ultimately be effective at managing these risks.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and similar laws in other jurisdictions impose rules and regulations governing oversight of the over-the-counter derivatives market and its participants. These regulations may impose additional costs and regulatory scrutiny on us. If our derivative transactions are required to be executed through exchanges or regulated facilities, we will face incremental collateral requirements in the form of initial margin and require variation margin to be cash settled on a daily basis. Such an increase in margin

requirements (relative to bilateral agreements) or a more restricted list of securities that qualify as eligible collateral, would require us to hold larger positions in cash and treasuries, which could reduce income. We cannot predict the effect of changing derivatives legislation on our hedging costs, our hedging strategy or its implementation, or the risks that we hedge. Regulation of derivatives may increase the cost of derivative contracts, reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against operational risk and reduce the liquidity of the derivatives market, all of which may reduce our use of derivatives and result in the increased volatility and decreased predictability of our cash flows.

h) Temporary Investments and Backstop Commitments

We may be unable to syndicate, assign or transfer financial commitments entered into in support of our Asset Management *business.*

We periodically enter into agreements that commit us to acquire or stand in place of another entity to acquire assets or securities in order to support our Asset Management business with the expectation that our commitment is temporary. For example, we may acquire an asset suitable for a particular managed entity that is fundraising and warehouse that asset through the fundraising period before transferring the asset to the managed entity for which it was intended. As another example, we may commit capital for a particular acquisition transaction as part of a consortium alongside certain of managed entities with the expectation that we will syndicate or assign all or a portion of our own commitment to other investors prior to, at the same time as, or subsequent to, the anticipated closing of the transaction. In all of these cases, our support is intended to be of a temporary nature and we engage in this activity in order to further the growth and development of our Asset Management business. By leveraging the company's financial position to make temporary investments and backstop commitments, we can execute on investment opportunities prior to obtaining all third-party equity financing that we seek, and these opportunities may otherwise not be available without the company's initial equity participation.

While it is often our intention in these arrangements that the company's direct participation be of a temporary nature, we may be unable to syndicate, assign or transfer our interest or commitment as we intended and therefore may be required to take or keep ownership of assets or securities for an extended period. This would increase the amount of our own capital deployed to certain assets and could have an adverse impact on our liquidity, which may alter our asset concentration outside of our desired parameters, may reduce our ability to pursue further acquisitions, or negatively impact our ability to meet other financial commitments.

i) Interest Rates

Rising interest rates could increase our interest costs and adversely affect our financial performance.

A number of our long-life assets are interest rate sensitive. Increases in interest rates will, other things being equal, decrease the value of an asset by reducing the present value of the cash flows expected to be produced by such asset. As the present value of an income-producing asset may decline as a result of interest rate increases, certain financial and other covenants under credit agreements governing such asset could be breached, even if we have satisfied and continue to satisfy our payment obligations thereunder. Such a breach could result in negative consequences on our financial performance and results of operations.

Additionally, any of our debt or preferred shares that are subject to variable interest rates, either as an obligation with a variable interest rate or as an obligation with a fixed interest rate that resets into a variable interest rate in the future, are subject to interest rate risk. Further, the value of any debt or preferred share that is subject to a fixed interest rate will be determined based on the prevailing interest rates and, accordingly, this type of debt or preferred share is also subject to interest rate risk.

In many jurisdictions in which we operate, a period of sharply increasing interest rates may cause certain market dislocations that could negatively impact our financial performance, increase the cost and impact the availability of debt financing and thereby negatively impact the ability of our businesses to obtain attractive financing or refinancing and could increase the cost of such financing if obtained. Interest rate increases also increase the amount of cash required to service our obligations and our earnings could be adversely impacted as a result.

j) Human Capital

Ineffective maintenance of our culture or ineffective management of human capital could adversely impact our business and financial performance.

Our ability to compete effectively in our businesses will depend upon our ability to attract new employees and retain and motivate our existing employees, across our and our affiliates' businesses. The senior management team across our businesses has a significant role in our success and oversees the execution of our business and investment strategies. If we are unable to attract and retain qualified employees, this could limit our ability to compete successfully and achieve our business objectives, which could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to retain and motivate our management team, attract suitable replacements should any members of our management team leave, or attract new investment professionals as our business grows, is dependent on, among other things, the competitive nature of the employment market and the career opportunities and compensation that we can offer. In all of our markets, we face intense competition in connection with the attraction and retention of qualified employees.

We may experience departures of key professionals in the future. We cannot predict the impact that any such departures will have on our ability to achieve our objectives. Our senior management team possesses substantial experience and expertise and has strong business relationships with investors in managed entities and other members of the business communities and industries in which we operate. As a result, the loss of these personnel could jeopardize our relationships with investors in managed entities and other members of the business communities and industries in which we operate and result in the reduction of our AUM or fewer investment opportunities. Accordingly, the loss of services from key professionals or a limitation in their availability could adversely impact our financial condition and cash flow. Furthermore, such a loss could be negatively perceived in the capital markets.

Additionally, the departure of certain individuals could trigger certain "key person" provisions in the documentation governing certain of the private funds managed by our asset manager, which would permit the limited partners of those funds to suspend or terminate the funds' investment periods or withdraw their capital prior to the expiration of the applicable lock-up date. Key person provisions vary by both strategy and fund and, with respect to each strategy and fund, are typically tied to multiple individuals, meaning that it would require the departure of more than one individual to trigger the key person provisions. Our human capital risks may be exacerbated by the fact that we do not maintain any key person insurance.

The conduct of our businesses and the execution of our strategy rely heavily on the synergies across our businesses and teamwork. Our continued ability to respond promptly to opportunities and challenges as they arise depends on co-operation and co-ordination across our organization and our team-oriented management structure, which may not materialize in the way we expect.

A portion of the workforce in some of our businesses is unionized. If we are unable to negotiate acceptable collective bargaining agreements with any of our unions as existing agreements expire we could experience a work stoppage, which could result in a significant disruption to the affected operations, higher ongoing labor costs and restrictions on our ability to maximize the efficiency of our operations, all of which could have an adverse effect on our financial results.

k) Geopolitical

Political instability, changes in government policy, or unfamiliar cultural factors could adversely impact the value of our investments.

We are subject to geopolitical uncertainties in all jurisdictions in which we operate. We make investments in businesses that are based outside of North America and we may pursue investments in unfamiliar markets, which may expose us to additional risks not typically associated with investing in North America. We may not properly adjust to the local culture and business practices in such markets, and there is the prospect that we may hire personnel or partner with local persons who might not comply with our culture and ethical business practices;

either scenario could result in the failure of our initiatives in new or existing markets and lead to financial losses for us and managed entities. There are risks of political instability and significant changes in laws and policies in several of our major markets and in other parts of the world in which we conduct business from factors such as political conflict, tariffs and other protectionist trade policies, including the encouragement of the onshoring of manufacturing in the U.S. and other countries, income inequality, refugee migration, terrorism, armed conflict, the potential break-up of countries or political-economic unions and political corruption; the materialization of one or more of these risks could negatively affect our financial performance.

Further, conflict in Eastern Europe has contributed to global economic uncertainty, resulted in volatility in fuel prices and heightened cybersecurity and cyber-terrorism disruptions and threats. Further economic and political instability and the commencement, escalation or expansion of armed conflict in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, or elsewhere in the world could significantly disrupt the free movement of goods, services and people, have a destabilizing effect on energy markets and result in potential higher costs of conducting business. Similarly, an inability of local and national governments to effectively manage ongoing political disputes could result in local, regional and/or global instability. The materialization of one or more of these risks could negatively affect our financial performance and adversely impact our business.

Any existing or new operations may be subject to significant political, economic and financial risks, which vary by country, and may include: (i) changes in government policies and regulations, including tariffs and other protectionist policies, or personnel; (ii) changes in general economic or social conditions; (iii) restrictions on currency transfer or convertibility; (iv) changes in labor relations; (v) military conflict, political instability and civil unrest; (vi) less developed or efficient financial markets than in North America; (vii) the absence of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements; (viii) less government supervision and regulation; (ix) a less developed legal or regulatory environment; (x) heightened exposure to corruption risk; (xi) political hostility to investments by foreign investors; (xii) less publicly available information in respect of companies in non-North American markets; (xiii) adversely higher or lower rates of inflation; (xiv) higher transaction costs; (xv) difficulty in enforcing contractual obligations and expropriation or confiscation of assets; and (xvi) fewer investor protections.

Unforeseen political events in markets where we have significant investors and/or where we own and operate assets or may look to for further growth of our businesses, such as the North American, South American, Australian, European, Middle Eastern and Asian markets, may create economic uncertainty that has a negative impact on our financial performance. Such uncertainty could cause disruptions to our businesses, including affecting the business of and/or our relationships with investors, customers and suppliers, as well as altering the relationship among tariffs and currencies, including the value of foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. Disruptions and uncertainties could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results and cash flows. In addition, political outcomes in the markets in which we operate may also result in legal uncertainty and potentially divergent national laws and regulations, which can contribute to general economic uncertainty. Economic uncertainty impacting us and managed entities could be exacerbated by supply chain disruptions, trade policy and geopolitical tensions.

l) Economic Conditions

Unfavorable economic conditions or changes in the industries in which we operate could adversely impact our financial performance.

We are exposed to local, regional, national and international economic conditions and other events and occurrences beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the following: short-term and long-term interest rates; inflation; credit and capital market volatility; business investment levels; government spending levels; sovereign debt risks; consumer spending levels; changes in laws, rules or regulations; trade barriers; supply chain disruptions; commodity prices; currency exchange rates and controls; national and international political circumstances (including wars, terrorist acts or security operations); catastrophic events (including pandemics/epidemics, earthquakes, tornadoes or floods); the rate and direction of economic growth; and general economic uncertainty. On a global basis, certain industries and sectors have created capacity that anticipated higher growth, which has caused volatility across all markets, including commodity markets, which may have a negative impact on our

financial performance. Unfavorable economic conditions could affect the jurisdictions in which our entities are formed and where we own assets and operate businesses, and may cause a reduction in: (i) securities prices; (ii) the liquidity of investments; (iii) the value or performance of the investments; and (iv) the ability to raise or deploy capital, each of which could adversely impact our financial condition.

In general, a decline in economic conditions, either in the markets or industries in which we participate, or both, will result in downward pressure on our operating margins and asset values as a result of lower demand and increased price competition for the services and products that we provide. In particular, given the importance of the U.S. to our operations, an economic downturn in this market could have a significant adverse effect on our operating margins and asset values.

Many of the private funds of our asset manager have a finite life that may require an investment exit to be made at an inopportune time. Volatility in the exit markets for these investments, increasing levels of capital required to finance companies to exit and rising enterprise value thresholds to go public or complete a strategic sale can all contribute to the risk that a private fund investment cannot be exited successfully. Our asset manager cannot always control the timing of private fund investment exits or realizations upon exit.

If global economic conditions deteriorate, our investment performance could suffer, resulting in, for example, the payment of less or no carried interest to us. The payment of less or no carried interest to us could cause our cash flow from operations to decrease, which could materially adversely affect our liquidity position and the amount of cash we have on hand to conduct our operations. A reduction in our cash flow from operations could, in turn, require us to rely on other sources of cash such as the capital markets, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or debt and other forms of leverage.

In addition, in an economic downturn, there is an increased risk of default by counterparties to our investments and other transactions. In these circumstances, it is more likely that such transactions will fail or perform poorly, which may in turn have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

Inflationary pressures could adversely impact our businesses.

Our operating businesses are impacted by inflationary pressures. While inflation has eased and central banks began reducing interest rates in the second half of 2024, past price increases continue to affect householders and weigh on confidence and spending power. The potential for increased tariffs and trade barriers, as well as increased geopolitical risks, adds uncertainty to the long-term outlook for inflation and interest rates and a reacceleration of inflation could trigger a reversal in recent interest rate decreases. Interest rate increases or other government actions taken to reduce inflation could also result in recessionary pressures in many parts of the world. Interest rate risk poses a significant market risk to us as a result of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities held by us and our operating businesses. Higher interest rates or elevated interest rates for a sustained period could also result in an economic slowdown. Economic contraction or further deceleration in the rate of growth in certain industries, sectors or geographies may contribute to poor financial results at our operating businesses. While regulated and contractual arrangements in our portfolio companies can provide significant protection against inflationary pressures, any sustained upward trajectory in the inflation rate may still have an impact on our operating businesses and our investors, and could impact our ability to source suitable investment opportunities, match or exceed prior investment strategy performance and secure attractive debt financing, all of which could adversely impact our operating businesses and our growth and capital recycling initiatives.

m) Catastrophic Event/Loss, Pandemics, Climate Change, War and Terrorism

Catastrophic events (or combination of events), such as earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, fires, pandemics/epidemics, climate change, military conflict/war or terrorism/sabotage, could adversely impact our financial performance.

Our AUM could be exposed to effects of catastrophic events, such as severe weather conditions, natural disasters, major accidents, pandemics/epidemics, acts of malicious destruction, climate change, war/military conflict or terrorism, which could materially adversely impact our operations.

A local, regional, national or international outbreak of a contagious disease such as COVID-19, which spreads across the globe at a rapid pace impacting global commercial activity and travel, or future public health crises, epidemics or

pandemics, could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition due to disruptions to commerce, reduced economic activity and other unforeseen consequences that are beyond our control.

The emergence and progression of a contagious disease and the actions taken in response by government authorities across various geographies in which the company owns and operates investments could interrupt business activities and supply chains, disrupt travel, contribute to significant volatility in the financial markets, impact social conditions and adversely affected local, regional, national and international economic conditions as well as the labor market. There can be no assurance that strategies that we employ to address potential disruptions in operations would mitigate the adverse impacts of any of these factors.

Natural disasters and ongoing changes to the physical climate in which we operate may have an adverse impact on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Changes in weather patterns or extreme weather (such as floods, wildfires, droughts, hurricanes and other storms) may negatively affect our businesses' operations or damage assets that we may own or develop. Further, rising sea levels could, in the future, affect the value of any low-lying coastal real assets that we may own or develop. Climate change may increase the frequency and severity of severe weather conditions and may change existing weather patterns in ways that are difficult to anticipate. Responses to these changes could result in higher costs, such as the imposition of new property taxes, increases in insurance rates or additional capital expenditures.

Our commercial office portfolio is concentrated in large metropolitan areas, some of which have been or may be perceived to be threatened by terrorist attacks or acts of war. Furthermore, many of our properties consist of high-rise buildings that may also be subject to this actual or perceived threat. The perceived threat of a terrorist attack or outbreak of war could negatively impact our ability to lease office space in our real estate portfolio. Renewable power and infrastructure assets such as roads, railways, power generation facilities and ports, may also be targeted by terrorist organizations or in acts of war. Any damage or business interruption costs as a result of uninsured or underinsured acts of terrorism or war could result in a material cost to us and could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operation. Adequate terrorism insurance may not be available at rates we believe to be reasonable in the future. These risks could be heightened by foreign policy decisions of the U.S. (where we have significant operations) and other influential countries or general geopolitical conditions.

Additionally, our businesses rely on free movement of goods, services, and capital from around the globe. Any slowdown in international investment, business or trade as a result of catastrophic events could also have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

n) Tax

Reassessments by tax authorities or changes in tax laws could create additional tax costs for us.

Our structure is based on prevailing taxation law and practice in the local jurisdictions in which we operate. Any change in tax policy, tax legislation (including in relation to taxation rates), the interpretation of tax policy or legislation or practice in these jurisdictions could adversely affect the return we earn on our investments, the level of capital available to be invested by us or managed entities and the willingness of investors to invest in them. This risk would include any reassessments by tax authorities on our tax returns if we were to incorrectly interpret or apply any tax policy, legislation or practice.

Taxes and other constraints that would apply to our operating entities in such jurisdictions may not apply to local institutions or other parties such as state-owned enterprises, and such parties may therefore have a significantly lower effective cost of capital and a corresponding competitive advantage in pursuing acquisitions. There are a number of factors that could increase our effective tax rates, which would have a negative impact on our net income, including, but not limited to, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any reassessment of taxes by a taxation authority.

Governments around the world increasingly seek to regulate multinational companies and their use of differential tax rates between jurisdictions. This effort includes a greater emphasis by various nations on coordinating and sharing information regarding companies and the taxes they pay. A number of countries across the globe have also

agreed to implement a “two pillar” plan for global tax reform, developed by the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS, to address perceived base erosion and profit shifting (“BEPS”) by multinational groups. Governmental taxation reforms, policies and practices could adversely affect us and, depending on the nature of such reforms, policies and practices, including the implementation of the BEPS proposals in the jurisdictions in which we operate could have a greater impact on us than on other companies. As a result of this increased focus on the use of tax planning by multinational companies, our tax planning could be subject to negative media coverage, which may adversely impact our reputation.

o) Financial Reporting and Disclosures

Deficiencies in our public company financial reporting and disclosures could adversely impact our reputation.

As we expand the size and scope of our business, there is a greater susceptibility that our financial reporting and other public disclosure documents may contain material misstatements and that the controls we maintain to attempt to ensure the complete accuracy of our public disclosures may fail to operate as intended. The occurrence of such events could adversely impact our reputation and financial condition. In addition, we disclose certain metrics that do not have standardized meaning, are based on our own methodologies and assumptions and may not properly convey the information they purport to reflect.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting to give our stakeholders assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. However, the process for establishing and maintaining adequate internal controls over financial reporting has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error. In addition, we may exclude recently acquired companies from our evaluation of internal controls. Our internal controls over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements in our financial disclosures on a timely basis, or at all. Some of these processes may be new for certain subsidiaries in our structure and in the case of acquisitions may take time to be fully implemented.

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under Canadian and U.S. securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified. Our policies and procedures governing disclosures may not ensure that all material information regarding us is disclosed in a proper and timely fashion, or that we will be successful in preventing the disclosure of material information to a single person or a limited group of people before such information is generally disseminated.

p) Sustainability

Ineffective management of environmental and sustainability issues, including climate change, and inadequate or ineffective health and safety programs could damage our reputation, adversely impact our financial performance and lead to regulatory action.

There is increasing stakeholder interest in sustainability considerations and how they are managed. Sustainability considerations include climate change, human capital and labor management, corporate governance, diversity and privacy and data security, among others. Increasingly, investors and lenders are incorporating sustainability considerations into their investment or lending process, respectively, alongside traditional financial considerations. Investors or potential investors in managed entities or in Brookfield may not invest in all products given certain industries in which we operate. If we are unable to successfully integrate sustainability considerations into our practices, we may incur a higher cost of capital, lower interest in our debt securities and/or equity securities or otherwise face a negative impact on our business, operating results and cash flows and result in reputational damage.

Certain of our subsidiaries and affiliates may be subject to compliance with laws, regulations, regulatory rules and/or guidance relating to sustainability, and any failure to comply with these laws, regulations, regulatory rules or guidance could expose us to material adverse consequences, including loss, limitations on our ability to undertake licensable business, legal liabilities, financial and non-financial sanctions and penalties, and/or reputational damage. Sustainability requirements imposed by jurisdictions in which we do business, such as the E.U. Sustainable Finance

Disclosure Regulation (2019/2088), could (a) result in additional compliance costs, disclosure obligations or other implications or restrictions; and/or (b) impact our established business practices, cost base and, by extension, our profitability. Sustainability-related requirements and market practices differ by region, industry and issue and are evolving dynamically, and the sustainability requirements applicable to us, our investments, or our assessment of such requirements or practices may change over time. Under emerging sustainability requirements, we may be required to classify our businesses against, or determine the alignment of underlying investments under, sustainability-related legislative and regulatory criteria and taxonomies, some of which can be open to subjective interpretation. Our view on the appropriate classifications may develop over time, including in response to statutory or regulatory guidance or changes in industry approach to classification. A change to the relevant classification may require further actions to be taken, for example it may require further disclosures, or it may require new processes to be set up to capture data, which may lead to additional cost, disclosure obligations or other implications or restrictions.

The transition to a lower-carbon economy has the potential to be disruptive to traditional business models and investment strategies. Efforts to limit global warming may give rise to changes in regulations, reporting and consumer sentiment that could have a negative impact on our existing operations by increasing the costs of operating our business or reducing demand for our products and services. The adverse effects of climate change and related regulation at state, provincial, federal or international levels could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The ownership and operation of some of the assets held in our portfolio companies carry varying degrees of inherent risk or liability related to worker health and safety and the environment, including the risk of government-imposed orders to remedy unsafe conditions and contaminated lands and potential civil liability. Compliance with health, safety and environmental standards and the requirements set out in the relevant licenses, permits and other approvals obtained by the portfolio companies is crucial.

Our portfolio companies have incurred and will continue to incur significant capital and operating expenditures to comply with sustainability requirements, including health and safety standards, to obtain and comply with licenses, permits and other approvals, and to assess and manage potential liability exposure. Nevertheless, they may be unsuccessful in obtaining or maintaining an important license, permit or other approval or become subject to government orders, investigations, inquiries or other proceedings (including civil claims) relating to health, safety and environmental matters, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Health, safety and environmental laws and regulations can change rapidly and significantly, and we and/or our portfolio companies may become subject to more stringent laws and regulations in the future. The occurrence of any adverse health, safety or environmental event, or any changes, additions to, or more rigorous enforcement of, health, safety and environmental standards, licenses, permits or other approvals could have a significant impact on operations and/or result in material expenditures.

Owners and operators of real assets may become liable for the costs of removal and remediation of certain hazardous substances released or deposited on or in their properties, or at other locations regardless of whether the owner and operator caused the release or deposit of such hazardous materials. These costs could be significant and could reduce cash available for our businesses. The failure to remove or remediate such substances, if any, could adversely affect our ability to sell our assets or to borrow using these assets as collateral, and could potentially result in claims or other proceedings.

Certain of our businesses are involved in using, handling or transporting substances that are toxic, combustible or otherwise hazardous to the environment and may be in close proximity to environmentally sensitive areas or densely populated communities. If a leak, spill or other environmental incident occurred, it could result in substantial fines or penalties being imposed by regulatory authorities, revocation of licenses or permits required to operate the business, the imposition of more stringent conditions in those licenses or permits or legal claims for compensation (including punitive damages) by affected stakeholders.

Global sustainability challenges, such as greenhouse gas emissions, privacy and data security, demographic shifts and regulatory pressures are introducing new risk factors for us that we may not have dealt with previously. We are

also engaged with various sustainability frameworks and organizations through which we have stated certain ambitions and commitments regarding sustainability best practices. If we are unable to successfully manage our sustainability compliance or commitments, this could have a negative impact on our reputation and our ability to raise future public and private capital and could be detrimental to our economic value and the value of managed entities.

q) Dependence on Information Technology Systems and Data Security, Privacy, and Cyber-Terrorism

We rely on the use of technology and information systems, many of which are controlled by third-party service providers, which may not be able to accommodate our growth or may increase in cost and may become subject to cyber-terrorism or other compromises and shut-downs, and any failures or interruptions of these systems could adversely affect our businesses and results of operations.

We operate in businesses that are dependent on information systems and other technology, such as computer systems used for information storage, processing, administrative and commercial functions as well as the machinery and other equipment used in certain parts of our operations. In addition, our businesses rely on telecommunication services to interface with their business networks and customers. The information and embedded systems of key business partners and regulatory agencies are also important to our operations. We rely on this technology functioning as intended. Our information systems and technology may not continue to be able to accommodate our growth, and the cost of maintaining such systems may increase from its current level. Such a failure to accommodate growth, or an increase in costs related to such information systems, could have a material adverse effect on us.

We rely heavily on certain financial, accounting, communications and other data processing systems. We collect, store and use large amounts of sensitive information, including personally identifiable information, through our information technology systems. Our information technology systems face ongoing cybersecurity and cyber-terrorism threats and attacks, which could result in the failure of such infrastructure. We may in the future be subject to cyber-terrorism or other cybersecurity risks or other breaches of information technology security, noting the increasing frequency, sophistication and severity of these kinds of incidents. In particular, our information technology systems may be subject to cyber terrorism intended to obtain unauthorized access to our proprietary information, personally identifiable information or to client or third-party data stored on our systems, destroy or disable our data and/or that of our business partners, disclose confidential data in breach of data privacy legislation, destroy data or disable, degrade or sabotage our systems, through the introduction of computer viruses, cyber-attacks and other means. Such attacks could originate from a wide variety of sources, including internal actors or unknown third parties. Further, unauthorized parties may also gain physical access to our facilities and infiltrate our information systems or attempt to gain access to information and data. The sophistication of the threats continues to evolve and grow, including the risk associated with the use of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and quantum computing, for nefarious purposes. We cannot predict what effects such cyber-attacks or compromises or shut-downs may have on our business and on the privacy of the individuals or entities affected, and the consequences could be material. Cyber incidents may remain undetected for an extended period, which could exacerbate these consequences. The costs to eliminate or address the foregoing security threats and vulnerabilities before or after a cyber-incident could be material. A significant actual or potential theft, loss, corruption, exposure, fraudulent, unauthorized or accidental use or misuse of investor, policyholder, employee or other personally identifiable or proprietary business data, whether by third parties or as a result of employee malfeasance or otherwise, non-compliance with our contractual or other legal obligations regarding such data or intellectual property or a violation of our privacy and security policies with respect to such data could result in significant remediation and other costs, fines, litigation and regulatory actions against us by governments, various regulatory organizations or exchanges, or affected individuals, in addition to significant reputational harm and/or financial loss, and it may not be possible to recover losses suffered from such incidents under our insurance policies.

In addition, our operating equipment may not continue to perform as it has in the past, and there is a risk of equipment failure due to wear and tear, latent defect, design or operator errors or early obsolescence, among other things.

A breach of our cyber security measures or the failure or malfunction of any of our computerized business systems, associated backup or data storage systems could cause us to suffer a disruption in one or more parts of our business and experience, among other things, financial loss, reputational damage, a loss of business opportunities, misappropriation or unauthorized release of confidential or personal information, damage to our systems and those with whom we do business, violation of privacy and other laws, litigation, regulatory penalties and remediation and restoration costs as well as increased costs to maintain our systems.

We are reliant on third party service providers for certain aspects of our business, including for the administration of certain funds we manage, as well as for certain information systems and technology platforms, trustee services, legal services, technology, administration, tax, accounting and compliance matters. A disaster, disruption or compromise in technology or infrastructure that supports our businesses, including a disruption involving electronic communications or other services used by us, our vendors or third parties with whom we conduct business, may have an adverse impact on our ability to continue to operate our businesses without interruption which could have a material adverse effect on us. These risks could increase as vendors increasingly offer cloud-based software services rather than software services that can be operated within our own data centers. These risks also increase to the extent we engage with vendors and third-party services providers in jurisdictions with which we are not familiar. In addition to the fact that these third-party service providers could also face ongoing cyber security threats and compromises of their systems, we generally have less control over the delivery of such third-party services, and as a result, we may face disruptions to our ability to operate a business as a result of interruptions of such services. A prolonged global failure of cloud services provided by a variety of cloud services providers that we engage could result in cascading systems failures for us. Although we are continuing to develop measures to ensure the integrity of our systems, we can provide no assurance that our efforts or those of third-party service providers will be successful in protecting our systems and preventing or ameliorating damage from a cyber incident. Data protection and privacy rules have become a focus for regulators globally. For instance, the European General Data Protection Regulation (“GDPR”) sets out data protection rules for individuals that are residents of the E.U. GDPR imposes stringent rules and penalties for non- compliance. Other countries where we operate are enacting or amending data protection, artificial intelligence and other technology laws to empower regulators to impose financial penalties and injunctions on certain data processing activities, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

r) Litigation

We and our affiliates may become involved in legal disputes in Canada, the U.S. and internationally that could adversely impact our financial performance and reputation.

In the normal course of our operations, we become involved in various legal actions, including claims relating to personal injury, property damage, property taxes, land rights and contract and other commercial disputes. The investment decisions we make in our Asset Management business and the activities of our investment professionals on behalf of portfolio companies and managed entities may subject us, managed entities and our portfolio companies to the risk of third-party litigation. Further, we have significant operations in the U.S. which may, as a result of the prevalence of litigation in the U.S., be more susceptible to legal action than certain of our other competitors.

Management of our litigation matters is generally handled by legal counsel in the business unit most directly impacted by the litigation, and not by a centralized legal department. As a result, the management of litigation that we face may not always be appropriate or effective.

The final outcome with respect to outstanding, pending or future litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, and the resolution of such actions may have an adverse effect on our financial position or results of our operations in a particular quarter or fiscal year. Any litigation may consume substantial amounts of our management’s time and attention, and that time and the devotion of these resources to litigation may, at times, be disproportionate to the amounts at stake in the litigation. Even if ultimately unsuccessful against us, any litigation has the potential to adversely affect our business, including by damaging our reputation.

s) Insurance

Losses not covered by insurance may be large, which could adversely impact our financial performance.

We carry various insurance policies in relation to our assets and business activities. These policies contain policy specifications, limits and deductibles that may mean that such policies do not provide coverage or sufficient coverage against all potential material losses. We may also self-insure a portion of certain of these risks, and therefore the company may not be able to recover from a third-party insurer in the event that the company, if it had asset insurance coverage from a third party, could make a claim for recovery. There are certain types of risk (generally of a catastrophic nature such as war or environmental contamination) that are either uninsurable or not economically insurable. Further, there are certain types of risk for which insurance coverage is not equal to the full replacement cost of the insured assets. Should any uninsured or underinsured loss occur, we could lose our investment in, and anticipated profits and cash flows from, one or more of our assets or operations.

We also carry directors' and officers' liability insurance ("D&O insurance") for losses or advancement of defense costs in the event a legal action is brought against the company's directors, officers or employees for alleged wrongful acts in their capacity as directors, officers or employees. Our D&O insurance contains certain customary exclusions that may make it unavailable for the company in the event it is needed; and in any case our D&O insurance may not be adequate to fully protect the company against liability for the conduct of its directors, officers or employees. We may also self-insure a portion of our D&O insurance, and therefore the company may not be able to recover from a third-party insurer in the event that the company, if it had D&O insurance from a third-party insurer, could make a claim for recovery.

For economic efficiency and other reasons, the company and its affiliates may enter into insurance policies as a group that are intended to provide coverage for the entire group. Where group policies are in place, any payments under such policy could have a negative impact on other entities covered under the policy as they may not be able to access adequate insurance in the event it is needed. While management attempts to design coverage limits under group policies to ensure that all entities covered under a policy have access to sufficient insurance coverage, there are no guarantees that these efforts will be effective in obtaining this result.

t) Credit and Counterparty Risk

Inability to collect amounts owing to us could adversely impact financial performance.

Third parties may not fulfill their payment obligations to us, which could include money, securities or other assets, thereby impacting our operations and financial results. These parties include deal and trading counterparties, governmental agencies, portfolio company customers and financial intermediaries. Third parties may default on their obligations to us due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure, general economic conditions or other reasons.

We have business lines that loan money to distressed companies, either privately or via an investment in publicly traded debt securities. As a result, we actively take heightened credit risk in other entities from time to time and whether we realize satisfactory investment returns on these loans is uncertain and may be beyond our control. If some of these debt investments fail, our financial performance could be negatively impacted.

Investors in private funds make capital commitments to these vehicles through the execution of subscription agreements. When a private fund makes an investment, these capital commitments are then satisfied by such investors via capital contributions. These investors may default on their capital commitment obligations, which could have an adverse impact on our Asset Management business and in turn our earnings or result in other negative implications to our businesses such as the requirement to redeploy our own capital to cover such obligations. This impact would be magnified if the investor that does so is in multiple funds.

u) Information Barriers

Information barriers may give rise to certain conflicts and risks and investment teams managing the activities of businesses that operate on opposite sides of an information barrier will not be aware of, and will not have the ability to manage, such conflicts and risks.

Certain businesses within our asset management operations operate largely independently of one another pursuant to an information barrier. The information barrier restricts businesses on opposite sides from coordinating or consulting with one another with respect to investment activities and/or decisions. Accordingly, these businesses manage their investment operations independently of each other. The investment activities and decisions made by a business on one side of an information barrier are not expected to be subject to any internal approvals by any person who would have knowledge and/or decision-making control of the investment activities and decisions made by a business on the other side of the information barrier. This absence of coordination and consultation will give rise to certain conflicts and risks in connection with the activities of the businesses within our asset management operations and their portfolio companies, and make it more difficult to mitigate, ameliorate or avoid such situations. These conflicts (and potential conflicts) of interests may include: (i) competing from time to time for the same investment opportunities, (ii) the pursuit by a business on one side of the information barrier of investment opportunities suitable for a business on the other side of the information barrier, without making such opportunities available to such business, and (iii) the formation or establishment of new strategies or products that could compete or otherwise conduct their affairs without regard as to whether or not they adversely impact the strategies or products of our businesses operating on the other side of the information barrier. Investment teams managing the activities of businesses that operate on opposite sides of an information barrier are not expected to be aware of, and will not have the need or ability to manage, such conflicts which may impact the investment strategy, performance and investment returns of certain businesses within our asset management operations and their portfolio companies.

The asset management businesses that operate on opposite sides of an information barrier are likely to be deemed affiliates for purposes of certain laws and regulations notwithstanding that such businesses may be operationally independent from one another. The information barrier does not eliminate the requirement that such businesses aggregate certain investment holdings for certain securities laws and other regulatory purposes. This may result in, among other things, earlier public disclosure of investments; restrictions on transactions (including the ability to make or dispose of certain investments at certain times); potential short-swing profit disgorgement; penalties and/or regulatory remedies; or adverse effects on the prices of investments for our Asset Management businesses that operate on the other side of such information barrier.

Although these information barriers were implemented to address the potential conflicts of interests and regulatory, legal and contractual requirements applicable to our Asset Management business, we may decide, at any time and without notice to our company or our shareholders, to remove or modify the information barriers within our Asset Management business. In addition, there may be breaches (including inadvertent breaches) of the information barriers and related internal controls. In the event that the information barrier is removed or modified, it would be expected that we will adopt certain protocols designed to address potential conflicts and other considerations relating to the management of the investment activities of those businesses that previously operated on opposite sides of an information barrier.

The breach or failure of such information barriers could result in the sharing of material non-public information between businesses that operate on opposite sides of an information barrier, which may restrict the acquisition or disposition activities of one of our businesses and ultimately impact the returns generated for our investors. In addition, any such breach or failure could also result in potential regulatory investigations and claims for securities laws violations in connection with our direct and/or indirect investment activities. Any inadvertent trading on material non-public information, or perception of trading on material non-public information by one of our businesses or our personnel, could have a significant adverse effect on our reputation, result in the imposition of regulatory or financial sanctions and negatively impact our ability to raise third-party capital and provide investment management services to clients, all of which could result in negative financial impact to our investment activities.

v) Wealth Solutions

We face risks specific to BWS and its insurance activities.

BWS is focused on securing the financial futures of individuals and institutions through a range of retirement services, wealth protection products, and tailored capital solutions. Through its operating subsidiaries, BWS offers a broad range of insurance products and services, including annuities, personal and commercial property and casualty insurance, and life insurance.

BWS exchangeable shares are intended to provide holders with an economic return equivalent to our Class A shares. Each BWS exchangeable share is exchangeable on a one-for-one basis at the option of the holder for our Class A shares or its cash equivalent (the form of payment to be determined at the election of the company). Distributions on BWS exchangeable shares are expected to be paid at the same time and in the same amount as dividends are paid on our Class A shares.

While BWS and its operating businesses will generally be required to satisfy their own working capital requirements and service and debt obligations, we have entered into a support agreement to support the economic equivalence between our Class A shares and BWS exchangeable shares, pursuant to which we have agreed to, among other things, take all actions reasonably necessary to enable BWS to pay quarterly distributions and the liquidation amount or amount payable on a redemption of BWS exchangeable shares. We have also entered into an equity commitment agreement and credit agreement for the purposes of providing BWS with access to debt financing on an as-needed basis to fund the growth of and maximize flexibility for BWS.

Further, we or BWS may issue additional shares in the future in the public markets, including to fund future growth of BWS or in lieu of incurring indebtedness, which could depress the market price or dilute the percentage interest of existing holders of our Class A shares and BWS exchangeable shares in aggregate, and impair the ability for us or BWS to raise capital through the sale of additional exchangeable shares. Additionally, the effect of any future sales or issuances of any BWS exchangeable shares issued by BWS or any future sales or issuances of our Class A shares (which would in turn, impact the BWS exchangeable shares cannot be predicted.

BWS' business is presently conducted under four operating segments, which it refers to as Annuities, Property and Casualty ("P&C"), Life Insurance, and Corporate and Other segments. While BWS plans to continue developing its insurance and wealth solutions offerings, there is no guarantee that it will be successful in doing so. A key part of BWS' growth strategy will involve writing new insurance policies, executing new pension risk transfer ("PRT") arrangements and reinsurance contracts and may also include the acquisition of, or material investments in, existing reinsurance and insurance platforms. Such initiatives, if successful, would significantly increase the scale, scope and diversity of BWS. While BWS has reviewed and has successfully executed transactions in the past to facilitate its growth, the insurance industry is highly competitive, and BWS may not be successful in executing on future opportunities.

The success of BWS' business is dependent on writing, operating, and servicing annuities, personal and commercial property and casualty insurance, and life insurance and other corporate segments in relation to corporate functions for its core insurance operations. Any problems or discrepancies that arise in its pricing, underwriting, billing, processing, claims handling or other practices, whether as a result of incorrect assumptions, employee error, vendor error, or other technological issues (including cybersecurity risks), could have a negative effect on the reputation, business, financial condition and and results of operations of BWS.

