

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of
New York Life Insurance Company)

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024

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Report of Independent Auditors

To the Board of Directors of NYLIFE Insurance Company of Arizona

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying statutory financial statements of NYLIFE Insurance Company of Arizona (the "Company"), which comprise the statutory statements of financial position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statutory statements of operations, of changes in capital and surplus, and of cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

Unmodified Opinion on Statutory Basis of Accounting

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Arizona Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions described in Note 2.

Adverse Opinion on U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

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

Basis for Opinions

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

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

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial statements are prepared by the Company on the basis of the accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the Arizona Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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The effects on the financial statements of the variances between the statutory basis of accounting described in Note 2 and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, although not reasonably determinable, are presumed to be material.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with US GAAS, we:

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

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



New York, New York
March 27, 2026

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company)

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Assets		
Bonds	\$ 499,083	\$ 372,170
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	11,761	69,293
Total cash and invested assets	510,844	441,463
Deferred and uncollected premiums	65,716	39,810
Investment income due and accrued	4,705	3,108
Reinsurance recoverable	3,579	328
Net deferred tax assets	7,782	4,805
Other assets	984	17
Total assets	\$ 593,610	\$ 489,531
Liabilities, Capital and Surplus		
Liabilities:		
Policy reserves	\$ 161,284	\$ 110,324
Deposit funds	587	620
Policy claims	15,935	6,107
Payable to parent and affiliates	16,093	11,714
Federal income taxes payable	428	509
Other liabilities	5,158	3,625
Asset valuation reserve	2,360	1,622
Total liabilities	201,845	134,521
Capital and surplus:		
Capital stock-par value \$100 (30,000 shares authorized, 25,000 shares issued and outstanding)	2,500	2,500
Gross paid in and contributed surplus	523,500	448,500
Unassigned surplus	(134,235)	(95,990)
Total capital and surplus	391,765	355,010
Total liabilities, capital and surplus	\$ 593,610	\$ 489,531

See accompanying notes to financial statements

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company)

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Income		
Premiums	\$ 196,661	\$ 139,227
Net investment income	22,049	18,651
Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded	854	902
Total income	219,564	158,780
Benefits and expenses		
Death benefits	26,453	14,406
Conversion charges paid to parent and affiliate	9,231	3,437
Other benefit payments	2,083	1,563
Total benefit payments	37,767	19,406
Premiums loading	124	7,703
Additions to policy reserves	50,960	47,345
Commissions	58,754	57,490
Operating expenses	119,327	93,868
Total benefits and expenses	266,932	225,812
Loss from operations before federal income taxes	(47,368)	(67,032)
Federal and foreign income taxes	(6,999)	(12,723)
Net loss from operations	(40,369)	(54,309)
Net realized capital losses, after taxes and transfers to interest maintenance reserve	(10)	(22)
Net loss	\$ (40,379)	\$ (54,331)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company)

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Capital and surplus, beginning of year	\$ 355,010	\$ 308,304
Net increase (decrease) due to:		
Net loss	(40,379)	(54,331)
Change in net deferred income tax	2,992	1,327
Change in nonadmitted assets	(121)	209
Change in asset valuation reserve	(737)	(499)
Additional paid in capital	75,000	100,000
Net increase	36,755	46,706
Capital and surplus, end of year	\$ 391,765	\$ 355,010

See accompanying notes to financial statements

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company)

STATUTORY STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
	(in thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Premiums received	\$ 170,855	\$ 104,242
Net investment income received	19,261	16,079
Commissions and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded	857	911
Total received	190,973	121,232
Benefits and other payments	28,519	16,107
Operating expenses	164,362	150,284
Federal income taxes received	(6,833)	(19,101)
Total paid	186,048	147,290
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	4,925	(26,058)
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Proceeds from investments sold, matured or repaid	88,164	22,783
Cost of investments acquired	(213,386)	(125,727)
Net cash used in investing activities	(125,222)	(102,944)
Cash flows from financing and miscellaneous activities:		
Net outflows from deposit contracts	(50)	(82)
Capital contribution from parent	75,000	100,000
Other miscellaneous (uses) sources	(12,185)	2,574
Net cash from financing and miscellaneous activities	62,765	102,492
Net decrease in cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	(57,532)	(26,510)
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, beginning of year	69,293	95,803
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, end of year	\$ 11,761	\$ 69,293
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Non-cash activities during the year:		
Transfer of investments and exchange of bonds to bonds	\$ 10,078	\$ 824
Depreciation/amortization on fixed assets	\$ 13,742	\$ 523
Capitalized interest on bonds	\$ 23	\$ 22

See accompanying notes to financial statements

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
(A wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company)
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025 and 2024

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

NYLIFE Insurance Company of Arizona (“the Company”), a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life Insurance Company (“New York Life”), is domiciled in the state of Arizona, and was established to engage in the life insurance and annuity business. The Company services a ten-year guaranteed term life insurance product, which was sold through New York Life’s agency force until 2011. During 2023, the Company began offering two new products, level convertible term and yearly renewable term.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared using accounting practices prescribed by the Arizona Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions (“the Department”) (“statutory accounting practices”), which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

The Department recognizes only statutory accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the state of Arizona for determining and reporting the financial position and results of operations of an insurance company and for determining its solvency under Arizona Insurance Law. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners’ (“NAIC”) Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual (“NAIC SAP”) has been adopted as a component of prescribed or permitted practices by the state of Arizona. Prescribed statutory accounting practices include state laws and regulations. Permitted statutory accounting practices encompass accounting practices that are not prescribed; such practices differ from state to state, may differ from company to company within a state, and may change in the future. Arizona has adopted all prescribed accounting practices found in NAIC SAP. The Company has no permitted practices.

Statutory vs. U.S. GAAP Basis of Accounting

Financial statements prepared under NAIC SAP as determined under Arizona State Insurance Law vary from those prepared under U.S. GAAP. The effects of those differences are material to the Company’s financial statements. The primary differences that would most likely be material are as follows:

Investments

- debt securities must meet a principles-based bond definition (“PBBD”) in order to be reported as bonds under SAP, whereas a PBBD does not exist under GAAP;
- investments in bonds are generally carried at amortized cost or values as prescribed by the Department. Investments in debt securities that do not meet the PBBD are generally reported at the lower of cost or market. Under U.S. GAAP, investments in bonds that are classified as available for sale or trading are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value of bonds classified as available for sale reflected in equity, and changes in fair value of bonds classified as trading reflected in earnings;
- credit loss-related bond impairments that are deemed to be other than temporary are recorded as a direct write-down to the security without the ability to reverse those losses in the future if expected cash flows increase. Under U.S. GAAP, estimated credit losses on bonds classified as available for sale are recorded through an allowance for credit losses subject to future reversals if expected cash flows increase;

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 2 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

- realized gains and losses resulting from changes in interest rates are deferred in the interest maintenance reserve (“IMR”) and amortized into investment income over the remaining life of the investment sold, whereas under U.S. GAAP, the gains and losses are recognized in income at the time of sale;

