

# Consolidated Financial Statements

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

# Annual Financial Information

## Table of Contents

---

### Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

#### Page

<b>Financial Reporting Responsibilities</b>	21
<b>Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	
Consolidated Statements of Operations	22
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	23
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	24
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	25
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	26
<b>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements</b>	
Note 1 Significant Accounting Policies	27
Note 2 Changes in Accounting Policies	36
Note 3 Acquisitions	38
Note 4 Segmented Information	39
Note 5 Total Invested Assets and Related Net Investment Income	42
Note 6 Financial Instrument Risk Management	50
Note 7 Insurance Risk Management	66
Note 8 Other Assets	70
Note 9 Goodwill and Intangible Assets	70
Note 10 Insurance Contract Liabilities and Investment Contract Liabilities	72
Note 11 Reinsurance	79
Note 12 Other Liabilities	80
Note 13 Senior Debentures and Innovative Capital Instruments	81
Note 14 Subordinated Debt	82
Note 15 Share Capital	83
Note 16 Interests in Other Entities	84
Note 17 Fee Income	86
Note 18 Operating Expenses	86
Note 19 Share-Based Payments	87
Note 20 Income Taxes	88
Note 21 Capital Management	90
Note 22 Segregated Funds	91
Note 23 Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies	93
Note 24 Related Party Transactions	94
Note 25 Pension Plans and Other Post-Retirement Benefits	96
Note 26 Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Non-Controlling Interests	100
<b>Appointed Actuary's Report</b>	101
<b>Independent Auditor's Report</b>	102

## Financial Reporting Responsibilities

---

Management is responsible for preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting policies and making estimates and other judgments consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial information presented elsewhere in the policyholder booklet and Ontario Securities Commission filings is consistent with these Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Board of Directors ("Board") oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting. An Audit Committee of non-management directors is appointed by the Board to review the Consolidated Financial Statements and report to the Board prior to their approval of the Consolidated Financial Statements for issuance to policyholders.

Management is also responsible for maintaining systems of internal control that provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable, that all financial transactions are properly authorized, that assets are safeguarded, and that Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and its subsidiaries, collectively referred to as "the Company", adhere to legislative and regulatory requirements. These systems include the communication of policies and the Company's Code of Business Conduct throughout the organization. Internal controls are reviewed and evaluated by the Company's internal auditors.

The Audit Committee also conducts such review and inquiry of management and the internal and external auditors as it deems necessary towards establishing that the Company is employing appropriate systems of internal control, is adhering to legislative and regulatory requirements and is applying the Company's Code of Business Conduct. Both the internal and external auditors and the Company's Appointed Actuary have full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee, with and without the presence of management.

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada conducts periodic examinations of the Company. These examinations are designed to evaluate compliance with provisions of the *Insurance Companies Act* (Canada) and to ensure that the interests of policyholders, depositors and the public are safeguarded. The foreign operations of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and foreign subsidiaries are examined by regulators in their local jurisdictions.

The Company's Appointed Actuary, who is a member of management, is appointed by the Board to discharge the various actuarial responsibilities required under the *Insurance Companies Act* (Canada), and conducts the valuation of the Company's actuarial liabilities. The role of the Appointed Actuary is described in more detail in Note 10. The report of the Appointed Actuary accompanies these Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company's external auditor, Deloitte LLP, Independent Auditor, has audited the Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and meets separately with both management and the Audit Committee to discuss the results of its audit. The auditors' report to the policyholders and shareholder accompanies these Consolidated Financial Statements.



**Dean A. Connor**  
President and Chief Executive Officer



**Kevin D. Strain, CPA, CA**  
Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
February 14, 2018

# Consolidated Financial Statements

## Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the years ended December 31, (in millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
<b>Revenue</b>		
Premiums		
Gross	\$ 19,803	\$ 19,388
Less: Ceded	6,271	6,039
Net premiums	13,532	13,349
Net investment income (loss):		
Interest and other investment income (Note 5)	5,292	5,365
Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities (Note 5)	2,558	2,226
Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	174	220
Net investment income (loss)	8,024	7,811
Fee income (Note 17)	1,804	1,660
Interest income from loans to related parties (Note 24)	61	75
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>23,421</b>	<b>22,895</b>
<b>Benefits and expenses</b>		
Gross claims and benefits paid (Note 10)	15,308	15,158
Increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities (Note 10)	5,271	5,372
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets (Note 10)	(342)	(193)
Increase (decrease) in investment contract liabilities (Note 10)	41	(13)
Reinsurance expenses (recoveries) (Note 11)	(5,365)	(5,529)
Commissions	1,759	1,659
Net transfer to (from) segregated funds (Note 22)	(120)	(308)
Operating expenses (Note 18)	4,018	3,831
Premium taxes	364	325
Interest expense	334	328
<b>Total benefits and expenses</b>	<b>21,268</b>	<b>20,630</b>
<b>Income (loss) before income taxes</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2,265</b>
Less: Income tax expense (benefit) (Note 20)	328	316
<b>Total net income (loss)</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>1,949</b>
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders	245	246
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests (Note 26)	3	1
<b>Shareholder's net income (loss)</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,702</b>
Less: Dividends on Preferred shares (Note 15)	31	31
<b>Common shareholder's net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 1,546</b>	<b>\$ 1,671</b>
<b>Average exchange rates during the reporting periods:</b>	U.S. dollars	
	<b>1.30</b>	1.33

The attached notes form part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended December 31, (in millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
<b>Total net income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 1,825</b>	<b>\$ 1,949</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:</b>		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income:		
Change in unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses):		
Unrealized gains (losses)	<b>(566)</b>	(580)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets:		
Unrealized gains (losses)	<b>166</b>	52
Reclassifications to net income (loss)	<b>(96)</b>	(128)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:		
Unrealized gains (losses)	<b>3</b>	5
Reclassifications to net income (loss)	<b>(8)</b>	(14)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) in joint ventures and associates:		
Unrealized gains (losses)	<b>(31)</b>	(68)
Reclassifications to net income (loss) upon change in control (Note 3)	<b>—</b>	(8)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to income	<b>(532)</b>	(741)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<b>(59)</b>	(50)
Revaluation surplus on transfer to investment properties (Note 5.A)	<b>139</b>	—
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income	<b>80</b>	(50)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	<b>(452)</b>	(791)
<b>Total comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>1,373</b>	1,158
Less: Participating policyholders' comprehensive income (loss)	<b>238</b>	244
Less: Non-controlling interests' comprehensive income (loss)	<b>(2)</b>	—
<b>Shareholder's comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ 1,137</b>	<b>\$ 914</b>