BWS makes and relies on certain assumptions and estimates in order to make decisions regarding pricing, target returns, reserve levels and other factors affecting its business operations. Its underwriting results depend upon the extent to which actual claims experience and benefit payments under its reinsurance contracts are consistent with the assumptions used in setting prices and establishing liabilities for such contracts. Such amounts are established based on actuarial estimates of how much BWS will need to pay for future benefits and claims based on data and models that include many assumptions and projections, which are inherently uncertain and involve significant judgment, including assumptions as to the levels and/or timing of receipt or payment of premiums, benefits, claims, expenses, interest credits and investment results (including equity and other market returns). If the assumptions and estimates of BWS differ significantly from the actual outcomes and results, its business, financial condition,

results of operations, liquidity and cash flows may be materially and adversely affected, which in turn may negatively impact the value of our interest in the business.

w) Renewable Power and Transition

We face risks specific to our renewable power and transition activities.

Our renewable power and transition operations are subject to changes in the weather, hydrology and price, but also include risks related to equipment or dam failure, counterparty performance, water rental costs, land rental costs, changes in regulatory requirements and other material disruptions.

The revenues generated by our power facilities are correlated to the amount of electricity generated, which in turn is dependent upon available water flows, wind, irradiance and other elements beyond our control. Hydrology, wind and irradiance levels vary naturally from year to year and may also change permanently because of climate change or other factors. It is therefore possible that low water, wind and irradiance levels at certain of our power generating operations could occur at any time and potentially continue for indefinite periods. In addition, extreme weather conditions could impact our access to the various transmission systems required to deliver power.

A portion of our renewable power and transition revenue is tied, either directly or indirectly, to the wholesale market price for electricity, which is impacted by a number of external factors beyond our control. Additionally, a portion of the power we generate is sold under long-term power purchase agreements, shorter-term financial instruments and physical electricity contracts which are intended to mitigate the impact of fluctuations in wholesale electricity prices; however, they may not be effective in achieving this outcome. Certain of our power purchase agreements will be subject to re-contracting in the future. If the price of electricity in power markets is declining at the time of such re-contracting, it may impact our ability to re-negotiate or replace these contracts on terms that are acceptable to us. Conversely, what appears to be an attractive price at the time of recontracting could, if power prices rise over the power purchase agreement's term, result in us having committed to sell power in the future at below market rate. If we are unable to re-negotiate or replace these contracts, or unable to secure prices at least equal to the current prices we receive, our business, financial condition, results of operation and prospects could be adversely affected.

In our renewable power and transition operations, there is a risk of equipment failure due to severe weather conditions (including as a result of climate change), wear and tear, latent defect, design error or operator error, among other things. The occurrence of such failures could result in a loss of generating capacity and repairing such failures could require the expenditure of significant capital and other resources. Failures could also result in exposure to significant liability for damages due to harm to the environment, to the public generally or to specific third parties. Equipment that our renewable power and transition operations need, including spare parts and components required for project development, may become unavailable or difficult to procure, inhibiting our ability to maintain full availability of existing plants and also our ability to complete development projects on scope, schedule and budget.

In certain cases, some catastrophic events may not excuse us from performing our obligations pursuant to agreements with third parties and we may be liable for damages or suffer further losses as a result.

We are exposed to performance and operational risks in respect of certain nuclear technologies. The nuclear fuel and power industries are heavily regulated and could be significantly impacted by changes in government policies and priorities such as increased regulation and/or more onerous operating requirements that negatively impact our nuclear technology services. A future accident at a nuclear reactor could result in the shutdown of existing plants or impact the continued acceptance by the public and regulatory authorities of nuclear energy and the future prospects for nuclear generators. Accidents, terrorism, natural disasters or other incidents occurring at nuclear facilities or involving shipments of nuclear materials could reduce the demand for nuclear technology services.

Our ability to develop greenfield renewable power projects in our development pipeline may be affected by a number of factors, including the state of capital markets, the ability to secure project financing (including from tax equity investors and through tax and other government incentives) the ability to secure approvals, licenses and permits and the ability to secure a long-term power purchase agreement or other sales contracts on reasonable

terms. The development of our pipeline of greenfield renewable power projects is also subject to environmental, engineering and construction risks that could result in cost-overruns, delays and reduced performance.

New regulatory initiatives related to sustainability could adversely impact our business. While we believe that regulatory initiatives and market trends towards an increased focus on sustainability are generally beneficial to our renewable power and transition group, any such regulatory initiatives also have the potential to adversely impact us. For example, regulatory initiatives seeking to reorient investment toward sustainability by regulating green financial products could have the effect of increasing burdensome disclosure requirements around sustainability and prescribing approaches to sustainability policies that are inconsistent with our current practices. If regulators disagree with the sustainability disclosures that we make, or with the categorization of our financial products, we may face regulatory enforcement action, and our business or reputation could be adversely affected.

x) Infrastructure

We face risks specific to our infrastructure activities.

Our infrastructure operations include utilities, transport, midstream, and data operations. Our infrastructure assets include toll roads, telecommunication towers, electricity transmission systems, terminal operations, electricity and gas distribution companies, residential infrastructure, rail networks, ports and data centers. The principal risks facing the regulated and unregulated businesses comprising our infrastructure operations relate to government regulation, general economic conditions and other material disruptions, counterparty performance and capital expenditure requirements.

Many of our infrastructure operations are subject to government regulation, including with respect to revenues and environmental sustainability. If any of the respective regulators in the jurisdictions in which we operate decides to change the tolls or rates we are allowed to charge, or the amounts of the provisions we are allowed to collect, we may not be able to earn the rate of return on our investments that we had planned, or we may not be able to recover our initial cost.

With environmental regulation becoming more stringent, our investments may become subject to increasing environmental responsibility and liability. These regulations may result in increased costs to our operations that may not be able to be passed onto our customers and may have an adverse impact on prospects for growth of some businesses.

General economic conditions (including those resulting from climate change and severe weather conditions) affect international demand for the commodities handled and services provided by our infrastructure operations. A downturn in the economy generally or specific to any of our infrastructure businesses, may lead to a reduction in volumes, disruption to our business, bankruptcies or liquidations of one or more large customers, which could reduce our revenues, increase our bad debt expense, reduce our ability to make capital expenditures or have other adverse effects on us.

Some of our infrastructure operations have customer contracts as well as concession agreements in place with public and private sector clients. Our operations with customer contracts could be adversely affected by any material change in the assets, financial condition or results of operations of such customers. Protecting the quality of our revenue streams through the inclusion of take-or-pay or guaranteed minimum volume provisions into our contracts is not always possible or fully effective.

Our infrastructure operations may require substantial capital expenditures to maintain our asset base. Any failure to make necessary expenditures to maintain our operations could impair our ability to serve existing customers or accommodate increased volumes. In addition, we may not be able to recover investments in capital expenditures based upon the rates our operations are able to charge.

y) Private Equity

We face risks specific to our private equity activities.

The principal risks for our private equity businesses are potential loss of invested capital as well as insufficient investment or fee income to cover operating expenses and cost of capital. Our private equity platform is invested in

industrial operations, business services operations and infrastructure services operations, many of which can be cyclical and/or illiquid and therefore may be difficult to monetize at our discretion, limiting our flexibility to react to changing economic or investment conditions. In addition, increasingly we have certain private equity businesses that provide goods and services directly to consumers across a variety of industries. These businesses are prone to greater liabilities, as well as reputational, litigation and other risks by virtue of being more public-facing and reliant on their ability to develop and preserve consumer relationships and achieve consumer satisfaction.

Unfavorable economic conditions could negatively impact the ability of investee companies to repay debt. Even with our support, such adverse economic conditions facing our investee companies may adversely impact the value of our investments or deplete our financial or management resources. These investments are also subject to the risks inherent in the underlying businesses, some of which are facing difficult business conditions and may continue to do so for the foreseeable future. These risks are compounded by recent growth, as new acquisitions have increased the scale and scope of our operations, including in new geographic areas and industry sectors, and we may have difficulty managing these additional operations.

We may invest in companies that are experiencing significant financial or business difficulties, including companies involved in work-outs, liquidations, spin-outs, reorganizations, bankruptcies and similar transactions. Such an investment entails the risk that the transaction will be unsuccessful, will take considerable time or will result in a distribution of cash or new securities, the value of which may be less than the purchase price of the securities in respect of which such distribution is received. In addition, if an anticipated transaction does not occur, we may be required to sell our investment at a loss. Investments in businesses we target may become subject to legal and/or regulatory proceedings and our investment may be adversely affected by external events beyond our control, leading to legal, indemnification or other expenses.

We have several companies that operate in the highly competitive service industry. A wide variety of micro and macroeconomic factors affecting our clients and over which we have no control can impact how these companies operate. For example, our Canadian residential mortgage insurer is subject to significant regulation and may be adversely affected by changes in government policy. The majority of the revenue from our healthcare services operation is derived from private health insurance funds, which may be affected by a deterioration in the economic climate, a change in economic incentives, increases in private health insurance premiums and other factors. In addition, alternative technologies in the health care industry could impact the demand for, or use of, our services and could impair or eliminate the competitive advantage of our businesses in this industry.

Our infrastructure services operations include companies in lottery services, marine transportation and work access services. Our lottery services operation is heavily dependent on long-term contracts and failure to win, maintain and renew these contracts could substantially impact revenue. Our lottery services operation also often requires entering into strategic relationships with third parties, including competitors, which we do not control, and which may have inconsistent business interests or goals from us. Marine transportation and oil production is inherently risky, particularly in the extreme conditions in which many of our vessels operate. An incident involving significant loss of product or environmental contamination by any of our vessels could harm our reputation and business. Our work access services business is subject to the risks inherent to construction operations, including risks relating to seasonal fluctuations in the demand for our services, a dependence on labor and performance being materially impacted by a lack of availability of labor force or increases in the cost of labor available, and operational hazards that could result in personal injury or death, work stoppage or serious property and equipment damage.

z) Real Estate

We face risks specific to our real estate activities.

We invest in commercial properties and are therefore exposed to certain risks inherent in the commercial real estate business. Commercial real estate investments are subject to varying degrees of risk depending on the nature of the property. These risks include changes in general economic conditions (such as the availability and cost of mortgage capital), local conditions (such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for real estate in the markets in which we operate), the attractiveness of the properties to tenants, competition from other landlords and our ability to provide adequate maintenance at an economical cost.

Certain expenditures, including property taxes, maintenance costs, mortgage payments, insurance costs and related charges, must be made whether or not a property is producing sufficient income to service these expenses. Our commercial properties are typically subject to mortgages that require debt service payments. If we become unable or unwilling to meet mortgage payments on any property, losses could be sustained as a result of the mortgagee's exercise of its rights of foreclosure or of sale.

Continuation of rental income is dependent on favorable leasing markets to ensure expiring leases are renewed and new tenants are found promptly to fill vacancies. It is possible that we may face a disproportionate amount of space expiring in any one year. Additionally, rental rates could decline, tenant bankruptcies could increase and tenant renewals may not be achieved, particularly in the event of an economic slowdown.

Our real estate business operates in industries or geographies that may be impacted by the local, regional, national or international outbreak of a contagious disease. Adverse impacts on our business may also include:

- a complete or partial closure of, or other operational issues at, one or more of our properties resulting from government or tenant action and climate change events including hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis and other natural and man-made disasters;
- a slowdown in business activity may severely impact our tenants' businesses, financial condition and liquidity and may cause one or more of our tenants to be unable to fund their business operations, meet their obligations to us in full, or at all, or to otherwise seek modifications of such obligations;
- an increase in re-leasing timelines, potential delays in lease-up of vacant space and the market rates at which such lease will be executed;
- reduced economic activity could result in a prolonged recession, which could negatively impact consumer discretionary spending; and
- expected completion dates for our development and redevelopment projects may be subject to delay as a result of the disruption of local economic conditions.

Our retail real estate operations are susceptible to any economic factors that have a negative impact on consumer spending. Lower consumer spending would have an unfavorable effect on the sales of our retail tenants, which could result in their inability or unwillingness to make all payments owing to us, and on our ability to keep existing tenants and attract new tenants. Significant expenditures associated with each equity investment in real estate assets, such as mortgage payments, property taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when there is a reduction in income from the investment, so our income and cash flow would be adversely affected by a decline in income from our retail properties. In addition, low occupancy or sales at our retail properties, as a result of competition or otherwise, could result in termination of or reduced rent payable under certain of our retail leases, which could adversely affect our retail property revenues.

Our hospitality and multifamily businesses are subject to a range of operating risks common to these industries, many of which are outside our control, and the profitability of our investments in these industries may be adversely affected by these factors. For example, our hospitality business faces risks relating to climate change hurricanes, earthquakes, tsunamis and other natural and man-made disasters; the potential spread of contagious diseases; and insect infestations more common to rental accommodations. Such factors could limit or reduce the demand for or the prices our hospitality properties are able to obtain for their accommodations or could increase our costs and therefore reduce the profitability of our hospitality businesses. There are numerous housing alternatives that compete with our multifamily properties, including other multifamily properties as well as condominiums and single-family homes. This competitive environment could have a material adverse effect on our ability to lease apartment homes at our present properties or any newly developed or acquired real estate, as well as on the rents realized.

We face risks specific to our residential development and mixed-use activities.

Our residential homebuilding and land development operations are cyclical and significantly affected by changes in general and local economic, political and industry conditions, such as consumer confidence, employment levels,

inflation levels, availability of financing for homebuyers, household debt, levels of new and existing homes for sale, demographic trends and housing demand. Competition from rental properties and resale homes, including homes held for sale by investors and foreclosed homes, may reduce our ability to sell new homes, depress prices and reduce margins for the sale of new homes.

Certain catastrophic events and supply chain disruptions may also result in a lack of availability or increased costs of required materials, utilities and resources which could delay or increase the cost of home construction and which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. Such events could result in construction delays and increased costs which may not be fully passed on to our buyers.

Virtually all of our homebuilding customers finance their home acquisitions through mortgages. Even if potential customers do not need financing, changes in interest rates or the unavailability of mortgage capital could make it harder for them to sell their homes to potential buyers who need financing, resulting in a reduced demand for new homes. Increases in mortgage rates or reduced mortgage availability could adversely affect our ability to sell new homes and the prices at which we can sell them. Our Canadian markets continue to be impacted by changes to mortgage qualification rules that introduced stress tests for homebuyers and government policies relating to the Ontario real estate market and the Alberta energy sector surrounding pipeline approval. In the U.S., significant expenses incurred for purposes of owning a home, including mortgage interest expense and real estate taxes, generally are deductible expenses for an individual's U.S. federal and, in some cases, state income taxes.

The current economic environment also continues to impact the industry for retail and office properties in our mixed-use projects. As we depend on office, retail, and apartment tenants to generate income from these mixed-use projects, our results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected by vacancies and tenant defaults or bankruptcy in our mixed-use properties, and we may be unable to renew leases or re-lease space in our mixed-use properties as leases expire.

We hold land for future development and may in the future acquire additional land holdings. The risks inherent in purchasing, owning and developing land increase as the demand for new homes decreases. Real estate markets are highly uncertain, and the value of undeveloped land has fluctuated significantly and may continue to fluctuate. In addition, land carrying costs can be significant and can result in losses or reduced profitability. As a result, we hold certain land, and may acquire additional land, in our development pipeline at a cost we may not be able to fully recover or at a cost which precludes profitable development.

Our residential development and mixed-use business is susceptible to adverse weather conditions, other environmental conditions, and natural disasters, as well as pandemics/epidemics, each of which could adversely affect our business and results of operations. For example, while none of our U.S. properties were materially adversely affected by the recent significant wildfires throughout Southern California, we could experience labor shortages, construction delays, or utility company delays, which in turn could impact our results.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The below summarizes certain terms relating to our business that are made throughout the MD&A and it defines IFRS performance measures, non-IFRS performance measures and key operating measures that we use to analyze and discuss our results.

REFERENCES

"Brookfield," the "company," "we," "us" or "our" refers to Brookfield Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries. The "Corporation" refers to our business which is comprised of our Asset Management, Wealth Solutions and Operating Businesses.

We refer to investors in the Corporation as **shareholders** and we refer to investors in the private funds of our Asset Management business and perpetual affiliates as **investors**.

We use **asset manager** to refer to Brookfield Asset Management ULC which offers a variety of investment products to our investors:

- We have over 50 active funds across major asset classes: renewable power and transition, infrastructure, private equity, real estate and credit. These funds include core, credit, value-add and opportunistic closed-end funds and core long-life funds. We refer to these funds as the private funds of our Asset Management business.
- We refer to BEP, BEPC, BIP, BIPC, BBU, BBUC and BPG, as our perpetual affiliates.
- We refer to our public securities group as liquid strategies. This group manages fee-bearing capital through numerous funds and separately managed accounts, focused on fixed income and equity securities.

Throughout the MD&A and consolidated financial statements, the following operating companies, joint ventures and associates, and their respective subsidiaries, will be referenced as follows:

- **BAM** – Brookfield Asset Management ULC
- **BBU** – Brookfield Business Partners L.P.
- **BBUC** – Brookfield Business Corporation
- **BEP** – Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P.
- **BEPC** – Brookfield Renewable Corporation
- **BRHC** – Brookfield Renewable Holdings Corporation
- **BIP** – Brookfield Infrastructure Partners L.P.
- **BIPC** – Brookfield Infrastructure Corporation
- **BIHC** – Brookfield Infrastructure Holdings Corporation
- **BPG** – Brookfield Property Group
- **BPY** – Brookfield Property Partners L.P.
- **BWS** – Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd.
- **Oaktree** – Oaktree Capital Management L.P.
- **AEL** – American Equity Life

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Definitions of performance measures, including IFRS, non-IFRS and operating measures, are presented below in alphabetical order. We have specifically identified those measures which are IFRS or non-IFRS measures; the remainder are operating measures.

Assets under management ("AUM") refers to the total fair value of assets that our Asset Management business manages, on a gross asset value basis, including assets for which this business earns management fees and those for which they do not. AUM is calculated as follows: (i) for investments that Brookfield consolidates for accounting purposes or actively manages, including investments in which Brookfield or a controlled investment vehicle is the largest shareholder or the primary operator or manager, at 100% of the investment's total assets on a fair value basis; and (ii) for all other investments, at Brookfield's or its controlled investment vehicle's, as applicable, proportionate share of the investment's total assets on a fair value basis. Our Asset Management business' methodology for determining AUM may differ from the methodology employed by other alternative asset managers and Brookfield's AUM presented herein may differ from our AUM reflected in other public filings and/or our Form ADV and Form PF.

Base management fees, which are determined by contractual arrangements, are typically equal to a percentage of fee-bearing capital and are accrued quarterly. Base management fees, including private fund base fees and perpetual affiliate base fees, are IFRS measures.

Private fund base fees are typically earned on fee-bearing capital from third-party investors only and are earned on invested and/or uninvested fund capital, depending on the stage of the fund life.

Perpetual affiliate base fees are earned on the total capitalization or net asset value of our perpetual affiliates, which includes our investment. Base fees for BEP include a quarterly fixed fee amount of $5 million, with additional fees of 1.25% on the increase in capitalization above their initial capitalization of $8 billion. Base fees for BIP and BBU are 1.25% of total capitalization. Base fees for BPG are 1.05% of net asset value, excluding its interests in private funds and investments which were held directly by Brookfield prior to the BPY privatization. Perpetual affiliate capitalization as at December 31, 2024, was as follows: BEP/BEPC – $21.5 billion; BIP/BIPC – $31.9 billion; BBU/BBUC – $8.1 billion; and BPG – $16.6 billion.

Carry eligible capital represents the capital committed, pledged or invested in the private funds that we manage and which entitle us to earn carried interest. Carry eligible capital includes both invested and uninvested (i.e., uncalled) private fund amounts as well as those amounts invested directly by investors (co-investments) if those entitle us to earn carried interest. We believe this measure is useful to investors as it provides additional insight into the capital base upon which we have potential to earn carried interest once minimum investment returns are sufficiently assured.

Carried interest is a contractual arrangement whereby we receive a fixed percentage of investment gains generated within a private fund provided that the investors receive a predetermined minimum return. Carried interest is typically paid towards the end of the life of a fund after the capital has been returned to investors and may be subject to "clawback" until all investments have been monetized and minimum investment returns are sufficiently assured.

Realized carried interest is an IFRS measure and represents our share of investment returns based on realized gains within a private fund. Realized carried interest earned is recognized when an underlying investment is profitably disposed of and the fund's cumulative returns are in excess of preferred returns, in accordance with the respective terms set out in the fund's governing agreements, and when the probability of clawback is remote. We include realized carried interest when determining our Asset Management segment results within our consolidated financial statements.

Realized carried interest, net is a non-IFRS measure and represents realized carried interest after direct costs, which include employee expenses and cash taxes. A reconciliation of realized carried interest to realized carried interest, net, is shown below:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Realized carried interest[1]	**$ 801**	$ 1,006
Less: direct costs associated with realized carried interest	**(299)**	(372)
	502	634
Less: realized carried interest not attributable to Corporation	**(99)**	(64)
Realized carried interest, net	**$ 403**	$ 570

1. Includes $591 million of realized carried interest related to Oaktree (2023 — $395 million). For segment reporting, Oaktree's revenue is shown on a 100% basis.

Consolidated capitalization is a non-IFRS measure that reflects the full capitalization of wholly owned and partially owned entities that we consolidate in our financial statements. Our consolidated capitalization includes 100% of the debt of the consolidated entities even though in many cases we only own a portion of the entity and therefore our pro-rata exposure to this debt is much lower. In other cases, this basis of presentation excludes the debt of partially owned entities that are accounted for following the equity method.

Core liquidity is a non-IFRS measure that represents the amount of cash, financial assets and undrawn credit lines at the Corporation, perpetual affiliates and directly held investments. We use core liquidity as a key measure of our ability to fund future transactions and capitalize on opportunities as they arise. Our core liquidity also allows us to backstop the transactions of our various businesses as necessary and fund the development of new activities that are not yet suitable for our investors.

Total liquidity represents the sum of core liquidity and uncalled private fund commitments and is used to pursue new transactions.

Corporate capitalization represents the amount of debt issued by the Corporation, accounts payable and deferred tax liability in our Corporate Activities segment as well as our issued and outstanding common and preferred shares.

Debt to capitalization is determined as the aggregate of corporate borrowings and non-recourse borrowings divided by total capitalization. Draws on revolving facilities and commercial paper issuances are excluded from the debt to capitalization ratios as they are not permanent sources of capital.

Distributions (current rate) represents the distributions that we would receive during the next twelve months based on the current distribution rates of the investments that we currently hold. The dividends from our listed investments are calculated by multiplying the number of shares held by the most recently announced distribution policy. The yield on cash and financial assets portfolio is calculated as our targeted return on our cash and financial assets portfolio less the cost of amounts on deposit from BAM. Distributions on our unlisted investments are calculated based on the distributions received over the last twelve month period.

Distributable earnings ("DE") is our primary performance measure and a non-IFRS measure that provides insight into earnings received by the Corporation that are available for distribution to common shareholders or to be reinvested into the business. It is calculated as the sum of the DE from our asset management and wealth solutions businesses, distributions received from our ownership of investments, realized carried interest and disposition gains from principal investments, net of earnings from our corporate activities, preferred share dividends and equity-based compensation costs.

Distributable earnings before realizations from our Asset Management business is comprised of fee-related earnings and other income (expenses), net of cash taxes and equity-based compensation costs from BAM, as well as FFO on direct investments.

Distributable earnings from our Wealth Solutions business is equivalent to its distributable operating earnings ("DOE"), which is calculated as net income from our Wealth Solutions business, excluding the impact of depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes, net income from our equity accounted investments, mark-to-market on investments and derivatives, breakage and transaction costs, and is inclusive of our proportionate share of DOE from investments in associates.

Distributable earnings before realizations ("DE before realizations") is DE before realized carried interest and realized disposition gains from principal investments. We use DE before realizations to provide additional insight regarding recurring DE of the business.

The following table reconciles net income to DE, DE before realizations, FFO, and Operating FFO:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Net income	**$ 1,853**	$ 5,105
Financial statement components not included in FFO:		
Equity accounted fair value changes and other non-FFO items[1]	**2,679**	2,902
Fair value changes and other	**2,652**	1,952
Depreciation and amortization	**9,737**	9,075
Deferred income taxes	**(341)**	(897)
Realized disposition gains in fair value changes or equity	**1,223**	634
Non-controlling interests in FFO[2]	**(11,567)**	(12,550)
Funds from operations	**6,236**	6,221
Less: total disposition gains	**(1,460)**	(2,105)
Less: realized carried interest, net	**(403)**	(570)
Operating funds from operations	**4,373**	3,546
Less: Operating FFO from BAM	**(1,708)**	(1,649)
Less: Operating FFO from Asset Management direct investments	**(30)**	109
Less: Operating FFO from Operating Businesses	**(1,968)**	(1,731)
Distributions from BAM	**1,736**	1,678
Distributions from Asset Management direct investments	**909**	876
Distributions from Operating Businesses	**1,626**	1,462
Add back: equity-based compensation costs	**109**	108
Preferred share dividends	**(176)**	(176)
Distributable earnings before realizations	**4,871**	4,223
Realized carried interest, net[3]	**403**	570
Disposition gains from principal investments	**1,000**	13
Distributable earnings	**$ 6,274**	$ 4,806

1. Other non-FFO items correspond to amounts that are not directly related to revenue earning activities and are not normal or recurring items necessary for business operations. In addition, this adjustment is to back out non-FFO expenses (income) that are included in consolidated equity accounted income including depreciation and amortization, deferred taxes and fair value changes from equity accounted investments.
2. Amounts attributable to non-controlling interests are calculated based on the economic ownership interests held by non-controlling interests in consolidated subsidiaries. By adjusting FFO attributable to non-controlling interests, we are able to remove the portion of FFO earned at non-wholly owned subsidiaries that is not attributable to Brookfield.
3. Includes our share of Oaktree's distributable earnings attributable to realized carried interest.

We assess our segment performance using DE from our Asset Management segment, DE from our Wealth Solutions business, NOI from our Real Estate segment, and FFO for all other segments as our key measures of financial performance and our segment measures of profit and loss. Refer to Note 3 Segmented Information in our consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of net income to segment measures of profit or loss.

Economic ownership interest represents the company's proportionate equity interest in our listed partnerships which can include redemption-exchange units ("REUs"), Class A limited partnership units, special limited partnership units and general partnership units in each subsidiary, where applicable, as well as any units or shares issued in subsidiaries that are exchangeable for units in our listed partnerships ("exchange units"). REUs and exchange units share the same economic attributes as the Class A limited partnership units in all respects except for our redemption right, which the listed partnership can satisfy through the issuance of Class A limited partnership units. The REUs, general partnership units and exchange units participate in earnings and distributions on a per unit basis equivalent to the per unit participation of the Class A limited partnership units of the subsidiary.

Fee-bearing capital represents the capital committed, pledged or invested in the perpetual affiliates, our wealth solutions business, private funds and liquid strategies that our Asset Management business manages which entitles this business to earn fee revenues. Fee-bearing capital includes both called ("invested") and uncalled ("pledged" or "committed") amounts. When reconciling period amounts, we utilize the following definitions:

- **Inflows** include capital commitments and contributions to our private and liquid strategies funds and equity issuances in our perpetual affiliates.
- **Outflows** represent distributions and redemptions of capital from within the liquid strategies capital.
- **Distributions** represent quarterly distributions from perpetual affiliates as well as returns of committed capital (excluding market valuation adjustments), redemptions and expiry of uncalled commitments within our private funds.
- **Market valuation** includes gains (losses) on portfolio investments, perpetual affiliates and liquid strategies based on market prices.
- **Other** includes changes in net non-recourse debt included in the determination of perpetual affiliate capitalization and the impact of foreign exchange fluctuations on non-U.S. dollar commitments.

Long-term private funds are long duration and closed-end in nature and include value-add and opportunistic strategies. Capital is typically committed for 10 years from the inception of the fund with two one-year extension options.

Perpetual strategies include capital in our perpetual affiliates and perpetual private funds, which includes core and core plus strategies that can continually raise new capital.

Liquid strategies represent publicly listed funds and separately managed accounts, focused on fixed income and equity securities across a number of difference sectors.

Fee-related earnings is a non-IFRS measure and is comprised of fee revenues less direct costs associated with earning those fees, which include employee expenses and professional fees as well as business related technology costs, other shared services and taxes. We use this measure to provide additional insight into the operating profitability of our Asset Management business. See the below table which reconciles fee revenues and fee-related earnings to revenue, the most comparable IFRS measure.

Fee revenues is a non-IFRS measure and includes base management fees, incentive distributions, performance fees and transaction fees presented within our Asset Management segment. Fee revenues exclude carried interest. Many of these items do not appear in consolidated revenues because they are earned from consolidated entities and are eliminated on consolidation. The following table reconciles fee revenues and fee-related earnings to revenue, the most comparable IFRS measure:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Revenue	**$ 86,006**	$ 95,924
Add: fee revenues from Oaktree	**1,278**	1,203
Add: inter-segment and other fee revenues	**2,498**	2,618
Less: external revenues from consolidated subsidiaries other than BAM	**(85,076)**	(95,364)
Fee revenues	**4,706**	4,381
Direct costs	**(2,136)**	(2,014)
	2,570	2,367
Less: amounts attributable to other shareholders	**(114)**	(126)
Fee-related earnings	**$ 2,456**	$ 2,241

Funds from operations ("FFO") is a non-IFRS measure that includes the fees that we earn from our Asset Management business managing capital as well as our share of revenues earned and costs incurred within our operations, which include interest expense and other costs. Specifically, FFO includes the impact of contracts that we enter into to generate revenue, including asset management agreements, power sales agreements, contracts that our Operating Businesses enter into such as leases and take or pay contracts and sales of inventory. FFO also includes the impact of changes in borrowings or the cost of borrowings as well as other costs incurred to operate our business. FFO also includes realized disposition gains and losses, which are defined in this glossary of terms.

We use realized disposition gains and losses within FFO in order to provide additional insight regarding the performance of investments on a cumulative realized basis, including any unrealized fair value adjustments that were recorded in equity and not otherwise reflected in current period FFO, and believe it is useful to investors to better understand variances between reporting periods. We exclude depreciation and amortization from FFO as we believe that the value of most of our assets typically increases over time, provided we make the necessary maintenance expenditures, the timing and magnitude of which may differ from the amount of depreciation recorded in any given period. In addition, the depreciated cost base of our assets is reflected in the ultimate realized disposition gain or loss on disposal. As noted above, unrealized fair value changes are excluded from FFO until the period in which the asset is sold. We also exclude deferred income taxes from FFO because the vast majority of the company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are a result of the revaluation of our assets under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Our definition of FFO differs from the definition used by other organizations, as well as the definition of FFO used by the Real Property Association of Canada ("REALPAC") and the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. ("NAREIT"), in part because the NAREIT definition is based on U.S. GAAP, as opposed to IFRS Accounting Standards. The key difference between our definition of FFO and the determination of FFO by REALPAC and/or NAREIT is that we include the following: realized disposition gains or losses and cash taxes payable or receivable on those gains or losses, if any; foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary items not forming part of our net investment in foreign operations; and foreign exchange gains or losses on the sale of an investment in a foreign operation. We do not use FFO as a measure of cash generated from our operations.

Operating FFO is a non-IFRS measure calculated as FFO excluding realized disposition gains. We use Operating FFO to provide additional insight regarding recurring performance of the business.

Incentive distributions is an IFRS measure and is determined by contractual arrangements; incentive distributions are paid to our Asset Management business by BEP and BIP and represent a portion of distributions paid by perpetual affiliates above a predetermined hurdle. Incentive distributions are accrued on the record date of the associated distributions of the entity.

A summary of our distribution hurdles and current distribution rates is as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024	Current Distribution Rate[1]	Distribution Hurdles (per unit)[2]	Incentive Distributions
Brookfield Infrastructure (BIP)[3]	$ 1.72	$ 0.49 / $ 0.53	15% / 25%
Brookfield Renewable (BEP)[4]	1.49	0.80 / 0.90	15% / 25%

1. Current rate based on most recently announced distribution rates.
2. Incentive distributions equate to 18% and 33% of limited partner distribution increases over the first and second hurdles, respectively.
3. Incentive distributions from Brookfield Infrastructure are earned on distributions made by BIP and BIPC.
4. Incentive distributions from Brookfield Renewable are earned on distributions made by BEP and BEPC.

Invested capital consists of our perpetual investments, which include our interests in BAM and perpetual affiliates, other investments and corporate activities. Our invested capital provides us with FFO and cash distributions.

Invested capital, net consists of invested capital and leverage.

Leverage represents the amount of corporate borrowings and perpetual preferred shares held by the company.

Long-term average ("LTA") generation is used in our Renewable Power and Transition segment and is determined based on expected electrical generation from its assets in commercial operation during the year. For assets acquired, disposed, or reaching commercial operation during the year, LTA generation is calculated from the acquisition or commercial operation date or to the disposition date. In Brazil, assured generation levels are used as a proxy for LTA. We compare LTA generation to actual generation levels to assess the impact on revenues and FFO of hydrology, wind generation levels and irradiance, which vary from one period to the next.

Net operating income ("NOI") is a key measure of our Real Estate segment's financial performance that refers to the revenues from our operations less direct expenses before the impact of depreciation and amortization within our real estate business. Refer to Note 3 Segmented Information in our consolidated financial statements for a reconciliation of net income to segment measures of profit or loss.

Performance fees is an IFRS measure. Performance fees are generated by our Asset Management business when the unit price performance of BBU exceeds a prescribed high-water mark. In addition, performance fees are earned on certain liquid strategy portfolios. BBU performance fees are based on the quarterly volume-weighted average increase in BBU unit price over the previous threshold and are accrued on a quarterly basis, whereas performance fees within liquid strategy funds are typically determined on an annual basis. These fees are not subject to clawback.

Proportionate basis generation is used in our Renewable Power and Transition segment to describe the total amount of power generated by facilities held by BEP, at BEP's respective economic ownership interest percentage.

Realized disposition gains/losses is a component of FFO and includes gains or losses arising from transactions during the reporting period together with any fair value changes and revaluation surplus recorded in prior periods and are presented net of cash taxes payable or receivable. Realized disposition gains include amounts that are recorded in net income, other comprehensive income and as ownership changes in our consolidated statements of equity, and exclude amounts attributable to non-controlling interests unless otherwise noted. We use realized disposition gains/losses to provide additional insight regarding the performance of investments on a cumulative realized basis, including any unrealized fair value adjustments that were recorded in prior periods and not otherwise reflected in current period FFO, and believe it is useful to investors to better understand variances between reporting periods.

Same-store or same-property represents the earnings contribution from assets or investments held throughout both the current and prior reporting period on a constant ownership basis. We utilize same-store analysis to illustrate the growth in earnings excluding the impact of acquisitions or dispositions.

Unrealized carried interest is the change in accumulated unrealized carried interest from prior period and represents the amount of carried interest generated during the period. We use this measure to provide insight into the value our investments have created in the period.

Accumulated unrealized carried interest is based on carried interest that would be receivable under the contractual formula at the period end date as if a fund was liquidated and all investments had been monetized at the values recorded on that date. We use this measure to provide insight into our potential to realize carried interest in the future.

Accumulated unrealized carried interest, net is accumulated unrealized carried interest after direct costs, which include employee expenses and taxes.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Brookfield Corporation (Brookfield) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as defined in Regulation 240.13a-15(f) or 240.15d-15(f).

Management assessed the effectiveness of Brookfield's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on the criteria set forth in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management concludes that, as of December 31, 2024, Brookfield's internal control over financial reporting is effective. Management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at Cyxtera Technologies Inc, ATC Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited, a wind-focused commercial and industrial renewable business in India, with 524 MW of operating assets and a 2.75 GW development pipeline, a fully integrated distributed-generation renewable platform in South Korea, with 103 MW of operating and under-construction assets and a 2.2 GW development pipeline, and Neoen, the global renewable energy developer headquartered in France, with 8 GW of operating and under-construction renewable power and energy storage assets, as well as a 20 GW development pipeline, which were acquired during 2024, and whose total assets, net assets, revenues and net income constitute approximately 4%, 5%, 1% and -2%, respectively, of the consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024.

Brookfield's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, has been audited by Deloitte LLP, the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, who also audited Brookfield's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. As stated in the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Deloitte LLP expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of Brookfield's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024.



Bruce Flatt
Chief Executive Officer
March 21, 2025
Toronto, Canada



Nicholas Goodman
President and Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Brookfield Corporation

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Brookfield Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Corporation") as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2024 of the Corporation and our report dated March 21, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

As described in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at Cyxtera Technologies Inc, ATC Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited, a wind-focused commercial and industrial renewable business in India, with 524 MW of operating assets and a 2.75 GW development pipeline, a fully integrated distributed-generation renewable platform in South Korea, with 103 MW of operating and under-construction assets and a 2.2 GW development pipeline, and Neoen, the global renewable energy developer headquartered in France, with 8 GW of operating and under-construction renewable power and energy storage assets, as well as a 20 GW development pipeline (the "current year acquisitions") which were acquired during 2024, and whose financial statements constitute, in aggregate, 4% of total assets, 5% of net assets, 1% of revenues, and -2% of net income of the consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting at the current year acquisitions.