Insurance Contracts

- contracts that have any mortality or morbidity risk, regardless of significance, and contracts with life contingent annuity purchase rate guarantees are classified as insurance contracts, whereas under U.S. GAAP, only contracts that have significant mortality or morbidity risk are classified as insurance contracts otherwise they are accounted for in a manner consistent with the accounting for interest bearing or other financial instruments;
- the costs related to acquiring insurance contracts (principally commissions), policy issue expenses and sales inducements are charged to income in the period incurred, whereas under U.S. GAAP, these costs are deferred when related directly to successful sales and amortized over the periods benefited;
- life insurance reserves are based on different statutory methods and assumptions than they are under U.S. GAAP;
- reinsurance agreements are accounted for as reinsurance on an NAIC SAP and U.S. GAAP basis if certain risk transfer provisions have been met. NAIC SAP requires the reinsurer to assume insurance risk, regardless of the significance of the loss potential, whereas U.S. GAAP requires that there is a reasonable possibility that the reinsurer may realize significant loss from assuming insurance risk; assets and liabilities from reinsurance transactions are reported net of reinsurance, whereas under U.S. GAAP, assets and liabilities from reinsurance transactions are reported gross of reinsurance;

Taxes

- deferred income taxes exclude state income taxes and are admitted to the extent they can be realized within three years subject to a 15% limitation of capital and surplus with changes in the net deferred tax reflected as a component of surplus, whereas under U.S. GAAP, deferred income taxes include federal and state income taxes and changes in deferred taxes are reflected in either earnings or other comprehensive income;
- a tax loss contingency is required to be established if it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. If a loss contingency is greater than 50% of the tax benefit associated with a tax position, the loss contingency is increased to 100%, whereas under U.S. GAAP the amount of the benefit for any uncertain tax position is the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement;

Surplus

- an asset valuation reserve (“AVR”) based on a formula prescribed by the NAIC is established as a liability to offset potential non-interest related investment losses. Changes in the AVR are recorded directly to surplus, whereas under U.S. GAAP, no AVR is recognized;
- certain assets, such as deferred taxes as noted above and unsecured receivables are considered nonadmitted and excluded from assets, whereas they are included in assets under U.S. GAAP and subject to a valuation allowance, as appropriate.

NOTE 3 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Management is also required to disclose contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Bonds

Bonds that meet the PBBD are stated at amortized cost using the interest method. Bonds in or near default (rated NAIC 6) are stated at the lower of amortized cost or fair value. The Company reviews all debt securities to determine if they meet the PBBD criteria to be reported as Schedule D bonds. The review includes confirming that the debt instrument represents a creditor relationship with a fixed payment schedule for one or more future payments and where any non-debt variables are nominal. For all ABS, the Company confirms that credit enhancement to our tranches is substantive from either subordination or overcollateralization. For ABS backed by cash-generating non-financial assets, the Company also confirms that cash flows produced by the collateral are meaningful as defined in SSAP No. 26 "Bonds". Refer to Note 7 - Fair Value Measurements for discussion on the valuation approach and methods for bonds.

The interest method for asset-backed securities, which are included in bonds, uses current assumptions of projected cash flows. Amortization of premium or accretion of discount from the purchase of these securities considers the estimated timing and amount of cash flows of the underlying loans, including prepayment assumptions based on data obtained from external sources or internal estimates. Projected future cash flows are updated monthly, and the amortized cost and effective yield of the securities are adjusted as necessary to reflect historical prepayment experience and changes in estimated future prepayments. For high credit quality asset-backed securities backed by the U.S. government (those rated AA or above at the date of acquisition), the adjustments to amortized cost are recorded as a charge or credit to net investment income in accordance with the retrospective method. For all other securities, including all asset-backed securities that are not of high credit quality (those rated below AA at date of acquisition), floating rate securities and securities with the potential for a loss of a portion of the original investment due to contractual prepayments (e.g., interest only securities), the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows.

All acquisitions of securities are recorded in the financial statements on a trade date basis except for the acquisitions of private placement bonds, which are recorded on the funding date.

Other than Temporary Impairments

The cost basis of bonds is adjusted for impairments in value that are deemed to be other than temporary. An other-than-temporary loss is recognized in net income when it is anticipated that the amortized cost will not be recovered. Factors considered in evaluating whether a decline in value is other than temporary include: (1) whether the decline is substantial; (2) the duration that the fair value has been less than cost; (3) the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer; and (4) the Company's ability and intent to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for an anticipated recovery in value.

When a bond (other than asset-backed securities), is deemed other-than-temporarily impaired, the difference between the investment's amortized cost and its fair value is recognized as a realized loss and reported in net income if the loss is credit related, or deferred in the IMR if interest related for bonds.

For asset-backed securities, the entire difference between the security's amortized cost and its fair value is recognized in net income only when the Company (a) has the intent to sell the security or (b) it does not have the intent and ability to hold the security to recovery. If neither of these two conditions exists, a realized loss is recognized in net income for the difference between the amortized cost basis of the security and the net present value

**NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

of projected future cash flows expected to be collected. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company's best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the asset-backed security prior to impairment.

The determination of cash flow estimates in the net present value calculation is subjective and methodologies will vary, depending on the type of security. The Company considers all information relevant to the collectability of the security, including past events, current conditions, and reasonably supportable assumptions and forecasts in developing the estimate of cash flows expected to be collected. This information generally includes, but may not be limited to, the remaining payment terms of the security, estimated prepayment speeds, defaults, recoveries upon liquidation of the underlying collateral securing the notes, the financial condition of the issuer(s), credit enhancements and other third-party guarantees. In addition, other information, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings, the financial condition of the bond insurer for insured fixed income securities and other market data relevant to the collectability may also be considered, as well as the expected timing of the receipt of insured payments, if any. The estimated fair value of the collateral may be used to estimate recovery value if the Company determines that the security is dependent on the liquidation of the collateral for recovery.

The new cost basis of an impaired security is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI"), the impaired bond security is accounted for as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the impairment. Accordingly, the discount (or reduced premium) based on the new cost basis may be accreted (or amortized) into net investment income in future periods based on prospective changes in cash flow estimates, to reflect adjustments to the effective yield.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, amounts due from banks and highly liquid debt instruments that have original maturities of three months or less at date of purchase and are carried at amortized cost. Short-term investments consist of securities with remaining maturities of one year or less, but greater than three months at the time of acquisition and are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value.

AVR and IMR

The AVR is used to stabilize surplus from fluctuations in the fair value of bonds and other investments. Changes in the AVR are accounted for as direct increases or decreases in surplus. The IMR captures interest related realized gains and losses on sales (net of taxes) of bonds and interest related other-than-temporary impairments (net of taxes), which are amortized into net income over the expected years to maturity of the investments sold or impaired. An interest related other-than-temporary impairment occurs when the Company has the intent to sell an investment at the reporting date, before recovery of the cost of the investment. For asset backed securities, the non-interest related other-than-temporary impairment is booked to the AVR, and the interest related portion to the IMR. The Company admits negative IMR up to the lesser of 10% of the current period unadjusted capital and surplus and 10% of its capital and surplus as required to be shown on the balance sheet of the statutory financial statements most recently filed with its domiciliary state insurance regulator, adjusted to exclude any net positive goodwill, electronic database processing equipment and operating system software, net deferred tax assets and admitted net negative IMR. The IMR liability is reported in Other liabilities in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

Premiums and Related Expenses

Life premiums are recognized as revenue when due. Amounts received or paid under deposit type contracts without mortality or morbidity risk are not reported as income or benefits but are recorded directly as an adjustment to the liability for deposit funds. Loading is the difference between the gross premium and the net premium and generally includes allowances for acquisition costs and other expenses.

**NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Net Investment Income

Income from investments, including amortization of premium, accrual of discount and similar items, as well as income from prepayment penalties, is recorded within net investment income, unless otherwise stated herein.

Conversion Charges Paid to Parent and Affiliate

The Company compensates New York Life and New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation (“NYLIAC”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life, for policy credits associated with converting the Company’s term policies to permanent cash value life insurance policies issued by New York Life and NYLIAC without any additional underwriting. The policy credits are compensation for the anticipated costs of extra mortality on the converted policies. The assumptions used to calculate the policy credits include interest rates, lapse rates, mortality rates and net amount at risk.