## Income Taxes Included in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the years ended December 31, (in millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
<b>Income tax benefit (expense):</b>		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income:		
Unrealized gains / losses on available-for-sale assets	<b>\$ (49)</b>	\$ (23)
Reclassifications to net income for available-for-sale assets	<b>33</b>	48
Unrealized gains / losses on cash flow hedges	<b>(1)</b>	(6)
Reclassifications to net income for cash flow hedges	<b>3</b>	5
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to income	<b>(14)</b>	24
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	<b>25</b>	19
Revaluation surplus on transfer to investment properties (Note 5.A)	<b>(33)</b>	—
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income	<b>(8)</b>	19
<b>Total income tax benefit (expense) included in other comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>\$ (22)</b>	<b>\$ 43</b>

The attached notes form part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31, (in millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities (Note 5)	\$ 5,351	\$ 5,432
Debt securities (Notes 5 and 6)	68,855	68,234
Equity securities (Notes 5 and 6)	5,980	5,765
Mortgages and loans (Notes 5 and 6)	42,627	40,582
Derivative assets (Notes 5 and 6)	1,476	1,603
Other invested assets (Note 5)	3,703	3,298
Policy loans (Note 5)	3,086	3,118
Investment properties (Note 5)	7,067	6,592
Invested assets	138,145	134,624
Other assets (Note 8)	3,807	4,329
Reinsurance assets (Notes 10 and 11)	12,204	12,648
Deferred tax assets (Note 20)	1,288	1,362
Loans to related parties (Note 24)	1,449	3,042
Intangible assets (Note 9)	543	531
Goodwill (Note 9)	2,146	2,242
Total general fund assets	159,582	158,778
Investments for account of segregated fund holders (Note 22)	106,341	97,118
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 265,923</b>	<b>\$ 255,896</b>
<b>Liabilities and equity</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Insurance contract liabilities (Note 10)	\$ 118,003	\$ 115,370
Investment contract liabilities (Note 10)	3,082	2,913
Derivative liabilities (Notes 5 and 6)	1,995	2,510
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 20)	48	49
Other liabilities (Note 12)	14,973	15,154
Senior debentures (Note 13)	700	700
Subordinated debt (Note 14)	350	350
Preferred shares (Note 15)	3,492	5,042
Total general fund liabilities	142,643	142,088
Insurance contracts for account of segregated fund holders (Note 22)	99,070	90,339
Investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders (Note 22)	7,271	6,779
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 248,984</b>	<b>\$ 239,206</b>
<b>Equity</b>		
Issued share capital and contributed surplus	\$ 4,369	\$ 4,315
Retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income	12,500	12,303
Non-controlling interests (Note 26)	70	72
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>\$ 16,939</b>	<b>\$ 16,690</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 265,923</b>	<b>\$ 255,896</b>

Exchange rates at the end of the reporting periods:

U.S. dollars                      1.26                      1.34

The attached notes form part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on February 14, 2018.



**Dean A. Connor**  
President and Chief Executive Officer



**Sara G. Lewis**  
Director

## Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, (in millions of Canadian dollars)

2017

2016

### Shareholder:

#### Preferred shares (Note 15)

Balance, beginning and end of year	\$ 701	\$ 701
------------------------------------	--------	--------

#### Common shares (Note 15)

Balance, beginning and end of year	\$ 2,495	\$ 2,495
------------------------------------	----------	----------

#### Contributed surplus

Balance, beginning of year	1,119	1,066
Capital contribution from shareholder (Note 24)	54	53
Balance, end of year	1,173	1,119

#### Retained earnings

Balance, beginning of year	10,545	9,754
Net income (loss)	1,577	1,702
Dividends on common shares	(1,200)	(850)
Dividends on preferred shares (Note 15)	(31)	(31)
Impact of related party transactions (Note 24)	53	—
Transactions with non-controlling interests (Note 3)	—	(30)
Balance, end of year	10,944	10,545

#### Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes (Note 26)

Balance, beginning of year	1,346	2,134
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(440)	(788)
Balance, end of year	906	1,346

#### Total shareholder's equity, end of year

\$ 16,219	\$ 16,206
-----------	-----------

### Participating policyholders:

Balance, beginning of year	\$ 412	\$ 168
Net income (loss)	245	246
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year (Note 26)	(7)	(2)

#### Total participating policyholders' equity, end of year

\$ 650	\$ 412
--------	--------

#### Total non-controlling interests, end of year (Note 26)

\$ 70	\$ 72
-------	-------

#### Total equity

\$ 16,939	\$ 16,690
-----------	-----------

The attached notes form part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, (in millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
<b>Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 2,153	\$ 2,265
Adjustments:		
Interest expense related to financing activities	260	286
Increase (decrease) in insurance and investment contract liabilities	5,312	5,359
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets	(342)	(193)
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses and foreign currency changes on invested assets	(2,732)	(2,446)
Changes in reinsurance arrangements with related parties	52	544
Sales, maturities and repayments of invested assets	54,085	45,140
Purchases of invested assets	(58,227)	(47,292)
Income taxes received (paid)	(250)	(149)
Mortgage securitization (Note 5)	214	474
Other operating activities	745	(749)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,270	3,239
<b>Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities</b>		
Net (purchase) sale of property and equipment	(138)	(95)
Investment in and transactions with joint ventures and associates (Note 16)	(121)	(366)
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates (Note 16)	36	20
(Increase) decrease in loans to related parties (Note 24)	1,550	(950)
Cash (paid) received from related party transactions (Note 24)	(55)	—
Acquisitions, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired (Note 3) <sup>(2)</sup>	(61)	(1,324)
Other investing activities	(36)	(58)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	1,175	(2,773)
<b>Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities</b>		
Increase in (repayment of) borrowed funds	(45)	(80)
Issuance of preferred shares (Note 15)	800	350
Redemption of preferred shares (Note 15)	(2,350)	—
Transactions with non-controlling interests (Note 3)	—	(46)
Capital contribution from shareholder (Note 24)	54	53
Dividends paid on common and preferred shares	(1,231)	(881)
Interest expense paid	(263)	(271)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(3,035)	(875)
Changes due to fluctuations in exchange rates	(78)	(203)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(668)	(612)
Net cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	3,799	4,411
Net cash and cash equivalents, end of year	3,131	3,799
Short-term securities, end of year	2,080	1,444
Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities, end of year (Note 5)	\$ 5,211	\$ 5,243

<sup>(1)</sup> Balances in 2016 have been changed to conform with current year presentation.