Basis for Opinion

The Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Corporation in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 21, 2025

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and other financial information in this Annual Report have been prepared by the company's management which is responsible for their integrity, consistency, objectivity and reliability. To fulfill this responsibility, the company maintains policies, procedures and systems of internal control to ensure that its reporting practices and accounting and administrative procedures are appropriate to provide a high degree of assurance that is relevant and reliable financial information is produced and assets are safeguarded. These controls include the careful selection and training of employees, the establishment of well-defined areas of responsibility and accountability for performance, and the communication of policies and code of conduct throughout the company. In addition, the company maintains an internal audit group that conducts periodic audits of the company's operations. The Chief Internal Auditor has full access to the Audit Committee.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and, where appropriate, reflect estimates based on management's judgment. The financial information presented throughout this Annual Report is consistent with the information contained in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Deloitte LLP, the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm appointed by the shareholders, have audited the consolidated financial statements set out on pages 125 through 208 in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) to enable them to express to the shareholders and the board of directors their opinion on the consolidated financial statements. Their report is set out on the following page.

The consolidated financial statements have been further reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors acting through its Audit Committee, which is comprised of directors who are neither officers nor employees of the company. The Audit Committee, which meets with the auditors and management to review the activities of each and reports to the Board of Directors, oversees management's responsibilities for the financial reporting and internal control systems. The auditors have full and direct access to the Audit Committee and meet periodically with the committee both with and without management present to discuss their audit and related findings.



Bruce Flatt
Chief Executive Officer
March 21, 2025
Toronto, Canada



Nicholas Goodman
President and Chief Financial Officer

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Brookfield Corporation

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Brookfield Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Corporation") as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2024, in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2024, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 21, 2025, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Corporation's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Corporation in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Fair Value of Investment Properties and Property, Plant and Equipment – Refer to Notes 2(h)(i), 2(h)(ii), 11, and 12 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Corporation has elected the fair value model for investment properties and the revaluation model for certain classes of property, plant and equipment, namely the Corporation's utilities, transport, midstream, data and renewable power generating assets. Upon initial recognition of these assets, the purchase price of each acquisition is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Corporation measures these assets at fair value or revalued amount.

A selection of investment properties and certain classes of property, plant and equipment have limited observable market activity, which requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions in the determination of fair value at both the date of acquisition and at the measurement date. The estimates and assumptions with the highest degree of subjectivity and impact on fair values are future expected market rents, terminal capitalization rates, discount rates, future revenues, terminal value multiples, future electricity prices, terminal value, anticipated long-term average generation, and estimated operating and capital expenditures. Auditing these estimates and assumptions required a high degree of auditor judgment as the estimations made by management contain significant measurement uncertainty. This resulted in an increased extent of audit effort, including the need to involve fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to future expected market rents, terminal capitalization rates, discount rates, future revenues, terminal value multiples, future electricity prices, terminal value, anticipated long-term average generation and estimated operating and capital expenditures included the following, among others:

- Evaluated the effectiveness of controls, including those over the estimates of future expected market rents, terminal capitalization rates, discount rates, future revenues, terminal value multiples, future electricity prices, terminal values, anticipated long-term average generation and operating and capital expenditures.
- Evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecast of future expected market rents by comparing management's forecasts with historical results, internal communications to management and the Board of Directors and contractual information, where applicable. With the assistance of fair value specialists, evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecasts of future expected market rents and estimates of terminal capitalization rates by considering recent market transactions and industry surveys.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists, evaluated the reasonableness of the discount rates by (1) testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rates; (2) developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rates selected by management; (3) considering recent market transactions and industry surveys; and (4) considering of benchmark interest rates, geographic location, whether the asset is contracted or uncontracted and type of technology; where applicable.
- Evaluated management's ability to accurately estimate future revenues by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts and assessed their reasonableness by considering observable independent macroeconomic data.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists, evaluated the reasonableness of management's determination of terminal value multiples by testing the source information underlying the determination of terminal value multiples and developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the terminal value multiples selected by management.
- With the assistance of fair value specialists, inspected management's valuation analysis and assessed the estimates of future electricity prices by reference to shorter-term broker price quotes and management's longer-term market forecasts specific to each region and power generating asset.
- Involved fair value specialists in the evaluation of the terminal values which included consideration of benchmark interest rates, geographic location, whether the asset is contracted or uncontracted and type of technology.
- For a sample of power generating assets, agreed contracted power prices to executed power purchase agreements and assessing the anticipated long-term average generation through corroboration with third party engineering reports and historical trends.
- Assessed the estimated operating and capital expenditures by comparison to historical data and to third party data for a selection of assets through corroboration with third party engineering reports.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 21, 2025

We have served as the Corporation's auditor since 1971.

Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	**$ 15,051**	$ 11,222
Other financial assets	6	**25,887**	28,324
Accounts receivable and other	7	**30,218**	28,512
Inventory	8	**8,458**	11,412
Assets classified as held for sale	9	**10,291**	2,489
Equity accounted investments	10	**68,310**	59,124
Investment properties	11	**103,665**	124,152
Property, plant and equipment	12	**153,019**	147,617
Intangible assets	13	**36,072**	38,994
Goodwill	14	**35,730**	34,911
Deferred income tax assets	15	**3,723**	3,338
Total assets		**$ 490,424**	$ 490,095
Liabilities and equity			
Corporate borrowings	16	**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160
Accounts payable and other	17	**55,502**	58,893
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	9	**4,721**	118
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	18	**220,560**	221,550
Deferred income tax liabilities	15	**25,267**	24,987
Subsidiary equity obligations	19	**4,759**	4,145
Equity			
Preferred equity	21	**4,103**	4,103
Non-controlling interests	21	**119,406**	122,465
Common equity	21	**41,874**	41,674
Total equity		**165,383**	168,242
Total liabilities and equity		**$ 490,424**	$ 490,095

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the company on March 15, 2025.



Bruce Flatt
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	Note	2024	2023
Revenues	22	**$ 86,006**	$ 95,924
Direct costs	23	**(67,936)**	(81,409)
Other income and gains		**1,247**	6,501
Equity accounted income	10	**2,729**	2,068
Expenses			
Interest			
Corporate borrowings		**(727)**	(596)
Non-recourse borrowings		**(15,888)**	(14,907)
Corporate costs		**(76)**	(69)
Fair value changes	24	**(2,520)**	(1,396)
Income taxes	15	**(982)**	(1,011)
Net income		**$ 1,853**	$ 5,105
Net income attributable to:			
Shareholders		**$ 641**	$ 1,130
Non-controlling interests		**1,212**	3,975
		$ 1,853	$ 5,105
Net income per share:			
Diluted	21	**$ 0.31**	$ 0.61
Basic	21	**0.31**	0.62

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Net income		**$ 1,853**	$ 5,105
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Items that may be reclassified to net income			
Financial contracts and power sale agreements		**(139)**	(354)
Marketable securities		**289**	210
Equity accounted investments	10	**319**	106
Foreign currency translation		**(4,038)**	1,770
Income taxes	15	**85**	78
		(3,484)	1,810
Items that will not be reclassified to net income			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	12	**8,036**	1,489
Revaluation of pension obligations	17	**118**	(11)
Equity accounted investments	10	**1,079**	581
Marketable securities		**83**	39
Income taxes	15	**(2,106)**	(178)
		7,210	1,920
Other comprehensive income		**3,726**	3,730
Comprehensive income		**$ 5,579**	$ 8,835
Attributable to:			
Shareholders			
Net income		**$ 641**	$ 1,130
Other comprehensive income		**766**	803
Comprehensive income		**$ 1,407**	$ 1,933
Non-controlling interests			
Net income		**$ 1,212**	$ 3,975
Other comprehensive income		**2,960**	2,927
Comprehensive income		**$ 4,172**	$ 6,902

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Common Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Ownership Changes[1]	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Total Common Equity	Preferred Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
					Revaluation Surplus	Currency Translation	Reserves and Other[2]				
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**$ 10,879**	**$ 112**	**$ 18,006**	**$ 4,510**	**$ 8,958**	**$ (2,477)**	**$ 1,686**	**$ 41,674**	**$ 4,103**	**$ 122,465**	**$ 168,242**
Net income	—	—	641	—	—	—	—	**641**	—	1,212	**1,853**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	749	(778)	795	**766**	—	2,960	**3,726**
Comprehensive income (loss)	**—**	**—**	**641**	**—**	**749**	**(778)**	**795**	**1,407**	**—**	**4,172**	**5,579**
Shareholder distributions											
Common equity	—	—	(495)	—	—	—	—	**(495)**	—	—	**(495)**
Preferred equity	—	—	(168)	—	—	—	—	**(168)**	—	—	**(168)**
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	(7,815)	**(7,815)**
Other items											
Repurchases, net of equity issuances	(73)	(35)	(832)	—	—	—	—	**(940)**	—	9,079	**8,139**
Share-based compensation	—	37	(86)	—	—	—	—	**(49)**	—	—	**(49)**
Ownership changes	—	—	—	535	(123)	4	29	**445**	—	(8,495)	**(8,050)**
Total change in year	**(73)**	**2**	**(940)**	**535**	**626**	**(774)**	**824**	**200**	**—**	**(3,059)**	**(2,859)**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**$ 10,806**	**$ 114**	**$ 17,066**	**$ 5,045**	**$ 9,584**	**$ (3,251)**	**$ 2,510**	**$ 41,874**	**$ 4,103**	**$ 119,406**	**$ 165,383**

1. Includes gains or losses on changes in ownership interests of consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Includes changes in fair value of marketable securities, cash flow hedges, actuarial changes on pension plans and equity accounted other comprehensive income, net of associated income taxes.

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Common Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Retained Earnings	Ownership Changes[1]	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Total Common Equity	Preferred Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
					Revaluation Surplus	Currency Translation	Reserves and Other[2]				
Balance as at December 31, 2022	**$ 10,901**	**$ 148**	**$ 18,006**	**$ 2,959**	**$ 9,522**	**$ (2,826)**	**$ 898**	**$ 39,608**	**$ 4,145**	**$ 98,138**	**$ 141,891**
Net income	—	—	1,130	—	—	—	—	**1,130**	—	3,975	**5,105**
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	11	271	521	**803**	—	2,927	**3,730**
Comprehensive income	**—**	**—**	**1,130**	**—**	**11**	**271**	**521**	**1,933**	**—**	**6,902**	**8,835**
Shareholder distributions											
Common equity	—	—	(436)	—	—	—	—	**(436)**	—	—	**(436)**
Preferred equity	—	—	(166)	—	—	—	—	**(166)**	—	—	**(166)**
Non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	(12,842)	**(12,842)**
Other items											
Repurchases, net of equity issuances	(22)	(59)	(499)	—	—	—	—	**(580)**	(42)	27,226	**26,604**
Share-based compensation	—	23	(29)	—	—	—	—	**(6)**	—	—	**(6)**
Ownership changes	—	—	—	1,551	(575)	78	267	**1,321**	—	3,041	**4,362**
Total change in year	**(22)**	**(36)**	**—**	**1,551**	**(564)**	**349**	**788**	**2,066**	**(42)**	**24,327**	**26,351**
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**$ 10,879**	**$ 112**	**$ 18,006**	**$ 4,510**	**$ 8,958**	**$ (2,477)**	**$ 1,686**	**$ 41,674**	**$ 4,103**	**$ 122,465**	**$ 168,242**

1. Includes gains or losses on changes in ownership interests of consolidated subsidiaries.
2. Includes changes in fair value of marketable securities, cash flow hedges, actuarial changes on pension plans, the impact of the adoption of IFRS 17 and equity accounted other comprehensive income, net of associated income taxes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Operating activities			
Net income		**$ 1,853**	$ 5,105
Other income and gains		**(1,247)**	(6,501)
Equity accounted earnings, net of distributions		**(641)**	(441)
Fair value changes		**2,520**	1,396
Depreciation and amortization	23	**9,737**	9,075
Deferred income taxes	15	**(341)**	(897)
(Proceeds from) Investments in residential inventory		**(108)**	152
Net change in non-cash working capital balances		**(4,204)**	(1,422)
		7,569	6,467
Financing activities			
Corporate borrowings arranged		**2,082**	1,246
Corporate borrowings repaid		**(571)**	(550)
Commercial paper and bank borrowings, net		**736**	31
Non-recourse borrowings arranged		**109,844**	83,620
Non-recourse borrowings repaid		**(84,288)**	(71,328)
Non-recourse credit facilities, net		**(24)**	(3,558)
Subsidiary equity obligations issued		**662**	277
Subsidiary equity obligations redeemed		**(14)**	(456)
Deposits from related parties	27	**1,471**	173
Deposits provided to related parties	27	**(1,121)**	(1,261)
Capital provided by non-controlling interests		**13,444**	29,401
Capital repaid to non-controlling interests		**(4,365)**	(2,175)
Repayment of lease liabilities		**(1,564)**	(969)
Receipt (settlement) of deferred consideration		**68**	(483)
Preferred equity redemptions		**—**	(22)
Common shares issued		**19**	49
Common shares repurchased		**(1,001)**	(624)
Distributions to non-controlling interests		**(7,815)**	(12,842)
Distributions to shareholders		**(663)**	(602)
		26,900	19,927
Investing activities			
Acquisitions			
Investment properties		**(11,141)**	(8,213)
Property, plant and equipment		**(11,172)**	(8,069)
Equity accounted investments		**(7,074)**	(10,492)
Financial assets and other		**(11,405)**	(51,887)
Acquisition of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired		**(6,453)**	(12,922)
Dispositions			
Investment properties		**4,107**	1,573
Property, plant and equipment		**2,773**	1,175
Equity accounted investments		**1,087**	3,258
Financial assets and other		**8,216**	50,086
Disposition of subsidiaries, net of cash disposed		**1,049**	5,688
Restricted cash and deposits		**49**	41
		(29,964)	(29,762)
Cash and cash equivalents			
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**4,505**	(3,368)
Net change in cash classified within assets held for sale		**(215)**	(11)
Foreign exchange revaluation		**(461)**	205
Balance, beginning of period		**11,222**	14,396
Balance, end of period		**$ 15,051**	$ 11,222
Supplemental cash flow disclosures			
Income taxes paid		**$ 2,674**	$ 1,677
Interest paid		**14,289**	13,902

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Brookfield Corporation (the "Corporation") is a leading global investment firm focused on building long-term wealth for institutions and individuals around the world. References in these financial statements to "Brookfield," "us," "we," "our" or "the company" refer to the Corporation and its direct and indirect subsidiaries and consolidated entities. The Corporation is listed on the New York and Toronto stock exchanges ("NYSE" and "TSX", respectively) under the symbol BN. The Corporation was formed by articles of amalgamation under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) and is registered in Ontario, Canada. The registered office of the Corporation is Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 100, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2T3.

Capital Management

The company utilizes the Corporation's capital to manage the business in a number of ways, including operating performance, value creation, credit metrics and capital efficiency. The performance of the Corporation's capital is closely tracked and monitored by the company's key management personnel and evaluated relative to management's objectives. The primary goal of the company is to earn a 15%+ return compounded over the long term while always maintaining excess capital to support ongoing operations.

The Corporation's capital consists of the capital invested in its Asset Management business, including investments in entities that it manages, its Wealth Solutions business, its corporate investments that are held outside of managed entities, and its net working capital. The Corporation's capital is funded with common equity, preferred equity and corporate borrowings issued by the Corporation.

As at December 31, 2024, the Corporation's capital totaled $60.4 billion (December 31, 2023 – $58.2 billion), and is computed as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 820**	$ 134
Other financial assets	**1,234**	4,004
Common equity in investments	**56,147**	53,523
Other assets and liabilities of the Corporation	**2,238**	506
Corporation's Capital	**$ 60,439**	$ 58,167
Corporation's Capital is comprised of the following:		
Common equity	**$ 41,874**	$ 41,674
Preferred equity	**4,103**	4,103
Non-controlling interest	**230**	230
Corporate borrowings	**14,232**	12,160
	$ 60,439	$ 58,167

The Corporation generates returns on its capital through management fees and performance revenues earned through its Asset Management business, distributable earnings from its Wealth Solutions business, distributions or dividends earned from its capital invested in managed entities, and through performance of the Corporation's financial assets. Prudent levels of corporate borrowings and preferred equity are utilized to enhance returns to shareholders' common equity.

A reconciliation of the Corporation's capital to the company's consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2024 is as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	The Corporation	Investments	Elimination[1]	Total Consolidated
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 820	$ 14,231	$ —	$ 15,051
Other financial assets	1,234	24,653	—	25,887
Accounts receivable and other[1]	3,092	28,281	(1,155)	30,218
Inventory	—	8,458	—	8,458
Assets classified as held for sale	—	10,291	—	10,291
Equity accounted investments	2,488	65,822	—	68,310
Investment properties	16	103,649	—	103,665
Property, plant and equipment	113	152,906	—	153,019
Intangible assets	85	35,987	—	36,072
Goodwill	—	35,730	—	35,730
Deferred income tax assets	342	3,381	—	3,723
Accounts payable and other[1]	(3,368)	(53,289)	1,155	(55,502)
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	—	(4,721)	—	(4,721)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(530)	(24,737)	—	(25,267)
Subsidiary equity obligations	—	(4,759)	—	(4,759)
Total	4,292	395,883	—	400,175
Common equity in investments[2]	56,147	—	(56,147)	—
Corporation's Capital	60,439	395,883	(56,147)	400,175
Less:				
Corporate borrowings	14,232	—	—	14,232
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	—	220,560	—	220,560
Amounts attributable to preferred equity	4,103	—	—	4,103
Amounts attributable to non-controlling interests	230	119,176	—	119,406
Common equity	$ 41,874	$ 56,147	$ (56,147)	$ 41,874

1. Contains the gross up of intercompany balances, including accounts receivable and other, and accounts payable and other of $ 1.2 billion and $1.2 billion, respectively, between entities within the Corporation and its investments.
2. Represents the carrying value of the Corporation's investments.

Common equity in investments is a measure routinely evaluated by our company's key management personnel and represents the net equity in our consolidated financial statements outside of our Corporate Activities. This measure is equal to the sum of the common equity in our Asset Management, Wealth Solutions, Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure, Private Equity, and Real Estate operating segments.

A reconciliation of the Corporation's capital to the company's consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	The Corporation	Investments	Elimination[1]	Total Consolidated
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 134	$ 11,088	$ —	$ 11,222
Other financial assets	4,004	24,320	—	28,324
Accounts receivable and other[1]	1,191	27,836	(515)	28,512
Inventory	—	11,412	—	11,412
Assets classified as held for sale	—	2,489	—	2,489
Equity accounted investments	2,081	57,043	—	59,124
Investment properties	21	124,131	—	124,152
Property, plant and equipment	144	147,473	—	147,617
Intangible assets	84	38,910	—	38,994
Goodwill	—	34,911	—	34,911
Deferred income tax assets	489	2,849	—	3,338
Accounts payable and other[1]	(3,383)	(56,025)	515	(58,893)
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	—	(118)	—	(118)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(117)	(24,870)	—	(24,987)
Subsidiary equity obligations	(4)	(4,141)	—	(4,145)
Total	4,644	397,308	—	401,952
Common equity in investments[2]	53,523	—	(53,523)	—
Corporation's Capital	58,167	397,308	(53,523)	401,952
Less:				
Corporate borrowings	12,160	—	—	12,160
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	—	221,550	—	221,550
Amounts attributable to preferred equity	4,103	—	—	4,103
Amounts attributable to non-controlling interests	230	122,235	—	122,465
Common equity	$ 41,674	$ 53,523	$ (53,523)	$ 41,674

1. Contains the gross up of intercompany balances, including accounts receivable and other, and accounts payable and other of $ 515 million and $515 million, respectively, between entities within the Corporation and its investments.
2. Represents the carrying value of the Corporation's investments .

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a) Statement of Compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the company on March 15, 2025.

b) Adoption of Accounting Standards

The company has applied new and revised standards issued by the IASB that are effective for the period beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The new standards were applied as follows:

i. Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1")

The amendments clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current. The company adopted the IAS 1 amendments effective January 1, 2024 and reclassified $20.7 billion of non-recourse borrowings of managed entities in our Real Estate segment and our real estate LP Investments within our Asset Management segment from current to non-current as at December 31, 2023.

ii. International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12)

The Corporation operates in countries, including Canada, which have enacted new legislation to implement the global minimum top-up tax, effective from January 1, 2024. The Corporation has applied a temporary mandatory relief from recognizing and disclosing deferred taxes in connection with the global minimum top-up tax and will account for it as a current tax when it is incurred. There is no material current tax impact for the year ended December 31, 2024. The global minimum top-up tax is not anticipated to have a significant impact on the financial position of the Corporation.

c) Future Changes in Accounting Standards

Future changes to IFRS Accounting Standards are currently being evaluated, but are not expected to have material impacts on the Corporation.

d) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

i. Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and its subsidiaries, which are the entities over which the company exercises control. Control exists when the company is able to exercise power over the investee, is exposed to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is obtained and continue to be consolidated until the date when control is lost. The company includes 100% of its subsidiaries' revenues and expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and 100% of its subsidiaries' assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with non-controlling interests in the equity of the company's subsidiaries included within the company's equity. All intercompany balances, transactions, unrealized gains and losses are eliminated in full.

The company continually reassesses whether or not it controls an investee, particularly if facts and circumstances indicate there is a change to one or more of the control criteria previously mentioned. In certain circumstances when the company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the company's voting rights are sufficient to give it control of an investee.

Certain of the company's subsidiaries are subject to profit sharing arrangements, such as carried interest, between the company and the non-controlling equity holders, whereby the company is entitled to a participation in profits, as determined under the agreements. The attribution of net income amongst equity holders in these subsidiaries reflects the impact of these profit-sharing arrangements when the attribution of profits as determined in the agreement is no longer subject to adjustment based on future events and correspondingly reduces non-controlling interests' attributable share of those profits.

Gains or losses resulting from changes in the company's ownership interest of a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions and are recorded within ownership changes as a component of equity. When we dispose of all or part of a subsidiary resulting in a loss of control, the difference between the carrying value of what is sold and the proceeds from disposition is recognized within other income and gains in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Refer to Note 2(r) for an explanation of the company's accounting policy for business combinations and to Note 4 for additional information on subsidiaries of the company with significant non-controlling interests.

ii. Associates and Joint Ventures

Associates are entities over which the company exercises significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but without control or joint control over those policies. Joint ventures are joint arrangements whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have the rights to the net assets of the joint arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control over an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. The company accounts for associates and joint ventures using the equity method of accounting within equity accounted investments on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Interests in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are initially recognized at cost. At the time of initial recognition, if the cost of the associate or joint venture is lower than the proportionate share of the investment's underlying fair value, the company records a gain on the difference between the cost and the underlying fair value of the investment in net income. If the cost of the associate or joint venture is greater than the company's proportionate share of the underlying fair value, goodwill relating to the associate or joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment. Subsequent to initial recognition, the carrying value of the company's interest in an associate or joint venture is adjusted for the company's share of direct comprehensive income and distributions of the investee. Profit and losses resulting from the sale of a business to an associate or joint venture are recognized in full in the consolidated financial statements. Profit and losses resulting from all other transactions with an associate or joint venture that do not constitute the sale of a business are recognized in the consolidated financial statements based on the interests of unrelated investors in the investee. The carrying value of associates or joint ventures is assessed for indicators of impairment at each balance sheet date. Impairment losses on equity accounted investments may be subsequently reversed in net income. Further information on the impairment of long-lived assets is available in Note 2(m).

iii. Joint Operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, related to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement that exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of parties sharing control. The company recognizes only its assets, liabilities and share of the results of operations of the joint operation. The assets, liabilities and results of joint operations are included within the respective line items of the Consolidated Balance Sheets, Consolidated Statements of Operations and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

e) Foreign Currency Translation

The U.S. dollar is the functional and presentation currency of the company. Each of the company's subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and joint operations determines its own functional currency and items included in the consolidated financial statements of each subsidiary, associate, joint venture and joint operation are measured using that functional currency.

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations having a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and revenues and expenses at average rates during the period. Gains or losses on translation are accumulated as a component of equity. On the disposal of a foreign operation, or the loss of control, joint control or significant influence, the component of accumulated other comprehensive income relating to that foreign operation is reclassified to net income. Gains or losses on foreign currency-denominated balances and transactions that are designated as hedges of net investments in these operations are reported in the same manner.

Foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities of the company are translated using the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date, and non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Revenues and expenses are measured at average rates during the period. Gains or losses on translation of these items are included in net income. Gains or losses on transactions that hedge these items are also included in net income. Foreign currency denominated non-monetary assets and liabilities, measured at historic cost, are translated at the rate of exchange at the transaction date.

f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, demand deposits and highly liquid short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

g) Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of operations, the company enters into various transactions on market terms with related parties. The majority of transactions with related parties are between consolidated entities and eliminate on consolidation. The company and its subsidiaries may also transact with entities over which the company has significant influence or joint control. Amounts owed to and by associates and joint ventures are not eliminated on consolidation. The company's subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests are described in Note 4 and its associates and joint ventures are described in Note 10.

In addition to our subsidiaries and equity accounted investments, we consider key management personnel, the Board of Directors and material shareholders to be related parties. See Note 27 for additional details.

h) Operating Assets

i. Investment Properties

The company uses the fair value method to account for real estate classified as investment properties. A property is determined to be an investment property when it is principally held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both. Investment properties also include properties that are under development or redevelopment for future use as investment property. Investment properties are initially measured at cost including transaction costs, or at fair value if acquired in a business combination. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are included in net income during the period in which they arise.

Fair values are completed by undertaking one of two accepted approaches: (i) discounting the expected future cash flows, generally over a term of 10 years including a terminal value based on the application of a capitalization rate to estimated year 11 cash flows, typically used for our office, retail and logistics assets; or (ii) undertaking a direct capitalization approach for certain of our LP investments and directly held multifamily assets whereby a capitalization rate is applied to estimated current year cash flows. The future cash flows of each property are based upon, among other things, rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases reflecting current conditions, less future cash outflows relating to such current and future leases.

Commercial developments are also measured using a discounted cash flow model, net of costs to complete, as of the balance sheet date. Development sites in the planning phases are measured using comparable market values for similar assets.

ii. Property, Plant and Equipment

The company uses the revaluation method of accounting for certain classes of property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") as well as certain assets which are under development for future use as PP&E. PP&E measured using the revaluation method is initially measured at cost, or at fair value if acquired in a business combination, and subsequently carried at its revalued amount, being the fair value at the date of the revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations are performed on an annual basis at the end of each fiscal year, commencing in the first year subsequent to the date of acquisition, unless there is an indication that assets are impaired. Where the carrying amount of an asset increases as a result of a revaluation, the increase is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity in revaluation surplus, unless the increase reverses a previously recognized revaluation loss recorded through net income, in which case that portion of the increase is recognized in net income.

Where the carrying amount of an asset decreases, the decrease is recognized in other comprehensive income to the extent there is any balance existing in revaluation surplus in respect of the asset, with the remainder of the decrease recognized in net income. Depreciation of an asset commences when it is available for use. On loss of control or partial disposition of an asset measured using the revaluation method, all accumulated revaluation surplus or the portion disposed of, respectively, is transferred into retained earnings or ownership changes, respectively.

PP&E held in our Private Equity segment, which include right-of-use ("ROU") assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Land is carried at cost whereas finite-life assets such as buildings and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is calculated on a systematic basis over the assets' useful life.

Depreciation methods and useful lives are reassessed at least annually regardless of the measurement method used.

Renewable Power and Transition

Renewable Power and Transition generally determines the fair value of its PP&E by using a 20-year discounted cash flow model for hydroelectric assets and the estimated remaining useful life for other technologies. This model incorporates future cash flows from long-term power purchase agreements that are in place where it is determined that the power purchase

agreements are linked specifically to the related power generating assets. The model also includes estimates of future electricity prices, anticipated long-term average generation, estimated operating and capital expenditures, terminal values and assumptions about future inflation rates and discount rates by geographical location.

Depreciation on renewable power assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets, which are as follows:

(YEARS)	Useful Lives
Dams	Up to 115
Penstocks	Up to 100
Powerhouses	Up to 115
Hydroelectric generating units	Up to 115
Wind generating units	Up to 35
Solar generating units	Up to 35
Gas-fired cogenerating (“Cogeneration”) units	Up to 40
Battery energy storage systems	Up to 20
Other assets	Up to 60

Costs are allocated to the significant components of power generating assets and each component is depreciated separately.

The depreciation of PP&E in our Brazilian Renewable Power and Transition operations is based on the duration of the authorization or the useful life of a concession asset. The weighted-average remaining duration as at December 31, 2024 is 30 years (2023 – 34 years). Land rights are included as part of the concession or authorization and are subject to depreciation.

Infrastructure

Utilities, transport, midstream and data assets within our Infrastructure segment as well as assets under development classified as PP&E on the Consolidated Balance Sheet are accounted for using the revaluation method. The company determines the fair value of its utilities, transport, midstream and data assets using both the discounted cash flow and depreciated replacement cost methods, which include estimates of forecasted revenue, operating costs, maintenance and other capital expenditures. Valuations are performed internally on an annual basis. Discount rates are selected for each asset, giving consideration to the volatility and geography of its revenue streams.

Depreciation on utilities, transport, midstream and data assets is calculated on a straight-line or declining balance basis over the estimated service lives of the components of the assets, which are as follows:

(YEARS)	Useful Lives
Buildings	Up to 60
Transmission stations, towers and related fixtures	Up to 50
Leasehold improvements	Up to 50
Plant and equipment	Up to 50
Network systems	Up to 80
Track	Up to 40
Intermodal containers	Up to 20
Pipelines and gas storage assets	Up to 80

Public service concessions that provide the right to charge users for a service in which the service and fee is regulated by the grantor are accounted for as intangible assets.

Private Equity

The company accounts for its Private Equity PP&E using the cost model. Costs include expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Depreciation of an asset commences when it is available for use. PP&E is depreciated for each component of the following asset classes as follows:

(YEARS, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)	Useful Lives
Buildings	Up to 50
Right-of-use assets	Up to 40
Machinery and equipment	Up to 25
Vessels	Up to 35
Oil and gas related equipment and mining property	Units of production

Real Estate and Other

Hospitality operating assets are classified as PP&E and are accounted for using the revaluation method. The company determines the fair value for these assets by using a depreciated replacement cost method based on the age, physical condition and the construction costs of the assets.

Depreciation on hospitality assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of the asset as follows:

(YEARS)	Useful Lives
Building and building improvements	1 to 60+
Land improvements	15
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1 to 20

iii. Inventory

Private Equity

Fuel inventories relate to our road fuels operation, which was sold during the third quarter of 2024. Prior to disposal, fuel inventories within our Private Equity segment were traded in active markets and were purchased with the view to resell in the near future, generating a profit from fluctuations in prices or margins. As a result, fuel inventories were carried at market value by reference to prices in a quoted active market, in accordance with the commodity broker-trader exemption granted by IAS 2, *Inventories*. Changes in fair value less costs to sell are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations through direct costs. Products and chemicals used in the production of biofuels are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Real Estate

Develop-for-sale multifamily projects, residential development lots, homes and residential condominium projects are recorded in inventory. Residential development lots are recorded at the lower of cost, which includes pre-development expenditures and capitalized borrowing costs and net realizable value, which the company determines as the estimated selling price of the inventory in the ordinary course of business in its completed state, less estimated expenses, including holding costs, costs to complete and costs to sell.

i) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Fair value measurement is disaggregated into three hierarchical levels: Level 1, 2 or 3. Fair value hierarchical levels are directly based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurement are observable. The levels are as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2: Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the asset or liability's anticipated life.

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable and reflect management's best estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs in determining the estimate.

Refer to the investment properties and revaluation of PP&E accounting policies for the approach taken to determine the fair value of these operating assets.

Further information on fair value measurements is available in Notes 6, 11 and 12.

j) Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for expected credit losses for uncollectibility.

k) Intangible Assets

Finite life intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Amortization is recorded within direct costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Certain of the company's intangible assets have an indefinite life as there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate cash flows. Indefinite life intangible assets are recorded at cost unless an impairment is identified which requires a write-down to its recoverable amount.

Indefinite life intangible assets are evaluated for impairment annually or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be an impairment. Any impairment of the company's indefinite life intangible assets is recorded in net income in the period in which the impairment is identified. Impairment losses on intangible assets may be subsequently reversed in net income.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in other income and gains when the asset is derecognized.

Infrastructure

Intangible assets within our Infrastructure segment primarily consist of conservancy rights, service concession arrangements, customer order backlogs, track access rights, operating network agreements and customer contracts and relationships. Concession arrangements, accounted for as intangible assets under IFRIC 12, *Service Concession Arrangements* ("IFRIC 12"), were mostly acquired through acquisitions of gas transmission, electricity transmission and toll road businesses and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the arrangement.

The intangible assets at the Brazilian regulated gas transmission operation and Brazilian electricity transmission operation relate to concession contracts. For our Brazilian regulated gas transmission operation, the concession arrangement provides the operation with the right to operate the asset perpetually. As a result, the intangible asset is amortized over its estimated useful life. For our Brazilian electricity transmission operation, the intangible asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contractual arrangement.

Refer to Note 13 for additional information on these concession arrangements.

The intangible assets at our residential infrastructure operation are comprised of contractual customer relationships, customer contracts, proprietary technology and brands. The contractual customer relationships and customer contracts represent ongoing economic benefits from leasing customers and annuity-based management agreements. Proprietary technology is recognized for the development of new metering technology, which allows the business to generate revenue through its sub-metering business. Brands represent the intrinsic value customers place on the operation's various brand names.

Private Equity

Our Private Equity segment includes intangible assets across a number of operating companies. The majority are finite life intangible assets that are amortized on a straight-line basis over the following useful lives:

(YEARS)	Useful Lives
Water and sewage concession agreements	Up to 50
Brands and trademarks	Up to 40
Computer software	Up to 10
Customer relationships	Up to 20
Proprietary technology	Up to 15

Real Estate

Intangible assets in our Real Estate segment are primarily of trademarks and licensing agreements. Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets with a finite life are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset and is recognized in net income for the respective reporting period. Indefinite life intangible assets are recorded at cost unless an impairment is identified which requires a write-down to its recoverable amount.

l) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the price paid for the acquisition of an entity over the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating unit to which it relates. The company identifies cash-generating units as identifiable groups of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Goodwill is evaluated for impairment annually or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be an impairment. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing if the carrying value of a cash-generating unit, including the allocated goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount determined as the greater of the estimated fair value less costs to sell and the value in use. Impairment losses recognized in respect of a cash-generating unit are first allocated to the carrying value of goodwill and any excess is allocated to the carrying amount of assets in the cash-generating unit. Any goodwill impairment is recorded in income in the period in which the impairment is identified. Impairment losses on goodwill are not subsequently reversed. On disposal of a subsidiary, any attributable amount of goodwill is included in determination of the gain or loss on disposal.

m) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

At each balance sheet date or more often if events or circumstances indicate there may be impairment, the company assesses whether its assets, other than those measured at fair value with changes in value recorded in net income, have any indication of impairment. An impairment is recognized if the recoverable amount, determined as the higher of the estimated fair value less costs of disposal and the discounted future cash flows generated from use and eventual disposal from an asset or cash-generating unit, is less than their carrying value. Impairment losses are recorded as fair value changes within the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The projections of future cash flows take into account the relevant operating plans and management's best estimate of the most probable set of conditions anticipated to prevail. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the lesser of the revised estimate of its recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized previously.

n) Subsidiary Equity Obligations

Subsidiary equity obligations include subsidiary preferred equity units, subsidiary preferred shares and capital securities as well as limited-life funds and redeemable fund units.

Subsidiary preferred equity units and capital securities are preferred shares that may be settled by a variable number of common equity units upon their conversion by the holders or the company. These instruments, as well as the related accrued distributions, are classified as liabilities at amortized cost on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Dividends or yield distributions on these instruments are recorded as interest expense. To the extent conversion features are not closely related to the underlying liability the instruments are bifurcated into debt and equity components.

Limited-life funds represent the interests of others in the company's consolidated funds that have a defined maximum fixed life where the company has an obligation to distribute the residual interests of the fund to fund partners based on their proportionate share of the fund's equity in the form of cash or other financial assets at cessation of the fund's life.

Redeemable fund units represent interests of others in consolidated subsidiaries that have a redemption feature that requires the company to deliver cash or other financial assets to the holders of the units upon receiving a redemption notice.

Limited-life funds and redeemable fund units are classified as liabilities and recorded at fair value within subsidiary equity obligations on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Changes in fair value are recorded in net income in the period of the change.

o) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15"), specifies how and when revenue should be recognized and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts.

Where available, the company has elected the practical expedient available under IFRS 15 for measuring progress toward complete satisfaction of performance obligation and for disclosure requirements of remaining performance obligations. This permits the company to recognize revenue in the amount to which we have the right to invoice such that the company has a right to the consideration in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer for performance completed to date.