Policy Reserves

Policy reserves are based on mortality tables and valuation interest rates, which are consistent with statutory requirements and are designed to be sufficient to provide for contractual benefits. The Company holds reserves greater than those developed under the minimum statutory reserving rules when the valuation actuary determines that the minimum statutory reserves are inadequate. Actual results could differ from these estimates and may result in the establishment of additional reserves. The valuation actuary monitors actual experience and, where circumstances warrant, revises assumptions and the related estimates for policy reserves. Refer to Note 10 - Insurance Liabilities for a discussion of reserves in excess of minimum NAIC requirements.

Deposit Funds

Deposit funds relate to contracts that do not subject the Company to mortality and/or morbidity risk. Amounts received as payment for these contracts, benefits paid and interest credited are reported as adjustments to the deposit fund liability.

Reinsurance

The Company enters into reinsurance agreements with affiliated and unaffiliated insurers in the normal course of business to limit its insurance risk. Premium income, policyholders’ benefits and policyholders’ reserves are reported net of reinsurance. Refer to Note 11- Reinsurance for additional discussion on reinsurance.

Federal Income Taxes

The Company is a member of an affiliated group which files a consolidated federal income tax return with New York Life. The consolidated income tax provision or benefit is allocated among the members of the group in accordance with a tax allocation agreement. The tax allocation agreement provides that the Company computes its share of consolidated tax provision or benefit, in general, on a separate company basis, and may, where applicable, include the tax benefits of operating or capital losses utilizable in New York Life's consolidated returns. Intercompany tax balances are settled quarterly on an estimated basis with a final settlement occurring within 30 days of the filing of the consolidated tax return. Current federal income taxes are charged or credited to operations based upon amounts estimated to be payable or recoverable as a result of taxable operations for the current year and any adjustments to such estimates from prior years.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company generally recognizes deferred federal income tax assets (“DTAs”) and deferred federal income tax liabilities (“DTLs”) for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between statutory and taxable income. Changes in DTAs and DTLs are recognized as a separate component of surplus (except for the net deferred taxes related to investments, which are included in unrealized gains and losses). Limitations on the admitted amount of DTA are calculated in accordance with Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles (“SSAP”) No. 101, “Income Taxes, A Replacement of SSAP No. 10R and SSAP No. 10”. Gross DTAs are reduced by a statutory valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the gross DTA will not be realized. The Company is required to establish a tax loss contingency if it is more likely than not that a tax position will not be sustained. The amount of the contingency reserve is management’s best estimate of the amount of the original tax benefit that could be reversed upon audit, unless the best estimate is greater than 50% of the original tax benefit, in which case the reserve is equal to the entire tax benefit. Refer to Note 14 – Income Taxes for more detailed information about the Company’s income taxes.

Other Assets and Liabilities

Other assets primarily consist of guaranty funds receivable.

Other liabilities primarily consist of remittances and items not allocated, other amounts payable on reinsurance, taxes due and accrued, IMR and premiums paid in advance.

Nonadmitted Assets

Under statutory accounting practices, certain assets are designated as nonadmitted assets and are not included in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position since these assets are not permitted by the Department to be taken into account in determining the Company’s financial condition.

Nonadmitted assets primarily consist of DTAs not realizable within three years and receivables over ninety days past due. Changes to nonadmitted assets are reported as a direct adjustment to surplus in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Changes in Surplus.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Insurance Liabilities

Fair value of various assets and liabilities is included throughout the notes to the financial statements. Specifically, fair value disclosure of investments held is reported in Note 6 - Investments. The aggregate fair value of all financial instruments summarized by type is included in Note 7 - Fair Value Measurements.

Contingencies

Amounts related to contingencies are accrued if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount is reasonably estimable.

NOTE 4 – BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Company is exposed to various risks, including, but not limited to, insurance, financial, operational, and regulatory risks.

The Company is regulated by the insurance departments of the states and territories where it is licensed to do business. Although the federal government does not directly regulate the business of insurance, federal legislation and administrative policies can significantly and adversely affect the insurance industry and the Company. The Company is unable to predict whether any administrative or legislative proposals, at either the federal or state level, will be adopted in the future, or the effect, if any, such proposals would have on the Company.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 4 - BUSINESS RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

The Company's insurance liabilities are exposed to market risk, policyholder behavior risk, and mortality/longevity risk. Furthermore, the level of sales of the Company's insurance and investment products is influenced by many factors, including terms and conditions of competing products.

The Company is exposed to the risks normally associated with an investment portfolio, which include general risk of loss of investment, market volatility, interest rate, liquidity, credit, valuation, regulatory change, currency, geographic and counterparty risks. In addition, the investment portfolio is exposed to climate risk, which may affect the value of the Company's investments.

The Company is subject to various operational risks that could adversely impact its profitability, notably technology risks, which include cybersecurity. Technology risks may involve failures or inadequacies in the Company's technology systems, including the risk of damage to or theft of Company information, whether in digital or physical formats, or breaches of the Company's technology platforms. Operational risks also include business disruption risks, which may involve disruptions to mission-critical business functions as a result of system or infrastructure failures, malicious activity, pandemics, and natural and man-made disasters. Climate change may increase the frequency and severity of certain natural disasters that can lead to operational risks.

The Company continues to monitor the economic environment and other potential impacts that could result from current or future outbreaks of infectious diseases, viruses (including COVID-19), epidemics or pandemics.

NOTE 5 – RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Accounting changes adopted to conform to the provisions of NAIC SAP or other state prescribed accounting practices are reported as changes in accounting principles. The cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles is generally reported as an adjustment to unassigned surplus in the period of the change in accounting principle. Generally, the cumulative effect is the difference between the amount of capital and surplus at the beginning of the year and the amount of capital and surplus that would have been reported at that date if the new accounting principles had been applied retroactively for all prior periods.

During 2025, the NAIC adopted revisions to SSAP No. 26 "Bonds" to incorporate a principle-based bond definition. Revisions were also made to SSAP No. 43 "Asset-Backed Securities" and SSAP No. 21 "Other Admitted Assets". The revised definition includes criteria that must be met in order for a debt instrument to be reported as a bond, classified as either an issuer credit obligation or asset-backed security. The Company's adoption of the new guidance on January 1, 2025 did not have any financial impact.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 - INVESTMENTS

Bonds

The carrying value and estimated fair value of bonds at December 31, 2025 and 2024, by contractual maturity are presented below (in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Value	Estimated Fair Value
Due in one year or less	\$ 53,842	\$ 54,096	\$ 56,736	\$ 56,723
Due after one year through five years	178,806	178,081	196,908	194,771
Due after five years through ten years	120,167	119,989	33,882	29,694
Due after ten years through twenty years	54,070	54,571	701	611
Over twenty years	92,198	87,667	83,942	78,292
Total	<u>\$ 499,083</u>	<u>\$ 494,402</u>	<u>\$ 372,170</u>	<u>\$ 360,091</u>

Corporate bonds are shown based on contractual maturity. Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. Mortgage-backed securities ("MBS") and asset-backed securities ("ABS") are not due at a single maturity date and therefore are shown based on the expected cash flows of the underlying loans, which includes estimates of anticipated future prepayments.