<sup>(2)</sup> Consists of total cash consideration paid of \$100 (\$1,371 in 2016), less cash and cash equivalents acquired of \$39 (\$47 in 2016).

The attached notes form part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.



# Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(Amounts in millions of Canadian dollars except for per share amounts and where otherwise stated. All amounts stated in U.S. dollars are in millions.)

## 1. Significant Accounting Policies

### Description of Business

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ("Sun Life Assurance") and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as "us", "our", "ours", "we", "the Enterprise" or "the Company". Sun Life Assurance is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sun Life Financial Inc. ("SLF Inc.").

We are an internationally diversified financial services organization providing savings, retirement and pension products, and life and health insurance to individuals and groups through our operations in Canada, the United States ("U.S."), Asia, and the United Kingdom ("U.K."). Sun Life Assurance is registered under the *Insurance Companies Act* (Canada), which is administered by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, Canada ("OSFI").

### Statement of Compliance

We prepared our Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued and adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Our accounting policies have been applied consistently within our Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Basis of Presentation

Our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are presented in the order of liquidity and each statement of financial position line item includes both current and non-current balances, as applicable.

We have defined our reportable segments and the amounts disclosed for those segments based on our management structure and the manner in which our internal financial reporting is conducted. Transactions between segments are executed and priced on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements are summarized below and are applied consistently by us.

### Estimates, Assumptions and Judgments

The application of our accounting policies requires estimates, assumptions and judgments as they relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. We have established procedures to ensure that our accounting policies are applied consistently and that the processes for changing methodologies for determining estimates are controlled and occur in an appropriate and systematic manner.

#### Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of our policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Key sources of estimation uncertainty include the measurement of insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities, determination of fair value, impairment of financial instruments, determination and impairment of goodwill and intangible assets, and determination of provisions and liabilities for pension plans, other post-retirement benefits, income taxes, and the determination of fair value of share-based payments. Actual results may differ from our estimates thereby impacting our Consolidated Financial Statements. Information on our use of estimates and assumptions are discussed in this Note.

#### Judgments

In preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements, we use judgments to select assumptions and determine estimates as described above. We also use judgment when applying accounting policies and when determining the classification of insurance contracts, investment contracts and service contracts; the substance of whether our relationship with a structured entity, subsidiary, joint venture or associate constitutes control, joint control or significant influence; functional currencies; contingencies; acquisitions; deferred income tax assets; and the determination of cash generating unit ("CGU").

Significant estimates and judgments have been made in the following areas and are discussed as noted:

Insurance contract and investment contract assumptions and measurement	Note 1 Insurance Contract Liabilities and Investment Contract Liabilities Note 10 Insurance Contract Liabilities and Investment Contract Liabilities
Determination of fair value	Note 1 Basis of Consolidation Note 1 Determination of Fair Value Note 3 Acquisitions Note 5 Total Invested Assets and Related Net Investment Income
Impairment of financial instruments	Note 1 Financial Assets Excluding Derivative Financial Instruments Note 6 Financial Instrument Risk Management
Income taxes	Note 1 Income Taxes Note 20 Income Taxes
Pension plans	Note 1 Pension Plans and Other Post-Retirement Benefits Note 25 Pension Plans and Other Post-Retirement Benefits
Goodwill and intangible assets on acquisition and impairment	Note 1 Goodwill Note 1 Intangible Assets Note 3 Acquisitions Note 9 Goodwill and Intangible Assets
Determination of control for purpose of consolidation	Note 1 Basis of Consolidation Note 16 Interests in Other Entities

## Basis of Consolidation

Our Consolidated Financial Statements include the results of operations and the financial position of subsidiaries, which includes structured entities controlled by us, after intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date we obtain control, and deconsolidated on the date control ceases. The acquisition method is used to account for the acquisition of a subsidiary from an unrelated party at the date that control is obtained, with the difference between the consideration transferred and the fair value of the subsidiary's net identifiable assets acquired recorded as goodwill. Judgment is required to determine fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired in a business combination.

We control an entity when we have power over an entity, exposure to or rights to variable returns from our involvement with an entity, and the ability to affect our returns through our power over an entity. Power exists when we have rights that give us the ability to direct the relevant activities, which are those activities that could significantly affect the entity's returns. Power can be obtained through voting rights or other contractual arrangements. Judgment is required to determine the relevant activities and which party has power over these activities. When we have power over and variable returns from an entity, including an investment fund that we manage, we also apply significant judgment in determining whether we are acting as a principal or agent. To make this determination, we consider factors such as how much discretion we have regarding the management of the investment fund and the magnitude and extent of variability associated with our interests in the fund. If we determine we are the principal rather than the agent, we would consolidate the assets and liabilities of the fund. Equity interests held by external parties in entities that we consolidate are recorded as Non-controlling interests in our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity. If we lose control of an entity, the assets and liabilities of that entity are derecognized from our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the date at which control is lost and any investment retained is re-measured to fair value.

A joint venture exists when Sun Life Assurance, or one of its subsidiaries, has joint control of a joint arrangement and has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control and exists only when the decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. Associates are entities over which Sun Life Assurance or its subsidiaries are able to exercise significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an investee but not have control or joint control over those decisions. Significant influence is generally presumed to exist when Sun Life Assurance or its subsidiaries hold greater than 20% of the voting power of the investee but does not have control or joint control. The equity method is used to account for our interests in joint ventures and associates. A joint operation exists when Sun Life Assurance, or one of its subsidiaries, has joint control of an arrangement that gives it rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the operation, rather than the net assets of the arrangement. For joint operations, we record our share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Judgment is required to determine whether contractual arrangements between multiple parties results in control, joint control or significant influence, with consideration of the relevant activities of the entity, voting rights, representation on boards of directors and other decision-making factors. Judgment is also required to determine if a joint arrangement is a joint venture or joint operation, with consideration of our rights and obligations and the structure and legal form of the arrangement.