Revenue Recognition Policies by Segment

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service (or a bundle of goods and services) to the customer and is the unit of account in IFRS 15. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue, as, or when, the performance obligation is satisfied. The company recognizes revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

The company recognizes revenue from the following major sources:

Asset Management

The company's primary asset management revenue streams, which include base management fees, incentive fees (including incentive distributions and performance fees) and realized carried interest, are satisfied over time. A significant portion of our asset management revenue is inter-segment in nature and thus eliminated on consolidation; that which survives is recorded as revenue in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The company earns base management fees in accordance with contractual arrangements with our long-term private funds, perpetual strategies and liquid securities' investment vehicles. Fees are typically equal to a percentage of fee-bearing capital within the respective fund or entity and are accrued quarterly. These fees are earned over the period of time that the management services are provided and are allocated to the distinct services provided by the company during the reporting period.

Incentive distributions and performance fees are incentive payments to reward the company for meeting or exceeding certain performance thresholds of managed entities. Incentive distributions, paid to us by certain of our perpetual affiliates, are determined by contractual arrangements and represent a portion of distributions paid by the perpetual affiliates above a predetermined hurdle. They are accrued as revenue on the respective affiliates' distribution record dates if that hurdle has been achieved. Brookfield Business Partners L.P. ("BBU") pays performance fees if the growth in its unit price exceeds a predetermined threshold, with the unit price based on the quarterly volume-weighted average price of publicly traded units. These fees are accrued on a quarterly basis subject to the performance of the respective listed vehicle.

Carried interest is a performance fee arrangement in which we receive a percentage of investment returns, generated within a private fund on carry eligible capital, based on a contractual formula. We are eligible to earn carried interest from a fund once returns exceed the fund's contractually defined performance hurdles at which point we earn an accelerated percentage of the additional fund profit until we have earned the percentage of total fund profit, net of fees and expenses, to which we are entitled. We recognize this carried interest when a fund's cumulative returns are in excess of preferred returns and when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur, which are generally met when an underlying fund investment is profitably disposed of. Typically carried interest is not recognized as revenue until the fund is near the end of its life.

Renewable Power and Transition

The majority of revenue is derived from the sale of power and power related ancillary services both under contract and in the open market, sourced from their own power generating facilities. Revenue is recorded based on the output delivered and capacity provided at rates specified under contract terms or at prevailing market rates if the sale is uncontracted. Performance

obligations are satisfied over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes benefits as we deliver electricity and related products.

We also sell power and related products under bundled arrangements. Energy, capacity and renewable credits within power purchase agreements ("PPA") are considered to be distinct performance obligations. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue over time as the performance obligation is satisfied. The sale of energy and capacity are distinct goods that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer as measured by the output method. Renewable credits are performance obligations satisfied at a point in time. Measurement of satisfaction and transfer of control to the customer of renewable credits in a bundled arrangement coincides with the pattern of revenue recognition of the underlying energy generation.

Infrastructure

Our infrastructure revenue is predominantly recognized over time as services are rendered. Performance obligations are satisfied based on actual usage or throughput depending on the terms of the arrangement. Contract progress is determined using a cost-to-cost input method. Any upfront payments that are separable from the recurring revenue are recognized over time for the period the services are provided.

Private Equity

Revenue from our Private Equity segment primarily consists of: (i) sale of goods or products which is recognized as revenue when the product is shipped and title passes to the customer; (ii) the provision of services which are recognized as revenue over the period of time that they are provided; and (iii) leasing and other product offerings which is recognized under the requirements of IFRS 16, *Leases* ("IFRS 16"), whereas the other revenue streams are recognized under IFRS 15.

Revenue recognized over a period of time is determined using the cost-to-cost input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligations as the work performed on the contracts creates or enhances an asset that is controlled by the customer. As work is performed, a contract asset in the form of contracts-in-progress is recognized, which is reclassified to accounts receivable when invoiced to the customer. If payment is received in advance of work being completed, a contract liability is recognized. Variable consideration, such as claims, incentives and variations resulting from contract modifications, is only recognized in the transaction price to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Real Estate

Revenue from hospitality operations is generated by providing accommodation, food and beverage and leisure facilities to hotel guests. Revenue from accommodation is recognized over the period that the guest stays at the hotel; food and beverage revenue as well as revenue from leisure activities is recognized when goods and services are provided.

Real estate rental income is recognized in accordance with IFRS 16. As the company retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of its investment properties, it accounts for leases with its tenants as operating leases and begins recognizing revenue when the tenant has a right to use the leased asset. The total amount of contractual rent to be received from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease; a straight-line or free rent receivable, as applicable, is recorded as a component of investment property representing the difference between rental revenue recorded and the contractual amount received. Percentage participating rents are recognized when tenants' specified sales targets have been met.

Revenue from residential land sales, sales of homes and the completion of residential condominium projects is recognized at the point in time when our performance obligations are met. Performance obligations are satisfied when we transfer title of a product to a customer and all material conditions of the sales contract have been met. If title of a property transfers but material future development is required, revenue will be delayed until the point in time at which the remaining performance obligations are satisfied.

Corporate Activities

Dividend and interest income from other financial assets are recognized as revenue when declared or on an accrual basis using the effective interest method, in accordance with IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9").

Interest revenue from loans and notes receivable, less a provision for uncollectible amounts, is recorded on the accrual basis using the effective interest method, in accordance with IFRS 9.

p) Financial Instruments

Classification of Financial Instruments

The company classifies its financial assets as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") and amortized cost according to the company's business objectives for managing the financial assets and based on the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The company classifies its financial liabilities as amortized cost or FVTPL.

- Financial instruments that are not held for the sole purpose of collecting contractual cash flows are classified as FVTPL and are initially recognized at their fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Gains and losses recorded on each revaluation date are recognized within profit or loss. Transaction costs of financial assets classified as FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.
- Financial assets classified as FVTOCI are initially recognized at their fair value and are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. The change in fair value is recorded in other comprehensive income. The cumulative gains or losses related to FVTOCI equity instruments are not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal. The cumulative gains or losses on all other FVTOCI assets are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal when there is a significant or prolonged decline in fair value or when the company acquires a controlling or significant interest in the underlying investment and commences equity accounting or consolidating the investment. The cumulative gains or losses on all FVTOCI liabilities are reclassified to profit or loss on disposal.
- Financial instruments that are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest are classified as amortized cost and are initially recognized at their fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Transaction costs of financial instruments classified as amortized cost are capitalized and amortized in profit or loss on the same basis as the financial instrument.

Expected credit losses associated with debt instruments carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI are assessed on a forward-looking basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Impairment charges are recognized in profit or loss based on the expected credit loss model.

The following table presents the types of financial instruments held by the company within each financial instrument classification:

Financial Instrument Type	Measurement
Financial Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents	Amortized cost
Other financial assets	
Government bonds	FVTOCI
Corporate bonds	FVTPL, FVTOCI, Amortized cost
Fixed income securities and other	FVTPL, FVTOCI, Amortized cost
Common shares and warrants	FVTPL, FVTOCI
Loan and notes receivable	FVTPL, Amortized cost
Accounts receivable and other[1]	FVTPL, Amortized cost
Financial Liabilities	
Corporate borrowings	Amortized cost
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	
Property-specific borrowings	Amortized cost
Subsidiary borrowings	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and other[1]	FVTPL, Amortized cost
Subsidiary equity obligations	FVTPL, Amortized cost

1. Includes derivative instruments.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets are recognized on their trade date and initially recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income or other comprehensive income in accordance with their classification. Fair values of financial instruments are determined by reference to quoted bid or ask prices, as appropriate. Where bid and ask prices are unavailable, the closing price of the most recent transaction of that instrument is used.

Other financial assets also include loans and notes receivable which are recorded initially at fair value and, with the exception of loans and notes receivable designated as FVTPL, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any applicable provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Loans and receivables designated as FVTPL are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in net income in the period in which they arise.

Allowance for Credit Losses

For financial assets classified as amortized cost or debt instruments as FVTOCI and undrawn loan commitments, at each reporting period, the company assesses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the asset was originated to determine if a 12-month expected credit loss or a life-time expected credit loss should be recorded regardless of whether there has been an actual loss event. The company uses probability-weighted loss scenarios which consider multiple loss scenarios based on reasonable and supportable forecasts in order to calculate the expected credit losses.

The company assesses the carrying value of FVTOCI and amortized cost securities for impairment when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired such as when an asset is in default. Impaired financial assets continue to record life-time expected credit losses; however interest revenue is calculated based on the net amortized carrying amount after deducting the loss allowance. When objective evidence of impairment exists, losses arising from impairment are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income.

Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedge Accounting

The company selectively utilizes derivative financial instruments primarily to manage financial risks, including interest rate, commodity and foreign exchange risks. Derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value within the company's consolidated financial statements. Hedge accounting is applied when the derivative is designated as a hedge of a specific exposure and there is assurance that it will continue to be effective as a hedge based on an expectation of offsetting cash flows or fair values. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the derivative no longer qualifies as a hedge or the hedging relationship is terminated. Once discontinued, the cumulative change in fair value of a derivative that was previously recorded in other comprehensive income by the application of hedge accounting is recognized in net income over the remaining term of the original hedging relationship. The assets or liabilities relating to unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on derivative financial instruments are recorded in accounts receivable and other or accounts payable and other, respectively.

Items Classified as Hedges

Realized and unrealized gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts designated as hedges of currency risks relating to a net investment in a subsidiary or an associate are included in equity. Gains or losses are reclassified into net income in the period in which the subsidiary or associate is disposed of or to the extent that the hedges are ineffective. Where a subsidiary is partially disposed, and control is retained, any associated gains or costs are reclassified within equity as ownership changes. Derivative financial instruments that are designated as hedges to offset corresponding changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities and cash flows are measured at their estimated fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net income or as a component of equity, as applicable. Unrealized gains and losses on interest rate contracts designated as hedges of future variable interest payments are included in equity as a cash flow hedge when the interest rate risk relates to an anticipated variable interest payment. The periodic exchanges of payments on interest rate swap contracts designated as hedges of debt are recorded on an accrual basis as an adjustment to interest expense. The periodic exchanges of payments on interest rate contracts designated as hedges of future interest payments are amortized into net income over the term of the corresponding interest payments. Unrealized gains and losses on electricity contracts designated as cash flow hedges of future power generation revenue are included in equity as a cash flow hedge. The periodic exchanges of payments on power generation commodity swap contracts designated as hedges are recorded on a settlement basis as an adjustment to power generation revenue.

Items Not Classified as Hedges

Derivative financial instruments that are not designated as hedges are carried at their estimated fair value, and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in net income in the period in which the change occurs. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on equity derivatives used to offset changes in share prices in respect of vested deferred share units and restricted share units are recorded together with the corresponding compensation expense. Realized and unrealized gains on other derivatives not designated as hedges are recorded in revenues, direct costs or corporate costs, as applicable. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivatives which are considered economic hedges, and where hedge accounting is not able to be elected, are recorded in fair value changes in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

q) Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to tax authorities, net of recoveries, based on the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Current and deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity are also recognized in equity. Deferred income tax liabilities are provided for using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases and carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that deductions, tax credits and tax losses can be utilized. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that the income tax assets will be recovered. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability settled, based on the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

r) Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of a business acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values at the date of exchange of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued in exchange for control of the acquiree. The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date, except for non-current assets that are classified as held for sale which are recognized and measured at fair value less costs to sell. The interest of non-controlling shareholders in the acquiree is initially measured at the non-controlling shareholders' proportion of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized.

To the extent the fair value of consideration paid exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets, the excess is recorded as goodwill. To the extent the fair value of consideration paid is less than the fair value of net identifiable tangible and intangible assets, the excess is recognized in net income.

When a business combination is achieved in stages, previously held interests in the acquired entity are re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date, which is the date control is obtained, and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognized in net income, other than amounts transferred directly to retained earnings. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to net income. Transaction costs are recorded as an expense within fair value changes in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

s) Leases

The company accounts for leases under IFRS 16. Under IFRS 16, the company must assess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control exists if a customer can make the important decisions governing the use of an asset specified in a contract similar to decisions made over assets owned by the business. The company has elected to not allocate contract consideration between lease and non-lease components, but rather account for each lease and non-lease component as a single lease component. This election is made by asset class.

For lessors, a lease shall be classified as either a finance or operating lease on commencement of the lease contract. If the contract represents a finance lease in which the risk and rewards of ownership have transferred to the lessee, a lessor shall recognize a finance lease receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Subsequently, finance income is recognized at a constant rate on the net investment of the finance lease. Lease payments received from operating leases are recognized into income on a straight-line or other systematic basis.

For lessees, the company recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured based on the calculated lease liability plus initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, estimates to dismantle and restore the underlying asset at the end of the lease term and lease payments made net of incentives received at or before the lease commencement date. It is classified as either investment in PP&E, or inventory depending on the nature of the asset and is subsequently accounted for consistently with owned assets within the respective asset classes with the exception of PP&E. Unlike most of the company's owned assets within PP&E, lease assets classified within PP&E are subsequently measured applying the cost method rather than the revaluation method. The ROU asset is depreciated applying a straight-line method or other systematic basis over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset or the term of the lease. Lease contracts often include an option to extend the term of the lease and such extensions are factored into the lease term if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option. ROU assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*. Refer to Note 2(h) for additional details of our accounting policies governing investment properties, PP&E and inventory.

Lease liabilities are classified within accounts payable and other and are recognized at the commencement of the lease, initially measured at the present value of future lease payments not paid as at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate if the implicit rate cannot be readily determined. Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost by applying the effective interest method. Lease liabilities are remeasured if there is reassessment of the timing or amount of future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, revisions to estimates of the lease term or residual value guarantee, or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. Such remeasurements of the lease liability are generally recognized as an adjustment to the ROU asset unless further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability would reduce a ROU asset below zero, in which case it is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the ROU asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are classified within direct costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We are applying certain practical expedients as permitted by the standard; specifically, we have elected to apply practical expedients associated with short-term and low-value leases that allow the company to record operating expenses on such leases on a straight-line basis without having to capitalize the lease arrangement.

We have also applied a number of critical judgments in applying this standard, including: i) identifying whether a contract (or part of a contract) includes a lease; ii) determining whether it is reasonably certain that lease extension or termination options will be exercised in determining the lease term; and iii) determining whether variable payments are in-substance fixed. Critical estimates used in the application of IFRS 16 include estimating the lease term and determining the appropriate rate at which to discount the lease payments.

t) Other Items

i. Capitalized Costs

Capitalized costs related to assets under development and redevelopment include all eligible expenditures incurred in connection with the acquisition, development and construction of the asset until it is available for its intended use. These expenditures consist of costs that are directly attributable to these assets.

Borrowing costs are capitalized when such costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that takes a substantial period of time to prepare for its intended use.

ii. Share-based Payments

The company issues share-based awards to certain employees and non-employee directors. The cost of equity-settled share-based transactions, comprised of share options, restricted shares and escrowed shares, is determined as the fair value of the award on the grant date using a fair value model. The cost of equity-settled share-based transactions is recognized as each tranche vests and is recorded in contributed surplus as a component of equity. The cost of cash-settled share-based transactions, comprised of Deferred Share Units ("DSUs"), is measured as the fair value at the grant date, and expensed on a proportionate basis consistent with the vesting features over the vesting period with the recognition of a corresponding liability. The liability is recorded as a provision within accounts payable and other on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at each reporting date at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income.

The company's Restricted Share Unit ("RSU") program was terminated during the first quarter of 2024. Prior to termination, RSUs were measured as the fair value at the grant date, and expensed on a proportionate basis consistent with the vesting features over the vesting period. The liability was recorded as a provision within accounts payable and other on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and measured at each reporting date at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in net income.

iii. Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing that is recognized when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The company's significant provisions consist of pensions and other long-term and post-employment benefits, warranties on some products or services, obligations to retire or decommission tangible long-lived assets and the cost of legal claims arising in the normal course of operations.

a. Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The company offers pension and other post-employment benefit plans to employees of certain of its subsidiaries, with certain of these subsidiaries offering defined benefit plans. Defined benefit pension expenses, which include the current year's service cost, are included in direct costs. For each defined benefit plan, we recognize the present value of our defined benefit obligations less the fair value of the plan assets as a defined benefit liability reported within accounts payable and other on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The company's obligations under its defined benefit pension plans are determined periodically through the preparation of actuarial valuations.

b. Other Long-Term Incentive Plans

The company provides long-term incentive plans to certain employees whereby the company allocates a portion of the amounts realized through subsidiary profit-sharing agreements to its employees. The cost of these plans is recognized over the requisite service period, provided it is probable that the vesting conditions will be achieved, based on the underlying subsidiary profit sharing arrangement. The liability is recorded within accounts payable and other and measured at each reporting date with the corresponding expense recognized in direct costs in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

c. Warranties, Asset Retirement, Legal and Other

Certain consolidated entities offer warranties on the sale of products or services. A provision is recorded to provide for future warranty costs based on management's best estimate of probable warranty claims.

Certain consolidated entities have legal obligations to retire tangible long-lived assets. A provision is recorded at each reporting date to provide for the estimated fair value of the asset retirement obligation upon decommissioning of the asset period.

In the normal course of operations, the company may become involved in legal proceedings. Management analyzes information about these legal matters and provides provisions for probable contingent losses, including estimated legal expenses to resolve the matters. Internal and external legal counsel are used in order to estimate the probability of an unfavorable outcome and the amount of loss.

iv. Government Assistance

Government grants and other government assistance received by consolidated subsidiaries are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the assistance will be received and the partnership will comply with all relevant conditions. The company recognizes government grants in the Consolidated Statements of Operations on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognizes expenses for which the grants were provided.

u) Critical Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the carried amounts of certain assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses recorded during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

In making estimates and judgments, management relies on external information and observable conditions, where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. These estimates and judgments have been applied in a manner consistent with prior periods and there are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that the company believes will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in making estimates and judgments in these consolidated financial statements.

i. Critical Estimates

The significant estimates used in determining the recorded amount for assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements include the following:

a. Investment Properties

The critical assumptions and estimates used when determining the fair value of commercial properties are: discount rates and terminal capitalization rates for properties valued using a discounted cash flow model and capitalization rates for properties valued using a direct capitalization approach. Management also uses assumptions and estimates in determining expected future cash flows in discounted cash flow models and stabilized net operating income used in values determined using the direct capitalization approach. Properties under development are recorded at fair value using a discounted cash flow model which includes estimates in respect of the timing and cost to complete the development.

Further information on investment property estimates on fair value is provided in Note 11.

b. Revaluation Method for Property, Plant and Equipment

When determining the carrying value of PP&E using the revaluation method, the company uses the following critical assumptions and estimates: the timing of forecasted revenues; future sales prices and associated expenses; future sales volumes; future regulatory rates; maintenance and other capital expenditures; discount rates; terminal capitalization rates; terminal valuation dates; useful lives; and residual values. Determination of the fair value of PP&E under development includes estimates in respect of the timing and cost to complete the development.

Further information on estimates used in the revaluation method for PP&E is provided in Note 12.

c. Financial Instruments

Estimates and assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial instruments are: equity and commodity prices; future interest rates; the credit worthiness of the company relative to its counterparties; the credit risk of the company's counterparties; estimated future cash flows; the amount of the liability and equity components of compound financial instruments; discount rates and volatility utilized in option valuations.

Further information on estimates used in determining the carrying value of financial instruments is provided in Notes 6 and 25.

d. Inventory

The company estimates the net realizable value of its inventory using estimates and assumptions about future development costs, costs to hold and future selling costs.

e. Other

Other estimates and assumptions utilized in the preparation of the company's consolidated financial statements are: the assessment or determination of net recoverable amount; oil and gas reserves; depreciation and amortization rates and useful lives; estimation of recoverable amounts of cash-generating units for impairment assessments of goodwill and intangible assets; ability to utilize tax losses and other tax measurements; fair value of assets held as collateral and the percentage of completion for construction contracts.

ii. Critical Judgments

Management is required to make critical judgments when applying its accounting policies. The following judgments have the most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements:

a. Control or Level of Influence

When determining the appropriate basis of accounting for the company's investees, the company makes judgments about the degree of influence that it has the ability to exert directly or through an arrangement over the investees' relevant activities. This may include the ability to elect investee directors or appoint management. Control is obtained when the company has the power to direct the relevant investing, financing and operating decisions of an entity and does so in its capacity as principal of the operations, rather than as an agent for other investors. Operating as a principal includes having sufficient capital at risk in any investee and exposure to the variability of the returns generated as a result of the decisions of the company as principal. Judgment is used in determining the sufficiency of the capital at risk or variability of returns. In making these judgments, the company considers the ability of other investors to remove the company as a manager or general partner in a controlled partnership.

b. Investment Properties

When applying the company's accounting policy for investment properties, judgment is applied in determining whether certain costs are additions to the carrying amount of the property and, for properties under development, identifying the point at which practical completion of the property occurs and identifying the directly attributable borrowing costs to be included in the carrying value of the development property.

c. Property, Plant and Equipment

The company's accounting policy for its PP&E requires critical judgments over the assessment of carrying value, whether certain costs are additions to the carrying amount of the PP&E as opposed to repairs and maintenance, and for assets under development. the identification of when the asset is capable of being used as intended and identifying the directly attributable borrowing costs to be included in the asset's carrying value.

For assets that are measured using the revaluation method, judgment is required when estimating future prices, volumes, discount and capitalization rates. Judgment is applied when determining future electricity prices considering broker quotes for the years in which there is a liquid market available and, for the subsequent years, our best estimate of electricity prices from renewable sources that would allow new entrants into the market.

d. Identifying Performance Obligations for Revenue Recognition

Management is required to identify performance obligations relating to contracts with customers at the inception of each contract. IFRS 15 requires a contract's transaction price to be allocated to each distinct performance obligation and subsequently recognized into income when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. Judgment is used when assessing the pattern of delivery of the product or service to determine if revenue should be recognized at a point in time or over time. For certain service contracts recognized over time, judgment is required to determine if revenue from variable consideration such as incentives, claims and variations from contract modifications has met the required probability threshold to be recognized.

Management also uses judgment to determine whether contracts for the sale of products and services have distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately or as a single performance obligation. Goods and services are considered distinct if: (1) a customer can benefit from the good or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the customer; and (2) the entity's promise to transfer the good or service to the customer is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract.

Additional details about revenue recognition policies across our operating segments are included in Note 2(o) of the consolidated financial statements.

e. Common Control Transactions

The purchase and sale of businesses or subsidiaries between entities under common control are not specifically addressed in IFRS Accounting Standards and accordingly, management uses judgment when determining a policy to account for such transactions taking into consideration other guidance in the IFRS framework and pronouncements of other standard-setting bodies. The company's policy is to record assets and liabilities recognized as a result of transfers of businesses or subsidiaries between entities under common control at carrying value. Differences between the carrying amount of the consideration given or received and the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities transferred are recorded directly in equity.

f. Indicators of Impairment

Judgment is applied when determining whether indicators of impairment exist when assessing the carrying values of the company's assets, including: the determination of the company's ability to hold financial assets; the estimation of a cash-generating unit's future revenues and direct costs; the determination of discount and capitalization rates; and when an asset's carrying value is above the value derived using publicly traded prices which are quoted in a liquid market.

g. Income Taxes

The company makes judgments when determining the future tax rates applicable to subsidiaries and identifying the temporary differences that relate to each subsidiary. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply during the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities settled, using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the consolidated balance sheet dates. The company measures deferred income taxes associated with its investment properties based on its specific intention with respect to each asset at the end of the reporting period. Where the company has a specific intention to sell a property in the foreseeable future, deferred taxes on the building portion of an investment property are measured based on the tax consequences that would follow the disposition of the property. Otherwise, deferred taxes are measured on the basis the carrying value of the investment property will be recovered substantially through use.

h. Classification of Non-Controlling Interests in Limited-Life Funds

Non-controlling interests in limited-life funds are classified as liabilities (subsidiary equity obligations) or equity (non-controlling interests) depending on whether an obligation exists to distribute residual net assets to non-controlling interests on liquidation in the form of cash or another financial asset or assets delivered in kind. Judgment is required to determine what the governing documents of each entity require or permit.

i. Other

Other critical judgments include the determination of effectiveness of financial hedges for accounting purposes; the likelihood and timing of anticipated transactions for hedge accounting; and the determination of functional currency.

3. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

a) Operating Segments

Our operations are organized into six business groups in addition to our corporate activities, which collectively represent seven operating segments for internal and external reporting purposes. Our operating segments are as follows:

The Corporation:

i. *Corporate Activities* include the investment of cash and financial assets, as well as the management of our corporate leverage, including corporate borrowings and preferred equity, which fund a portion of the capital invested in our other operations. Certain corporate costs such as technology and operations are incurred on behalf of our operating segments and allocated to each operating segment based on an internal pricing framework.

Asset Management:

i. The *Asset Management* business includes managing long-term private funds, perpetual strategies and liquid strategies on behalf of our investors and ourselves. We generate contractual base management fees for these activities as well as incentive distributions and performance income, including performance fees, transaction fees and carried interest. We also include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within the results of our Asset Management business. These investments include flagship real estate private funds that are managed by BAM with long-term track records of earning strong returns, as well as capital invested in other real estate, private equity, opportunistic and other credit funds managed by BAM, and other investments.

Wealth Solutions:

i. The *Wealth Solutions* business includes our equity accounted interest in Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd. ("BWS", previously known as "Brookfield Reinsurance"), a wealth solutions provider focused on securing the financial futures of individuals and institutions through a range of retirement services, wealth protection products and tailored capital solutions.

Operating Businesses:

i. The *Renewable Power and Transition* business includes the ownership, operation and development of hydroelectric, wind, utility-scale solar power generating assets, distributed energy, and sustainable solutions.

ii. The *Infrastructure* business includes the ownership, operation and development of utilities, transport, midstream, and data assets.

iii. The *Private Equity* business includes a broad range of industries, and is mostly focused on ownership and operations in the business services and industrials sectors.

iv. The *Real Estate* business includes the ownership, operation and development of core and transitional and development investments (including residential development properties).

b) Segment Financial Measures

For our Asset Management and Wealth Solutions segments, we primarily measure operating performance using distributable earnings ("DE"). Net operating income ("NOI") is the key performance metric for our Real Estate segment, and Funds from Operations ("FFO") is used for our other operating segments. We also provide the amount of capital invested by the Corporation in each segment using common equity.

These metrics are used by our Chief Operating Decision Maker in assessing operating results and the performance of our businesses on a segmented basis.

Our segment financial measures are defined as follows:

i. Distributable Earnings

DE from our Asset Management segment is defined as the earnings received by the Corporation that are available for distribution to common shareholders or to be reinvested in the business. It is calculated as the sum of distributable earnings from our Asset Management business and realized carried interest, net of equity-based compensation costs. DE from our Asset Management segment includes fees, net of the associated costs, that we earn from managing capital in our perpetual affiliates, private funds and liquid strategies accounts. We are also eligible to earn incentive payments in the form of incentive distributions, performance fees or carried interest. Our Asset Management segment distributes substantially all of its distributable earnings as a dividend to its shareholders; therefore, DE represents our profitability from our Asset Management segment. We do not use DE as a measure of cash generated from our operations.

Distributable earnings from our Wealth Solutions business is equivalent to its distributable operating earnings ("DOE"), which is calculated as our share of equity accounted net income from our Wealth Solutions business, excluding the impact of depreciation and amortization, deferred income taxes, net income from our equity accounted investments, mark-to-market on investments and derivatives, breakage and transaction costs, and is inclusive of our proportionate share of DOE from investments in associates.

ii. Net Operating Income

NOI from our Real Estate segment is defined as: i) property-specific revenues from our commercial properties operations less direct commercial property expenses before the impact of depreciation and amortization; and ii) revenues from our hospitality operations less direct hospitality expenses before the impact of depreciation and amortization. NOI represents an income-generating property's profitability before adding costs from financing or taxes, and is a strong indication of our Real Estate business' ability to impact the operating performance of its properties through proactive management and leasing. Depreciation and capital expenditures are excluded from NOI as we believe that the value of most of our properties typically increases over time, provided we make the necessary maintenance expenditures, the timing and magnitude of which may differ from the amount of depreciation recorded in any given period. We do not use NOI as a measure of cash generated from our operations.

iii. Funds from Operations

We define FFO from our Corporate Activities segment and our Operating Businesses, excluding the Real Estate business which uses NOI as its key performance metric, as net income excluding fair value changes, depreciation and amortization and deferred income taxes, net of non-controlling interests. When determining FFO, we include our proportionate share of the FFO from equity accounted investments on a fully diluted basis. FFO also includes realized disposition gains and losses, which are gains or losses arising from transactions during the reporting period, adjusted to include associated fair value changes and revaluation surplus recorded in prior periods, taxes payable or receivable in connection with those transactions and amounts that are recorded directly in equity, such as ownership changes.

FFO represents the company's share of revenues less costs incurred within our operations, which include interest expenses and other costs. Specifically, it includes the impact of contracts that we enter into to generate revenues, including power sales agreements, contracts that our operating businesses enter into such as leases and take or pay contracts and sales of inventory. FFO includes the impact of changes in leverage or the cost of that financial leverage and other costs incurred to operate our business.

We use realized disposition gains and losses within FFO in order to provide additional insight regarding the performance of investments on a cumulative realized basis, including any unrealized fair value adjustments that were recorded in equity and not otherwise reflected in current period FFO, and believe it is useful to investors to better understand variances between reporting periods. We exclude depreciation and amortization from FFO as we believe that the value of most of our assets typically increases over time, provided we make the necessary maintenance expenditures, the timing and magnitude of which may differ from the amount of depreciation recorded in any given period. In addition, the depreciated cost base of our assets is reflected in the ultimate realized disposition gain or loss on disposal. As noted above, unrealized fair value changes are excluded from FFO until the period in which the asset is sold. We also exclude deferred income taxes from FFO because the vast majority of the company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are a result of the revaluation of our assets under IFRS Accounting Standards.

Our definition of FFO differs from the definition used by other organizations, as well as the definition of FFO used by the Real Property Association of Canada ("REALPAC") and the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. ("NAREIT"), in part because the NAREIT definition is based on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP"), as opposed to IFRS Accounting Standards. The key differences between our definition of FFO and the determination of FFO by REALPAC and/or NAREIT are that we include the following: realized disposition gains or losses and cash taxes payable or receivable on those gains or losses, if any; foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary items not forming part of our net investment in foreign operations; and foreign exchange gains or losses on the sale of an investment in a foreign operation. We do not use FFO as a measure of cash generated from our operations.

We illustrate how we reconcile the financial measure for each operating segment to net income in Note 3(c)(ii) and (iii) of the consolidated financial statements.

Segment Balance Sheet Information

We use common equity by segment as our measure of segment assets because it is utilized by our Chief Operating Decision Maker for capital allocation decisions.

Segment Allocation and Measurement

Segment measures include amounts earned from consolidated entities that are eliminated on consolidation. The principal adjustment is to include asset management revenues charged to consolidated entities as revenues within the company's Asset Management segment with the corresponding expenses recorded as corporate costs within the relevant segment. These amounts are based on the in-place terms of the asset management contracts between the consolidated entities. Inter-segment revenues are determined under terms that approximate market value.

The company allocates the costs of shared functions that would otherwise be included within its Corporate Activities segment, such as information technology and internal audit, pursuant to formal policies.

c) Reportable Segment Measures

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Asset Management	Wealth Solutions[2,3]	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity[3]	Real Estate	Corporate Activities	Total Segments	Note
External revenues	$ 10,043	n/a	$ 6,485	$ 21,525	$ 41,321	$ 6,156	$ 476	$ 86,006	
Inter-segment and other revenues[1]	4,577	n/a	4	5	80	62	(176)	4,552	i
Segmented revenues	14,620	n/a	6,489	21,530	41,401	6,218	300	90,558	
DE	3,094	1,350	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ii
FFO[1]	n/a	n/a	470	567	951	n/a	271	n/a	ii
NOI	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,397	n/a	n/a	ii
Common Equity	17,338	10,872	4,485	2,202	1,879	23,085	(17,987)	41,874	

1. We equity account for our investment in Oaktree and include our share of the FFO at 73%. For segment reporting, Oaktree's revenue is shown on a 100% basis. For the year ended December 31, 2024, $1.9 billion of Oaktree's revenue was included in our Asset Management segment revenue.
2. We equity account for our investment in BWS, and as such do not generate consolidated external or inter-segment revenues.
3. In the fourth quarter of 2024, our Wealth Solutions business acquired a $ 1 billion economic interest in BBU from the Corporation in exchange for newly-issued BWS Class C shares. On a combined basis with our Wealth Solutions business, we hold a 66% ownership interest in BBU, 41% being directly held by the Corporation.

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Asset Management	Wealth Solutions[2]	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate	Corporate Activities	Total Segments	Note
External revenues	$ 10,219	n/a	$ 5,310	$ 18,234	$ 55,683	$ 6,169	$ 309	$ 95,924	
Inter-segment and other revenues[1]	4,820	n/a	—	6	56	35	32	4,949	i
Segmented revenues	15,039	n/a	5,310	18,240	55,739	6,204	341	100,873	
DE	3,135	740	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	ii
FFO[1]	n/a	n/a	418	653	1,876	n/a	(463)	n/a	ii
NOI[3]	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3,490	n/a	n/a	ii
Common Equity	19,484	6,144	4,887	2,537	3,291	22,413	(17,082)	41,674	

1. We equity account for our investment in Oaktree and include our share of the FFO at 68%. For segment reporting, Oaktree's revenue is shown on a 100% basis. For year ended December 31, 2023, $1.7 billion of Oaktree's revenue was included in our Asset Management segment revenue.
2. We equity account for our investment in BWS, and as such do not generate consolidated external or inter-segment revenues.
3. For comparability, we have excluded property management and development fees of $ 126 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 as they are no longer recognized in NOI.

i. Inter-Segment Revenues

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the adjustment to external revenues when determining segmented revenues primarily consists of asset management revenues earned from consolidated entities and asset management revenues earned by Oaktree totaling $4.6 billion (2023 – $4.8 billion) and revenues earned on construction projects between consolidated entities totaling $ 109 million (2023 – $89 million), which were eliminated on consolidation to arrive at the company's consolidated revenues.

ii. Reconciliation of Net Income to Segment Measures of Profit or Loss

The following table reconciles net income to the total of the segments' measures of profit or loss.

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Net income		**$ 1,853**	$ 5,105
Add/(Deduct):			
Equity accounted fair value changes and other non-FFO items		**2,679**	2,902
Fair value changes		**2,520**	1,396
Depreciation and amortization		**9,737**	9,075
Deferred income taxes		**(341)**	(897)
Realized disposition gains in fair value changes or equity	iii	**1,223**	634
Non-controlling interests on above items		**(11,567)**	(12,550)
Real Estate segment disposition gains		**98**	(256)
Real Estate segment adjustments and other, net[1]		**3,898**	4,440
Total segments' measures of profit or loss[2]		**$ 10,100**	$ 9,849

1. Primarily comprised of Real Estate segment interest expense and corporate costs, net of investment income and other, net of non-controlling interests, as well as development costs on early stage projects in our Renewable Power and Transition segment.
2. Comprised of DE from our Asset Management and Wealth Solutions segments, FFO from our Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure, Private Equity, and Corporate Activities segments, and NOI from our Real Estate segment.

iii. Realized Disposition Gains

Realized disposition gains include gains and losses recorded in net income arising from transactions during the current period, adjusted to include fair value changes and revaluation surplus recorded in prior periods in connection with the assets sold. Realized disposition gains also include amounts that are recorded directly in equity as changes in ownership, as opposed to net income, because they result from a change in ownership of an entity which was consolidated before and after the respective transaction.

d) Geographic Allocation

The company's revenues by location are as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
U.S.	**$ 26,134**	$ 28,257
U.K.	**15,676**	23,432
Canada	**8,865**	10,036
Australia	**6,683**	6,079
Brazil	**5,233**	5,778
India	**3,926**	2,983
Colombia	**2,752**	2,373
Germany	**2,311**	2,192
Other Europe	**8,809**	9,501
Other Asia	**3,112**	2,992
Other	**2,505**	2,301
	$ 86,006	$ 95,924

The company’s consolidated assets by location are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
U.S.	**$ 210,633**	$ 211,947
Canada	**48,663**	50,899
U.K.	**34,657**	36,289
Australia	**29,281**	27,599
India	**27,458**	23,093
Brazil	**23,113**	29,306
Colombia	**15,643**	13,344
Germany	**10,967**	15,636
Other Europe	**47,018**	45,583
Other Asia	**20,339**	21,149
Other	**22,652**	15,250
	$ 490,424	$ 490,095

4. SUBSIDIARIES

The following table presents the details of the company's subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests:

AS AT DEC. 31	Jurisdiction of Formation	Ownership Interest Held by Non-Controlling Interests[1, 2]	
		2024	2023
Brookfield Asset Management ULC ("BAM")	British Columbia	**26.8 %**	25.0 %
Brookfield Renewable Partners L.P. ("BEP")[3]	Bermuda	**54.4 %**	54.6 %
Brookfield Infrastructure Partners L.P. ("BIP")[4]	Bermuda	**73.9 %**	73.9 %
Brookfield Business Partners L.P. ("BBU")[5]	Bermuda	**59.0 %**	34.5 %

1. Control and associated voting rights of the limited partnerships (BEP, BIP and BBU) reside with their respective general partners which are subsidiaries of the company. The company's general partner interest is entitled to earn base management fees and incentive payments in the form of incentive distribution rights or performance fees.
2. The company's ownership interest in BEP, BIP and BBU includes a combination of redemption-exchange units ("REUs"), Class A limited partnership units, special limited partnership units, general partnership units and units or shares that are exchangeable for units in our listed partnerships, in each subsidiary, where applicable. Each of BEP, BIP and BBU's partnership capital includes its Class A limited partnership units whereas REUs and general partnership units are considered non-controlling interests for the respective partnerships. REUs share the same economic attributes in all respects except for the redemption right attached thereto. The REUs and general partnership units participate in earnings and distributions on a per unit basis equivalent to the per unit participation of the Class A limited partnership units of the subsidiary.
3. Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests represents the combined units not held in BEP and Brookfield Renewable Corporation ("BEPC").
4. Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests represents the combined units not held in BIP and Brookfield Infrastructure Corporation ("BIPC").
5. Ownership interest held by non-controlling interests represents the combined units not held in BBU and Brookfield Business Corporation ("BBUC"). In the fourth quarter of 2024, our Wealth Solutions business acquired a $1 billion economic interest in BBU from the Corporation. On a combined basis with our Wealth Solutions business, we hold a 66% ownership interest in BBU, 41% being directly held by the Corporation.