In addition to the information disclosed above, short-term investments totaled \$8,579 thousand at December 31, 2025, compared to no short term investments at December 31, 2024. Cash equivalents with a carrying value of \$5,145 thousand and \$70,924 thousand at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are due in one year or less. Carrying value approximates fair value for these investments.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – INVESTMENTS (continued)

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the distribution of gross unrealized gains and losses on bonds were as follows (in thousands):

	2025			
	Carrying Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Issuer Credit Obligations:				
U.S. Government Obligations (Exempt from RBC)	\$ 31,886	\$ 686	\$ 17	\$ 32,554
Corporate Bonds (Unaffiliated)	355,225	2,921	7,268	350,878
Bonds Issued by Funds Representing Operating Entities (Unaffiliated)	10,067	184	—	10,251
Total Issuer Credit Obligations	\$ 397,177	\$ 3,792	\$ 7,285	\$ 393,683
Asset-Backed Securities:				
Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities – Guaranteed (Exempt from RBC)	\$ 3,318	\$ 2	\$ 318	\$ 3,002
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (Unaffiliated)	9,111	—	436	8,675
Non-Agency – CLOs/CBOs/CDOs (Unaffiliated)	1,000	—	7	993
Other Financial Asset-Backed Securities – Self-Liquidating (Unaffiliated)	19,158	54	48	19,164
Lease-Backed Securities – Practical Expedient (Unaffiliated)	11,292	—	23	11,268
Other Non-Financial Asset-Backed Securities – Practical Expedient (Unaffiliated)	2,500	—	7	2,493
Lease-Backed Securities – Full Analysis (Unaffiliated)	18,319	33	53	18,300
Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities – Not/Partially Guaranteed (Not Exempt)	6,891	41	526	6,405
Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (Unaffiliated)	30,317	108	7	30,418
Total – Asset-Backed Securities	\$ 101,906	\$ 239	\$ 1,425	\$ 100,719
Total – Issuer Credit Obligations and Asset-Backed Securities	\$ 499,083	\$ 4,030	\$ 8,711	\$ 494,402

	2024			
	Carrying Value	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
U.S. governments	\$ 50,527	\$ 1	\$ 674	\$ 49,854
U.S. special revenue and special assessment	7,167	25	755	6,436
Industrial and miscellaneous unaffiliated	314,476	924	11,599	303,801
Total	\$ 372,170	\$ 950	\$ 13,029	\$ 360,091

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 6 – INVESTMENTS (continued)

Assets on Deposit

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's restricted assets were as follows (\$ in thousands):

Restricted Asset Category	2025					
	Gross Restricted				Percentage	
	Total Current Year	Total From Prior Year	Increase / (Decrease)	Total Current Year Admitted Restricted	Gross Restricted to Total Assets	Admitted Restricted to Total Admitted Assets
On deposit with states	\$ 3,385	\$ 3,386	\$ (2)	\$ 3,385	0.565 %	0.570 %

Restricted Asset Category	2024					
	Gross Restricted				Percentage	
	Total Current Year	Total From Prior Year	Increase / (Decrease)	Total Current Year Admitted Restricted	Gross Restricted to Total Assets	Admitted Restricted to Total Admitted Assets
On deposit with states	\$ 3,386	\$ 3,388	\$ (2)	\$ 3,386	0.685 %	0.692 %

NOTE 7 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

The Company's financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value have been classified, for disclosure purposes, based on a hierarchy defined by SSAP No. 100, "Fair Value Measurements". Fair value is defined as 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. This guidance establishes a framework for measuring fair value that includes a hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The levels of the fair value hierarchy are based on the inputs to the valuation as follows:

- Level 1** Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. Active markets are defined as a market in which many transactions occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2** Observable inputs other than level 1 prices, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities, or other model driven inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities. Valuations are generally obtained from third-party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities or through the use of valuation methodologies using observable market inputs.
- Level 3** Instruments whose values are based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These inputs reflect management's own assumptions in pricing the asset or liability. Pricing may also be based upon broker quotes that do not represent an offer to transact. Prices are determined using valuation methodologies such as option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and other similar techniques. Non-binding broker quotes, which are utilized when pricing service information is not available, are reviewed for reasonableness based on the Company's understanding of the market, and are generally considered Level 3. To the extent the internally developed valuations use significant unobservable inputs, they are classified as Level 3.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

The Company had no investments held at fair value at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Determination of Fair Value

The Company has an established and well-documented process for determining fair value. Security pricing is applied using a hierarchy approach whereby publicly available prices are first sought from nationally recognized third-party pricing services. For most private placement securities, the Company applies a matrix-based pricing methodology, which uses spreads derived from third-party benchmark bond indices. For private placement securities that cannot be priced through these processes, the Company uses internal models and calculations. All other securities are submitted to independent brokers for prices. The Company performs various analyses to ascertain that the prices represent fair value. Examples of procedures performed include, but are not limited to, back testing recent trades, monitoring trading volumes, and performing variance analysis of monthly price changes using different thresholds based on asset type. The Company also performs an annual review of all third-party pricing services. During this review, the Company obtains an understanding of the process and sources used by the pricing service to ensure that they maximize the use of observable inputs, the pricing service’s frequency of updating prices, and the controls that the pricing service uses to ensure that their prices reflect market assumptions. The Company also selects a sample of securities and obtains a more detailed understanding from each pricing service regarding how they derived the price assigned to each security. Where inputs or prices do not reflect market participant assumptions, the Company will challenge these prices and apply different methodologies that will enhance the use of observable inputs and data. The Company may use non-binding broker quotes or internal valuations to support the fair value of securities that go through this formal price challenge process. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any price challenges on securities for what it received from third party pricing services.

In addition, the Company has a pricing committee that provides oversight over the Company’s prices and fair value process for securities. The committee meets quarterly and is responsible for the review and approval of the Company’s valuation procedures. The committee is also responsible for the review of pricing exception reports as well as the review of significant inputs used in the valuation of assets that are valued internally.

The following table presents the estimated fair value and carrying value of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025					
	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Practicable
Assets:						
Issuer Credit Obligations	\$ 393,683	\$ 397,177	\$ —	\$ 393,683	\$ —	\$ —
Asset Backed Securities	100,719	101,906	—	94,747	5,972	—
Total Bonds	\$ 494,402	\$ 499,083	\$ —	\$ 488,430	\$ 5,972	\$ —
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	11,761	11,761	774	10,987	—	—
Investment income due and accrued	4,705	4,705	—	4,705	—	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 510,869</u>	<u>\$ 515,549</u>	<u>\$ 774</u>	<u>\$ 504,122</u>	<u>\$ 5,972</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Liabilities:						
Payable to parent and affiliates	\$ 16,093	\$ 16,093	\$ —	\$ 16,093	\$ —	\$ —
Premiums paid in advance	578	578	—	578	—	—
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 16,671</u>	<u>\$ 16,671</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 16,671</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 7 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

	2024					
	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Not Practicable
Assets:						
Bonds	\$ 360,091	\$ 372,170	\$ —	\$ 359,116	\$ 975	\$ —
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	69,293	69,293	403	68,890	—	—
Investment income due and accrued	3,108	3,108	—	3,108	—	—
Total assets	\$ 432,492	\$ 444,571	\$ 403	\$ 431,114	\$ 975	\$ —
Liabilities:						
Payable to parent and affiliates	\$ 11,714	\$ 11,714	\$ —	\$ 11,714	\$ —	\$ —
Premiums paid in advance	439	439	—	439	—	—
Total liabilities	\$ 12,153	\$ 12,153	\$ —	\$ 12,153	\$ —	\$ —

Bonds

Securities priced using a pricing service are generally classified as Level 2. Third-party pricing services generally use an income-based valuation approach by using a discounted cash-flow model or it may also use a market approach by looking at recent trades of a specific security to determine fair value on public securities or a combination of the two. Typical inputs used by these pricing services include, but are not limited to: benchmark yields, reported trades, issuer spreads, bids, offers, benchmark securities, estimated cash flows and prepayment speeds, which the Company has determined are observable inputs.