## Determination of Fair Value

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. Fair value is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability. We determine fair value by using quoted prices in active markets for identical or similar assets or liabilities. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined using valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs. When observable valuation inputs are not available, significant judgment is required to determine fair value by assessing the valuation techniques and valuation inputs. The use of alternative valuation techniques or valuation inputs may result in a different fair value. A description of the fair value methodologies, assumptions, valuation techniques, and valuation inputs by type of asset is included in Note 5.

## Foreign Currency Translation

### Translation of Transactions in Foreign Currencies

The financial results of Sun Life Assurance and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are prepared in the currency in which they conduct their ordinary course of business, which is referred to as functional currency. Transactions occurring in currencies other than the functional currency are translated to the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies that are held at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the statement of financial position date, while non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

The resulting exchange differences from the translation of monetary items and non-monetary items held at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded to income, are recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. For monetary assets classified as available-for-sale ("AFS"), translation differences calculated on amortized cost are recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and other changes in carrying amount are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The exchange differences from the translation of non-monetary items classified as AFS are recognized in OCI.

### Translation to the Presentation Currency

In preparing our Consolidated Financial Statements, the financial statements of foreign operations are translated from their respective functional currencies to Canadian dollars, our presentation currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing exchange rate at the statement of financial position date, and income and expenses are translated using the average exchange rates. The accumulated gains or losses arising from translation of functional currencies to the presentation currency, net of the effect of any hedges, are included as a separate component of OCI within equity. Upon disposal of a foreign operation that includes loss of control, significant influence or joint control, the cumulative exchange gain or loss related to that foreign operation is recognized in income.

## Invested Assets

### Financial Assets Excluding Derivative Financial Instruments

Financial assets include cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities, debt securities, equity securities, mortgages and loans, financial assets included in other invested assets and policy loans. Financial assets are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or AFS assets, or are classified as loans and receivables at initial recognition.

The following table summarizes the financial assets included in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and the asset classifications applicable to these assets:

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	FVTPL
Debt securities	FVTPL and AFS
Equity securities	FVTPL and AFS
Mortgages and loans	Loans and receivables
Other invested assets	FVTPL and AFS
Policy loans	Loans and receivables

Mortgages and loans include mortgages, loans and debt securities not quoted in an active market. Financial assets included in Other invested assets include investments in limited partnerships, segregated funds and mutual funds. Cash equivalents are highly liquid instruments with a term to maturity of three months or less, while short-term securities have a term to maturity exceeding three months but less than one year. Policy loans are fully secured by the policy values on which the loans are made. The accounting for each asset classification is described in the following sections.

#### i) Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

Generally, debt securities, equity securities and other invested assets supporting our insurance contract liabilities or investment contract liabilities measured at fair value are designated as FVTPL, while debt securities, equity securities and other invested assets not supporting our insurance contract liabilities or that are supporting investment contract liabilities measured at amortized cost are designated as AFS. Mortgages and loans and policy loans are classified as loans and receivables. Financial assets are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on their trade dates, which are the dates that we commit to purchase or sell the assets. Originated mortgages and loans are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on their funding dates.

#### *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss*

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets that are held for trading ("HFT"), as well as financial assets that have been designated as FVTPL at initial recognition. A financial asset is classified as HFT if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term. A financial asset can be designated as FVTPL if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases; or if a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Cash equivalents and short-term securities have been classified as HFT.

Generally, debt securities, equity securities and other invested assets supporting insurance contract liabilities or investment contract liabilities measured at fair value have been designated as FVTPL. This designation has been made to eliminate or significantly reduce

the measurement inconsistency that would arise due to the measurement of the insurance contract or investment contract liabilities, which are based on the carrying value of the assets supporting those liabilities. Because the carrying value of insurance contract liabilities is determined by reference to the assets supporting those liabilities, changes in the insurance contract liabilities generally offset changes in the fair value of debt securities classified as FVTPL, except for changes that are due to impairment. The majority of equity securities and other invested assets classified as FVTPL are held to support products where investment returns are passed through to policyholders and therefore, changes in the fair value of those assets are significantly offset by changes in insurance contract liabilities.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are recorded at fair value in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and transaction costs are expensed immediately. Changes in fair value as well as realized gains and losses on sale are recorded in Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest income earned and dividends received are recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### *Available-for-Sale Financial Assets*

Financial assets classified as AFS are recorded at fair value in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and transaction costs are capitalized on initial recognition. Transaction costs for debt securities are recognized in income using the effective interest method, while transaction costs for equity securities and other invested assets are recognized in income when the asset is derecognized. Changes in fair value are recorded to unrealized gains and losses in OCI. For foreign currency translation, exchange differences calculated on the amortized cost of AFS debt securities are recognized in income and exchange differences calculated on other changes in carrying amount are recognized in OCI. The exchange differences from the translation of AFS equity securities and other invested assets are recognized in OCI. Interest income earned and dividends received are recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Net impairment losses and realized gains and losses on the sale of assets classified as AFS are reclassified from accumulated OCI to Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### *Loans and Receivables*

Loans and receivables are generally carried at amortized cost. Transaction costs for mortgages and loans are capitalized on initial recognition and are recognized in income using the effective interest method. Realized gains and losses on the sale of mortgages and loans, interest income earned, and fee income are recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### **ii) Derecognition**

Financial assets are derecognized when our rights to contractual cash flows expire, when we transfer substantially all our risks and rewards of ownership, or when we no longer retain control.

### **iii) Impairment**

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on a quarterly basis. Financial assets are impaired and impairment losses are incurred if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence of impairment generally includes significant financial difficulty of the issuer, including actual or anticipated bankruptcy or defaults and delinquency in payments of interest or principal or disappearance of an active market for that financial asset. Objective evidence of impairment for an investment in an equity instrument or other invested asset also includes, but is not limited to, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including information about significant changes with adverse effects that have taken place in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the issuer operates that may indicate that the carrying amount will not be recovered, and a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity instrument or other invested asset below its cost. Management exercises considerable judgment in assessing for objective evidence of impairment. Due to the inherent risks and uncertainties in our evaluation of assets or groups of assets for objective evidence of impairment, the actual impairment amount and the timing of the recognition of impairment may differ from management assessment. The impairment assessment process is discussed in Note 6.