The table below presents the exchanges on which the company's subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests were publicly listed as of December 31, 2024:

	NYSE	TSX
BEP	BEP	BEP.UN
BIP	BIP	BIP.UN
BBU	BBU	BBU.UN

The following table outlines the composition of non-controlling interests presented within the company's consolidated balance sheet:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
BAM	**$ 2,269**	$ 2,247
BEP	**32,635**	25,677
BIP	**27,651**	31,479
BBU	**15,429**	15,241
BPG[1]	**25,725**	35,314
Individually immaterial subsidiaries with non-controlling interests	**15,697**	12,507
	$ 119,406	$ 122,465

1. This balance represents non-controlling interests within the consolidated funds of Brookfield Properties Group ("BPG").

All publicly listed subsidiaries are subject to independent governance. Accordingly, the company has no direct access to the assets of these subsidiaries. Summarized financial information with respect to the company's subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests is set out below. The summarized financial information represents amounts before intra-group eliminations:

	BAM		BEP		BIP		BBU		BPG	
AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Current assets	**$ 2,520**	$ 5,455	**$ 8,835**	$ 4,610	**$ 9,607**	$ 7,979	**$ 15,339**	$ 14,885	**$ 14,675**	$ 14,950
Non-current assets	**9,402**	6,973	**85,974**	71,518	**94,983**	92,805	**60,135**	67,500	**139,569**	168,744
Current liabilities	**(1,935)**	(2,302)	**(14,565)**	(8,038)	**(10,903)**	(11,705)	**(12,166)**	(14,355)	**(30,034)**	(49,286)
Non-current liabilities	**(1,576)**	(1,096)	**(43,788)**	(38,111)	**(63,834)**	(55,063)	**(46,000)**	(49,498)	**(67,992)**	(68,538)
Non-controlling interests	**(2,269)**	(2,247)	**(32,635)**	(25,677)	**(27,651)**	(31,479)	**(15,429)**	(15,241)	**(25,725)**	(35,314)
Equity attributable to Brookfield	**$ 6,142**	$ 6,783	**$ 3,821**	$ 4,302	**$ 2,202**	$ 2,537	**$ 1,879**	$ 3,291	**$ 30,493**	$ 30,556
Revenues	**$ 3,798**	$ 3,569	**$ 5,876**	$ 5,038	**$ 21,039**	$ 17,931	**$ 40,620**	$ 55,068	**$ 14,600**	$ 15,034
Net income (loss) attributable to:										
Non-controlling interests	**$ 486**	$ 433	**$ 261**	$ 684	**$ 1,676**	$ 1,391	**$ 808**	$ 2,865	**$ (860)**	$ (551)
Shareholders	**1,343**	1,269	**(270)**	(68)	**7**	57	**87**	912	**(1,053)**	(1,033)
	$ 1,829	$ 1,702	**$ (9)**	$ 616	**$ 1,683**	$ 1,448	**$ 895**	$ 3,777	**$ (1,913)**	$ (1,584)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:										
Non-controlling interests	**$ (2)**	$ 4	**$ 2,967**	$ 1,400	**$ 216**	$ 778	**$ (779)**	$ 258	**$ (166)**	$ 459
Shareholders	**(4)**	11	**390**	20	**45**	101	**(153)**	30	**(439)**	420
	$ (6)	$ 15	**$ 3,357**	$ 1,420	**$ 261**	$ 879	**$ (932)**	$ 288	**$ (605)**	$ 879

The summarized cash flows of the company's subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests are as follows:

	BAM		BEP		BIP		BBU		BPG	
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Cash flows from (used in):										
Operating activities	**$ 1,863**	$ 1,439	**$ 1,274**	$ 1,865	**$ 4,653**	$ 4,078	**$ 3,280**	$ 2,130	**$ 826**	$ (786)
Financing activities	**(1,995)**	(475)	**7,649**	2,596	**2,612**	9,419	**(504)**	(4,371)	**5,456**	4,135
Investing activities	**(2,119)**	(1,842)	**(6,800)**	(4,356)	**(6,901)**	(12,990)	**(2,327)**	2,537	**(6,260)**	(6,556)
Distributions paid to non-controlling interests in common equity	**$ 653**	$ 526	**$ 447**	$ 503	**$ 949**	$ 868	**$ 22**	$ 19	**$ —**	$ —

5. ACQUISITIONS OF CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

a) Completed During 2024

The following table summarizes the balance sheet impact as a result of business combinations that occurred in the year ended December 31, 2024. The valuations of the assets acquired are still under evaluation and as such the business combinations have been accounted for on a provisional basis:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity and Other	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 553	$ 393	$ 4	**$ 950**
Accounts receivable and other	443	283	50	**776**
Other financial assets	345	294	10	**649**
Assets classified as held for sale	861	270	—	**1,131**
Property, plant and equipment	7,439	4,141	77	**11,657**
Intangible assets	—	1,580	52	**1,632**
Goodwill	3,556	294	49	**3,899**
Deferred income tax assets	60	—	—	**60**
Total assets	13,257	7,255	242	**20,754**
Less:				
Accounts payable and other	(1,137)	(2,677)	(41)	**(3,855)**
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	(340)	(70)	—	**(410)**
Non-recourse borrowings	(4,736)	(478)	(14)	**(5,228)**
Deferred income tax liabilities	(437)	(454)	(10)	**(901)**
Non-controlling interests[1]	(3,015)	—	(4)	**(3,019)**
	(9,665)	(3,679)	(69)	**(13,413)**
Net assets acquired[2]	$ 3,592	$ 3,576	$ 173	**$ 7,341**

1. Includes non-controlling interests recognized on business combinations measured as the proportionate share of fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition.
2. Net assets acquired is typically equal to total consideration. Total consideration includes amounts paid by non-controlling interests that participated in the acquisition as investors in Brookfield-sponsored private funds or as co-investors.

Brookfield recorded $337 million of revenue and $22 million of net income in 2024 from the acquired operations as a result of the acquisitions made during the year. If the acquisitions had occurred at the beginning of the year, they would have contributed $1.8 billion and $130 million to total revenues and net income, respectively.

The following table summarizes the balance sheet impact as a result of material business combinations that occurred in 2024. The valuations of the assets acquired are still under evaluation and as such the business combinations have been accounted for on a provisional basis.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	
	Neoen	ATC India	Cyxtera
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 544	$ 368	$ 14
Accounts receivable and other	417	136	140
Other financial assets	345	279	—
Assets classified as held for sale	861	—	270
Property, plant and equipment	7,185	1,785	2,356
Intangible assets	—	582	379
Goodwill	3,531	294	—
Deferred income tax assets	60	—	—
Total assets	12,943	3,444	3,159
Less:			
Accounts payable and other	(1,123)	(1,122)	(1,503)
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	(340)	—	(70)
Non-recourse borrowings	(4,611)	(119)	—
Deferred income tax liabilities	(423)	(162)	(229)
Non-controlling interests[1]	(3,005)	—	—
	(9,502)	(1,403)	(1,802)
Net assets acquired[2]	$ 3,441	$ 2,041	$ 1,357

1. Includes non-controlling interests recognized on business combinations measured as the proportionate share of fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition.
2. Net assets acquired is typically equal to total consideration. Total consideration includes amounts paid by non-controlling interests that participated in the acquisition as investors in Brookfield-sponsored private funds or as co-investors.

Renewable Power and Transition

In December 2024, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, acquired a 53% interest in Neoen S.A. ("Neoen"), a leading listed global renewables developer headquartered in France. The total consideration paid for the business was $ 3.4 billion. Goodwill of $3.5 billion was recognized, which is not deductible for income tax purposes. Total revenues and net income that would have been recorded if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the year are $579 million and $15 million, respectively.

Infrastructure

On January 12, 2024, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, completed the acquisition of Cyxtera Technologies Inc. ("Cyxtera"), a data center portfolio in the U.S., through its U.S. retail colocation data center operation subsidiary. The subsidiary has an effective 29% interest in Cyxtera. The total consideration paid for the business was $ 803 million, and a bargain purchase gain of $ 554 million was recorded in fair value changes. No goodwill was recognized.

On September 12, 2024, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, completed the acquisition of ATC Telecom Infrastructure Private Limited ("ATC India"), an Indian telecom tower operation. The subsidiary has an effective 16% interest in ATC India. The total consideration paid for the business was $2.0 billion. Goodwill of $294 million was recognized, which is not deductible for income tax purposes.

Had the acquisitions of ATC India and Cyxtera been effective January 1, 2024, the Corporation's revenue and net income would have increased by approximately $827 million and $96 million, respectively, for the year ended.

b) Completed During 2023

The following table summarizes the balance sheet impact as a result of business combinations that occurred in 2023. No material changes were made to those allocations disclosed in the 2023 consolidated financial statements.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Infrastructure	Renewable Power and Transition	Private Equity and Other	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 921	$ 228	$ 22	**$ 1,171**
Accounts receivable and other	1,475	585	10	**2,070**
Other financial assets	1,519	47	1	**1,567**
Assets classified as held for sale	—	293	—	**293**
Investment properties	3,244	—	—	**3,244**
Property, plant and equipment	8,964	7,200	240	**16,404**
Intangible assets	4,020	8	83	**4,111**
Goodwill	5,334	1,674	203	**7,211**
Deferred income tax assets	—	97	—	**97**
Total assets	25,477	10,132	559	**36,168**
Less:				
Accounts payable and other	(1,500)	(1,944)	(46)	**(3,490)**
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	—	(138)	—	**(138)**
Non-recourse borrowings	(9,084)	(2,868)	—	**(11,952)**
Deferred income tax liabilities	(1,558)	(333)	(47)	**(1,938)**
Non-controlling interests[1]	—	(414)	(1)	**(415)**
Preferred equity	(641)	—	—	**(641)**
	(12,783)	(5,697)	(94)	**(18,574)**
Net assets acquired[2]	$ 12,694	$ 4,435	$ 465	**$ 17,594**

1. Includes non-controlling interests recognized on business combinations measured as the proportionate share of fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition.
2. Net assets acquired is typically equal to total consideration. Total consideration includes amounts paid by non-controlling interests that participated in the acquisition as investors in Brookfield-sponsored private funds or as co-investors.

Brookfield recorded $3.1 billion of revenue and $464 million of net income in 2023 from the acquired operations as a result of the acquisitions made during the year. If the acquisitions had occurred at the beginning of the year, they would have contributed $5.1 billion and $644 million to total revenues and net income, respectively.

The following table summarizes the balance sheet impact as a result of material business combinations that occurred in 2023. No material changes were made to those allocations disclosed in the 2023 consolidated financial statements.

	Infrastructure			Renewable Power and Transition		
(MILLIONS)	HomeServe	Triton	Data4	X-Elio	Deriva	Banks
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 205	$ 491	$ 189	$ 42	$ 88	$ 60
Accounts receivable and other	806	376	284	53	328	27
Other financial assets	21	1,495	3	1	38	8
Assets classified as held for sale	—	—	—	293	—	—
Investment properties	—	—	3,244	—	—	—
Property, plant and equipment	118	8,811	35	1,160	4,024	995
Intangible assets	2,827	710	6	—	—	—
Goodwill	3,337	1,163	808	1,333	—	159
Deferred income tax assets	—	—	—	75	—	—
Total assets	7,314	13,046	4,569	2,957	4,478	1,249
Less:						
Accounts payable and other	(792)	(406)	(260)	(126)	(1,561)	(142)
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	—	—	—	(138)	—	—
Non-recourse borrowings	(1,006)	(7,041)	(845)	(795)	(1,092)	(297)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(613)	(446)	(416)	(105)	(29)	(151)
Non-controlling interests[1]	—	—	—	—	(343)	(34)
Preferred equity	—	(641)	—	—	—	—
	(2,411)	(8,534)	(1,521)	(1,164)	(3,025)	(624)
Net assets acquired[2]	$ 4,903	$ 4,512	$ 3,048	$ 1,793	$ 1,453	$ 625

1. Includes non-controlling interests recognized on business combinations measured as the proportionate share of fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities on the date of acquisition.
2. Net assets acquired is typically equal to total consideration. Total consideration includes amounts paid by non-controlling interests that participated in the acquisition as investors in Brookfield-sponsored private funds or as co-investors.

Infrastructure

On January 4, 2023, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, completed the acquisition of HomeServe PLC ("HomeServe"), a residential infrastructure business operating in North America and Europe. The subsidiary has an effective 26% and 25% interest in HomeServe's North American and European businesses, respectively. The total consideration paid for the business was $4.9 billion. Goodwill of $3.3 billion was recognized, which is not deductible for tax purposes. Total revenues and net loss that would have been recorded in 2023 if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the year are $2.3 billion and $36 million, respectively.

On August 1, 2023, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, completed the acquisition of Data4 Group ("Data4"), a high-quality European hyperscale data center platform. The subsidiary has an effective 19% interest in Data4. The total consideration paid for the business was $3.0 billion. Goodwill of $808 million was recognized, which is not deductible for income tax purposes. Total revenues and net loss that would have been recorded in 2023 if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the year are $364 million and $47 million, respectively.

On September 28, 2023, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners completed the acquisition of Triton International Limited ("Triton"), the world's largest owner and lessor of intermodal shipping containers. The subsidiary has an effective 28% interest in Triton. The total consideration for the business was $4.5 billion. Goodwill of $1.2 billion was recognized, which is not deductible for tax purposes. Total revenues and net income that would have been recorded in 2023 if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the year are $1.6 billion and $407 million, respectively.

Renewable Power and Transition

On October 10, 2023, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in X-Elio Energy S.L. ("X-Elio"), a global solar development platform headquartered in Spain. The transaction was acquired in stages and was accounted for as a business combination as of the date on which control was attained. The total consideration paid for the business was $1.8 billion, comprising of $893 million of debt and an existing 50% interest valued at $900 million. Goodwill of $1.3 billion was recognized, which is not deductible for income tax purposes. Total revenues and net loss that would have been recorded in 2023 if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the year are $58 million and $77 million, respectively.

On October 25, 2023, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, acquired a 100% interest in Deriva Energy ("Deriva"), a U.S. renewable portfolio. The total consideration paid for the business was $1.1 billion. Total revenues and net income that would have been recorded in 2023 if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the year are $401 million and $263 million, respectively.

On December 14, 2023, a subsidiary of the company, alongside institutional partners, acquired a 100% interest in Banks Renewables ("Banks"), a U.K. renewable developer. The total consideration paid for the business was $625 million. Goodwill of $159 million was recognized, which is not deductible for income tax purposes. Total revenues and net income that would have been recorded in 2023 if the transaction had occurred at the beginning of the year are $100 million and $35 million, respectively.

6. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Financial Instruments Classification

The following tables list the company's financial instruments by their respective classification as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	Fair Value Through OCI	Amortized Cost	**Total**
Financial assets[1]				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ —	$ 15,051	**$ 15,051**
Other financial assets				
Government bonds	—	1,383	—	**1,383**
Corporate bonds	788	1,506	436	**2,730**
Fixed income securities and other	5,287	2,092	509	**7,888**
Common shares and warrants	3,913	1,831	—	**5,744**
Loans and notes receivable	41	—	8,101	**8,142**
	10,029	6,812	9,046	**25,887**
Accounts receivable and other[2]	4,740	—	16,020	**20,760**
	$ 14,769	$ 6,812	$ 40,117	**$ 61,698**
Financial liabilities				
Corporate borrowings	$ —	$ —	$ 14,232	**$ 14,232**
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities				
Property-specific borrowings	—	—	204,558	**204,558**
Subsidiary borrowings	—	—	16,002	**16,002**
	—	—	220,560	**220,560**
Accounts payable and other[2]	5,560	—	40,140	**45,700**
Subsidiary equity obligations	129	—	4,630	**4,759**
	$ 5,689	$ —	$ 279,562	**$ 285,251**

1. Financial assets include $8.5 billion of assets pledged as collateral.
2. Includes derivative instruments which are elected for hedge accounting, totaling $ 3.2 billion included in accounts receivable and other and $ 2.4 billion included in accounts payable and other, for which changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	Fair Value Through OCI	Amortized Cost	**Total**
Financial assets[1]				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ —	$ —	$ 11,222	**$ 11,222**
Other financial assets				
Government bonds	—	1,600	—	**1,600**
Corporate bonds	866	1,573	2	**2,441**
Fixed income securities and other	4,451	1,865	2,882	**9,198**
Common shares and warrants	3,354	1,827	—	**5,181**
Loans and notes receivable	63	—	9,841	**9,904**
	8,734	6,865	12,725	**28,324**
Accounts receivable and other[2]	2,615	—	16,849	**19,464**
	$ 11,349	$ 6,865	$ 40,796	**$ 59,010**
Financial liabilities				
Corporate borrowings	$ —	$ —	$ 12,160	**$ 12,160**
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities				
Property-specific borrowings	—	—	205,336	**205,336**
Subsidiary borrowings	—	—	16,214	**16,214**
	—	—	221,550	**221,550**
Accounts payable and other[2]	8,387	—	41,622	**50,009**
Subsidiary equity obligations	263	—	3,882	**4,145**
	$ 8,650	$ —	$ 279,214	**$ 287,864**

1. Financial assets include $9.4 billion of assets pledged as collateral.
2. Includes derivative instruments which are elected for hedge accounting, totaling $ 2.1 billion included in accounts receivable and other and $ 3.3 billion included in accounts payable and other, for which changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income.

Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") financial assets are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the period in which they arise. Dividends from FVTPL and fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") financial assets are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations when the company's right to receive payment is established. Interest on FVTOCI financial assets is calculated using the effective interest method and reported in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

FVTOCI debt and equity securities are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with changes in FVTOCI. As at December 31, 2024, the unrealized gains and losses relating to the fair value of FVTOCI securities amounted to $418 million (2023 – $500 million) and $66 million (2023 – $278 million), respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, net deferred income of $20 million (2023 – $27 million) previously recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income was reclassified to net income as a result of the disposition or impairment of certain of our FVTOCI financial assets that are not equity instruments.

Included in cash and cash equivalents is cash of $10.5 billion (2023 – $8.8 billion) and short-term deposits of $4.6 billion (2023 – $2.4 billion) as at December 31, 2024.

b) Carrying and Fair Value

The following table lists the company's financial instruments by their carrying value and fair value as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024 Carrying Value	2024 Fair Value	2023 Carrying Value	2023 Fair Value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 15,051**	**$ 15,051**	$ 11,222	$ 11,222
Other financial assets				
Government bonds	**1,383**	**1,383**	1,600	1,600
Corporate bonds	**2,730**	**2,730**	2,441	2,441
Fixed income securities and other	**7,888**	**7,888**	9,198	9,198
Common shares and warrants	**5,744**	**5,744**	5,181	5,181
Loans and notes receivable	**8,142**	**8,142**	9,904	9,904
	25,887	**25,887**	28,324	28,324
Accounts receivable and other	**20,760**	**20,760**	19,464	19,464
	$ 61,698	**$ 61,698**	$ 59,010	$ 59,010
Financial liabilities				
Corporate borrowings	**$ 14,232**	**$ 13,471**	$ 12,160	$ 11,350
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities				
Property-specific borrowings	**204,558**	**204,502**	205,336	205,003
Subsidiary borrowings	**16,002**	**16,076**	16,214	16,030
	220,560	**220,578**	221,550	221,033
Accounts payable and other	**45,700**	**45,700**	50,009	50,009
Subsidiary equity obligations	**4,759**	**4,759**	4,145	4,145
	$ 285,251	**$ 284,508**	$ 287,864	$ 286,537

The current and non-current balances of other financial assets are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Current	**$ 5,132**	$ 5,670
Non-current	**20,755**	22,654
Total	**$ 25,887**	$ 28,324

c) Fair Value Hierarchy Levels

The following table categorizes financial assets and liabilities, which are carried at fair value, based upon the fair value hierarchy levels:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024			2023		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Other financial assets						
Government bonds	**$ 21**	**$ 1,362**	**$ —**	$ 25	$ 1,575	$ —
Corporate bonds	**—**	**1,554**	**740**	—	1,662	777
Fixed income securities and other	**475**	**878**	**6,026**	455	958	4,903
Common shares and warrants	**661**	**1,319**	**3,764**	857	1,309	3,015
Loans and notes receivables	**—**	**31**	**10**	—	46	17
	1,157	**5,144**	**10,540**	1,337	5,550	8,712
Accounts receivable and other	**—**	**4,387**	**353**	6	2,520	89
	$ 1,157	**$ 9,531**	**$ 10,893**	$ 1,343	$ 8,070	$ 8,801
Financial liabilities						
Accounts payable and other	**$ —**	**$ 2,037**	**$ 3,523**	$ 9	$ 5,119	$ 3,259
Subsidiary equity obligations	**—**	**—**	**129**	4	—	259
	$ —	**$ 2,037**	**$ 3,652**	$ 13	$ 5,119	$ 3,518

Fair values of financial instruments are determined by reference to quoted bid or ask prices, as appropriate. If bid and ask prices are unavailable, the closing price of the most recent transaction of that instrument is used. In the absence of an active market, fair values are determined based on prevailing market rates for instruments with similar characteristics and risk profiles or internal or external valuation models, such as option pricing models and discounted cash flow analysis, using observable market inputs.

The following table summarizes the valuation techniques and key inputs used in the fair value measurement of Level 2 financial instruments:

(MILLIONS) **Type of Asset/Liability**	**Carrying Value Dec. 31, 2024**	**Valuation Techniques and Key Inputs**
Other financial assets	$ 5,144	Valuation models based on observable market data
Derivative assets/Derivative liabilities (accounts receivable/accounts payable)	4,387 / (2,037)	Foreign currency forward contracts – discounted cash flow model – forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and discounted at credit adjusted rate Interest rate contracts – discounted cash flow model – forward interest rates (from observable yield curves) and applicable credit spreads discounted at a credit adjusted rate Energy derivatives – quoted market prices, or in their absence internal valuation models, corroborated with observable market data

Fair values determined using valuation models requiring the use of unobservable inputs (Level 3 financial assets and liabilities) include assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates. In determining those unobservable inputs, the company uses observable external market inputs such as interest rate yield curves, currency rates and price and rate volatilities, as applicable, to develop assumptions regarding those unobservable inputs.

The following table summarizes the valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 financial instruments:

(MILLIONS) Type of Asset/Liability	Carrying Value Dec. 31, 2024	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value
Corporate bonds	$ 740	Discounted cash flows	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value
			• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value
Fixed income securities and other	6,026	Discounted cash flows	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value
			• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value
Common shares and warrants	3,764	Discounted cash flows	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value
			• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value
		Black-Scholes model	• Volatility	• Increases (decreases) in volatility increase (decreases) fair value
			• Term to maturity	• Increases (decreases) in term to maturity increase (decrease) fair value
Derivative assets/Derivative liabilities (accounts receivable/payable)	353 / (3,523)	Discounted cash flows	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value
			• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value
Limited-life funds (subsidiary equity obligations)	(129)	Discounted cash flows	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value
			• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value
			• Terminal capitalization rate	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rate decrease (increase) fair value
			• Investment horizon	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon decrease (increase) fair value

The following table presents the changes in the balance of financial assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024 Financial Assets	2024 Financial Liabilities	2023 Financial Assets	2023 Financial Liabilities
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 8,801**	**$ 3,518**	$ 5,831	$ 3,092
Fair value changes in net income	**603**	**(432)**	317	(444)
Fair value changes in other comprehensive income[1]	**102**	**105**	654	(108)
Transfers in	**176**	**—**	773	—
Transfers out	**(622)**	**(42)**	(44)	(56)
Additions, net of disposals	**1,833**	**503**	1,270	1,034
Balance, end of year	**$ 10,893**	**$ 3,652**	$ 8,801	$ 3,518

1. Includes foreign currency translation.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, $622 million of financial assets primarily in our real estate LP investments included within our Asset Management segment were transferred out of Level 3 financial assets to investment properties. Transfers out of Level 3 were a result of prior year loans secured by a multifamily asset portfolio in the U.S. that was subsequently acquired out of foreclosure and is now reported as investment properties in the current period. No other significant transfers were made between Levels 1, 2, or 3 during the year ended December 31, 2024.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, $773 million of direct investments in equity securities within our Asset Management segment were transferred from Level 2 to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy due to the implied price or cost previously used in the fair valuation of the investments not being observable due to minimal market activity for the securities. No other significant transfers were made between Levels 1, 2, or 3 during the year ended December 31, 2023.

The following table categorizes financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, but for which fair values are disclosed based upon the fair value hierarchy levels:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024 Level 1	2024 Level 2	2024 Level 3	2023 Level 1	2023 Level 2	2023 Level 3
Corporate borrowings	**$ 13,408**	**$ 63**	**$ —**	$ 11,280	$ 70	$ —
Property-specific borrowings	**8,986**	**123,385**	**72,131**	8,526	108,076	88,401
Subsidiary borrowings	**7,715**	**671**	**7,690**	7,527	—	8,503
Subsidiary equity obligations	**—**	**—**	**4,630**	—	1,211	2,671

Fair values of Level 2 and Level 3 liabilities measured at amortized cost but for which fair values are disclosed are determined using valuation techniques such as adjusted public pricing and discounted cash flows.

d) Hedging Activities

The company uses derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments to manage or maintain exposures to interest, currency, credit and other market risks. Derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value. For certain derivatives which are used to manage exposures, the company determines whether hedge accounting can be applied. Hedge accounting is applied when the derivative is designated as a hedge of a specific exposure and there is assurance that it will continue to be highly effective as a hedge based on an expectation of offsetting cash flows or fair value. Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the derivative no longer qualifies as a hedge or the hedging relationship is terminated. Once discontinued, the cumulative change in fair value of a derivative that was previously recorded in other comprehensive income by the application of hedge accounting is recognized in profit or loss over the remaining term of the original hedging relationship as amounts related to the hedged item are recognized in profit or loss. The assets or liabilities relating to unrealized mark-to-market gains and losses on derivative financial instruments are recorded in financial assets and liabilities, respectively.

i. Cash Flow Hedges

The company uses the following cash flow hedges: foreign exchange contracts to hedge currency volatility, energy derivative contracts to hedge the sale of power; interest rate swaps to hedge the variability in cash flows or future cash flows related to a variable rate asset or liability; and equity derivatives to hedge long-term compensation arrangements. For the year ended December 31, 2024, pre-tax net unrealized loss of $17 million (2023 – $754 million of loss) were recorded in other comprehensive income for the effective portion of the cash flow hedges. As at December 31, 2024, there was an unrealized

derivative asset balance of $78 million (2023 – $1.0 billion asset) relating to derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

ii. Net Investment Hedges

The company uses foreign exchange contracts and foreign currency denominated debt instruments to manage its foreign currency exposures arising from net investments in foreign operations. For the year ended December 31, 2024, unrealized pre-tax net gain of $2.8 billion (2023 – $1.2 billion of loss) were recorded in other comprehensive income for the effective portion of hedges of net investments in foreign operations. As at December 31, 2024, there was an unrealized derivative asset balance of $758 million (2023 – $2.2 billion liability) relating to derivative contracts designated as net investment hedges.

e) Netting of Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset with the net amount reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets, where the company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The company enters into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association ("ISDA") master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other. The agreements provide the company with the legal and enforceable right to offset these amounts and accordingly the following balances are presented net in the consolidated financial statements:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Accounts Receivable and Other		Accounts Payable and Other	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Gross amounts of financial instruments before netting	**$ 4,882**	$ 3,204	**$ 3,371**	$ 5,305
Gross amounts of financial instruments set-off in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	**(142)**	(589)	**(135)**	(506)
Net amounts of financial instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	**$ 4,740**	$ 2,615	**$ 3,236**	$ 4,799

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	**2024**	2023
Accounts receivable	(a)	**$ 14,493**	$ 14,879
Prepaid expenses and other assets		**13,649**	11,363
Restricted cash	(b)	**2,076**	2,270
Total		**$ 30,218**	$ 28,512

The current and non-current balances of accounts receivable and other are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Current	**$ 20,283**	$ 20,263
Non-current	**9,935**	8,249
Total	**$ 30,218**	$ 28,512

a) Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable includes contract assets of $709 million (2023 – $451 million). Contract assets primarily relate to work-in-progress on our long-term construction services contracts for which customers have not yet been billed.

b) Restricted Cash

Restricted cash primarily relates to the financing arrangements including defeasement of debt obligations, debt service accounts and deposits held by the company's insurance operations across our segments.

8. INVENTORY

The following table presents the components of inventory:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Industrial products	**$ 2,174**	$ 2,303
Completed residential properties	**1,542**	1,396
Residential properties under development	**1,376**	2,109
Land held for development	**1,073**	1,715
Other[1]	**2,293**	3,889
Total	**$ 8,458**	$ 11,412

1. As at December 31, 2024, the significant components of other inventory are office, industrial, retail and commercial developments of $ 1.1 billion (2023 – $1.1 billion), and logistics buildings of $ 152 million (2023 – $773 million).

The current and non-current balances of inventory are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Current	**$ 5,418**	$ 7,060
Non-current	**3,040**	4,352
Total	**$ 8,458**	$ 11,412

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the company recognized $ 28.1 billion of inventory relating to cost of goods sold (2023 – $41.9 billion) and a $186 million expense for impaired inventory (2023 – $315 million). The carrying amount of inventory pledged as collateral as at December 31, 2024 was $4.2 billion (2023 – $5.4 billion).

9. HELD FOR SALE

The following is a summary of the assets and liabilities classified as held for sale as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate (Core and Transitional & Development)[1]	Real Estate (LP Investments) and Other[1]	2024 Total	2023 Total
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 48	$ —	$ 115	$ —	$ 63	**$ 226**	**$ 11**
Accounts receivable and other	87	7	352	948	121	**1,515**	**79**
Equity accounted investments	421	819	—	—	242	**1,482**	**132**
Investment properties	—	—	—	1,064	2,411	**3,475**	**2,141**
Property, plant and equipment	1,396	—	1,575	—	454	**3,425**	**112**
Intangible assets	—	—	—	—	14	**14**	**10**
Other long-term assets	152	—	—	—	—	**152**	**—**
Deferred income tax assets	2	—	—	—	—	**2**	**4**
Assets classified as held for sale	$ 2,106	$ 826	$ 2,042	$ 2,012	$ 3,305	**$ 10,291**	**$ 2,489**
Liabilities							
Accounts payable and other	$ 113	$ 4	$ 282	$ 115	$ 161	**$ 675**	**$ 112**
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	824	525	1,425	—	1,130	**3,904**	**4**
Deferred income tax liabilities	133	—	3	—	6	**142**	**2**
Liabilities associated with assets classified as held for sale	$ 1,070	$ 529	$ 1,710	$ 115	$ 1,297	**$ 4,721**	**$ 118**

1. Real estate core and transitional and development investments are included in our Real Estate segment. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

As at December 31, 2024, assets held for sale primarily relate to:

- Several office, retail, hospitality, and multifamily assets in the U.S., and logistics assets across the U.S., Japan and Europe within our LP investments included within our Asset Management segment;
- An office asset and three retail assets in the U.S., and an office asset in Australia, within our Real Estate segment;
- An interest in a 2 GW pumped storage facility in the U.K., a 30 MW biomass facility in Brazil, and a 1,004 MW portfolio of wind and solar assets in India, within our Renewable Power and Transition segment; and
- Our offshore oil services operation's shuttle tanker business within our Private Equity segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, we disposed of $6.2 billion and $1.4 billion of assets and liabilities, respectively, primarily related to the sales of a portfolio of 63 MW solar assets, 682 MW wind assets, and a 1.6 GW development pipeline in Spain and Portugal, a partial interest in a core office building in the Middle East, several office, multifamily, and hospitality assets in the U.S., and a hospitality asset in South Korea.

10. EQUITY ACCOUNTED INVESTMENTS

The following table presents the ownership interests and carrying values of the company's investments in associates and joint ventures, all of which are accounted for using the equity method:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Ownership Interest[1]		Carrying Value	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
Renewable Power and Transition				
Associates				
Wind	**13 – 50%**	32 – 50%	**$ 2,763**	$ 577
Sustainable solutions	**4 – 67%**	4 – 51%	**2,529**	2,586
Other	**12 – 67%**	8 – 65%	**1,696**	1,748
			6,988	4,911
Infrastructure				
Associates				
Utilities	**50%**	50%	**658**	783
Transport	**26 – 58%**	26 – 58%	**1,907**	1,799
Data	**26 – 49%**	26 – 49%	**6,232**	6,023
Other	**11 – 65%**	11 – 65%	**166**	179
Joint ventures				
Utilities	**50%**	50%	**235**	1,200
Transport	**21 – 50%**	21 – 50%	**2,700**	2,599
Midstream	**25%**	25%	**457**	461
Data	**49 – 50%**	49 – 50%	**5,378**	4,042
			17,733	17,086
Private Equity				
Associates				
Industrial operations	**13 – 54%**	13 – 54%	**1,032**	553
Other	**11 – 50%**	14 – 50%	**3,174**	2,950
			4,206	3,503
Real Estate				
Associates				
Transitional and development	**25 – 27%**	25 – 27%	**111**	96
Joint ventures				
Core	**17 – 56%**	22 – 56%	**10,603**	10,702
Transitional and development	**5 – 60%**	5 – 60%	**7,539**	7,394
			18,253	18,192
Wealth Solutions[2]	**83 %**	71 %	**8,699**	4,411
Asset Management and Other				
Associates				
Oaktree	**72 %**	68 %	**7,457**	6,974
Real estate LP investments[3]	**27 – 50%**	16 – 50%	**222**	258
Joint ventures				
Real estate LP investments[3]	**18 – 93%**	18 – 93%	**3,715**	3,387
Other equity accounted investments	**25 – 85%**	25 – 85%	**1,037**	402
			12,431	11,021
Total			**$ 68,310**	$ 59,124

1. Joint ventures or associates in which the ownership interest is greater than 50% represent investments for which control is either shared or does not exist resulting in the investment being equity accounted.
2. Wealth Solutions relates to our capital in our equity accounted investment in Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd.
3. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

The following table presents the change in the balance of investments in associates and joint ventures:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate	Wealth Solutions[2]	Asset Management and Other[3]	**2024 Total**	2023 Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ 4,911	$ 17,086	$ 3,503	$ 18,192	$ 4,411	$ 11,021	**$ 59,124**	$ 47,094
Additions, net of disposals[1]	1,880	1,528	1,004	474	2,732	1,544	**9,162**	10,798
Acquisitions through business combinations	8	—	—	—	—	—	**8**	44
Share of comprehensive income	424	1,143	10	375	1,556	619	**4,127**	2,755
Distributions received	(86)	(743)	(274)	(365)	—	(620)	**(2,088)**	(1,628)
Return of capital	—	—	—	(308)	—	(27)	**(335)**	(480)
Foreign currency translation	(149)	(1,281)	(37)	(115)	—	(106)	**(1,688)**	541
Balance, end of year	**$ 6,988**	**$ 17,733**	**$ 4,206**	**$ 18,253**	**$ 8,699**	**$ 12,431**	**$ 68,310**	$ 59,124

1. Includes assets sold and amounts reclassified to held for sale.
2. Wealth Solutions relates to our capital in our equity accounted investment in Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd.
3. Asset Management equity accounted investments primarily relate to Oaktree and real estate LP investments. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

Additions, net of disposals, of $ 9.2 billion during the year included the incremental capital invested in BWS via the conversion of preferred shares, contribution of BBU units, and contribution of BAM shares to support the acquisition of AEL, all in exchange for additional Class C shares of BWS. Additions, net of disposals, also included the acquisition of an offshore wind portfolio in the U.K. in our Renewable Power and Transition segment, our payment processing services operation in our Private Equity segment and additions within our Infrastructure segment. Our equity accounted investments balance also increased due to our proportionate share of comprehensive income earned by our equity accounted investments.

In the prior year, additions, net of disposals, of $ 10.8 billion included the acquisition of our equity accounted investment in our nuclear technology services operation in our Renewable Power and Transition segment from Brookfield Business Partners L.P., a subsidiary of the Corporation. In connection with this transaction, the Corporation recognized gains of $3.9 billion in other income and gains within net income upon loss of control due to the disposition of our nuclear technology services operation.