Private placement securities are primarily priced using a market approach such as a matrix-based pricing methodology, which uses spreads derived from third-party benchmark bond indices. Specifically, the Barclays Investment Grade Corporate Index is used for investment-grade securities and the Citi High Yield Cash Index is used for below investment-grade securities. These indices are two widely recognized, reliable and well regarded benchmarks by participants in the financial services industry, which represent the broader U.S. public bond markets. The spreads derived from each matrix are adjusted for liquidity. The liquidity premium is standardized and based on market transactions. These securities are classified as Level 2.

Certain private placement securities that cannot be priced using the matrix pricing described above, are priced by an internally developed discounted cash flow model or are priced based on internal calculations. The model uses observable inputs with a discount rate based off spreads of comparable public bond issues, adjusted for liquidity, rating and maturity. The Company assigns a credit rating for private placement securities based upon internal analysis. The liquidity premium is usually based on market transactions. These securities are classified as Level 2.

The valuation techniques for most Level 3 bonds are generally the same as those described in Level 2. However, if the investments are less liquid or are lightly traded, there is generally less observable market data, and therefore these investments will be classified as Level 3. Circumstances where observable market data are not available may include events such as market illiquidity and credit events related to the security. In addition, certain securities are priced based upon internal valuations using significant unobservable inputs. If a security could not be priced by a third-party vendor or through internal pricing models, broker quotes are received and reviewed by each investment analyst. These inputs may not be observable. Therefore, Level 3 classification is determined to be appropriate.

**NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 7 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (continued)

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments and Investment Income Due and Accrued

Cash on hand is classified as Level 1. Cash overdrafts (i.e. outstanding checks) are classified as Level 2. Due to the short-term maturities of cash equivalents, short term investments, and investment income due and accrued, carrying value approximates fair value and is classified as Level 2.

Payables to Parent and Affiliates and Premiums Paid in Advance

For payables to parent and affiliates and premiums paid in advance, the carrying value of the liability approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these liabilities.

NOTE 8 - INVESTMENT INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

The components of net investment income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Bonds	\$ 18,573	\$ 13,652
Cash/cash equiv, other misc income, and short-term investments	3,806	5,311
Gross investment income	22,379	18,963
Investment expenses	(362)	(302)
Net investment income	22,017	18,661
Amortization of IMR	32	(10)
Net investment income, including amortization of IMR	<u>\$ 22,049</u>	<u>\$ 18,651</u>

Due and accrued investment income is excluded from surplus when amounts are over 90 days past due or collection is uncertain. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company reported admitted due and accrued investment income of \$4,705 thousand and \$3,108 thousand, respectively. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any nonadmitted due and accrued investment income. For certain fixed income instruments, the contractual agreement allows the issuer/borrower to defer interest (Paid-in-Kind interest). When interest is deferred, it is capitalized into principal. At December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Company had paid-in-kind interest of \$281 thousand and \$277 thousand, respectively, which has been included in the principal amount of the Company's bonds.

Bond Prepayments

The following table shows the Company's securities redeemed or otherwise disposed of as a result of a callable feature (including make whole call provisions) or tender and the amount of investment income generated as a result of a prepayment penalty and/or acceleration fee, which is included in Bonds in the table above (\$ in thousands):

	2025	2024
Number of cusips	5	1
Aggregate amount of investment income	\$ 34	\$ 22

Proceeds from investments in bonds sold were \$15,313 thousand and \$4,640 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. There were gross gains of \$357 thousand in 2025 and no gross gains in 2024. There were \$81 thousand gross losses in 2025, and there were \$269 thousand gross losses in 2024. The Company computes gains and losses on sales under the specific identification method.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 - INVESTMENT INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES (continued)

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, net investment (losses)/gains were as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Bonds	\$ 323	\$ (254)
Net realized capital losses, before tax and transfers to the IMR	323	(254)
Less:		
Capital gains tax benefit	85	(29)
Net realized capital losses transferred to IMR, after tax	249	(203)
Net realized capital losses after transfers to the IMR, after tax	<u>\$ (10)</u>	<u>\$ (22)</u>

The following tables present the Company's gross unrealized losses and fair values for bonds aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Bonds						
Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities – Guaranteed (Exempt)	\$ 118	\$ 30	\$ 2,840	\$ 288	\$ 2,958	\$ 318
Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities – Not/Partially Guaranteed (Not Exempt)	—	—	5,650	526	5,650	526
Corporate Bonds (Unaffiliated)	13,426	415	116,982	6,853	130,407	7,268
Lease-Backed Securities – Full Analysis (Unaffiliated)	10,859	53	—	—	10,859	53
Lease-Backed Securities – Practical Expedient (Unaffiliated)	8,854	23	—	—	8,854	23
Non-Agency – CLOs/CBOs/CDOs (Unaffiliated)	993	7	—	—	993	7
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (Unaffiliated)	—	—	8,675	436	8,675	436
Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (Unaffiliated)	7,666	4	33	3	7,699	7
Other Financial Asset-Backed Securities – Self-Liquidating (Unaffiliated)	6,342	45	86	3	6,427	48
Other Non-Financial Asset-Backed Securities – Practical Expedient (Unaffiliated)	2,493	7	—	—	2,493	7
U.S. government obligations (RBC Exempt)	—	—	3,949	17	3,949	17
Total	<u>\$ 50,750</u>	<u>\$ 585</u>	<u>\$ 138,214</u>	<u>\$ 8,126</u>	<u>\$ 188,963</u>	<u>\$ 8,711</u>

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 - INVESTMENT INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES (continued)

	2024					
	Less than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Bonds						
U.S. governments	\$ 42,756	\$ 87	\$ 7,054	\$ 587	\$ 49,810	\$ 674
All other governments	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. special revenue and special assessment	158	1	5,571	755	5,729	755
Industrial and miscellaneous unaffiliated	90,343	5,804	67,362	5,795	157,706	11,599
Total	<u>\$ 133,258</u>	<u>\$ 5,892</u>	<u>\$ 79,987</u>	<u>\$ 7,137</u>	<u>\$ 213,245</u>	<u>\$ 13,029</u>

At December 31, 2025, the gross unrealized loss on bonds was comprised of approximately 183 different securities, which are included in the table above. Of the total amount of bond unrealized losses, \$8,634 thousand or 99.1% is related to unrealized losses on investment grade securities. At December 31, 2024, the gross unrealized loss on bonds was comprised of approximately 245 different securities, which are included in the table above. Of the total amount of bond unrealized losses, \$12,939 thousand, or 99.3%, is related to unrealized losses on investment grade securities. Investment grade is defined as a security having a credit rating from the NAIC of 1 or 2; a rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa from Moody's or a rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB from Standard & Poor's ("S&P"); or a comparable internal rating if an externally provided rating is not available. Of the total amount of bond unrealized losses, \$77 thousand or less than 1% is related to unrealized losses on bonds with a rating below investment grade at December 31, 2025. Of the total amount of bond unrealized losses, \$89 thousand or less than 1% is related to unrealized losses on bonds with a rating below investment grade at December 31, 2024.