#### *Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss*

Since financial assets classified as FVTPL are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded to income, any reduction in value of the assets due to impairment is already reflected in income. However, the impairment of assets classified as FVTPL generally impacts the change in insurance contract liabilities due to the impact of asset impairment on estimates of future cash flows.

#### *Available-for-Sale Financial Assets*

When there is objective evidence that a financial asset classified as AFS is impaired, the loss in accumulated OCI is reclassified to Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Following impairment loss recognition, a debt security continues to be carried at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in OCI, and it is assessed quarterly for further impairment loss or reversal. Subsequent losses on an impaired equity security or other invested asset, including losses relating to foreign currency changes, are reclassified from OCI to income in subsequent reporting periods until the asset is derecognized. Once an impairment loss on a debt security classified as AFS is recorded to income, any reversal of impairment loss through income occurs only when the recovery in fair value is objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. Impairment losses on an equity security or other invested asset classified as AFS are not reversed through income.

### *Loans and Receivables*

If an impairment loss on an individual mortgage or loan has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. For collateralized financial assets, the present value of the estimated future cash flows reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs to sell, whether or not foreclosure is probable. If no evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed mortgage or loan, it is included in a group of loans with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

When an impairment loss has been incurred, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in income. If the impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the initial impairment charge was recognized, the previous impairment charge is reversed by adjusting the allowance account and the reversal is recognized in income. Interest income is recognized on impaired mortgages and loans using the effective interest rate method and it is based on the estimated future cash flows used to measure the impairment loss. Changes in the allowance account, other than write-offs net of recoveries, are charged against Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Write-offs, net of recoveries, are deducted from the allowance account when there is no realistic prospect of recovery, which is typically not before derecognition of the asset through foreclosure or sale.

### **Collateral**

Cash received (pledged) as collateral is recognized (derecognized) in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position with corresponding amounts recognized in Other liabilities (Other assets), respectively. All other types of assets received (pledged) as collateral are not recognized (derecognized) in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

### **Derivative Financial Instruments**

All derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Derivatives with a positive fair value are recorded as Derivative assets while derivatives with a negative fair value are recorded as Derivative liabilities.

The accounting for the changes in fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether or not it is designated as a hedging instrument for hedge accounting purposes. Changes in (i) fair value of derivatives that are not designated for hedge accounting purposes, which are defined as derivative investments, and (ii) embedded derivatives that are bifurcated, are recorded in Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Income earned or paid on these derivatives is recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Hedge accounting is applied to certain derivatives to reduce income statement volatility. When certain qualification criteria are met, hedge accounting recognizes the offsetting effects of hedging instruments and hedged items in income or defers the effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments in OCI until there is a recognition event, such as the occurrence of a forecasted transaction or the disposal of an investment in a foreign operation, or hedge accounting is discontinued. All hedging relationships are documented at inception and hedge effectiveness is assessed at inception and on a quarterly basis to determine whether the hedging instruments are highly effective in offsetting changes attributable to the hedged risk in the fair value or cash flow of the hedged items.

### **Fair Value Hedges**

Certain interest rate swaps and foreign currency forwards are designated as hedging instruments in fair value hedges of the interest rate or foreign exchange rate risks associated with AFS assets. Changes in fair value of the derivatives are recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The change in fair value of the AFS assets related to the hedged risk is reclassified from OCI to income. As a result, ineffectiveness, if any, is recognized in income to the extent that changes in fair value of the derivatives and AFS assets do not offset. Interest income earned and paid on the AFS assets and swaps in the fair value hedging relationships are recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### **Cash Flow Hedges**

Certain equity and foreign currency forwards are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges for anticipated payments of awards under certain share-based payment plans and for anticipated foreign currency purchases of foreign operations. Changes in the fair value of derivatives for the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in OCI, while the ineffective portion of the hedge and any items excluded from hedging relationship, such as the spot-to-forward differential, are recognized in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. A portion of the amount recognized in OCI related to the equity forwards is reclassified to income as a component of Operating expenses as the liabilities for the share-based payment awards are accrued over the vesting period. A portion of the amounts recognized in OCI related to the foreign currency forwards would be reclassified to income upon disposal or impairment of the foreign operations. All amounts recognized in, or reclassified from OCI are net of related taxes.

### **Embedded Derivatives**

An embedded derivative is a component of a host contract that modifies the cash flows of the host contract in a manner similar to a derivative, according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, underlying index or other variable. We are required to separate embedded derivatives from the host contract, if an embedded derivative has economic and risk characteristics that are not closely related to the host contract, meets the definition of a derivative, and the combined contract is not measured at fair value with changes recognized in income. If an embedded derivative is bifurcated for accounting purposes from the host contract, it will be accounted for as a derivative. For further details on embedded derivatives in insurance contracts, see the Insurance Contract Liabilities accounting policy in this Note.



## Investment Properties

Investment properties are real estate held to earn rental income, for capital appreciation, or both. Properties held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation that have an insignificant portion that is owner-occupied are classified as investment properties. Properties that do not meet these criteria are classified as property and equipment, included in Other assets as described below. Expenditures related to ongoing maintenance of properties incurred subsequent to acquisition are expensed. Investment properties are initially recognized at cost in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Various costs incurred associated with the acquisition of an investment property are either capitalized or expensed depending on whether or not the acquisition is considered a business combination. Investment properties are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in value recorded to Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

When the use of a property changes from owner-occupied to investment property, any gain arising on the remeasurement of the property to fair value at the date of transfer is recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Operations to the extent that it reverses a previous impairment loss. Any remaining increase is recognized in OCI.

## Other Invested Assets – Non-Financial Assets

Other invested assets also include non-financial assets such as investments in joint ventures and associates, which are accounted for using the equity method. Investments in joint ventures and associates are initially recorded at cost. The investment in joint ventures and associates is increased by our share of capital contributions and for purchases of additional interests and is reduced by distributions received. In addition, subsequent adjustments to the investment are made for our share of net income or loss and our share of OCI. Our share of net income is recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and our share of OCI is recorded in our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss). Impairment losses on equity method investments are recognized when events or changes in circumstances indicate that they are impaired. The impairment loss recognized is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

## Other Assets

Other assets which are measured at amortized cost include accounts receivable and investment income due and accrued, deferred acquisition costs, and property and equipment. Deferred acquisition costs arising from service contracts or from service components of investment contracts are amortized over the expected life of the contracts based on the future expected fees. Owner-occupied properties are amortized to their residual value over 25 to 49 years. Furniture, computers, and other office equipment, and leasehold improvements are amortized to their residual value over 2 to 20 years.