The following table presents current and non-current assets, as well as current and non-current liabilities of the company's investments in associates and joint ventures:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024 Current Assets	2024 Non-Current Assets	2024 Current Liabilities	2024 Non-Current Liabilities	2023 Current Assets	2023 Non-Current Assets	2023 Current Liabilities	2023 Non-Current Liabilities
Renewable Power and Transition								
Associates								
Wind	**$ 890**	**$ 19,395**	**$ 677**	**$ 1,420**	$ 695	$ 2,132	$ 452	$ 733
Sustainable solutions	**2,978**	**13,930**	**2,515**	**6,128**	2,862	13,952	2,623	6,055
Other	**1,987**	**9,638**	**2,908**	**4,882**	1,641	10,560	1,578	5,835
Infrastructure								
Associates								
Utilities	**160**	**1,882**	**67**	**1,228**	208	2,563	74	1,132
Transport	**1,293**	**10,782**	**1,208**	**6,072**	1,641	12,862	2,065	6,994
Data	**1,927**	**42,012**	**2,142**	**22,600**	1,061	42,547	2,725	21,996
Other	**112**	**532**	**83**	**237**	134	1,032	94	321
Joint ventures								
Utilities	**94**	**1,358**	**58**	**914**	437	6,025	337	4,177
Transport	**230**	**11,051**	**72**	**6,147**	239	10,563	148	6,131
Midstream	**195**	**6,257**	**259**	**4,080**	226	6,143	190	4,058
Data	**382**	**15,453**	**2,544**	**2,351**	355	8,272	188	3,883
Private Equity								
Associates								
Industrial operations	**1,257**	**1,649**	**564**	**1,041**	908	650	367	334
Other	**3,787**	**13,618**	**3,114**	**8,406**	3,306	10,917	2,020	6,992
Real Estate								
Associates								
Transitional and development	**53**	**448**	**26**	**108**	170	329	11	118
Joint ventures								
Core	**1,458**	**41,236**	**4,244**	**15,482**	2,315	39,945	3,942	16,150
Transitional and development	**1,774**	**29,903**	**4,835**	**9,940**	1,265	29,675	7,044	7,096
Wealth Solutions[1]	**32,524**	**107,936**	**1,005**	**126,379**	11,930	49,494	1,654	53,646
Asset Management and Other								
Associates								
Oaktree	**2,261**	**19,142**	**1,775**	**10,372**	2,493	19,733	2,277	10,730
Real estate LP Investments[2]	**—**	**354**	**—**	**—**	20	473	11	80
Joint ventures								
Real estate LP Investments[2]	**1,544**	**21,399**	**3,110**	**3,526**	2,491	9,670	1,575	4,705
Other equity accounted investments	**366**	**586**	**240**	**414**	189	220	126	52
	$ 55,272	**$ 368,561**	**$ 31,446**	**$ 231,727**	$ 34,586	$ 277,757	$ 29,501	$ 161,218

1. Wealth Solutions relates to our capital in our equity accounted investment in Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd.
2. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

Certain of the company's investments in associates are subject to restrictions on the extent to which they can remit funds to the company in the form of cash dividends or repay loans and advances as a result of borrowing arrangements, regulatory restrictions and other contractual requirements.

The following table presents total revenues, net income and other comprehensive income ("OCI") of the company's investments in associates and joint ventures:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024			2023		
	Revenue	**Net Income**	**OCI**	Revenue	Net Income	OCI
Renewable Power and Transition						
Associates						
Wind	**$ 353**	**$ 16**	**$ (128)**	$ 185	$ 11	$ —
Sustainable solutions	**5,350**	**(365)**	**124**	394	(15)	(67)
Other	**2,465**	**198**	**880**	2,893	662	(355)
Infrastructure						
Associates						
Utilities	**193**	**(91)**	**(114)**	1,136	39	(376)
Transport	**3,119**	**342**	**(820)**	3,044	27	330
Data	**2,732**	**964**	**(764)**	2,272	(45)	685
Other	**228**	**(11)**	**(123)**	206	(180)	(283)
Joint ventures						
Utilities	**272**	**87**	**(179)**	724	286	183
Transport	**9,353**	**2,481**	**(59)**	12,102	4,114	36
Midstream	**902**	**198**	**66**	924	315	188
Data	**475**	**(127)**	**(658)**	1,047	511	(53)
Private Equity						
Associates						
Industrial operations	**2,388**	**130**	**1**	2,216	80	(5)
Other	**6,888**	**(15)**	**(80)**	6,951	208	6
Real Estate						
Associates						
Transitional and development	**355**	**51**	**—**	26	22	—
Joint ventures						
Core	**2,227**	**1,173**	**(38)**	2,328	(66)	(60)
Transitional and development	**3,045**	**469**	**(25)**	2,956	76	(30)
Wealth Solutions[1]	**14,366**	**898**	**750**	6,785	452	484
Asset Management and Other						
Associates						
Oaktree	**1,781**	**651**	**(1)**	1,503	475	16
Real estate LP Investments[2]	**17**	**(15)**	**(78)**	40	(55)	(56)
Joint ventures						
Real estate LP Investments[2]	**1,503**	**724**	**82**	1,878	336	34
Other equity accounted investments	**496**	**77**	**(2)**	285	50	18
	$ 58,508	**$ 7,835**	**$ (1,166)**	$ 49,895	$ 7,303	$ 695

1. Wealth Solutions relates to our capital in our equity accounted investment in Brookfield Wealth Solutions Ltd.
2. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

Certain of the company's investments are publicly listed entities with active pricing in a liquid market.

11. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

The following table presents the change in the fair value of the company's investment properties:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Fair value, beginning of year	**$ 124,152**	$ 115,100
Additions	**13,228**	9,278
Acquisitions through business combinations	**11**	3,244
Dispositions[1]	**(6,538)**	(4,258)
BSREP IV deconsolidation[2]	**(24,862)**	—
Fair value changes	**556**	(105)
Foreign currency translation and other	**(2,882)**	893
Fair value, end of year[3]	**$ 103,665**	$ 124,152

1. Includes amounts reclassified to held for sale.
2. Following the completion of the partial sale of BSREP IV to BWS, our investment in BSREP IV was deconsolidated and recognized within equity accounted investments. BN was issued additional Class C shares in BWS as consideration for the acquisition by BWS.
3. As at December 31, 2024, the ending balance includes $ 96.5 billion (December 31, 2023 – $ 114.8 billion) of investment properties leased to third parties and $4.2 billion of ROU investment properties (December 31, 2023 – $4.8 billion).

Investment properties include the company's office, retail, multifamily and other properties. Additions and acquisitions of $ 13.2 billion (2023 – $12.5 billion) primarily relate to the acquisitions of three U.S. multifamily asset portfolios, a U.S. student housing portfolio, and a logistics asset portfolio in Europe, all within our LP investments included in our Asset Management segment, and enhancement of existing assets during the year.

Dispositions of $6.5 billion (2023 – $4.3 billion) included the sale of manufactured housing communities in the U.S., certain office and retail assets in the U.S., and a hospitality asset in South Korea. In addition, the current year includes the reclassification of certain office, retail, and logistics assets held within our real estate funds to assets held for sale.

Investment properties generated $6.9 billion (2023 – $6.6 billion) in rental income and incurred $4.8 billion (2023 – $4.8 billion) in direct operating expenses. Most of our investment properties are pledged as collateral for the non-recourse borrowings at their respective properties.

The following table presents our investment properties measured at fair value:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Core	**$ 18,501**	$ 18,970
Transitional and development	**21,495**	23,016
LP Investments[1]	**58,446**	77,627
Other investment properties	**5,223**	4,539
	$ 103,665	$ 124,152

1. The balance as at December 31, 2024 reflects the impact of the deconsolidation of BSREP IV within our LP investments.

Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) are utilized when determining the fair value of investment properties. The significant Level 3 inputs include:

Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value	Mitigating Factors
Discounted cash flow analysis[1]	• Future cash flows – primarily driven by net operating income	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in cash flows tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in discount rates that may offset changes in fair value from cash flows
	• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in discount rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in fair value from discount rates
	• Terminal capitalization rate	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rate decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in fair value from terminal capitalization rates
	• Investment horizon	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon tend to be the result of changing cash flow profiles that may result in higher (lower) growth in cash flows prior to stabilizing in the terminal year

1. Certain investment properties are valued using the direct capitalization method instead of a discounted cash flow model. Under the direct capitalization method, a capitalization rate is applied to estimated current year cash flows.

The company's investment properties are diversified by asset type, asset class, geography and market. Therefore, there may be mitigating factors in addition to those noted above, such as changes to assumptions that vary in direction and magnitude across different geographies and markets.

The following table summarizes the key valuation metrics of the company's investment properties:

	2024			2023		
AS AT DEC. 31	**Discount Rate**	**Terminal Capitalization Rate**	**Investment Horizon (years)**	Discount Rate	Terminal Capitalization Rate	Investment Horizon (years)
Core	**6.3 %**	**4.8 %**	**11**	6.2 %	4.8 %	11
Transitional and development[1]	**7.9 %**	**6.3 %**	**10**	7.9 %	6.2 %	10
LP Investments[1,2]	**9.1 %**	**6.2 %**	**14**	8.6 %	5.8 %	13
Other investment properties[3]	**7.9 %**	**n/a**	**n/a**	7.4 %	n/a	n/a

1. The rates presented are for investment properties valued using the discounted cash flow method. These rates exclude multifamily, triple net lease, student housing, manufactured housing and other investment properties valued using the direct capitalization method.
2. The rates as at December 31, 2024 reflect the impact of the deconsolidation of BSREP IV.
3. Other investment properties include investment properties held in our Infrastructure segment and other direct investments within our Asset Management segment.

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The company's PP&E relates to the operating segments as shown below:

	Renewable Power and Transition (a)		Infrastructure (b)		Private Equity (c)		Real Estate (Core and Transitional & Development)[2] (d)		Real Estate (LP Investments) and Other[2] (e)		Total	
AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Cost	**$ 52,279**	$ 46,284	**$ 56,560**	$ 51,635	**$ 19,317**	$ 22,470	**$ 545**	$ 543	**$ 11,105**	$ 16,663	**$ 139,806**	$ 137,595
Accumulated fair value changes	**36,324**	31,989	**5,419**	4,137	**(549)**	(701)	**9**	50	**1,676**	2,464	**42,879**	37,939
Accumulated depreciation	**(12,189)**	(11,922)	**(9,354)**	(7,226)	**(5,381)**	(5,934)	**(239)**	(248)	**(2,503)**	(2,587)	**(29,666)**	(27,917)
Total[1]	**$ 76,414**	$ 66,351	**$ 52,625**	$ 48,546	**$ 13,387**	$ 15,835	**$ 315**	$ 345	**$ 10,278**	$ 16,540	**$ 153,019**	$ 147,617

1. As at December 31, 2024, the total includes $ 6.2 billion (2023 – $6.8 billion) of PP&E leased to third parties as operating leases. Our ROU PP&E assets include $ 1.1 billion (2023 – $757 million) in our Renewable Power and Transition segment, $5.2 billion (2023 – $3.6 billion) in our Infrastructure segment, $ 924 million (2023 – $ 1.3 billion) in our Private Equity, $ 80 million (2023 – $ 86 million) in our core and transitional and development investments within our Real Estate segment, and $829 million (2023 – $ 1.1 billion) within our Asset Management segment, totaling $ 8.1 billion (2023 – $6.8 billion) of ROU assets.
2. Real estate core and transitional and development investments are included in our Real Estate segment. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

Renewable Power and Transition, Infrastructure, and Real Estate segments, as well as real estate LP Investments within our Asset Management segment primarily carry PP&E assets at fair value, classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of significant unobservable inputs when determining fair value. The carrying amount that would have been recognized had our assets been accounted for under the cost model is $99.5 billion (2023 – $96.4 billion). The Private Equity segment carries PP&E assets at amortized cost. As at December 31, 2024, $92.3 billion (2023 – $92.3 billion) of PP&E, at cost, were pledged as collateral for the property debt at their respective properties.

a) Renewable Power and Transition

Our Renewable Power and Transition PP&E consists of the following:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Hydroelectric		Wind		Solar and Other		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Cost, beginning of year	**$ 13,656**	$ 12,480	**$ 16,787**	$ 11,904	**$ 15,841**	$ 10,099	**$ 46,284**	$ 34,483
Additions, net of disposals and assets reclassified as held for sale	**(187)**	148	**(862)**	1,147	**2,472**	1,981	**1,423**	3,276
Acquisitions through business combinations	**—**	—	**3,263**	3,712	**4,176**	3,488	**7,439**	7,200
Foreign currency translation and other	**(1,646)**	1,028	**(840)**	24	**(381)**	273	**(2,867)**	1,325
Cost, end of year	**11,823**	13,656	**18,348**	16,787	**22,108**	15,841	**52,279**	46,284
Accumulated fair value changes, beginning of year	**26,653**	25,642	**3,614**	3,253	**1,722**	1,831	**31,989**	30,726
Fair value changes	**3,215**	(596)	**1,531**	296	**1,185**	(84)	**5,931**	(384)
Dispositions and assets reclassified as held for sale	**—**	49	**—**	6	**(60)**	(23)	**(60)**	32
Foreign currency translation and other	**(1,307)**	1,558	**(168)**	59	**(61)**	(2)	**(1,536)**	1,615
Accumulated fair value changes, end of year	**28,561**	26,653	**4,977**	3,614	**2,786**	1,722	**36,324**	31,989
Accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	**(6,332)**	(5,564)	**(3,560)**	(2,861)	**(2,030)**	(1,541)	**(11,922)**	(9,966)
Depreciation expenses	**(646)**	(667)	**(802)**	(709)	**(602)**	(499)	**(2,050)**	(1,875)
Dispositions and assets reclassified as held for sale	**143**	5	**566**	4	**221**	2	**930**	11
Foreign currency translation and other	**698**	(106)	**382**	6	**(227)**	8	**853**	(92)
Accumulated depreciation, end of year	**(6,137)**	(6,332)	**(3,414)**	(3,560)	**(2,638)**	(2,030)	**(12,189)**	(11,922)
Balance, end of year	**$ 34,247**	$ 33,977	**$ 19,911**	$ 16,841	**$ 22,256**	$ 15,533	**$ 76,414**	$ 66,351

The following table presents our Renewable Power and Transition PP&E measured at fair value by geography:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
North America	**$ 44,538**	$ 41,636
Colombia	**12,431**	10,585
Brazil	**4,283**	5,578
Europe	**7,144**	5,409
Asia and other	**8,018**	3,143
	$ 76,414	$ 66,351

Renewable Power and Transition assets are accounted for under the revaluation model and the most recent date of revaluation was December 31, 2024. Valuations utilize significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) when determining the fair value of Renewable Power and Transition assets. The significant Level 3 inputs include:

Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value	Mitigating Factors
Discounted cash flow analysis	• Future cash flows – primarily impacted by future electricity price assumptions	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in cash flows tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in discount rates that may offset changes in fair value from cash flows
	• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in discount rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in fair value from discount rates
	• Terminal capitalization rate	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rate decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in fair value from terminal capitalization rates
	• Terminal year	• Increases (decreases) in the terminal year decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in the terminal year tend to be the result of changing cash flow profiles that may result in higher (lower) growth in cash flows prior to stabilizing in the terminal year

Key valuation metrics of the company's hydroelectric, wind and solar generating facilities at the end of 2024 and 2023 are summarized below.

	North America		Colombia		Brazil		Europe	
AS AT DEC. 31	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Discount rate								
Contracted	**5.1% – 5.8%**	5.1% – 5.7%	**8.5 %**	8.7 %	**9.6 %**	8.4 %	**4.9% – 6.6%**	4.8 %
Uncontracted	**6.3% – 7.2%**	6.3% – 7.0%	**9.8 %**	10.0 %	**10.9 %**	9.7 %	**4.9% – 6.6%**	4.8 %
Terminal capitalization rate[1]	**4.3% – 5.1%**	4.4% – 5.0%	**7.3 %**	8.0 %	**n/a**	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Terminal year	**2048**	2046	**2044**	2043	**2052**	2053	**2047**	2037

1. Terminal capitalization rate applies only to hydroelectric assets in North America and Colombia.

Terminal values are included in the valuation of hydroelectric assets in the U.S., Canada, and Colombia. For the hydroelectric assets in Brazil, cash flows have been included based on the duration of the authorization or useful life of a concession asset plus a one-time 30-year renewal term for the majority of the hydroelectric assets. The weighted-average remaining duration or useful life of a concession asset as at December 31, 2024, including a one-time 30-year renewal for applicable hydroelectric assets, is 30 years (2023 – 34 years). Consequently, there is no terminal value attributed to the hydroelectric assets in Brazil at the end of the authorization term.

Key assumptions on contracted generation and future power pricing are summarized below:

	Total Generation Contracted under Power Purchase Agreements		Power Prices from Long-Term Power Purchase Agreements (weighted average)		Estimates of Future Electricity Prices (weighted average)	
AS AT DEC. 31, 2024	1 – 10 years	11 – 20 years	1 – 10 years	11 – 20 years	1 – 10 years	11 – 20 years
North America (prices in US$/MWh)	**64 %**	**25 %**	**61**	**65**	**90**	**104**
Colombia (prices in COP$/MWh)	**49 %**	**4 %**	**310**	**398**	**494**	**684**
Brazil (prices in R$/MWh)	**79 %**	**36 %**	**310**	**393**	**309**	**430**
Europe (prices in €/MWh)	**95 %**	**45 %**	**91**	**93**	**94**	**86**

The company's estimate of future renewable power pricing is based on management's estimate of the cost of securing new energy from renewable sources to meet future demand between 2028 and 2035 (2023 – between 2027 and 2035), which will maintain system reliability and provide adequate levels of reserve generation.

b) Infrastructure

Our Infrastructure PP&E consists of the following:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Utilities		Transport		Midstream		Data		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Cost, beginning of year	**$ 8,278**	$ 7,292	**$ 18,866**	$ 9,285	**$ 15,405**	$ 14,679	**$ 9,086**	$ 8,184	**$ 51,635**	$ 39,440
Additions, net of disposals and assets reclassified as held for sale	**572**	547	**867**	606	**480**	407	**818**	918	**2,737**	2,478
Acquisitions through business combinations	**—**	118	**—**	8,811	**—**	—	**4,141**	35	**4,141**	8,964
Foreign currency translation and other	**(270)**	321	**(330)**	164	**(1,127)**	319	**(226)**	(51)	**(1,953)**	753
Cost, end of year	**8,580**	8,278	**19,403**	18,866	**14,758**	15,405	**13,819**	9,086	**56,560**	51,635
Accumulated fair value changes, beginning of year	**1,894**	1,624	**1,410**	1,104	**833**	523	**—**	—	**4,137**	3,251
Disposition and assets reclassified as held for sale	**—**	—	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(4)**	—	**(4)**	—
Fair value changes	**120**	143	**92**	330	**1,189**	312	**12**	—	**1,413**	785
Foreign currency translation and other	**(57)**	127	**(69)**	(24)	**(1)**	(2)	**—**	—	**(127)**	101
Accumulated fair value changes, end of year	**1,957**	1,894	**1,433**	1,410	**2,021**	833	**8**	—	**5,419**	4,137
Accumulated depreciation, beginning of year	**(1,836)**	(1,456)	**(2,605)**	(2,040)	**(1,538)**	(982)	**(1,247)**	(920)	**(7,226)**	(5,398)
Depreciation expenses	**(413)**	(392)	**(1,003)**	(601)	**(629)**	(557)	**(775)**	(419)	**(2,820)**	(1,969)
Dispositions and assets reclassified as held for sale	**109**	72	**103**	82	**101**	30	**28**	90	**341**	274
Foreign currency translation and other	**70**	(60)	**128**	(46)	**120**	(29)	**33**	2	**351**	(133)
Accumulated depreciation, end of year	**(2,070)**	(1,836)	**(3,377)**	(2,605)	**(1,946)**	(1,538)	**(1,961)**	(1,247)	**(9,354)**	(7,226)
Balance, end of year	**$ 8,467**	$ 8,336	**$ 17,459**	$ 17,671	**$ 14,833**	$ 14,700	**$ 11,866**	$ 7,839	**$ 52,625**	$ 48,546

Infrastructure's PP&E assets are accounted for under the revaluation model, and the most recent date of revaluation was December 31, 2024. The utilities assets consist of regulated transmission and regulated distribution networks, which are operated primarily under regulated rate base arrangements. In the transport operations, the PP&E assets consist of railroads, toll roads and ports. PP&E assets in the midstream operations are comprised of energy transmission, distribution and storage. Data PP&E include mainly telecommunications towers, fiber optic networks and data storage assets.

Valuations utilize significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) when determining the fair value of infrastructure's utilities, transport, midstream and data assets. The significant Level 3 inputs include:

Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Relationship of Unobservable Inputs to Fair Value	Mitigating Factors
Discounted cash flow analysis	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in cash flows tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in discount rates that may offset changes in fair value from cash flows
	• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in discount rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in fair value from discount rates
	• Terminal value multiple	• Increases (decreases) in terminal value multiple increases (decreases) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in terminal value multiple tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in fair value from terminal value multiple
	• Investment horizon	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon decrease (increase) fair value	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon tend to be the result of changing cash flow profiles that may result in higher (lower) growth in cash flows prior to stabilizing in the terminal year

Key valuation metrics of the company's utilities, transport, and midstream assets at the end of 2024 and 2023 are summarized below.

AS AT DEC. 31	Utilities		Transport		Midstream	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Discount rates	**8% – 15%**	8% – 11%	**10%**	9 %	**15%**	15%
Terminal value multiples	**16x**	15x	**9x – 20x**	8x – 20x	**8x – 10x**	10x
Investment horizon	**10 – 20 yrs**	10 – 20 yrs	**10 yrs**	10 yrs	**1 – 2 yrs**	6 yrs

c) Private Equity

Private Equity PP&E primarily includes assets owned by the company's Private Equity segment. These assets are accounted for under the cost model, which requires the assets to be carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The following table presents the changes to the carrying value of the company's PP&E assets included in these businesses:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Cost		Accumulated Impairment		Accumulated Depreciation		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 22,470**	$ 21,548	**$ (701)**	$ (611)	**$ (5,934)**	$ (5,271)	**$ 15,835**	$ 15,666
Additions/(dispositions)[1], net of assets reclassified as held for sale	**(1,908)**	(137)	**307**	93	**1,960**	1,469	**359**	1,425
Acquisitions through business combinations	**32**	239	**—**	—	**—**	—	**32**	239
Foreign currency translation and other	**(1,277)**	820	**12**	(9)	**257**	(234)	**(1,008)**	577
Depreciation expenses	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(1,664)**	(1,898)	**(1,664)**	(1,898)
Impairment charges	**—**	—	**(167)**	(174)	**—**	—	**(167)**	(174)
Balance, end of year	**$ 19,317**	$ 22,470	**$ (549)**	$ (701)	**$ (5,381)**	$ (5,934)	**$ 13,387**	$ 15,835

1. For accumulated impairment and accumulated depreciation, (additions)/dispositions.

d) Real Estate (Core and Transitional & Development)

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Cost		Accumulated Fair Value Changes		Accumulated Depreciation		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 543**	$ 562	**$ 50**	$ 58	**$ (248)**	$ (236)	**$ 345**	$ 384
Additions/(dispositions)[1], net of assets reclassified as held for sale	**13**	(19)	**—**	—	**48**	30	**61**	11
Foreign currency translation and other	**(11)**	—	**—**	24	**8**	1	**(3)**	25
Fair value changes	**—**	—	**(21)**	(32)	**—**	—	**(21)**	(32)
Depreciation expenses	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(47)**	(43)	**(47)**	(43)
Impairment charges	**—**	—	**(20)**	—	**—**	—	**(20)**	—
Balance, end of year	**$ 545**	$ 543	**$ 9**	$ 50	**$ (239)**	$ (248)	**$ 315**	$ 345

1. For accumulated depreciation, (additions)/dispositions.

The company's Real Estate core and transitional and development PP&E assets include assets accounted for under the revaluation model, with the most recent revaluation as at December 31, 2024. The company determined fair value for these assets by using the depreciated replacement cost method. Valuations utilize significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) when determining the fair value of Real Estate assets. The significant Level 3 inputs include estimates of assets' replacement cost and remaining economic life.

e) Real Estate LP Investments and Other

PP&E within the segment primarily consists of our hospitality portfolio within our real estate LP investments, accounted for under the revaluation model, with the most recent revaluation as at December 31, 2024. The company determined fair value for these assets by using the depreciated replacement cost method. Valuations utilize significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) when determining the fair value of the assets. The significant Level 3 inputs include estimates of assets' replacement cost and remaining economic life. The following table presents the changes to the carrying value of the company's PP&E assets included in these businesses:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Cost		Accumulated Fair Value Changes		Accumulated Depreciation		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 16,663**	$ 16,281	**$ 2,464**	$ 1,506	**$ (2,587)**	$ (2,105)	**$ 16,540**	$ 15,682
Changes in basis of accounting[1]	**(4,668)**	—	**(476)**	—	**304**	—	**(4,840)**	—
Additions/(dispositions)[2], net of assets reclassified as held for sale	**(634)**	613	**(234)**	(34)	**359**	106	**(509)**	685
Acquisitions through business combinations	**45**	—	**—**	—	**—**	—	**45**	—
Foreign currency translation and other	**(301)**	(231)	**(36)**	86	**81**	72	**(256)**	(73)
Fair value changes		—	**20**	976	**—**	—	**20**	976
Depreciation expenses	**—**	—	**—**	—	**(660)**	(660)	**(660)**	(660)
Impairment charges	**—**	—	**(62)**	(70)	**—**	—	**(62)**	(70)
Balance, end of year	**$ 11,105**	$ 16,663	**$ 1,676**	$ 2,464	**$ (2,503)**	$ (2,587)	**$ 10,278**	$ 16,540

1. Following the completion of the partial sale of BSREP IV to BWS, our investment in BSREP IV was deconsolidated and recognized within equity accounted investments. BN was issued additional Class C shares in BWS as consideration for the acquisition by BWS.
2. For accumulated depreciation, (additions)/dispositions.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table presents a continuity of the company's intangible assets:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Cost		Accumulated Amortization and Impairment		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 46,592**	$ 44,409	**$ (7,598)**	$ (5,998)	**$ 38,994**	$ 38,411
Additions	**614**	899	**—**	—	**614**	899
Disposals[1]	**(714)**	(3,989)	**306**	1,243	**(408)**	(2,746)
Acquisitions through business combinations	**1,632**	4,096	**—**	—	**1,632**	4,096
Amortization and impairment	**—**	—	**(2,520)**	(2,653)	**(2,520)**	(2,653)
Foreign currency translation and other	**(2,873)**	1,177	**633**	(190)	**(2,240)**	987
Balance, end of year	**$ 45,251**	$ 46,592	**$ (9,179)**	$ (7,598)	**$ 36,072**	$ 38,994

1. Includes assets sold and amounts reclassified to held for sale.

Intangible assets are allocated to the following operating segments:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	**2024**	2023
Private Equity	(a)	**$ 18,907**	$ 21,217
Infrastructure	(b)	**15,682**	15,845
Real Estate (LP Investments) and Other[1]	(c)	**1,483**	1,932
		$ 36,072	$ 38,994

1. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

a) Private Equity

The intangible assets in our Private Equity segment are primarily related to:

- Customer relationships of $11.1 billion (2023 – $12.4 billion), which decreased from the prior year primarily due to the impact of foreign exchange. The customer relationships are attributable to the acquisitions of our modular building leasing services, lottery services operations, advanced energy storage operations, dealer software and technology services operations and engineered components manufacturing operation. The customer relationships acquired have a useful life of 10 to 20 years.
- Brands and trademarks of $2.7 billion (2023 – $2.9 billion), which decreased from the prior year mainly due to the impact of foreign exchange. The brands and trademarks are attributable to our dealer software and technology services operations, modular building leasing services operations, advanced energy storage operations, engineered components manufacturing operations, fleet management and car rental services, and lottery services operations. The majority have an indefinite useful life and the remainder have a useful life of 10 to 40 years.
- Water and sewage concession agreements, the majority of which are arrangements with municipal governments across Brazil, of $ 1.8 billion (2023 – $2.4 billion) decreased from the prior year primarily due to the impact of foreign exchange. The concession agreements provide the company the right to charge fees to users over the terms of the agreements in exchange for water treatment services, ongoing and regular maintenance work on water distribution assets and improvements to the water treatment and distribution systems. The concession agreements have an average remaining term of 22 years at which point the underlying concession assets will be returned to the various grantors.
- Computer software and proprietary technology of $ 1.8 billion (2023 – $2.2 billion), which decreased from the prior year mainly due to dispositions completed in the year. The proprietary technology pertains to the combination of processes, tools, techniques and developed systems for exclusive use and benefit within the Private Equity business. The proprietary technology is attributable to our advanced energy storage operation, engineered components manufacturing operation and dealer software and technology services operation, and is assessed to have an estimated useful life of 5 to 15 years.
- The remaining intangible assets in our Private Equity segment relate to other indefinite life assets.

b) Infrastructure

The intangible assets in our Infrastructure segment are primarily related to:

- Contractual customer relationships, customer contracts, proprietary technology and brands of $ 4.2 billion (2023 – $4.5 billion) at our North American and European residential decarbonization infrastructure operations. The contractual customer relationships and customer contracts represent ongoing economic benefits from leasing customers and annuity-based management agreements. This business generates revenue under long-term contracts with a diversified customer base across North America and Europe.
- Concession arrangements of $2.3 billion (2023 – $3.0 billion) at our Brazilian regulated transmission operation that provide the right to charge a tariff over the terms of the agreements. On April 8, 2021, new legislation was passed in Brazil which extended these finite authorizations in perpetuity. These assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the underlying infrastructure.
- Customer relationships and shipping agreements of $ 1.7 billion (2023 – $2.1 billion) at our Canadian diversified midstream operation, relating to long-term take-or-pay and fee-for-service contractual arrangements. These agreements are with investment grade counterparties. These assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life.
- Customer relationships, operating network agreements and track access rights of $ 1.7 billion (2023 – $1.7 billion) at our North American rail operations. These intangible assets include long-term leases.
- Customer contracts of $1.2 billion (2023 – $652 million) at our Indian telecom tower operation relate to contracts with India's largest cellular network operator, which is an anchor tenant of our telecom tower operation under a 30-year master service agreement.
- Concession arrangement of $1.0 billion (2023 – $505 million) at our Brazilian electricity transmission concession, which grants the right to construct, maintain, and operate the transmission lines in exchange for a regulated return during the concession period.
- The remaining intangible assets in our Infrastructure segment relate to other indefinite life assets.

c) Real Estate LP Investments and Other

The intangible assets in real estate LP Investments are primarily attributable to indefinite life trademarks associated with our real estate LP investments, including short-break destinations across the U.K. and Ireland ("U.K. Short Stay"). The U.K. Short Stay trademark assets have been determined to have an indefinite useful life as the company has the legal right to operate these trademarks exclusively in certain territories and in perpetuity.

Inputs Used to Determine Recoverable Amounts of Intangible Assets

We test finite life intangible assets for impairment when an impairment indicator is identified. Indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually. We use a discounted cash flow valuation to determine the recoverable amount and consider the following significant unobservable inputs as part of our valuation:

Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Relationship of Unobservable Input(s) to Fair Value	Mitigating Factor(s)
Discounted cash flow models	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in cash flows tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in discount rates that may offset changes in recoverable amounts from cash flows
	• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in discount rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in recoverable amounts from discount rates
	• Terminal capitalization rate	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rate decrease (increase) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in recoverable amounts from terminal capitalization rates
	• Investment horizon	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon decrease (increase) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon tend to be the result of changing cash flow profiles that may result in higher (lower) growth in cash flows prior to stabilizing in the terminal year

14. GOODWILL

The following table presents the balance and nature of the changes in goodwill:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Cost		Accumulated Impairment		Total	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023	**2024**	2023
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 36,758**	$ 29,767	**$ (1,847)**	$ (1,105)	**$ 34,911**	$ 28,662
Acquisitions through business combinations	**3,899**	7,211	**—**	—	**3,899**	7,211
Impairment losses	**—**	—	**(828)**	(659)	**(828)**	(659)
Foreign currency translation and other[1]	**(2,386)**	(220)	**134**	(83)	**(2,252)**	(303)
Balance, end of year	**$ 38,271**	$ 36,758	**$ (2,541)**	$ (1,847)	**$ 35,730**	$ 34,911

1. Includes adjustment to goodwill based on final purchase price allocation.

Goodwill is allocated to the following operating segments:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	**2024**	2023
Infrastructure	(a)	**$ 14,209**	$ 14,487
Private Equity	(b)	**12,726**	14,396
Renewable Power and Transition	(c)	**6,903**	3,335
Real Estate (LP Investments) and Other[1]	(d)	**1,855**	2,674
Real Estate (Core and Transitional & Development)[1]		**37**	19
Total		**$ 35,730**	$ 34,911

1. Real estate core and transitional and development investments are included in our Real Estate segment. Real estate LP investments are included within our Asset Management segment as we include the discretionary capital that we invest directly into and alongside private funds managed by BAM and other investments within this segment.

a) Infrastructure

Goodwill in our Infrastructure segment decreased from the prior year primarily as incremental goodwill from the acquisition of our Indian telecom tower operation was more than offset by the impact of foreign exchange.

A discounted cash flow model was used to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill. The key inputs are discount rates ranging from 10% to 20%, terminal value multiples of 7x to 21x and cash flow periods from 1 to 26 years. The recoverable amounts for the years ended 2024 and 2023 were determined to be in excess of their carrying values.

b) Private Equity

Goodwill in our Private Equity segment decreased from the prior year primarily due to the deconsolidation of our payment processing services operation, goodwill impairment at our healthcare services operation, and the impact of foreign exchange. For the remaining goodwill balance, the recoverable amounts for the years ended 2024 and 2023 were determined to be in excess of their carrying values.

The key inputs are revenue growth rates ranging from 4.6% to 12.1%, discount rates of 8.7% to 11.9% and perpetuity growth rates of 0.8% to 3.0%. These assumptions and inputs are forecasted over a period of 5 years except for specific cases.

c) Renewable Power and Transition

Goodwill in our Renewable Power and Transition segment includes a hydroelectric portfolio and distributed generation and utility-scale solar portfolios. The increase in goodwill was primarily due to the acquisition of a leading listed global renewables developer headquartered in France.

The goodwill on the hydroelectric portfolio arose from the inclusion of a deferred tax liability as the tax bases of the net assets acquired were lower than their fair values. The goodwill is recoverable as long as the tax circumstances that gave rise to the goodwill do not change. To date, no such changes have occurred. For the remaining goodwill balance, the recoverable amounts for the years ended 2024 and 2023 were determined to be in excess of their carrying values. The key inputs are discount rates ranging from 10% to 14%, terminal capitalization rate of 3x to 5x, cash flow periods from 2 to 7 years and future leverage assumptions of the operating segment.

(d) Real Estate LP Investments and Other

Goodwill in real estate LP investments and other is primarily comprised of our real estate LP investments, including U.K. and Ireland Short Stay and a mixed-use asset in South Korea, and our Private Equity direct investments. The decrease in goodwill was primarily due to the deconsolidation of BSREP IV.

The valuation assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for U.K. and Ireland Short Stay were a discount rate of 11.4% based on a market-based-weighted-average cost of capital, terminal capitalization rate of 6.0% and a long-term growth rate of 3.0%. The recoverable amounts for the years ended 2024 and 2023 were determined to be in excess of their carrying values.

Inputs used to Determine Recoverable Amounts of Goodwill

The recoverable amounts used in goodwill impairment testing are calculated using discounted cash flow models based on the following significant unobservable inputs:

Valuation Technique	Significant Unobservable Input(s)	Relationship of Unobservable Input(s) to Fair Value	Mitigating Factor(s)
Discounted cash flow models	• Future cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in future cash flows increase (decrease) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in cash flows tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in discount rates that may offset changes in recoverable amounts from cash flows
	• Discount rate	• Increases (decreases) in discount rate decrease (increase) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in discount rates tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in recoverable amounts from discount rates
	• Terminal capitalization rate/multiple	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rate/multiple decrease (increase) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in terminal capitalization rates/multiple tend to be accompanied by increases (decreases) in cash flows that may offset changes in recoverable amounts from terminal capitalization rates
	• Investment horizon/terminal year of cash flows	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon/terminal year of cash flows decrease (increase) the recoverable amount	• Increases (decreases) in the investment horizon/terminal year of cash flows tend to be the result of changing cash flow profiles that may result in higher (lower) growth in cash flows prior to stabilizing in the terminal year

15. INCOME TAXES

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are set out below:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Current income tax expense	**$ 1,323**	$ 1,908
Deferred income tax (recovery)/expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(319)**	(789)
Recovery arising from previously unrecognized tax assets	**(23)**	(116)
Change in tax rates and new legislation	**1**	8
Total deferred income tax (recovery)/expense	**(341)**	(897)
Income tax expense	**$ 982**	$ 1,011

The company's Canadian domestic statutory income tax rate has remained consistent at 26% throughout both of 2024 and 2023. The company's effective income tax rate is different from the company's domestic statutory income tax rate due to the following differences set out below:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31	**2024**	2023
Statutory income tax rate	**26 %**	26 %
(Reduction)/increase in rate resulting from:		
Portion of gains subject to different tax rates	**(15)**	(8)
Taxable loss (income) attributable to non-controlling interests	**24**	(6)
International operations subject to different tax rates	**1**	1
Recognition of deferred tax assets	**(19)**	(5)
Non-recognition of the benefit of current year's tax losses	**14**	5
Non-deductible expenses	**10**	7
Investment and production tax credits	**(10)**	—
Other	**4**	(3)
Effective income tax rate	**35 %**	17 %

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 relate to the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Non-capital losses (Canada)	**$ 1,922**	$ 2,132
Capital losses (Canada)	**12**	5
Losses (U.S.)	**2,833**	3,472
Losses (International)	**2,360**	2,900
Difference in basis	**(28,672)**	(30,158)
Total net deferred tax liabilities	**$ (21,545)**	$ (21,649)

The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized as at December 31, 2024 is approximately $18 billion (2023 – approximately $18 billion).