The amount of gross unrealized losses for bonds where fair value had declined by 20% or more of the amortized cost, totaled \$105 thousand. The period of time that each of these securities has continuously been below amortized cost by 20% or more consists of \$30 thousand for less than 12 months and \$75 thousand for 12 months or greater. In accordance with the Company's impairment policy, the Company performed quantitative and qualitative analysis to determine if the decline was temporary. For those securities where the decline was considered temporary, the Company did not recognize an impairment when it had the ability and intent to hold until recovery.

**NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Significant transactions entered into or between the Company and its parent and affiliates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

Date of Transaction	Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Type of Transaction	Description
Various	New York Life	Parent	Service and facility agreement	New York Life provides the Company with certain services and facilities including, but not limited to, accounting, tax and auditing services, legal services, actuarial services, electronic data processing operations and communications operations. New York Life charges the Company for the identified costs associated with these services and facilities under the terms of a service agreement between New York Life and the Company.
Various	New York Life	Parent	Term life conversion agreement	The Company compensates New York Life for policy credits associated with converting the Company's term policies to permanent cash value life insurance policies issued by New York Life without any additional underwriting.
Various	NYLIAC	Insurance affiliate	Term life conversion agreement	The Company compensates NYLIAC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life, for policy credits associated with converting the Company's term policies to permanent cash value life insurance policies issued by NYLIAC without any additional underwriting.
November 16, 2015 (last amended on October 26, 2022)	New York Life	Parent	Revolving credit agreement	The Company has a revolving credit agreement with New York Life, under which the Company may borrow up to \$10,000 thousand from New York Life. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company has not borrowed under this agreement.
April 1, 2000	New York Life Investors LLC ("NYL Investors")	Non-insurance affiliate	Investment advisory and administration services	The Company is a party to an investment advisory agreement with NYL Investors LLC ("NYL Investors"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of New York Life, whereby NYL Investors provides investment advisory and administrative services to the Company.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company reported a net amount of \$15,129 thousand and \$11,714 thousand, respectively, as amounts payable to parent and affiliates. The terms of the underlying agreements generally require that these amounts be settled in cash within 90 days.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into reinsurance agreements with its parent and affiliates. Material reinsurance agreements have been disclosed in Note 11 – Reinsurance. In addition, the Company may enter into guarantees and/or keep wells with its parent and affiliates. Material guarantee agreements and/or keep wells have been disclosed in Note 13 – Commitments and Contingencies.

At June 30, 2025 and 2024, New York Life made capital contributions to the Company of \$75,000 thousand and \$100,000 thousand, respectively, to support additional business growth.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 – INSURANCE LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves and Deposit Fund Liabilities

Reserves for life insurance policies are maintained principally using the 1980 and 2001 Commissioners' Standard Ordinary Mortality Tables under the Commissioners' Reserve Valuation Method with valuation interest rates of 4.5%, 4% and 3.5%. Reserves for policies issued in 2020 and later are determined based on principle-based standards as set forth in the NAIC Valuation Manual.

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no changes in reserve basis for life insurance reserves.

The Company has established policy reserves on contracts issued January 1, 2001 and later that exceed the minimum amounts determined under Appendix A-820, "Minimum Life and Annuity Reserve Standards" of NAIC SAP by approximately \$147 thousand in 2025 and \$160 thousand in 2024.

The Company waives deductions of deferred fractional premiums upon death of the insured and returns a portion of the final premium beyond the date of death. No surrender values are promised in excess of the total reserves. Certain substandard policies are valued on tables that are multiples of the standard table. Other substandard policies were valued as equivalent to standard lives on the basis of insurance age. Additional reserves were held on account of anticipated extra mortality for policies subject to extra premiums.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had \$850 thousand and \$1,950 thousand, respectively, of insurance in-force for which the gross premiums were less than the net premiums according to the standard of valuation set by the state of Arizona.

Tabular interest credited to policy reserves and the tabular cost less actual reserve released have been determined by formula as described in the NAIC instructions. The tabular cost has been determined by formula as described in the NAIC instructions adjusted for the difference in valuation mortality in different years between the tabular cost of mortality floor and the rest of the Regulation XXX calculation.

The withdrawal characteristics of deposit fund liabilities at book value without adjustment at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$587 thousand and \$620 thousand, respectively, which were all eligible for surrender and payable in cash to depositors.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 - INSURANCE LIABILITIES (continued)

Withdrawal Characteristics of Life Insurance Reserves

The following table reflects the withdrawal characteristics of life insurance reserves at December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025			2024		
	General Account			General Account		
	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve	Account Value	Cash Value	Reserve
Subject to discretionary withdrawal, surrender values, or policy loans:						
Term policies with cash value	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Miscellaneous reserves	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not subject to discretionary withdrawal or no cash values:						
Term policies without cash value	—	—	131,027	—	—	84,238
Accidental death benefits	—	—	155	—	—	106
Disability - active lives	—	—	12,865	—	—	7,831
Disability - disabled lives	—	—	39,057	—	—	36,009
Miscellaneous reserves	—	—	11,600	—	—	7,159
Total life insurance (gross)	—	—	194,705	—	—	135,343
Reinsurance ceded	—	—	33,422	—	—	25,019
Total life insurance (net)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 161,284</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 110,324</u>

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 11 – REINSURANCE

The Company enters into ceded reinsurance agreements in the normal course of its insurance business to reduce overall risk. The Company cedes the mortality risk on new business for term policies on a quota-share yearly renewable term basis. Most of the reinsurance ceded is established on an automatic basis. The quota share currently ceded on new business ranges from 20% to 60% with a minimum size policy ceded of either \$1 million or \$2 million. Cases in excess of the Company’s retention and certain substandard cases are ceded on a facultative reinsurance basis. The majority of the Company’s facultative reinsurance is for substandard cases in which it typically cedes 90%.

The Company remains liable for reinsurance ceded if the reinsurer fails to meet its obligation on the business it has assumed. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies.

Life insurance reinsured was 36% of total life insurance in force at both December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The effects of reinsurance on the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Policy reserves:		
Direct	\$ 194,706	\$ 135,343
Ceded	(33,422)	(25,019)
Policy reserves	<u>\$ 161,284</u>	<u>\$ 110,324</u>
Policy claims:		
Direct	\$ 22,230	\$ 8,809
Assumed	25	—
Ceded ⁽¹⁾	(6,320)	(2,701)
Policy claims	<u>\$ 15,935</u>	<u>\$ 6,108</u>
Reinsurance recoverable	\$ 3,579	\$ 328

⁽¹⁾ Includes reinsurance recoverable related to unpaid losses of \$6,131 thousand and \$2,616 thousand at December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The effects of reinsurance on the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Premiums:		
Direct	\$ 217,297	\$ 152,747
Assumed	482	206
Ceded	(21,118)	(13,726)
Premiums	<u>\$ 196,661</u>	<u>\$ 139,227</u>
Benefit payments:		
Direct	\$ 61,131	\$ 30,017
Assumed	25	—
Ceded	(23,389)	(10,611)
Benefit payments	<u>\$ 37,767</u>	<u>\$ 19,406</u>

**NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 11 – REINSURANCE (continued)

The Company has reinsurance agreements with New York Life Agents Reinsurance Company (“NYLARC”). NYLARC is a life insurance company wholly owned by NYLARC Holding Company, Inc., whose shareholders consist of New York Life’s top agents who meet certain criteria and who may also be agents of the Company or NYLIAC. NYLARC reinsures a portion of certain life insurance products sold by its shareholders. NYLARC’s purpose is to retain high production agents, and increase the volume and quality of the business that they submit to New York Life, NYLIAC and the Company.