## Reinsurance Assets

In the normal course of business, we use reinsurance to limit exposure to large losses. We have a retention policy that requires that such arrangements be placed with well-established, highly-rated reinsurers. Reinsurance assets are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the underlying insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Amounts due to or from reinsurers with respect to premiums received or paid claims are included in Other assets and Other liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Premiums for reinsurance ceded are presented as premiums ceded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Reinsurance expenses (recoveries), as presented in our Consolidated Statements of Operations, represent reinsurance expenses and expense recoveries resulting from reinsurance agreements.

Reinsurance assets are subject to impairment testing. If impaired, the carrying value is reduced, and an impairment loss is recognized in Reinsurance expenses (recoveries) in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Impairment occurs when objective evidence exists (as a result of an event) after the initial recognition of the reinsurance asset indicating that not all amounts due under the terms of the contract will be received, and the impairment can be reliably measured.

Reinsurance assumed is accounted for as an insurance, investment or service contract depending on the underlying nature of the agreement and if it meets the definition of an insurance, investment or service contract. For the accounting for these types of contracts, see the respective policy section in this Note.

## Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of finite life intangible assets. Finite life intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over varying periods of up to 40 years, and are charged through operating expenses. The useful lives of finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually, and the amortization is adjusted as necessary.

## Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net identifiable tangible and intangible assets of the acquired businesses. It is carried at original cost less any impairment subsequently incurred. Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances occur that may result in the recoverable amount of a CGU or a group of CGUs falling below its carrying value. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other groups of assets. We exercise significant judgment in determining our CGUs. The factors considered in determining our CGUs include product cash inflows, product distribution, target markets, and how management monitors and evaluates the operations.

The goodwill balances are allocated to either individual or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Goodwill impairment is quantified by comparing a CGU's or a group of CGU's carrying value to its recoverable amount, which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized immediately and cannot be reversed in future periods. Significant judgment is involved in estimating the model inputs used to determine the recoverable amount of our CGUs or group of CGUs, including those for discount rates, capital, the value of new business, expenses, cash flow projections, and market multiples, due to the uncertainty and the forward-looking nature of these inputs. The assumptions may differ from the actual experience, and estimates may change from period to period based on future events or revisions of assumptions. These key assumptions are discussed in Note 9.

## Insurance Contract Liabilities

Insurance contracts are contracts under which we accept significant insurance risk from a policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. The presence of significant insurance risk in individual contracts is assessed by reviewing books of contracts with homogeneous risk features. Judgment is required to determine the classification of a contract as an insurance contract, investment contract or a service contract.

As discussed in the Segregated Funds section of this Note, certain insurance contracts under which the policyholder bears the risks associated with the underlying investments are classified as Insurance contracts for account of segregated fund holders in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Insurance contract liabilities, including policy benefits payable and provisions for policyholder dividends, are determined in accordance with Canadian accepted actuarial practice and any requirements of OSFI. As confirmed by guidance provided by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries ("CIA"), the current Canadian Asset Liability Method ("CALM") of valuation of insurance contract liabilities satisfies the IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* ("IFRS 4") requirements for eligibility for use under IFRS. Under CALM, liabilities are set equal to the statement of financial position value of the assets required to support them.

Some insurance contracts contain discretionary participation features ("DPF"), whereby the policyholder has the right to receive potentially significant additional benefits based on the actual investments and other experience on a block of similar contracts. IFRS allows the non-guaranteed, or participating, elements of such contracts to be classified as either a liability or as equity, depending on the nature of our obligation to the policyholder. The contracts issued by us contain constructive obligations to the policyholder with respect to the DPF of the contracts. We have therefore elected to classify these features as a liability, consistent with accounting treatment under CALM, and in accordance with guidance provided by the CIA.

Derivatives embedded in insurance contracts are treated as separate derivatives and measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in income, except when the embedded derivative itself meets the definition of an insurance contract under IFRS, or when the risks and characteristics are closely related to those of the host contracts or when the derivative is the policyholder's option to surrender an insurance contract for a fixed amount or an amount based on a fixed amount and an interest rate. The derivatives that have not been separated are accounted for as insurance contract liabilities.

Significant judgment is required in determining our liabilities for insurance contracts including the assumptions required for their determination. Application of different assumptions may result in different measurement of the insurance contract liabilities. Actual experience may differ from assumptions, and estimates may change from period to period based on future events or revisions of assumptions. Key assumptions and considerations in choosing assumptions are discussed in Note 10 and sensitivities are discussed in Note 7.

## Financial Liabilities

### Investment Contract Liabilities

Contracts issued by us that do not transfer significant insurance risk, but do transfer financial risk from the policyholder to us, are financial liabilities and are accounted for as investment contracts. Service components of investment contracts are treated as service contracts. For further details on how service components of investment contracts are treated, see the Service Contracts accounting policy in this Note.

Liabilities for investment contracts without DPF are measured at FVTPL or amortized cost. Contracts recorded at FVTPL are measured at fair value at inception and each subsequent reporting period. Contracts recorded at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value, less transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of the contract. These liabilities are derecognized when the obligation of the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. At each subsequent period, the contracts are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Changes in fair value of investment contract liabilities recorded at FVTPL and amortization on contracts recorded at amortized cost are recorded as an Increase (decrease) in investment contract liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of

Operations. Deposits collected from and payments made to contract holders are recorded as an increase and decrease in Investment contract liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

As discussed in the Segregated Funds section of this Note, certain investment contracts under which the policyholder bears the risks associated with the underlying investments are classified as Investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The accounting for investment contracts that contain DPF is described in the Insurance Contract Liabilities section of this Note.

### **Other Liabilities**

Other liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost, include accounts payable, repurchase agreements, accrued expenses and taxes, and provisions. Liabilities for provisions, other than insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities, are recognized for present legal or constructive obligations as a result of a past event if it is probable that they will result in an outflow of economic resources and the amount can be reliably estimated. The amounts recognized for these provisions are the best estimates of the expenditures required to settle the present obligations or to transfer them to a third party at the statement of financial position date, considering all the inherent risks and uncertainties, as well as the time value of money. These provisions are reviewed as relevant facts and circumstances change.