The company regularly assesses the status of open tax examinations and its historical tax filing positions for the potential for adverse outcomes to determine the adequacy of the provision for income and other taxes. The company believes that it has adequately provided for any tax adjustments that are more likely than not to occur as a result of ongoing tax examinations or historical filing positions.

The dividend payment on certain preferred shares of the company results in the payment of cash taxes in Canada and the company obtaining a deduction based on the amount of these taxes.

The following table details the expiry date, if applicable, of the unrecognized deferred tax assets:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
One year from reporting date	**$ 32**	$ 10
Two years from reporting date	**31**	13
Three years from reporting date	**24**	17
After three years from reporting date	**465**	667
Do not expire	**2,661**	2,212
Total	**$ 3,213**	$ 2,919

The components of the income taxes in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 are set out below:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**$ 1,949**	$ 120
Financial contracts and power sale agreements	**(116)**	(29)
Fair value through OCI securities	**160**	76
Foreign currency translation	**(1)**	(72)
Revaluation of pension obligation	**29**	5
Total deferred tax in other comprehensive income	**$ 2,021**	$ 100

16. CORPORATE BORROWINGS

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Maturity	Annual Rate	Currency	2024	2023
Term debt					
Public – Canadian	Mar. 8, 2024	5.04 %	C$	**$ —**	$ 377
Public – U.S.	Apr. 1 , 2024	4.00 %	US$	**—**	200
Public – U.S[1]	Jan. 15, 2025	4.00 %	US$	**500**	500
Public – Canadian	Jan. 28, 2026	4.82 %	C$	**592**	645
Public – U.S.	Jun. 2, 2026	4.25 %	US$	**499**	499
Public – Canadian	Mar. 16, 2027	3.80 %	C$	**348**	377
Public – U.S.	Jan. 25, 2028	3.90 %	US$	**1,064**	1,067
Public – U.S.	Mar. 29, 2029	4.85 %	US$	**999**	999
Public – U.S.	Apr. 15, 2030	4.35 %	US$	**750**	750
Public – U.S.	Apr. 15, 2031	2.72 %	US$	**500**	500
Public – U.S.	Jan. 30, 2032	2.34 %	US$	**600**	600
Public – Canadian	Dec. 14 2032	5.43 %	C$	**695**	755
Public – U.S.	Mar. 1, 2033	7.38 %	US$	**250**	250
Public – U.S.	Jun. 14, 2033	6.09 %	US$	**550**	550
Public – U.S.	Jan. 5, 2034	6.35 %	US$	**700**	700
Public – U.S.	Jan. 15, 2035	5.68 %	US$	**450**	—
Public – Canadian	Jun. 14, 2035	5.95 %	C$	**294**	319
Private – Japanese	Dec. 1, 2038	1.42 %	JPY	**64**	71
Public – U.S.	Sep. 20, 2047	4.70 %	US$	**902**	902
Public – U.S.	Apr. 15, 2050	3.45 %	US$	**595**	595
Public – U.S.	Mar. 30, 2051	3.50 %	US$	**757**	758
Public – U.S.	Feb 15, 2052	3.63 %	US$	**400**	400
Public – U.S.	Mar. 4, 2054	5.97 %	US$	**953**	—
Public – U.S.	Jan 15, 2055	6.30 %	US$	**700**	—
Public – U.S.	Oct. 16, 2080	4.63 %	US$	**400**	400
				13,562	12,214
Commercial Paper				**767**	31
Deferred financing costs[2]				**(97)**	(85)
Total				**$ 14,232**	$ 12,160

1. Corporate borrowings of $ 500 million due on January 15, 2025 were repaid subsequent to December 31, 2024.
2. Deferred financing costs are amortized to interest expense over the term of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

Corporate borrowings, excluding revolving facilities, have a weighted-average interest rate of 4.7% (2023 – 4.5%). A portion of corporate borrowings are denominated in foreign currencies, which include C$2.8 billion (2023 – C$3.3 billion) payable in Canadian dollars or $1.9 billion (2023 – $2.5 billion) and ¥10 billion (2023 – ¥10 billion) payable in Japanese Yen or $64 million (2023 – $71 million).

17. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Accounts payable	**$ 13,202**	$ 13,470
Lease liabilities	**9,801**	8,882
Provisions	**3,845**	3,457
Other liabilities	**28,654**	33,084
Total	**$ 55,502**	$ 58,893

The current and non-current balances of accounts payable, provisions and other liabilities are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Current	**$ 30,125**	$ 33,414
Non-current	**25,377**	25,479
Total	**$ 55,502**	$ 58,893

Post-Employment Benefits

The company offers pension and other post-employment benefit plans to employees of certain of its subsidiaries. The company's obligations under its defined benefit pension plans are determined periodically through the preparation of actuarial valuations. The benefit plans' valuation change during the year was an increase of $118 million (2023 – decrease of $11 million). The discount rate used was 5% (2023 – 5%) with a rate of compensation of 2% (2023 – 2%), and an investment rate of 5% (2023 – 5%).

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Plan assets	**$ 1,300**	$ 1,380
Less accrued benefit obligation:		
Defined benefit pension plan	**(1,384)**	(1,583)
Other post-employment benefits	**(100)**	(131)
Net liability	**(184)**	(334)
Less: net actuarial (losses) gains and other	**(6)**	6
Accrued benefit liability	**$ (190)**	$ (328)

18. NON-RECOURSE BORROWINGS OF MANAGED ENTITIES

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Subsidiary borrowings	(a)	**$ 16,002**	$ 16,214
Property-specific borrowings	(b)	**204,558**	205,336
Total		**$ 220,560**	$ 221,550

a) Subsidiary Borrowings

Principal repayments on subsidiary borrowings due over the next five calendar years and thereafter are as follows:

(MILLIONS)	Real Estate	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Total
2025	$ 678	$ 709	$ 850	$ 13	**$ 2,250**
2026	348	—	—	123	**471**
2027	931	348	313	—	**1,592**
2028	348	—	487	—	**835**
2029	2,604	570	787	2,150	**6,111**
Thereafter	499	2,190	2,133	—	**4,822**
Total Principal repayments	5,408	3,817	4,570	2,286	**16,081**
Deferred financing costs and other	(26)	(16)	(29)	(8)	**(79)**
Total – Dec. 31, 2024	**$ 5,382**	**$ 3,801**	**$ 4,541**	**$ 2,278**	**$ 16,002**
Total – Dec. 31, 2023	$ 6,882	$ 2,832	$ 4,911	$ 1,589	$ 16,214

The weighted-average interest rate on subsidiary borrowings as at December 31, 2024 was 5.6% (2023 – 5.7%).

The current and non-current balances of subsidiary borrowings are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Current	**$ 2,250**	$ 2,596
Non-current	**13,752**	13,618
Total	**$ 16,002**	$ 16,214

Subsidiary borrowings by currency include the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	Local Currency		2023	Local Currency
U.S. dollars	**$ 8,239**	**USD**	**8,239**	$ 7,915	USD 7,915
Canadian dollars	**7,627**	**CAD**	**10,970**	8,208	CAD 10,875
Brazilian reais	**136**	**BRL**	**839**	91	BRL 443
Total	**$ 16,002**			$ 16,214	

b) Property-Specific Borrowings

Principal repayments on property-specific borrowings due over the next five calendar years and thereafter are as follows:

(MILLIONS)	Real Estate[1,2,3]	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity and Other	**Total**
2025	$ 32,428	$ 9,232	$ 4,189	$ 2,405	**$ 48,254**
2026	13,045	4,936	4,827	4,524	**27,332**
2027	8,517	2,863	4,983	5,356	**21,719**
2028	2,908	3,007	5,077	7,442	**18,434**
2029	8,195	3,799	6,731	11,040	**29,765**
Thereafter	5,472	14,666	30,634	10,831	**61,603**
Total Principal repayments	70,565	38,503	56,441	41,598	**207,107**
Deferred financing costs and other	(389)	(354)	(1,143)	(663)	**(2,549)**
Total – Dec. 31, 2024	**$ 70,176**	**$ 38,149**	**$ 55,298**	**$ 40,935**	**$ 204,558**
Total – Dec. 31, 2023	$ 86,734	$ 28,635	$ 46,083	$ 43,884	$ 205,336

1. Real estate property-specific borrowings maturing in 2025 of $ 32.4 billion include office of $ 6.7 billion, retail of $ 5.6 billion, and LP investments and other of $ 20.1 billion. Real estate property-specific borrowings maturing in 2026 of $13.0 billion include office of $ 2.8 billion, retail of $ 1.7 billion, and LP investments and other of $ 8.5 billion. The real estate property-specific borrowings included in the table above do not consider available extension options on $25.7 billion of debt.
2. Includes $45.8 billion of borrowings associated with real estate LP investments from our Asset Management segment and $ 24.4 million associated with core and transitional and development investments in our Real Estate segment.
3. Real estate property-specific borrowings of $ 70.2 billion includes $ 35.4 billion related to BPY investment properties, $ 7.9 billion for BPY hospitality assets, and $ 26.9 billion for real estate direct investments.

The weighted-average interest rate on property-specific borrowings as at December 31, 2024 was 6.8% (2023 – 7.1%).

The current and non-current balances of property-specific borrowings are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024[1]**	2023
Current	**$ 48,254**	$ 54,975
Non-current	**156,304**	150,361
Total	**$ 204,558**	$ 205,336

1. At December 31, 2024, non-current property-specific borrowings of $ 156.3 billion had $20.1 billion (December 31, 2023 – $ 26.6 billion) of debt obligations, which were classified as non-current but are subject to covenants that are required to be complied with during the twelve months following the reporting date.

Property-specific borrowings by currency include the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	**Local Currency**	**Local Currency**	2023	Local Currency	Local Currency
U.S. dollars	**$ 119,612**	**USD**	**119,612**	$ 112,510	USD	112,510
British pounds	**12,583**	**GBP**	**10,054**	13,457	GBP	10,571
Indian rupees	**10,911**	**INR**	**934,088**	9,930	INR	826,265
Canadian dollars	**15,830**	**CAD**	**22,767**	17,124	CAD	22,690
Euros	**17,164**	**EUR**	**16,578**	22,825	EUR	20,670
Australian dollars	**9,498**	**AUD**	**15,350**	10,051	AUD	14,755
Brazilian reais	**10,634**	**BRL**	**65,848**	10,868	BRL	52,606
Colombian pesos	**3,533**	**COP**	**15,566,206**	3,334	COP	12,914,945
Korean won	**2,185**	**KRW**	**3,230,442**	2,199	KRW	2,855,358
Other currencies	**2,608**	**Various**	**n/a**	3,038	Various	n/a
Total	**$ 204,558**			$ 205,336		

19. SUBSIDIARY EQUITY OBLIGATIONS

Subsidiary equity obligations consist of the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Subsidiary preferred shares and capital	(a)	**$ 3,578**	$ 2,257
Subsidiary preferred equity units	(b)	**1,042**	1,625
Limited-life funds and redeemable fund units	(c)	**139**	263
Total		**$ 4,759**	$ 4,145

a) Subsidiary Preferred Shares and Capital

Preferred shares are classified as liabilities if the holders of the preferred shares have the right, after a fixed date, to convert the shares into common equity of the issuer based on the market price of the common equity of the issuer at that time unless they are previously redeemed by the issuer. The dividends paid on these securities are recorded in interest expense. As at December 31, 2024 and 2023, the balances consist of the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS, EXCEPT SHARE INFORMATION)	Shares Outstanding	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Local Currency	2024	2023
India Infrastructure Investment Trusts	664,000,000	See footnote[1]	INR	**$ 1,906**	$ 1,138
Brookfield India Real Estate Trust ("BIRET")	414,972,231	See footnote[1]	US$	**1,392**	729
Rouse Series A preferred shares	5,600,000	5.00%	US$	**158**	145
BSREP V Iron REIT L.P. Preferred Shares	n/a	5.00%	US$	**69**	—
Alstria Office Prime Portfolio GmbH & Co. KG	n/a	n/a	EUR€	**—**	109
BIP Investment Corporation Series 1 Senior preferred shares	n/a	n/a	C$	**—**	73
Brookfield Property Split Corp. ("BOP Split") senior preferred shares					
Series 1	568,066	5.25 %	US$	**14**	16
Series 2	253,017	5.75 %	C$	**4**	7
Series 3	333,730	5.00 %	C$	**6**	8
Series 4	272,261	5.20 %	C$	**5**	7
BSREP III U.S. Senior Living Investment	n/a	n/a	US$	**24**	25
Total				**$ 3,578**	$ 2,257

1. The dividend rate pertaining to India Infrastructure Investment Trusts and BIRET is equal to a minimum of 90% of net distributable cash flows.

Subsidiary preferred capital also includes $ 1.9 billion as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – $1.1 billion) of preferred equity interests held by third-party investors in India Infrastructure Investment Trusts, which have been classified as liabilities, as a result of contractual obligations to make distributions at an amount no less than 90% of net distributable cash flows.

Subsidiary preferred capital includes $ 1.4 billion as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – $729 million) of preferred equity interests held by third-party investors in BIRET, which have been classified as a liability, due to the fact BIRET has a contractual obligation to make distributions to unitholders every six months at an amount no less than 90% of net distributable cash flows.

Subsidiary preferred shares include $ 158 million as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – $145 million) of preferred equity interests held by a third-party investor in Rouse Properties, L.P., which have been classified as a liability, due to the fact that the interests are mandatorily redeemable on or after November 12, 2025 for a set price per unit plus any accrued but unpaid distributions; distributions are capped and accrue regardless of available cash generated.

b) Subsidiary Preferred Equity Units

In 2014, BPY issued $1.8 billion of exchangeable preferred equity units in three $600 million tranches redeemable in 2021, 2024 and 2026, respectively. The preferred equity units were originally exchangeable into equity units of BPY at $25.70 per unit, at the option of the holder, at any time up to and including the maturity date. Following the privatization of BPY ("BPY privatization"), the preferred equity units became exchangeable into cash equal to the value of the consideration that would have been received upon the BPY privatization (a combination of cash, BN and BAM shares, and New LP Preferred Units), based on the value of that consideration on the date of exchange. BPY also has the option of delivering the actual consideration (a combination of cash, BN and BAM shares, and New LP Preferred Units). Following the BPY privatization, we have agreed with the holder to grant the company the right to purchase all or any portion of the preferred equity units of the holder at maturity, and to grant the holder the right to sell all or any portion of the preferred equity units of the holder at maturity, in each case at a price equal to the issue price for such preferred equity units plus accrued and unpaid distributions. On December 30, 2021 and December 31, 2024, the company acquired the tranches redeemable in 2021 and 2024 from the holder and subsequently exchanged such units for LP Units and Redemption-Exchange Units of BPY. The preferred equity units were subsequently cancelled.

Subsidiary preferred equity units include $466 million as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – $474 million) of preferred equity interests issued in connection with the BPY privatization which have been classified as a liability due to the fact the holders of such interests can demand cash payment upon maturity on July 26, 2081, for the liquidation preference of $25.00 per unit and any accumulated unpaid dividends.

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS, EXCEPT SHARE INFORMATION)	Shares Outstanding	Cumulative Dividend Rate	Local Currency	**2024**	2023
Series 2	n/a	6.50%	US$	**$ —**	$ 587
Series 3	24,000,000	6.75%	US$	**576**	564
New LP Preferred Units	19,000,749	6.25%	US$	**466**	474
Total				**$ 1,042**	$ 1,625

c) Limited-Life Funds and Redeemable Fund Units

Limited-life funds and redeemable fund units represent interests held in our consolidated funds by third-party investors that have been classified as a liability, as holders of these interests can cause our funds to redeem their interest in the fund for cash equivalents at a specified time. As at December 31, 2024, we have $139 million (2023 – $263 million) of subsidiary equity obligations arising from limited-life funds and redeemable fund units.

In our Real Estate business, limited-life fund obligations include $ 139 million (2023 – $189 million) of equity interests held by third-party investors in two consolidated funds that have been classified as a liability, as holders of these interests can cause the funds to redeem their interests in the fund for cash equivalents at the fair value of the interest at a set date.

20. SUBSIDIARY PUBLIC ISSUERS AND FINANCE SUBSIDIARIES

Brookfield Finance Inc. ("BFI") was incorporated on March 31, 2015 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and is a subsidiary of the Corporation. Historically, we have also issued debt securities through other subsidiaries, including Brookfield Finance LLC ("BFL") and Brookfield Finance I (UK) PLC ("BF U.K."). As at December 31, 2024, BFI is the issuer of the following series of notes (together with BFL and BF U.K. as co-obligors, as noted below):

- $500 million of 4.25% notes due in 2026;
- $1.1 billion of 3.90% notes due in 2028;
- $1.0 billion of 4.85% notes due in 2029;
- $750 million of 4.35% notes due in 2030;
- $500 million of 2.724% notes due in 2031;
- $600 million of 2.34% notes due in 2032 (BF U.K. co-obligor).
- $700 million of 6.35% notes due in 2034;
- $450 million of 5.675% notes due in 2035;
- $900 million of 4.70% notes due in 2047;
- $600 million of 3.45% notes due in 2050 (BFL co-obligor);
- $750 million of 3.50% notes due in 2051;
- $400 million of 3.625% notes due in 2052;
- $950 million of 5.968% notes due in 2054;
- $700 million of 6.30% subordinated notes due in 2055; and
- $400 million of 4.625% subordinated notes due in 2080.

Subsequent to year-end, BFI issued $500 million of 5.813% notes due in 2055. In addition, Brookfield Finance II Inc. ("BFI II") is the issuer of C$1.0 billion of 5.431% notes due in 2032, Brookfield Capital Finance LLC (the "US LLC Issuer") is the issuer of $550 million of 6.087% notes due in 2033, and BF U.K. is the issuer of $230 million of 4.50% perpetual subordinated notes.

BFL is a Delaware limited liability company formed on February 6, 2017 and is a subsidiary of the Corporation. The US LLC Issuer is a Delaware limited liability company formed on August 12, 2022 and a subsidiary of the Corporation. BFI II was incorporated on September 24, 2020 under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and is a subsidiary of the Corporation. Brookfield Finance (Australia) Pty Ltd ("BF AUS") was incorporated on September 24, 2020 under the Corporations Act 2001 (Commonwealth of Australia) and is a subsidiary of the Corporation. BF U.K. (collectively with BFI, BFI II, BFL, BF AUS, and the US LLC Issuer, the "Debt Issuers") was incorporated on September 25, 2020 under the U.K. Companies Act 2006 and is a subsidiary of the Corporation. Brookfield Finance II LLC ("BFL II") was formed on September 24, 2020 under the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act and is a subsidiary of the Corporation. The Debt Issuers are consolidated subsidiaries of the Corporation that may offer and sell debt securities. BFL II is a consolidated subsidiary of the Corporation that may offer and sell preferred shares representing limited liability company interests. Any debt securities issued by the Debt Issuers are, or will be, fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any), interest and certain other amounts by the Corporation. Any preferred shares representing limited liability company interests issued by BFL II will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to payment of distributions when due, amounts due on redemption, and amounts due on the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of BFL II, in each case by the Corporation.

The US LLC Issuer, BFI II, BFL, BFL II, BF AUS and BF U.K. have no independent activities, assets or operations other than in connection with any securities that they may issue.

Brookfield Investments Corporation ("BIC") is an investment company that holds investments in the real estate, renewable power and infrastructure sectors, as well as a portfolio of preferred shares issued by the Corporation's subsidiaries. The Corporation provided a full and unconditional guarantee of the Class 1 Senior Preferred Shares, Series A issued by BIC. As at December 31, 2024, C$20 million of these senior preferred shares were held by third-party shareholders and are retractable at the option of the holder.

The following tables contain summarized financial information of the Corporation, BFI, BFI II, BFL, BFL II, BF AUS, BF U.K., the US LLC Issuer, BIC and non-guarantor subsidiaries:

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	The Corporation[1]	BFI	BFI II	BFL	BFL II	BF AUS	BF U.K.	US LLC Issuer	BIC	Other Subsidiaries of the Corporation[2]	Consolidating Adjustments[3]	The Company Consolidated
Revenues	**$ 3,432**	**$ 830**	**$ 100**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 15**	**$ 45**	**$ 189**	**$ 95,220**	**$ (13,825)**	**$ 86,006**
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	**641**	**416**	**60**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**15**	**(1)**	**123**	**9,749**	**(10,362)**	**641**
Total assets	**85,449**	**11,640**	**699**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**169**	**552**	**3,907**	**557,003**	**(168,995)**	**490,424**
Total liabilities	**39,472**	**10,457**	**693**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**550**	**3,423**	**312,176**	**(41,733)**	**325,041**
Non-controlling interest – preferred equity	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**230**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**230**

AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	The Corporation[1]	BFI	BFI II	BFL	BFL II	BF AUS	BF U.K.	US LLC Issuer	BIC	Other Subsidiaries of the Corporation[2]	Consolidating Adjustments[3]	The Company Consolidated
Revenues	$ 2,787	$ 312	$ 24	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 15	$ 24	$ 188	$ 104,516	$ (11,942)	$ 95,924
Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders	1,130	(27)	(17)	—	—	—	15	—	34	8,348	(8,353)	1,130
Total assets	77,567	10,813	757	—	—	—	160	552	4,165	561,498	(165,417)	490,095
Total liabilities	31,790	8,793	752	2	—	—	1	549	3,546	320,691	(44,271)	321,853
Non-controlling interest – preferred equity	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	230

1. This column accounts for investments in all subsidiaries of the Corporation under the equity method.
2. This column accounts for investments in all subsidiaries of the Corporation other than BFI, BFI II, BFL, BFL II, BF AUS, BF U.K., the US LLC Issuer and BIC on a combined basis.
3. This column includes the necessary amounts to present the company on a consolidated basis.

21. EQUITY

Equity consists of the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Preferred equity	(a)	**$ 4,103**	$ 4,103
Non-controlling interests	(b)	**119,406**	122,465
Common equity	(c)	**41,874**	41,674
		$ 165,383	$ 168,242

a) Preferred Equity

Preferred equity includes perpetual preferred shares and rate-reset preferred shares and consists of the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Average Rate 2024	Average Rate 2023	2024	2023
Perpetual preferred shares				
Floating rate	**4.52 %**	5.29 %	**$ 463**	$ 463
Fixed rate	**4.82 %**	4.82 %	**739**	739
	4.70 %	5.00 %	**1,202**	1,202
Fixed rate-reset preferred shares	**5.04 %**	4.72 %	**2,901**	2,901
	4.94 %	4.80 %	**$ 4,103**	$ 4,103

Further details on each series of preferred shares are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE INFORMATION)	Rate	Issued and Outstanding **2024**	Issued and Outstanding 2023	**2024**	2023
Class A preferred shares					
Perpetual preferred shares					
Series 2	70% P	**10,220,175**	10,220,175	**$ 169**	$ 169
Series 4	70% P	**3,983,910**	3,983,910	**45**	45
Series 13	70% P	**8,792,596**	8,792,596	**195**	195
Series 17	4.75 %	**7,840,204**	7,840,204	**171**	171
Series 18	4.75 %	**7,681,088**	7,681,088	**178**	178
Series 36	4.85 %	**7,842,909**	7,842,909	**197**	197
Series 37	4.90 %	**7,830,091**	7,830,091	**193**	193
Series 51	Variable up to P	**3,320,486**	3,320,486	**54**	54
				1,202	1,202
Rate-reset preferred shares[1]					
Series 24	3.24 %	**10,808,027**	10,808,027	**265**	265
Series 26	3.85 %	**9,770,928**	9,770,928	**240**	240
Series 28	4.61 %	**9,233,927**	9,233,927	**232**	232
Series 30	6.09 %	**9,787,090**	9,787,090	**241**	241
Series 32[2]	6.74 %	**11,750,299**	11,750,299	**297**	297
Series 34[3]	6.15 %	**9,876,735**	9,876,735	**253**	253
Series 38	3.57 %	**7,906,132**	7,906,132	**179**	179
Series 40[4]	5.83 %	**11,841,025**	11,841,025	**271**	271
Series 42	3.25 %	**11,887,500**	11,887,500	**266**	266
Series 44	5.00 %	**9,831,929**	9,831,929	**187**	187
Series 46	5.39 %	**11,740,797**	11,740,797	**217**	217
Series 48	6.23 %	**11,885,972**	11,885,972	**244**	244
Series 52	2.75 %	**1,177,580**	1,177,580	**9**	9
				2,901	2,901
Total				**$ 4,103**	$ 4,103

1. Dividend rates are fixed for 5 to 6 years from the quarter end dates after issuance, June 30, 2011, March 31, 2012, June 30, 2012, December 31, 2012, September 30, 2013, March 31, 2014, June 30, 2014, December 31, 2014, December 31, 2015, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017, respectively and reset after 5 to 6 years to the 5-year Government of Canada bond rate plus between 180 and 417 basis points.
2. Dividend rate reset commenced October 1, 2023.
3. Dividend rate reset commenced April 1, 2024.
4. Dividend rate reset commenced October 1, 2024.

P – Prime Rate

The company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A preferred shares and an unlimited number of Class AA preferred shares, issuable in series. No Class AA preferred shares have been issued.

The Class A preferred shares are entitled to preference over the Class A and Class B Limited Voting Shares (“Class A and B shares”) on the declaration of dividends and other distributions to shareholders. All series of the outstanding preferred shares have a par value of C$25.00 per share, except for Series 51 and Series 52, which have a par value of C$22.44 and C$22.00 respectively.

b) Non-controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests represent the common and preferred equity in consolidated entities that are owned by other shareholders.

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Common equity	**$ 114,389**	$ 117,318
Preferred equity	**5,017**	5,147
Total	**$ 119,406**	$ 122,465

Further information on non-controlling interests is provided in Note 4 Subsidiaries.

c) Common Equity

The company's common equity is comprised of the following:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Common shares	**$ 10,806**	$ 10,879
Contributed surplus	**114**	112
Retained earnings	**17,066**	18,006
Ownership changes	**5,045**	4,510
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**8,843**	8,167
Common equity	**$ 41,874**	$ 41,674

The company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A Limited Voting Shares ("Class A shares") and 85,120 Class B Limited Voting Shares ("Class B shares"). The company's Class A shares and Class B shares have no stated par value. The holders of Class A shares and Class B shares rank on par with each other with respect to the payment of dividends and the return of capital on the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the company or any other distribution of the assets of the company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs. Holders of the Class A shares are entitled to elect half of the Board of Directors of the company and holders of the Class B shares are entitled to elect the other half of the Board of Directors. With respect to the Class A and Class B shares, there are no dilutive factors, material or otherwise, that would result in different diluted earnings per share between the classes. This relationship holds true irrespective of the number of dilutive instruments issued in either one of the respective classes of Class A and Class B shares, as both classes of shares participate equally, on a pro rata basis, in the dividends, earnings and net assets of the company, whether taken before or after dilutive instruments, regardless of which class of shares is diluted.

The holders of the company's Class A shares and Class B shares received cash dividends during 2024 of $ 0.32 per share (2023 – $0.28 per share).

The number of issued and outstanding Class A and Class B shares and unexercised options are as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31	2024	2023
Class A shares[1]	**1,506,464,968**	1,523,372,339
Class B shares	**85,120**	85,120
Shares outstanding[1]	**1,506,550,088**	1,523,457,459
Unexercised options, other share-based plans[2] and exchangeable shares of affiliate	**95,805,397**	91,632,045
Total diluted shares	**1,602,355,485**	1,615,089,504

1. Net of 104,786,155 Class A shares held by the company in respect of long-term compensation agreements as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – 81,849,805).
2. Includes management share option plan and escrowed stock plan.

The authorized common share capital consists of an unlimited number of Class A shares and 85,120 Class B shares. Shares issued and outstanding changed as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31	2024	2023
Outstanding, beginning of year[1]	**1,523,457,459**	1,573,371,868
Issued (Repurchased)		
Issuances	**3,351,357**	794,418
Repurchases[2]	**(26,676,978)**	(54,547,332)
Long-term share ownership plans[3]	**6,371,747**	3,722,567
Dividend reinvestment plan and other	**46,503**	115,938
Outstanding, end of year[4]	**1,506,550,088**	1,523,457,459

1. Net of 81,849,805 Class A shares held by the company in respect of long-term compensation agreements as at December 31, 2023 (December 31, 2022 – 62,910,220).
2. During 2023, 32,934,574 BN Class A shares ("BN shares") were voluntarily exchanged for newly-issued BWS class A-1 exchangeable non-voting shares on a one-for-one basis. BWS Class A-1 shares are convertible in BN shares.
3. Includes management share option plan and restricted stock plan.
4. Net of 104,786,155 Class A shares held by the company in respect of long-term compensation agreements as at December 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 – 81,849,805).

Earnings Per Share

The components of basic and diluted earnings per share are summarized in the following table:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Net income attributable to shareholders	**$ 641**	$ 1,130
Preferred share dividends	**(168)**	(166)
Net income available to shareholders	**473**	964
Dilutive impact of exchangeable shares	**12**	5
Net income available to shareholders including dilutive impact of exchangeable shares	**$ 485**	$ 969

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Weighted average – Class A and Class B shares	**1,511.5**	1,558.5
Dilutive effect of conversion of options and escrowed shares using treasury stock method and exchangeable shares of affiliate	**73.1**	29.7
Class A and Class B shares and share equivalents	**1,584.6**	1,588.2

Share-Based Compensation

The expense arising from share-based compensation is summarized in the following table:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	**$ 103**	$ 104
Expense arising from cash-settled share-based payment transactions	**410**	290
Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions	**513**	394
Effect of hedging program	**(407)**	(289)
Total expense included in consolidated income	**$ 106**	$ 105

The company's share-based payment plans are described below.

Equity-settled Share-based Awards

Management Share Option Plan

Options issued under the company's Management Share Option Plan ("MSOP") vest over a period of up to five years, expire ten years after the grant date and are settled through issuance of Class A shares. The exercise price is equal to the market price at the grant date. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the total expense incurred with respect to MSOP totaled $ 15 million (2023 – $17 million).

The changes in the number of options during 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	NYSE	
	Number of Options (000's)[1]	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at January 1, 2024	**39,745**	**US$ 26.30**
Granted	**1,165**	**40.03**
Exercised	**(10,187)**	**20.58**
Cancelled	**(232)**	**40.96**
Outstanding as at December 31, 2024	**30,491**	**US$ 28.63**

1. Options to acquire NYSE listed Class A shares.

	NYSE	
	Number of Options (000's)[1]	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at January 1, 2023	44,093	US$ 25.16
Granted	716	36.37
Exercised	(4,731)	16.25
Cancelled	(333)	39.57
Outstanding as at December 31, 2023	39,745	US$ 26.30

1. Options to acquire NYSE listed Class A shares.

The weighted-average fair value of options granted for the year ended December 31, 2024 was $12.51 (2023 – $9.61), and was determined using the Black-Scholes valuation model, with inputs to the model as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31	Unit	**2024**	2023
Weighted-average share price	US$	**40.03**	36.37
Average term to exercise	Years	**7.5**	7.5
Share price volatility[1]	%	**35.0**	28.7
Liquidity discount	%	**25.0**	25.0
Weighted-average annual dividend yield	%	**1.0**	1.0
Risk-free rate	%	**4.2**	4.0

1. Share price volatility was determined based on historical share prices over a similar period to the average term to exercise.

As at December 31, 2024, the following options to purchase Class A shares were outstanding:

		Options Outstanding (000's)		
Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Life	Vested	Unvested	Total
US$14.61 – US$16.70	1.1 years	**2,611**	**—**	**2,611**
US$18.43 – US$22.05	2.5 years	**10,142**	**—**	**10,142**
US$24.15 – US$31.64	4.2 years	**5,776**	**102**	**5,878**
US$35.56 – US$46.62	6.6 years	**6,127**	**5,733**	**11,860**
		24,656	**5,835**	**30,491**

As at December 31, 2023, the following options to purchase Class A shares were outstanding:

		Options Outstanding (000's)		
Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Life	Vested	Unvested	Total
US$13.77 – US$16.70	1.8 years	4,845	—	4,845
US$18.43 – US$22.05	3.0 years	16,604	—	16,604
US$24.15 – US$31.64	5.2 years	5,539	1,390	6,929
US$35.56 – US$46.62	7.3 years	4,175	7,192	11,367
		31,163	8,582	39,745

Escrowed Stock Plan

The Escrowed Stock Plan (the "ES Plan") provides executives with indirect ownership of Class A shares. Under the ES Plan, executives are granted common shares (the "ES Shares") in one or more private companies that own Class A shares. The Class A shares are purchased on the open market with the purchase cost funded by the company. The ES shares generally vest over five years and must be held to the fifth anniversary of the grant date. At a date no more than ten years from the grant date, all outstanding ES shares will be exchanged for Class A shares issued by the company based on the market value of Class A shares at the time of the exchange. The number of Class A shares issued on exchange will be less than the Class A shares purchased under the ES Plan resulting in a net reduction in the number of Class A shares issued by the company.

During 2024, 16.4 million Class A shares were purchased in respect of ES shares granted to executives under the ES Plan (2023 – 2.2 million Class A shares) during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the total expense incurred with respect to the ES Plan totaled $36 million (2023 – $30 million).

The weighted-average fair value of escrowed shares granted for the year ended December 31, 2024 was $12.51 (2023 – $9.61), and was determined using the Black-Scholes model of valuation with inputs to the model as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31	Unit	**2024**	2023
Weighted-average share price	US$	**40.03**	36.37
Average term to exercise	Years	**7.5**	7.5
Share price volatility[1]	%	**35.0**	28.7
Liquidity discount	%	**25.0**	25.0
Weighted-average annual dividend yield	%	**1.0**	1.0
Risk-free rate	%	**4.2**	4.0

1. Share price volatility was determined based on historical share prices over a similar period to the average term to exercise.

The change in the number of ES shares during 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	Number of Units (000's)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at January 1, 2024	**41,337**	**$ 35.03**
Granted	**16,375**	**40.03**
Exercised	**(1,292)**	**35.70**
Cancelled	**(10)**	**42.18**
Outstanding as at December 31, 2024	**56,410**	**$ 36.47**

	Number of Units (000's)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at January 1, 2023	39,425	$ 35.00
Granted	2,155	36.37
Exercised	(228)	34.84
Cancelled	(15)	43.51
Outstanding as at December 31, 2023	41,337	$ 35.03

Restricted Stock Plan

The Restricted Stock Plan awards executives with Class A shares purchased on the open market ("Restricted Shares"). Under the Restricted Stock Plan, Restricted Shares awarded vest over a period of up to five years, except for Restricted Shares awarded in lieu of a cash bonus, which may vest immediately. Vested and unvested Restricted Shares are subject to a hold period of up to five years. Holders of Restricted Shares are entitled to vote Restricted Shares and to receive associated dividends. Employee compensation expense for the Restricted Stock Plan is charged against income over the vesting period.

During 2024, Brookfield granted 1.7 million Class A shares (2023 – 1.5 million) pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Restricted Stock Plan, resulting in the recognition of $52 million (2023 – $57 million) of compensation expense.

Cash-settled Share-based Awards

Deferred Share Unit Plan and Restricted Share Unit Plan

The Deferred Share Unit Plan and Restricted Share Unit Plan provide for the issuance of DSUs and RSUs, respectively. Under these plans, qualifying employees and directors receive varying percentages of their annual incentive bonus or directors' fees in the form of DSUs and RSUs. The DSUs and RSUs vest over periods of up to five years, and DSUs accumulate additional DSUs at the same rate as dividends on common shares based on the market value of the common shares at the time of the dividend. Participants are not allowed to convert DSUs and RSUs into cash until retirement or cessation of employment.

The value of the DSUs, when converted to cash, will be equivalent to the market value of the common shares at the time the conversion takes place. The value of the RSUs, when converted into cash, will be equivalent to the difference between the market price of equivalent number of common shares at the time the conversion takes place and the market price on the date the RSUs are granted. The company uses equity derivative contracts to offset its exposure to the change in share prices in respect of vested and unvested DSUs and RSUs. The fair value of the vested DSUs and RSUs as at December 31, 2024 was $1.1 billion (2023 – $1.3 billion).