A stop loss agreement between New York Life and the Company is in effect. Under the stop loss agreement, New York Life reinsures the portion of any claim incurred by the Company in any calendar quarter that exceeds 10% of the Company’s surplus, after taking external reinsurance into account. In addition, under the stop loss agreement, New York Life reinsures the portion of aggregate annual claims paid by the Company that exceeds \$50,000 thousand, less any amount paid in a prior calendar quarter by New York Life to reimburse the Company for the portion of claims exceeding 10% of the Company’s surplus. The premiums for this coverage were \$55 thousand and \$88 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 12 – BENEFIT PLANS

The Company shares in the cost of the following plans sponsored by New York Life: (1) certain defined benefit pension plans for eligible employees and agents, (2) certain defined contribution plans for substantially all employees and agents, (3) certain postretirement life and health benefits for retired employees and agents including their eligible dependents, and (4) postemployment benefits. The expense for these plans is allocated to the Company in accordance with an intercompany cost sharing agreement. The liabilities for these plans are included with the liabilities for the corresponding plan of New York Life. The cost allocated to the Company related to benefit plans is recorded under Operating expenses in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Operations. The Company’s share of the cost of these plans was as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (in thousands):

	2025	2024
Defined benefit pension	\$ 2,400	\$ 2,377
Defined contribution	1,342	1,282
Postretirement life and health	334	415
Postemployment	219	252
Total	\$ 4,295	\$ 4,326

NOTE 13 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Support and Credit Agreements

The Company has a credit agreement with New York Life dated August 11, 2004, restated as of November 16, 2015 and subsequently amended, under which the Company may borrow from New York Life an amount of up to \$10,000 thousand. During 2025 and 2024, the credit facility was not used, no interest was paid, and there was no outstanding balance due.

Litigation

The Company is not a defendant in any pending litigations.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Liens

Several commercial banks have customary security interests in certain assets of the Company to secure potential overdrafts and other liabilities of the Company that may arise under custody and other banking agreements with such banks.

NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES

The components of the net DTAs and DTLs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	2025			2024			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Gross DTAs	\$ 17,761	\$ 59	\$ 17,820	\$ 8,219	\$ 44	\$ 8,263	\$ 9,542	\$ 15	\$ 9,557
Statutory valuation allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted gross DTAs	17,761	59	17,820	8,219	44	8,263	9,542	15	9,557
Nonadmitted DTAs	—	59	59	—	44	44	—	15	15
Subtotal net admitted DTAs	17,761	—	17,761	8,219	—	8,219	9,542	—	9,542
Gross DTLs	9,979	—	9,979	3,414	—	3,414	6,565	—	6,565
Net admitted DTAs	\$ 7,782	\$ —	\$ 7,782	\$ 4,805	\$ —	\$ 4,805	\$ 2,977	\$ —	\$ 2,977

Net DTAs are non-admitted primarily because they are not expected to be realized within three years of the balance sheet date. The admitted portion of the net DTAs is included in Net deferred tax assets in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

The admission calculation components for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (paragraph references throughout Note 14 are to paragraphs of SSAP No. 101) (in thousands):

	2025			2024			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Federal income taxes paid in prior years recoverable through loss carry backs (Paragraph 11.a)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Adjusted gross DTAs expected to be realized (excluding the amount of DTAs from paragraph 11.a above) after application of the threshold limitation (the lesser of paragraph 11.b.i and 11.b.ii below)	\$ 7,782	\$ —	\$ 7,782	\$ 4,805	\$ —	\$ 4,805	\$ 2,977	\$ —	\$ 2,977
Adjusted gross DTAs expected to be realized following the balance sheet date (Paragraph 11.b.i)	\$ 7,782	—	\$ 7,782	\$ 4,805	—	\$ 4,805	\$ 2,977	—	\$ 2,977
Adjusted gross DTAs allowed per limitation threshold (Paragraph 11.b.ii)	N/A	N/A	\$ 57,597	N/A	N/A	\$ 52,531	N/A	N/A	\$ 5,066
Adjusted gross DTAs (excluding the amount of DTAs from paragraphs 11.a and 11.b above) offset by gross DTLs (Paragraph 11.c)	\$ 9,979	—	\$ 9,979	\$ 3,414	—	\$ 3,414	\$ 6,565	—	\$ 6,565
DTAs admitted as the result of application of SSAP 101 (Totals of paragraphs 11.a, 11.b, 11.c).	\$ 17,761	\$ —	\$ 17,761	\$ 8,219	\$ —	\$ 8,219	\$ 9,542	\$ —	\$ 9,542

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

The ratio used to determine the applicable period used in paragraph 11.b.i above and the amount of adjusted capital and surplus used to determine the percentage threshold limitation in paragraph 11.b.ii above are as follows (\$ in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2025	2024
Ratio percentage used to determine recovery period and threshold limitation amount.	1,016 %	1,355 %
Amount of adjusted capital and surplus used to determine recovery period and threshold limitation in paragraph 11.b.ii above.	\$ 383,983	\$ 350,205

The impact on adjusted gross and net admitted DTAs due to tax planning strategies at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025			2024			Change		
	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total	Ordinary	Capital	Total
Adjusted Gross DTAs (% of Total Adjusted Gross DTAs)	50 %	— %		68 %	— %	68 %	(18)%	— %	(68)%
Net Admitted Adjusted Gross DTAs (% of Total Net Admitted Adjusted Gross DTAs)	100 %	— %	100 %	100 %	— %	100 %	— %	— %	— %
Does the Company's tax planning strategies include the use of reinsurance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

No tax planning strategies were used to admit corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT") DTAs.

The Company had no unrecognized DTLs at December 31, 2025 and 2024. Additionally, the Company had no adjustments to gross DTAs because of a change in circumstances that causes a change in judgment about the realizability of the related DTAs.

Significant components of the current federal and foreign income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024	Change
Federal and foreign income tax benefit ⁽¹⁾	\$ (6,999)	\$ (12,723)	\$ 5,724
Federal income tax on net capital gains (losses)	85	(29)	114
Total federal and foreign income taxes	<u>\$ (6,914)</u>	<u>\$ (12,752)</u>	<u>\$ 5,838</u>

⁽¹⁾ The Company had no investment tax credits for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to DTAs and DTLs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	2025	2024	Change
DTAs			
Ordinary:			
Policyholder reserves	\$ 8,944	\$ 2,615	\$ 6,329
Deferred acquisition costs	7,475	4,427	3,048
Fixed assets	27	28	(1)
Other	1,315	1,149	166
Subtotal	<u>17,761</u>	<u>8,219</u>	<u>9,542</u>
Nonadmitted	—	—	—
Admitted ordinary DTAs	<u>17,761</u>	<u>8,219</u>	<u>9,542</u>
Capital:			
Investments	59	44	15
Nonadmitted	59	44	15
Admitted capital DTAs	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total admitted DTAs	<u>17,761</u>	<u>8,219</u>	<u>9,542</u>
DTLs			
Ordinary:			
Deferred and uncollected premiums	8,400	2,615	5,785
Investments	1,030	790	240
Policyholder reserves	545	5	540
Other	4	4	—
Subtotal	<u>9,979</u>	<u>3,414</u>	<u>6,565</u>
Capital:			
Investments	—	—	—
Total DTLs	<u>9,979</u>	<u>3,414</u>	<u>6,565</u>
Net admitted DTAs	<u>\$ 7,782</u>	<u>\$ 4,805</u>	<u>\$ 2,977</u>
Change in deferred income tax on change in net unrealized capital gains/losses			
			\$ —
Change in net deferred tax related to other items			
			2,992
Change in DTAs nonadmitted			
			(15)
Change in net admitted DTAs			
			<u>\$ 2,977</u>