### **Senior Debentures, Subordinated Debt and Preferred Shares Liabilities**

Senior debentures, subordinated debt, and preferred shares liabilities are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Transaction costs are recorded as part of the liability and are recognized in income using the effective interest method. These liabilities are derecognized when the obligation of the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

### **Service Contracts**

Contracts issued by us that do not transfer significant insurance risk and do not transfer financial risk from the policyholder to us are classified as service contracts. Service components of investment contracts are also accounted for as service contracts. Fee income earned from these contracts is described in the Premium and Fee Income Recognition accounting policy section of this Note. Deferred acquisition costs are described under the Other Assets accounting policy section of this Note. Where the cost of meeting the obligations of the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, a provision is recognized in Other liabilities.

### **Segregated Funds**

Segregated funds are products for which we issue a contract where the benefit amount is directly linked to the fair value of the investments held in the particular segregated fund. Although the underlying assets are registered in our name and the segregated fund contract holder has no direct access to the specific assets, the contractual arrangements are such that the segregated fund policyholder bears the risks and rewards of the fund's investment performance. In addition, certain contracts include guarantees from us. We derive fee income from segregated funds, which is included in Fee income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Policyholder transfers between general funds and segregated funds are included in Net transfer to (from) segregated funds in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Deposits to segregated funds are reported as increases in segregated funds liabilities and are not reported as revenues in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

### **Investments for Account of Segregated Fund Holders**

Investments for account of segregated fund holders are recorded separately from the Total general fund assets in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and are carried at fair value. Fair values are determined using quoted market values or, where quoted market values are not available, estimated fair values as determined by us.

### **Insurance Contracts for Account of Segregated Fund Holders**

Insurance contracts for account of segregated fund holders are recorded separately from the Total general fund liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Insurance contracts under which the segregated fund holders bear the risks associated with the underlying investments are classified as Insurance contracts for account of segregated fund holders. The liabilities reported as Insurance contracts for account of segregated fund holders are measured at the aggregate of the policyholder account balances. Changes in the fair value of the invested assets of the segregated funds are recorded in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) within the segregated fund and are not recorded in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Other assets and liabilities associated with these insurance contracts, such as origination costs and the liabilities associated with guarantees provided by us, are included in general fund liabilities in Insurance contract liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

### **Investment Contracts for Account of Segregated Fund Holders**

Investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders are recorded separately from the Total general fund liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Investment contracts under which the segregated fund holders bear the risks associated with the underlying investments are classified as Investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders. The liabilities reported as Investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders are measured at the aggregate of the policyholder account balances.

Other liabilities associated with these investment contracts, such as onerous contract provisions required for service components, are included in general fund liabilities in Investment contract liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.



## Income Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Current and deferred income tax relating to items recognized, in the current or previous period, in OCI or directly in equity is accordingly recognized in OCI or equity and not in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Interest and penalties payable to taxation authorities are recorded in Interest expense and Operating expenses, respectively, in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are calculated based on income tax rates and laws that are expected to apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, which are normally those enacted or considered substantively enacted at our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position dates. Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which these assets can be utilized. At each reporting period, we assess all available evidence, both positive and negative, to determine the amount of deferred income tax assets to be recognized. The recognition of deferred income tax assets requires estimates and significant judgment about future events, such as projections of future taxable profits, based on the information available at the reporting date.

The determination of the required provision for current and deferred income taxes requires that we interpret tax legislation in the jurisdictions in which we operate. For each reporting period, our income tax provision reflects our best estimate, based on the information available at the reporting date, of tax positions that are under audit or appeal by relevant tax authorities. To the extent that our estimate of tax positions or the timing of realization of deferred income tax assets or liabilities are not as expected, the provision for income taxes may increase or decrease in the future to reflect the actual experience.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except where we control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is apparent that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. No deferred income tax asset or liability is recognized in relation to temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, did not affect either the accounting profit or taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority and we intend either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In determining the impact of taxes, we are required to comply with Canadian accepted actuarial practice and IFRS. CALM requires that all projected cash flows associated with insurance contract liabilities, including income taxes, be included in the determination of insurance contract liabilities. The insurance contract liabilities are therefore determined including all policy-related income tax effects on a discounted basis, and then adjusted for any related deferred income tax assets and liabilities held in accordance with IFRS. The net result of this adjustment is to leave the discounting effect of the deferred income taxes associated with temporary differences on policy-related tax items in the insurance contract liabilities.

## Pension Plans and Other Post-Retirement Benefits

For defined benefit plans, the present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method, and actuarial assumptions that represent best estimates of future variables that will affect the ultimate cost of these obligations. The discount rate used for our material defined benefit plans is determined with reference to market yields of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of obligations. Plan assets are measured at fair value and are held in separate trustee administered funds. The difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation is recognized on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as an asset or liability in Other assets or Other liabilities, respectively.

Costs charged to our Consolidated Statements of Operations include current service cost, any past service costs, any gains or losses from curtailments or settlements, and interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset), which includes the impact of changes to the actuarial assumption underlying the liability calculations, liability experience gains or losses, the difference between the return on plan assets and the amount included in the interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), is reflected immediately in OCI. The calculation of the defined benefit expenses and obligations requires judgment as the recognition is dependent on various actuarial assumptions such as discount rates, health care cost trend rates and projected compensation increases. These key assumptions are discussed in Note 25.

## Dividends

Dividends payable to holders of shares of Sun Life Assurance are recognized in the period in which they are authorized or approved.

## Premium and Fee Income Recognition

Gross premiums for all types of insurance contracts excluding segregated fund contracts are generally recognized as revenue when due.

Fee income includes fund management and other asset-based fees, commissions from intermediary activities, and fees on service contracts and is recognized when services are rendered.

## Share-Based Payments

Share-based payment plans based on the value of SLF Inc.'s common shares are accounted for as cash-settled share-based payment transactions. The total liabilities for these plans are computed based on the estimated number of awards expected to vest at the end of the vesting period. The liabilities are recomputed at the end of each reporting period and are measured at the fair value of the award at that reporting date. The liabilities are accrued and expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting periods. The liabilities are settled in cash at the end of the vesting period.