Employee compensation expense for these plans is charged against income over the vesting period of the DSUs and RSUs. The amount payable by the company in respect of vested DSUs and RSUs changes as a result of dividends and share price movements. All of the amounts attributable to changes in the amounts payable by the company are recorded as employee compensation expense in the period of the change. For the year ended December 31, 2024, employee compensation expense totaled $3 million (2023 – $1 million), net of the impact of hedging arrangements.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the RSU plan was terminated and all participants received cash or other financial instruments equivalent to the fair value at the date of settlement. As the RSUs have been settled, the fair value is $nil as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – $486 million).

The change in the number of DSUs and RSUs during 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

	DSUs	RSUs		
	Number of Units (000's)	Number of Units (000's)		Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at January 1, 2024	**20,951**	**13,679**	**C$**	**6.10**
Granted and reinvested	**219**	**—**		**—**
Exercised and cancelled	**(1,703)**	**(13,679)**		**6.10**
Outstanding as at December 31, 2024	**19,467**	**—**	**C$**	**—**

	DSUs	RSUs		
	Number of Units (000's)	Number of Units (000's)		Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at January 1, 2023	21,648	13,679	C$	6.10
Granted and reinvested	271	—		—
Exercised and cancelled	(968)	—		—
Outstanding as at December 31, 2023	20,951	13,679	C$	6.10

The fair value of each DSU is equal to the traded price of the company's common shares.

	Unit	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023
Share price on date of measurement	C$	**82.62**	53.15
Share price on date of measurement	US$	**57.45**	40.12

The fair value of RSUs was determined primarily using the following inputs:

	Unit	**Dec. 31, 2024**	Dec. 31, 2023
Share price on date of measurement	C$	**—**	53.15
Weighted-average fair value of a unit	C$	**—**	47.05

22. REVENUES

We perform a disaggregated analysis of revenues considering the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues. This includes disclosure of our revenues by segment and type, as well as a breakdown of whether revenues from goods or services are recognized at a point in time or delivered over a period of time.

a) Revenue by Type

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Asset Management	Corporate Activities	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate	Total Revenues
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 5,299	$ —	$ 5,856	$ 18,885	$ 37,977	$ 3,298	$ 71,315
Other revenue	4,744	476	629	2,640	3,344	2,858	14,691
	$ 10,043	$ 476	$ 6,485	$ 21,525	$ 41,321	$ 6,156	$ 86,006

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Asset Management	Corporate Activities	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate	Total Revenues
Revenue from contracts with customers	$ 5,229	$ —	$ 4,878	$ 16,899	$ 52,570	$ 3,156	$ 82,732
Other revenue	4,990	309	432	1,335	3,113	3,013	13,192
	$ 10,219	$ 309	$ 5,310	$ 18,234	$ 55,683	$ 6,169	$ 95,924

b) Timing of Recognition of Revenue from Contracts with Customers

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Asset Management	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate	Total Revenues
Goods and services provided at a point in time	$ 1,504	$ 350	$ —	$ 30,408	$ 2,300	$ 34,562
Services transferred over a period of time	3,795	5,506	18,885	7,569	998	36,753
	$ 5,299	$ 5,856	$ 18,885	$ 37,977	$ 3,298	$ 71,315

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Asset Management	Renewable Power and Transition	Infrastructure	Private Equity	Real Estate	Total Revenues
Goods and services provided at a point in time	$ 1,562	$ 221	$ —	$ 42,562	$ 2,165	$ 46,510
Services transferred over a period of time	3,667	4,657	16,899	10,008	991	36,222
	$ 5,229	$ 4,878	$ 16,899	$ 52,570	$ 3,156	$ 82,732

Remaining Performance Obligation

Private Equity

In our construction services business, backlog is defined as revenue yet to be delivered (i.e. remaining performance obligations) on construction projects that have been secured via an executed contract or work order. As at December 31, 2024, our backlog of construction projects was approximately $5.7 billion (2023 – $6.2 billion).

Our dealer software and technology services operation had remaining performance obligations related to its long-term software and maintenance and support contracts of approximately $3.0 billion (2023 – $2.3 billion).

In our Brazilian water and wastewater operation business, our long-term, inflation-adjusted concession service contracts with various municipalities have an average remaining contract duration of 22 years as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – 23 years), and the remaining performance obligations were approximately $8.3 billion (2023 – $10.6 billion).

Others

In our other businesses, revenue is generally recognized as invoiced for contracts recognized over a period of time as the amounts invoiced are commensurate with the value provided to the customers.

c) Lease Income

Our leases in which the company is a lessor are primarily operating in nature. Total lease income from our assets leased out on operating leases totaled $10.4 billion (2023 – $8.8 billion) including $141 million (2023 – $155 million) of income related to variable lease income that is not dependent on an index or rate.

The following table presents the undiscounted contractual earnings receivable of the company's leases by expected period of receipt:

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Payments Receivable by Period				
	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	4 – 5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Receivables from lease contracts	**$ 6,215**	**$ 9,821**	**$ 7,160**	**$ 15,025**	**$ 38,221**

AS AT DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Payments Receivable by Period				
	Less than 1 Year	1 – 3 Years	4 – 5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Receivables from lease contracts	$ 6,826	$ 11,229	$ 8,268	$ 17,671	$ 43,994

23. DIRECT COSTS

Direct costs include all attributable expenses except interest, taxes and fair value changes, and primarily relate to cost of sales, depreciation and amortization, and compensation. The following table lists direct costs for 2024 and 2023 by nature:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Cost of sales[1]	**$ 40,124**	$ 52,224
Depreciation and amortization	**9,737**	9,075
Compensation	**9,410**	11,155
Selling, general and administrative expenses	**4,932**	5,354
Property taxes, sales taxes and other	**3,733**	3,601
	$ 67,936	$ 81,409

1. Cost of sales primarily relate to inventory costs in our Private Equity segment. In the third quarter of 2024, we disposed of our road fuels operation within our Private Equity segment.

24. FAIR VALUE CHANGES

Fair value changes recorded in net income represent gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of assets and liabilities, including derivative financial instruments, accounted for using the fair value method and are comprised of the following:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	2024	2023
Investment properties	**$ 556**	$ (105)
Transaction related income, net of expenses	**143**	(608)
Financial contracts	**857**	337
Impairment and provisions	**(2,404)**	(1,276)
Other fair value changes	**(1,672)**	256
	$ (2,520)	$ (1,396)

25. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk (i.e. currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company selectively uses derivative financial instruments principally to manage these risks.

The aggregate notional amount of the company's derivative positions as at December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	Note	2024	2023
Foreign exchange	(a)	**$ 63,064**	$ 58,175
Interest rates	(b)	**97,961**	124,265
Equity derivatives	(c)	**1,936**	2,017
Commodity instruments	(d)		
Energy (GWh)		**173,523**	98,345
Natural gas (MMBtu – 000's)		**110,828**	144,104

a) Foreign Exchange

The company held the following foreign exchange contracts with notional amounts as at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Notional Amount (U.S. Dollars)		Average Exchange Rate	
(MILLIONS)	2024	2023	2024	2023
Foreign exchange contracts				
Canadian dollars	**$ 7,878**	$ 7,360	**0.74**	0.76
British pounds	**8,334**	7,608	**1.15**	1.07
European Union euros	**15,497**	14,814	**1.01**	1.09
Australian dollars	**5,228**	3,417	**0.66**	0.69
Indian rupee[1]	**7,280**	5,233	**88.12**	85.57
Korean won[1]	**1,002**	1,091	**1,380**	1,303
Chinese yuan[1]	**3,604**	3,083	**6.97**	6.86
Japanese yen[1]	**142**	77	**137.64**	138.41
Colombian pesos[1]	**2,463**	2,652	**4,541**	4,629
Brazilian reais	**1,981**	3,969	**0.19**	0.18
Other currencies	**763**	1,532	**Various**	Various
Cross currency interest rate swaps				
Canadian dollars	**5,661**	6,457	**0.80**	0.80
Australian dollars	**346**	502	**0.66**	0.68
Chinese yuan[1]	**825**	—	**7.17**	—
Foreign exchange options				
Indian rupee[1]	**2,060**	379	**82.87**	74.20

1. Average rate is quoted using USD as base currency.

Included in net income are unrealized net gains on foreign currency derivative contracts amounting to $ 236 million (2023 – gains of $47 million) and included in the cumulative translation adjustment account in other comprehensive income are gains in respect of foreign currency contracts entered into for hedging purposes amounting to $2.8 billion (2023 – losses of $1.6 billion).

b) Interest Rates

As at December 31, 2024, the company held interest rate swap and forward starting swap contracts having an aggregate notional amount of $70.5 billion (2023 – $76.1 billion), interest rate swaptions with an aggregate notional amount of $nil (2023 – $292 million) and interest rate cap contracts with an aggregate notional amount of $27.5 billion (2023 – $47.9 billion).

c) Equity Derivatives

As at December 31, 2024, the company held equity derivatives with a notional amount of $ 1.9 billion (2023 – $2.0 billion) which include approximately $1.9 billion (2023 – $2.0 billion) notional amount that hedges long-term compensation

arrangements. The balance represents common equity positions established in connection with the company's investment activities as well as general equity market hedges. The fair value of these instruments was reflected in the company's consolidated financial statements at year end.

d) Commodity Instruments

The company has entered into energy derivative contracts primarily to hedge the sale of generated power. The company endeavors to link forward electricity sale derivatives to specific periods in which it expects to generate electricity for sale. All energy derivative contracts are recorded at an amount equal to fair value and are reflected in the company's consolidated financial statements. The company has financial contracts outstanding on 110,828,000 MMBtu's (2023 – 144,104,000 MMBtu's) of natural gas as part of its electricity sale price risk mitigation strategy.

Other Information Regarding Derivative Financial Instruments

The following table classifies derivatives elected for hedge accounting during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 as either cash flow hedges or net investment hedges. Changes in the fair value of the effective portion of the hedge are recorded in either other comprehensive income or net income, depending on the hedge classification, whereas changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion of the hedge are recorded in net income:

	2024			2023		
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**Notional**	**Effective Portion**	**Ineffective Portion**	Notional	Effective Portion	Ineffective Portion
Cash flow hedges[1]	**$ 71,646**	**$ (17)**	**$ 7**	$ 84,119	$ (754)	$ (12)
Net investment hedges	**47,408**	**2,814**	**—**	45,979	(1,200)	—
	$ 119,054	**$ 2,797**	**$ 7**	$ 130,098	$ (1,954)	$ (12)

1. Notional amount does not include 131,526 GWh and 69,082 MMBtu – 000's – of commodity derivatives as at December 31, 2024 (2023 – 28,952 GWh, 49,386 MMBtu – 000's).

The following table presents the change in fair values of the company's derivative positions during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, for derivatives that are fair valued through profit or loss, and derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting:

(MILLIONS)	Unrealized Gains During 2024	Unrealized Losses During 2024	Net Change During 2024	Net Change During 2023
Foreign exchange derivatives	**$ 271**	**$ (35)**	**$ 236**	$ 47
Interest rate derivatives	**222**	**(461)**	**(239)**	(10)
Equity derivatives	**500**	**—**	**500**	(32)
Commodity derivatives	**248**	**(126)**	**122**	98
	$ 1,241	**$ (622)**	**$ 619**	$ 103

The following table presents the notional amounts underlying the company's derivative instruments by term to maturity as at December 31, 2024 and 2023, for derivatives that are classified as fair value through profit or loss, and derivatives that qualify for hedge accounting:

	2024				2023
AS AT DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	<1 Year	1 to 5 Years	>5 Years	Total Notional Amount	Total Notional Amount
Fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivatives	**$ 2,576**	**$ 4,489**	**$ 2,594**	**$ 9,659**	$ 6,133
Interest rate derivatives	**15,044**	**15,264**	**1,393**	**31,701**	45,100
Equity derivatives	**1,704**	**198**	**34**	**1,936**	2,017
Commodity instruments					
Energy (GWh)	**3,507**	**24,011**	**14,479**	**41,997**	69,394
Natural gas (MMBtu – 000's)	**41,276**	**470**	**—**	**41,746**	94,718
Elected for hedge accounting					
Foreign exchange derivatives	**$ 15,741**	**$ 35,776**	**$ 1,888**	**$ 53,405**	$ 52,041
Interest rate derivatives	**23,888**	**33,208**	**9,164**	**66,260**	79,165
Commodity instruments					
Energy (GWh)	**14,553**	**42,697**	**74,276**	**131,526**	28,951
Natural gas (MMBtu – 000's)	**41,921**	**27,161**	**—**	**69,082**	49,386

26. MANAGEMENT OF RISKS ARISING FROM HOLDING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company is exposed to the following risks as a result of holding financial instruments: market risk (i.e., interest rate risk, currency exchange risk and other price risk that impact the fair value of financial instruments), credit risk and liquidity risk. The following is a description of these risks and how they are managed:

a) Market Risk

Market risk is defined for these purposes as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the company will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes the risk of changes in interest rates, currency exchange rates and changes in market prices due to factors other than interest rates or currency exchange rates, such as changes in equity prices, commodity prices or credit spreads.

The company manages market risk from foreign currency assets and liabilities and the impact of changes in currency exchange rates and interest rates by funding assets with financial liabilities in the same currency and with similar interest rate characteristics, and by holding financial contracts such as interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives to minimize residual exposures.

Financial instruments held by the company that are subject to market risk include other financial assets, borrowings and derivative instruments such as interest rate, currency, equity and commodity contracts.

i. Interest Rate Risk

The observable impacts on the fair values and future cash flows of financial instruments that can be directly attributable to interest rate risk include changes in the net income from financial instruments whose cash flows are determined with reference to floating interest rates and changes in the value of financial instruments whose cash flows are fixed in nature.

The company's assets largely consist of long-duration interest-sensitive physical assets. Accordingly, the company's financial liabilities consist primarily of long-term fixed-rate debt or floating-rate debt that has been swapped with interest rate derivatives. These financial liabilities are, with few exceptions, recorded at their amortized cost. The company also holds interest rate caps to limit its exposure to increases in interest rates on floating rate debt that has not been swapped, and holds interest rate contracts to lock in fixed rates on anticipated future debt issuances and as an economic hedge against the changes in value of long duration interest sensitive physical assets that have not been otherwise matched with fixed rate debt.

The result of a 50 basis-point increase in interest rates on the company's net floating rate financial assets and liabilities would have resulted in a corresponding decrease in net income before tax of $257 million (2023 – $278 million) on a current basis.

Changes in the value of fair value through profit or loss interest rate contracts are recorded in net income and changes in the value of contracts that are elected for hedge accounting are recorded in other comprehensive income. The impact of a 50 basis-point parallel increase in the yield curve on the aforementioned financial instruments is estimated to result in a corresponding increase in net income before tax of $199 million (2023 – $228 million) and an increase in other comprehensive income of $ 836 million (2023 – $956 million) for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

ii. Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Changes in currency rates will impact the carrying value of financial instruments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The company holds financial instruments with net unmatched exposures in several currencies, changes in the translated value of which are recorded in net income. The impact of a 1% increase in the U.S. dollar against these currencies would have resulted in a $ 94 million (2023 – $51 million) increase in the value of these positions on a combined basis. The impact on cash flows from financial instruments would be insignificant. The company holds financial instruments to limit its exposure to the impact of foreign currencies on its net investments in foreign operations whose functional and reporting currencies are other than the U.S. dollar. A 1% increase in the U.S. dollar would increase the value of these hedging instruments by $503 million (2023 – $490 million) as at December 31, 2024, which would be recorded in other comprehensive income and offset by changes in the U.S. dollar carrying value of the net investment being hedged.

iii. Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk of variability in fair value due to movements in equity prices or other market prices such as commodity prices and credit spreads.

Financial instruments held by the company that are exposed to equity price risk include equity securities and equity derivatives. A 5% decrease in the market price of equity securities and equity derivatives held by the company, excluding equity derivatives that hedge compensation arrangements, would have decreased net income by $196 million (2023 – $168 million) and decreased other comprehensive income by $ 92 million (2023 – $91 million), prior to taxes. The company's liability in respect of equity compensation arrangements is subject to variability based on changes in the company's underlying common share price. The company holds equity derivatives to hedge almost all of the variability. A 5% increase in the common equity price of the company in respect of compensation agreements would increase the compensation liability and compensation expense by $68 million (2023 – $80 million). This increase would be offset by a $ 124 million (2023 – $87 million) change in value of the associated equity derivatives of which $68 million (2023 – $80 million) would offset the above-mentioned increase in compensation expense and the remaining $56 million (2023 – $7 million) would be recorded in net income.

The company sells power and generation capacity under long-term agreements and financial contracts to stabilize future revenues. Certain of the contracts are considered financial instruments and are recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements, with changes in value being recorded in either net income or other comprehensive income as applicable. A 5% increase in energy prices would have decreased net income for the year ended December 31, 2024 by approximately $60 million (2023 – $72 million) and decreased other comprehensive income by $ 183 million (2023 – $31 million), prior to taxes. The corresponding increase in the value of the revenue or capacity being contracted, however, is not recorded in net income until subsequent periods.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of a borrower or counterparty to fulfill its contractual obligations. The company's exposure to credit risk in respect of financial instruments relates primarily to counterparty obligations regarding derivative contracts, loans receivable and credit investments such as bonds and preferred shares.

The company assesses the creditworthiness of each counterparty before entering into contracts with a view to ensuring that counterparties meet minimum credit quality requirements. Management evaluates and monitors counterparty credit risk for derivative financial instruments and endeavors to minimize counterparty credit risk through diversification, collateral arrangements, and other credit risk mitigation techniques. The credit risk of derivative financial instruments is generally limited to the positive fair value of the instruments, which, in general, tends to be a relatively small proportion of the notional value. Substantially all of the company's derivative financial instruments involve either counterparties that are banks or other financial institutions in North America, the U.K. and Australia, or arrangements that have embedded credit risk mitigation features. The company does not expect to incur credit losses in respect of any of these counterparties. The maximum exposure in respect of loans receivable and credit investments is equal to the carrying value.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company cannot meet a demand for cash or fund an obligation as it comes due. Liquidity risk also includes the risk of not being able to liquidate assets in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

To help ensure the company is able to react to contingencies and investment opportunities quickly, the company maintains sources of liquidity at the corporate and subsidiary levels. The primary source of liquidity consists of cash and other financial assets, net of deposits and other associated liabilities, and undrawn committed credit facilities.

The company is subject to the risks associated with debt financing, including the ability to refinance indebtedness at maturity. The company believes these risks are mitigated through the use of long-term debt secured by high quality assets, maintaining debt levels that are in management's opinion relatively conservative, and by diversifying maturities over an extended period of time. The company also seeks to include in its agreements terms that protect the company from liquidity issues of counterparties that might otherwise impact the company's liquidity.

The following tables present the contractual maturities of the company's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2024 and 2023.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2024 (MILLIONS)	Payments Due by Period				
	<1 Year	**2 to 3 Years**	**4 to 5 Years**	**After 5 Years**	**Total**
Principal repayments					
Corporate borrowings[1]	**$ 1,258**	**$ 1,430**	**$ 2,049**	**$ 9,495**	**$ 14,232**
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	**49,898**	**50,501**	**54,518**	**65,643**	**220,560**
Subsidiary equity obligations	**182**	**779**	**115**	**3,683**	**4,759**
Interest expense[2]					
Corporate borrowings	**620**	**1,135**	**992**	**6,226**	**8,973**
Non-recourse borrowings	**11,888**	**19,311**	**12,693**	**20,866**	**64,758**
Subsidiary equity obligations	**176**	**331**	**302**	**1,794**	**2,603**
Lease obligations[3]	**1,211**	**2,249**	**1,811**	**11,531**	**16,802**

1. Payments due in less than one year includes $ 767 million of short-term commercial paper as at December 31, 2024.
2. Represents the aggregated interest expense expected to be paid over the term of the obligations. Variable interest rate payments have been calculated based on current rates.
3. The lease obligations as disclosed in the table above include leases that are classified as finance leases, short-term leases, low-value leases and variable lease payments not based on an index or rate, which are immaterial.

AS AT DEC. 31, 2023 (MILLIONS)	Payments Due by Period				
	<1 Year	2 to 3 Years	4 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	Total
Principal repayments					
Corporate borrowings[1]	$ 604	$ 1,631	$ 1,434	$ 8,491	$ 12,160
Non-recourse borrowings of managed entities	56,854	54,360	48,795	61,541	221,550
Subsidiary equity obligations	932	774	44	2,395	4,145
Interest expense[2]					
Corporate borrowings	520	948	821	3,975	6,264
Non-recourse borrowings	13,461	20,000	13,970	22,156	69,587
Subsidiary equity obligations	169	253	174	933	1,529
Lease obligations[3]	1,131	2,044	1,638	12,180	16,993

1. Payments due in less than one year includes $ 31 million of short-term commercial paper as at December 31, 2023.
2. Represents the aggregated interest expense expected to be paid over the term of the obligations. Variable interest rate payments have been calculated based on current rates.
3. The lease obligations as disclosed in the table above include leases that are classified as finance leases, short-term leases, low-value leases and variable lease payments not based on an index or rate, which are immaterial.

27. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Related Parties

Related parties include subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures, key management personnel, the Board of Directors ("Directors"), immediate family members of key management personnel and Directors and entities which are directly or indirectly controlled by, jointly controlled by or significantly influenced by key management personnel, Directors or their close family members.

b) Key Management Personnel and Directors

Key management personnel are those individuals who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the company's activities, directly or indirectly, and consist of the company's Senior Executives. The company's Directors do not plan, direct or control the activities of the company directly; they provide oversight over the business.

The remuneration of key management personnel and Directors of the company during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Salaries, incentives and short-term benefits	**$ 5**	$ 5
Share-based payments	**21**	19
	$ 26	$ 24

The remuneration of key management personnel and Directors is determined by the Management Resources and Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors having regard to the performance of individuals and alignment of interests between shareholders, Directors, and key management personnel.

c) Related Party Transactions

In the normal course of operations, the company executes transactions on market terms with related parties that have been measured at exchange value and are recognized in the consolidated financial statements, including, but not limited to: base management fees, performance fees and incentive distributions; loans, interest and non-interest bearing deposits; power purchase and sale agreements; capital commitments to private funds; the acquisition and disposition of assets and businesses; derivative contracts; and the construction and development of assets. Transactions and balances between consolidated entities are fully eliminated upon consolidation. However, transactions and balances between the company and equity accounted investments do not eliminate.

The following table lists the related party balances included within the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DEC. 31 (MILLIONS)	**2024**	2023
Management fees earned	**$ 304**	$ 149

The company provided BWS with an equity commitment in the amount of $ 2.0 billion to fund future growth, which BWS may draw on from time to time. As of December 31, 2024, there was no amount drawn under this equity commitment (2023 – $nil).

BWS may seek to add duration and diversification to its investment portfolio by acquiring public and private assets across many asset classes, including, but not limited to, real estate, royalties, public securities, and private credit. These investments could be made in the open market or from the Corporation and its related party affiliate entities.

During the year, the Corporation invested incremental capital in BWS to support the business as it continues to scale. Specifically, in the second quarter of 2024, the Corporation contributed approximately $1 billion of BAM shares in exchange for BWS Class C shares to support the acquisition of AEL. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Corporation transferred a $1 billion economic interest in BBU in exchange for BWS Class C shares to capitalize the business and support its growth. Both transactions were at arm's length on market terms, and on a combined basis with BWS, the Corporation continues to hold a 66% interest in BBU.

In addition, BWS acquired $ 2.2 billion of real estate from the Corporation and approximately $ 3.5 billion of other assets and non-recourse debt issued by the Corporation and its subsidiaries for cash consideration. These transactions were at arm's length on market terms and are expected to support the continued repositioning of BWS's investment portfolio.

Following the completion of the partial sale of BSREP IV to BWS, our investment in BSREP IV was deconsolidated and recognized within equity accounted investments. BN was issued additional Class C shares in BWS as consideration for the acquisition by BWS.

As at December 31, 2024, BWS, Partners Value Investments Inc., and Oaktree had cash on deposit with wholly-owned subsidiaries of the company of $493 million, $107 million, and $nil, respectively (2023 – $ 266 million, $133 million, and $40 million, respectively).

28. OTHER INFORMATION

a) Guarantees and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the company enters into contractual obligations which include commitments to provide bridge financing and letters of credit and guarantees provided in respect of power sales contracts and reinsurance obligations as well as capital expenditure commitments related to contracted project costs assumed as part of recent acquisitions. As at December 31, 2024, the company had $6.3 billion (2023 – $6.2 billion) of such commitments outstanding.

In addition, the company executes agreements that provide for indemnifications and guarantees to third parties in transactions or dealings such as business dispositions, business acquisitions, sales of assets, provision of services, securitization agreements and underwriting and agency agreements. The company has also agreed to indemnify its directors and certain of its officers and employees. The nature of substantially all of the indemnification undertakings prevents the company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount the company could be required to pay third parties, as in most cases the agreements do not specify a maximum amount, and the amounts are dependent upon the outcome of future contingent events, the nature and likelihood of which cannot be determined at this time. Neither the company nor its consolidated subsidiaries have made significant payments in the past, nor do they expect at this time to make any significant payments under such indemnification agreements in the future.

The company periodically enters into joint venture, consortium or other arrangements that have contingent liquidity rights in favor of the company or its counterparties. These include buy sell arrangements, registration rights and other customary arrangements. These agreements generally have embedded protective terms that mitigate the risk to us. The amount, timing and likelihood of any payments by the company under these arrangements is, in most cases, dependent on either future contingent events or circumstances applicable to the counterparty and therefore cannot be determined at this time.

The company is contingently liable with respect to litigation and claims that arise in the normal course of business. It is not reasonably possible that any of the ongoing litigation as at December 31, 2024 could result in a material settlement liability.

The company has insurance for damage and business interruption costs sustained as a result of an act of terrorism. The amount of coverage is reviewed on an individual basis and can range up to $4 billion. However, a terrorist act could have a material effect on the company's assets to the extent damages exceed coverage.

The company, through its subsidiaries within the residential properties operations, is contingently liable for obligations of its associates in its land development joint ventures. In each case, all of the assets of the joint venture are available first for the purpose of satisfying these obligations, with the balance shared among the participants in accordance with predetermined joint venture arrangements.

As discussed in Note 19 Subsidiary Equity Obligations, in 2014, BPY issued $ 1.8 billion of exchangeable preferred equity units in three $600 million tranches redeemable in 2021, 2024 and 2026, respectively. The preferred equity units were originally exchangeable into equity units of BPY at $25.70 per unit, at the option of the holder, at any time up to and including the maturity date. Following the BPY privatization, the preferred equity units became exchangeable into cash equal to the value of the consideration that would have been received upon the BPY privatization (a combination of cash, BN and BAM shares, and New LP Preferred Units), based on the value of that consideration on the date of exchange. BPY also has the option of delivering the actual consideration (a combination of cash, BN and BAM shares, and New LP Preferred Units). Following the BPY privatization, we have agreed with the holder to grant the company the right to purchase all or any portion of the preferred equity units of the holder at maturity, and to grant the holder the right to sell all or any portion of the preferred equity units of the holder at maturity, in each case at a price equal to the issue price for such preferred equity units plus accrued and unpaid distributions. On December 30, 2021 and December 31, 2024, the company acquired the tranches redeemable in 2021 and 2024 from the holder and subsequently exchanged such units for LP Units and Redemption-Exchange Units of BPY. The preferred equity units were subsequently cancelled.

b) Supplemental Cash Flow Information

During the year, the company capitalized $477 million (2023 – $471 million) of interest primarily to investment properties and residential inventory under development.

Shareholder Information

Shareholder Enquiries

Shareholder enquiries should be directed to our Investor Relations group at:

Brookfield Corporation
Brookfield Place, 181 Bay Street, Suite 100
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2T3
T: 416-363-9491 or toll free in North America: 1-866-989-0311
E: bn.enquiries@brookfield.com
www.bn.brookfield.com

Shareholder enquiries relating to dividends, address changes and share certificates should be directed to our Transfer Agent:

TSX Trust Company
301 - 100 Adelaide Street West
Toronto, ON M5H 4H1
T: 1-800-387-0825 (North America)
416-682-3860 (outside North America)
F: 1-888-249-6189 (North America)
514-985-8843 (outside North America)
E: shareholderinquiries@tmx.com
www.tsxtrust.com

Stock Exchange Listings

	Symbol	Stock Exchange
Class A Limited Voting Shares	BN	New York
	BN	Toronto
Class A Preference Shares		
Series 2	BN.PR.B	Toronto
Series 4	BN.PR.C	Toronto
Series 13	BN.PR.K	Toronto
Series 17	BN.PR.M	Toronto
Series 18	BN.PR.N	Toronto
Series 24	BN.PR.R	Toronto
Series 26	BN.PR.T	Toronto
Series 28	BN.PR.X	Toronto
Series 30	BN.PR.Z	Toronto
Series 32	BN.PF.A	Toronto
Series 34	BN.PF.B	Toronto
Series 36	BN.PF.C	Toronto
Series 37	BN.PF.D	Toronto
Series 38	BN.PF.E	Toronto
Series 40	BN.PF.F	Toronto
Series 42	BN.PF.G	Toronto
Series 44	BN.PF.H	Toronto
Series 46	BN.PF.I	Toronto
Series 48	BN.PF.J	Toronto
Series 51	BN.PF.K	Toronto
Series 52	BN.PF.L	Toronto

Investor Relations and Communications

We are committed to informing our shareholders of our progress through our comprehensive communications program which includes publication of materials such as our annual report, quarterly interim reports and news releases. We also maintain a website that provides ready access to these materials, as well as statutory filings, stock and dividend information and other presentations.

Meeting with shareholders is an integral part of our communications program. Directors and management meet with Brookfield's shareholders at our annual meeting and are available to respond to questions. Management is also available to investment analysts, financial advisors and media.

The text of our 2024 Annual Report is available in French on request from the company and is filed with and available through SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Dividends

The quarterly dividend payable on Class A shares is declared in U.S. dollars. Registered shareholders who are U.S. residents receive their dividends in U.S. dollars, unless they request the Canadian dollar equivalent. Registered shareholders who are Canadian residents receive their dividends in the Canadian dollar equivalent, unless they request to receive dividends in U.S. dollars. The Canadian dollar equivalent of the quarterly dividend is based on the Bank of Canada daily average exchange rate on the record date, which is 15 days prior to the payment date for the dividend.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The Corporation has a Dividend Reinvestment Plan which enables registered holders of Class A Shares who are resident in Canada and the U.S. to receive their dividends in the form of newly issued Class A shares.

Registered shareholders of our Class A shares who are resident in the United States may elect to receive their dividends in the form of newly issued Class A shares at a price equal to the volume-weighted average price (in U.S. dollars) at which board lots of Class A Shares have traded on the New York Stock Exchange based on the average closing price during each of the five trading days immediately preceding the relevant Investment Date[1] on which at least one board lot of Class A Shares has traded, as reported by the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE VWAP").

Registered shareholders of our Class A shares who are resident in Canada may also elect to receive their dividends in the form of newly issued Class A shares at a price equal to the NYSE VWAP multiplied by an exchange factor which is calculated as the average of the daily average exchange rates as reported by the Bank of Canada during each of the five trading days immediately preceding the relevant Investment Date.

Our Dividend Reinvestment Plan allows current shareholders of the Corporation who are resident in Canada and the United States to increase their investment in the Corporation free of commissions. Further details on the Dividend Reinvestment Plan and a Participation Form can be obtained from our Toronto office, our transfer agent or from our website.

[1] "Investment Date" means each dividend payment date upon which cash dividends paid on all Class A Shares registered in the name of a shareholder, net of any applicable withholding taxes, are reinvested.

Dividend Record and Payment Dates

Security[1]	Record Date[2]	Payment Date[3]
Class A and Class B shares	15 days prior to the payment date	Last day of March, June, September and December
Class A Preference shares		
Series 2, 4, 13, 17, 18, 24, 26, 28, 30 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48	15th day of March, June, September and December	Last day of March, June, September and December
Series 51	Last day of each month	12th day of following month
Series 52	15th day of January, April, July and October	First day of February, May, August and November

1. All dividend payments are subject to declaration by the Board of Directors.
2. If the Record Date is not a business day, the Record Date will be the previous business day.
3. If the Payment Date is not a business day, the Payment Date will be the previous business day.

Board of Directors and Officers

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

M. Elyse Allan, C.M.
Former President and Chief Executive Officer, General Electric Canada Company Inc. and former Vice-President, General Electric Company

Jeffrey M. Blidner
Vice Chair,
Brookfield Corporation

Jack L. Cockwell, C.M.
Chair, Brookfield Partners Foundation

Bruce Flatt
Chief Executive Officer,
Brookfield Corporation and
Brookfield Asset Management Ltd.

Janice Fukakusa, C.M., F.C.P.A., F.C.A.
Former Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer,
Royal Bank of Canada

Maureen Kempston Darkes, O.C., O.ONT.
Former Group Vice-President and President, Latin America,
Africa and Middle East,
General Motors Corporation

Brian D. Lawson
Vice Chair, Brookfield Corporation

Howard S. Marks
Co-chair, Oaktree Capital Management L.P.

Hon. Frank J. McKenna, P.C., O.C., O.N.B.
Chair, Brookfield Corporation
and Deputy Chair, TD Bank Group

Rafael Miranda
Former Chief Executive Officer,
Endesa, S.A.

Lord O'Donnell
Ambassador, Frontier Economics Ltd.

Hutham S. Olayan
Chair of the Shareholders Board of The Olayan Group, former Chair of the Corporate Board of The Olayan Group and former
President and CEO of Olayan America

Satish Rai
Chair of Richcraft Properties and Vice-Chair of Forum Asset Management, and former Senior Advisor and Chief Investment Officer of OMERS

Diana L. Taylor
Former Superintendent of Banks for the State of New York, Deputy Secretary to the Governor of New York and Chief Financial Officer for the Long Island Power Authority

Details on Brookfield's directors are provided in the Management Information Circular and on Brookfield's website at www.brookfield.com.

CORPORATE OFFICERS

Bruce Flatt, Chief Executive Officer

Nicholas Goodman, President and Chief Financial Officer

Justin B. Beber, Chief Operating Officer

Brookfield incorporates sustainable development practices within our corporation.
This document was printed in Canada using vegetable-based inks on FSC ® stock.

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BROOKFIELD CORPORATION

Brookfield.com

NYSE: BN
TSX: BN

BROOKFIELD CORPORATE OFFICES

United States

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+1.212.417.7000

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+1.416.363.9491

United Kingdom

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London E14 5AA
+44.20.7659.3500

Australia

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Sydney, NSW 2000
+61.2.9158.5100

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15° andar
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CEP 04794-000
+55 (11) 2540.9150

United Arab Emirates

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Al Mustaqbal Street, DIFC
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Dubai
+971.4.597.0100

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4th Floor, Godrej BKC
Bandra Kurla Complex
Mumbai 400 051
+91.22.6600.0700

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Tower C, One East
No. 768 South Zhongshan 1st Road
Huangpu District, Shanghai
200023
+86.21.2306.0700

OAKTREE CORPORATE OFFICES

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+1.212.284.1900

United Kingdom

Verde
10 Bressenden Place
London SW1E 5DH
+44.20.7201.4600

Hong Kong

Suite 2001, 20/F
Champion Tower
3 Garden Road
Central
+852.3655.6800

REGIONAL OFFICES (BROOKFIELD & OAKTREE)

North America

Bermuda
Brentwood
Calgary
Chicago
Dallas
Houston
Los Angeles
Stamford

South America

Bogotá

Europe / Middle East

Amsterdam
Dublin
Frankfurt
Luxembourg
Madrid
Paris
Stockholm
Zurich
Dubai

Asia Pacific

Sydney
Beijing
Hong Kong
Mumbai
Seoul
Shanghai
Singapore
Tokyo

Exhibit 99.3

CERTIFICATION

I, Bruce Flatt, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Brookfield Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 21, 2025

/s/ Bruce Flatt
Bruce Flatt
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 99.4

CERTIFICATION

I, Nicholas Goodman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Brookfield Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

    a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

    b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

    c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

    d. Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

    a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

    b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 21, 2025

/s/ Nicholas Goodman
Nicholas Goodman
President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Exhibit 99.5

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(B)
OR RULE 15D-14 (B) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934 AND SECTION 1350 OF CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18
OF THE UNITED STATES CODE**

In connection with the Annual Report of Brookfield Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Bruce Flatt, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 21, 2025

By: /s/ Bruce Flatt
Bruce Flatt
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.6

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-14(B)
OR RULE 15D-14 (B) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934 AND SECTION 1350 OF CHAPTER 63 OF TITLE 18
OF THE UNITED STATES CODE**

In connection with the Annual Report of Brookfield Corporation (the "Company") on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Nicholas Goodman, President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 21, 2025

By: /s/ Nicholas Goodman
Nicholas Goodman
President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.7

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-268020, 333-233871, 333-214948, 333-204848, 333-184108, 333-178260, and 333-129631 on Form S-8, Registration Statement Nos. 333-279601, 333-279601-01 and 333-279601-02 on Form F-10, and Registration Statement Nos. 333-276534, 333-276533-01, 333-274061, 333-279602, 333-279602-01, 333-279602-02, 333-279602-03, and 333-182656 on Form F-3 and to the use of our reports dated March 21, 2025 relating to the financial statements of Brookfield Corporation (the "Corporation") and the effectiveness of the Corporation's internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2024.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
March 21, 2025