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

The Company's federal and foreign income taxes and change in net DTAs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 differs from the amount obtained by applying the statutory rate to net gain from operations before federal income taxes for the following reasons (in thousands):

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>Change</u>
Net loss from operations before federal income taxes at 21%	\$ (9,947)	\$ (14,077)	\$ 4,130
Net realized capital losses at 21%	68	(53)	121
Amortization of IMR	(7)	2	(9)
Nonadmitted assets	(22)	49	(71)
Other	2	—	2
Federal and foreign income taxes incurred and change in net deferred taxes during the year	<u>(9,906)</u>	<u>(14,079)</u>	<u>4,173</u>
Federal and foreign income tax benefit reported in the Company's Statutory Statements of Operations	(6,999)	(12,723)	5,724
Capital gains tax expense (benefit) incurred	85	(29)	114
Change in net DTAs	<u>(2,992)</u>	<u>(1,327)</u>	<u>(1,665)</u>
Federal and foreign income taxes incurred and change in net deferred taxes during the year	<u>\$ (9,906)</u>	<u>\$ (14,079)</u>	<u>\$ 4,173</u>

The Company's federal income tax return is consolidated with New York Life, NYLIAC, NYLIFE LLC, New York Life Enterprises LLC, NYL Investments, NYL Investors LLC, LINA, New York Life Group Insurance Company of NY ("NYLGICNY"), and LINA Benefit Payments, Inc. Refer to Note 3 – Significant Accounting Policies - Federal Income Taxes.

As a member of New York Life's consolidated group, the Company's federal income tax returns are routinely audited by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and provisions are made in the financial statements in anticipation of the results of these audits. The IRS has completed audits through 2013, and tax years 2014 through 2018 are currently under examination. There were no material effects in the Company's Statement of Operations as a result of these audits.

The Company does not anticipate any significant changes to its total unrecognized tax benefits within the next 12 months.

The Company did not have any operating loss, tax credit or CAMT credit carry forwards available for tax purposes. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the Company had no income taxes incurred in current and prior years that will be available for recoupment in the event of future net losses.

The Company has determined as of the reporting date that it will be an applicable corporation but will not be liable for corporate alternative minimum tax ("CAMT"), that is based on the adjusted financial statement income set forth on the applicable financial statement on the applicable corporation, for the reporting year. The reporting entity has made an accounting policy election to disregard CAMT when evaluating the need for valuation allowance for its non-CAMT DTA's. As the subsidiary that is a member of a controlled group of corporations that file a consolidated return, any CAMT liability will be borne by the parent.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA") was enacted on July 4, 2025. The legislation permanently extends certain provisions of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act and introduces additional tax measures. The Company evaluated that there was no material impact on the Company's surplus position as a result of OBBBA.

At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company recorded a current federal income tax payable of \$428 thousand and \$509 thousand, respectively, which is included in the Statutory Statements of Financial Position.

**NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTE 14 - INCOME TAXES (continued)

At December 31, 2025, the Company had no protective tax deposits on deposit with the IRS under Section 6603 of the Internal Revenue Service Code.

NOTE 15 - CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

Capitalization

The Company has 30,000 shares authorized, with a par value of \$100 per share with 25,000 shares issued and outstanding. All shares are common stock and are owned by New York Life. The Company has no preferred stock.

Nonadmitted Assets

Under statutory accounting rules, a nonadmitted asset is defined as an asset having economic value other than that which can be used to fulfill policyholder obligations, or those assets that are unavailable due to encumbrances or other third-party interests. These assets are not recognized in the accompanying Statutory Statements of Financial Position, and are, therefore, considered nonadmitted. The changes between years in nonadmitted assets are charged or credited directly to surplus.

NOTE 16 - DIVIDENDS TO STOCKHOLDER

The Company is subject to restrictions on the payment of dividends to New York Life. Under Arizona Insurance Law, cash dividends to stockholders may only be paid out of an insurer's available surplus funds which are derived from realized net profits on its business. Stock dividends may be paid out of any available surplus funds that exceed the aggregate amount of surplus loaned to the insurer. No surplus funds have been loaned to the Company. In addition, no extraordinary dividend (as described under Arizona Revised Statute Section 20-481.19) may be paid or distributed to stockholders without prior notice to and approval of the Department. Extraordinary dividends are defined as any dividend or distribution or cash or other property, whose fair market value, together with that of other dividends or distributions made within the preceding 12 months, exceeds the lesser of (1) ten percent of the Company's surplus as regards policyholders as of the preceding December 31 or (2) the net gain from operations of the Company for the 12 month period ending on the preceding December 31 (not including pro rata distributions of any class of the Company's own securities). Dividends may be declared by the Board of Directors of the Company from available surplus, as it deems appropriate, on a non-cumulative basis.

The Company did not have available surplus funds at December 31, 2025 and 2024, from which to pay dividends. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not pay a dividend to its sole shareholder, New York Life.

NOTE 17 - WRITTEN PREMIUMS

Deferred and uncollected life insurance premiums at December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	2025		2024	
	Gross	Net of Loading	Gross	Net of Loading
Ordinary renewal	\$ 59,980	\$ 64,464	\$ 33,471	\$ 38,534
Ordinary new business	33,633	1,357	34,196	1,465
Total	\$ 93,613	\$ 65,821	\$ 67,667	\$ 39,999

Deferred premium is the portion of the annual premium not earned at the reporting date. Loading of deferred premium is an amount obtained by subtracting the valuation net deferred premium from the gross deferred premium and generally includes allowances for acquisition costs and other expenses.

NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 17 - WRITTEN PREMIUMS (continued)

Uncollected premium is gross premium, net of reinsurance that is due and unpaid at the reporting date. Net premium is the amount used in the calculation of reserves. The change in loading is included as an expense and is not shown as a reduction to premium income.

Ordinary new business and ordinary renewal business consist of the basic amount of premium required on the underlying life insurance policies.

Based upon the Company experience, the amount of premiums that may become uncollectible and result in a potential loss is not material to the Company's financial position. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had \$213 thousand and \$189 thousand of uncollected premiums, respectively, that were nonadmitted as they were over 90 days past due.

The Company did not have any direct premium written/produced by a single managing general agent/third-party administrator that was equal to or greater than 5% of surplus for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

NOTE 18 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

At March 27, 2026, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, other than what was disclosed prior, there have been no other events occurring subsequent to the close of the Company's books or accounts for the accompanying statutory financial statements that would have a material effect on the financial condition of the Company.

**NYLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA
NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Description
ABS	Asset-backed securities
AVR	Asset valuation reserve
CAMT	Corporate Alternative Minimum Tax
DTA	Deferred tax asset(s)
DTL	Deferred tax liability(ies)
IMR	Interest maintenance reserve
INT	Interpretation adopted by the NAIC
IRA	The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
MBS	Mortgage-backed securities
NAIC	National Association of Insurance Commissioners
NAIC SAP	The National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual
New York Life	New York Life Insurance Company
NYLARC	New York Life Agents Reinsurance Company
NYLIAC	New York Life Insurance and Annuity Corporation
NYL Investors	New York Life Investors LLC
NYLGICNY	New York Life Group Insurance Company of NY
OTTI	Other-than-temporary impairment(s)
OBBBA	One Big Beautiful Bill Act
PBBD	Principles-based bond definitions
S&P	Standard & Poor's
SSAP	Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles
The Company	NYLIFE Insurance Company of Arizona
The Department	Arizona Department of Insurance and Financial Institutions
U.S. GAAP	Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America