## Related Party Transactions

Our related parties include our parent company and its other subsidiaries, our joint ventures and associates, and our key management personnel. Transactions with related parties are accounted for in the same manner as transactions with unrelated parties with the exception of business combinations and certain reorganizations involving us and our parent company or its other subsidiaries. For these transactions, the net assets acquired or sold are transferred at their carrying amount in the transferring entity, with any difference between the consideration paid or received and the carrying amount of the net assets transferred recorded to Retained earnings in our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

## 2. Changes in Accounting Policies

### 2.A Amended International Financial Reporting Standards Adopted in 2017

The following amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, and did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2016, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IAS 12 *Income Taxes* ("IAS 12"). The amendments clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value. These amendments were applied retrospectively.

In January 2016, the IASB issued *Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7)*, which amends IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*. The amendments require entities to provide disclosure that enables users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. These amendments were applied prospectively.

In December 2016, the IASB issued *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle*, which includes a minor amendment to IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* ("IFRS 12"). The amendment provides clarification guidance to the scope of IFRS 12 and was applied retrospectively.

### 2.B New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards to be Adopted in 2018

The following new and amended IFRS were issued by the IASB and are expected to be adopted by us in 2018.

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ("IFRS 15"), which replaces IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 *Revenue* and various interpretations. Amendments to IFRS 15 were issued in September 2015 and April 2016. IFRS 15 establishes principles about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 requires entities to recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods or services to customers measured at the amounts an entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Insurance contracts and revenues arising from those contracts, primarily premium revenue, are not within the scope of this standard. Revenues from service contracts and service components of investment contracts that are reported in Fee income are within the scope of IFRS 15. IFRS 15 also provides guidance related to the costs to obtain and to fulfill a contract. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is to be applied retrospectively, or on a cumulative retrospective basis. We will be adopting IFRS 15 on a retrospective basis. The adoption of IFRS 15 is not expected to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2016, the IASB issued *Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*, which amends IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*. The amendments clarify how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions, such as the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and are applicable to awards granted on or after that date and to unvested and vested but unexercised awards outstanding at that date. We will be adopting the amendments prospectively. We do not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2016, the IASB issued *Amendments to IFRS 4* to allow insurance entities whose predominant activities are to issue contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") until 2021 ("deferral approach"). We qualify and will elect the deferral approach permitted under the amendments effective January 1, 2018. Consequently, we will continue to apply IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* ("IAS 39"), the existing financial instrument standard until 2021.

In December 2016, the IASB issued *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 Cycle*, which includes minor amendments to IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* ("IAS 28") that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. We do not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2016, the IASB issued *Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments to IAS 40)*. The amendments to IAS 40 *Investment Property* clarify that an entity shall transfer property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is evidence of a change in use. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. We do not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2016, the IASB issued IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* ("IFRIC 22"), which was developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee. IFRIC 22 clarifies that for purposes of determining the exchange rate in transactions which include the receipt or payment of advance consideration in a foreign currency, the date of the transaction is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset or deferred income liability. IFRIC 22 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. We do not expect IFRIC 22 to have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

## 2.C New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards to be Adopted in 2019 or Later

The following new and amended standards were issued by the IASB and are expected to be adopted by us in 2019 or later.

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9, which replaces IAS 39. IFRS 9 includes guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets, and hedge accounting. Financial asset classification is based on the cash flow characteristics and the business model in which an asset is held. The classification determines how a financial instrument is accounted for and measured. IFRS 9 also introduces an impairment model for financial instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss that requires recognition of expected losses at initial recognition of a financial instrument and the recognition of full lifetime expected losses if certain criteria are met. In addition, a new model for hedge accounting was introduced to achieve better alignment with risk management activities. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. In October 2017, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IFRS 9. The amendments clarify the classification of certain prepayable financial assets and the accounting of financial liabilities following modification. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. However, pursuant to the aforementioned amendments to IFRS 4, we will elect the deferral approach permitted under IFRS 4 to continue to apply IAS 39 until 2021. We are currently assessing the impact that IFRS 9, along with these amendments, will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16"), which replaces IAS 17 *Leases*, and related interpretations. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. For lessees, IFRS 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating or financing and requires that all leases be recognized on the statement of financial position, with certain exemptions that include leases of 12 months or less. The accounting for lessors is substantially unchanged. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, to be applied retrospectively, or on a modified retrospective basis. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of this standard will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* ("IFRS 17"), which replaces IFRS 4. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. IFRS 17 requires entities to measure insurance contract liabilities at their current fulfillment values using one of three measurement models, depending on the nature of the contract. IFRS 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2021 and is to be applied retrospectively to each group of insurance contracts unless impracticable. If, and only if, it is impracticable to apply IFRS 17 retrospectively for a group of insurance contracts, an entity shall apply IFRS 17 using a modified retrospective approach or a fair value approach. IFRS 17 will affect how we account for our insurance contracts and how we report our financial performance in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. We are currently assessing the impact that IFRS 17 will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In June 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* ("IFRIC 23"), which was developed by the IFRS Interpretations Committee. IFRIC 23 clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments, and requires an entity to determine whether tax treatments should be considered collectively or independently. In addition, IFRIC 23 addresses the assumptions an entity should make about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities, as well as how an entity should consider changes in facts and circumstances. IFRIC 23 also provides guidance on how to determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and tax rates, based on whether it is probable that a tax authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment used, or proposed to be used, by an entity in its income tax filings. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 and is to be applied retrospectively, or on a cumulative retrospective basis. We are currently assessing the impact that IFRIC 23 will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In October 2017, the IASB issued narrow-scope amendments to IAS 28. The amendments clarify that long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied should be accounted for following the requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and are to be applied retrospectively with certain exceptions. As we will not adopt IFRS 9 until 2021, we will be required to apply IAS 39 to the long-term interests in associates or joint ventures covered by these amendments. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of these amendments will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2017, the IASB issued *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle*, which includes minor amendments to four IFRS standards. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of these amendments will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In February 2018, the IASB issued *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* which amends IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* ("IAS 19"). Under IAS 19, when an amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit pension plan occurs, the net defined benefit liability or asset is remeasured. The amendments require an entity to use the updated assumptions from this remeasurement to determine current service cost and net interest for reporting periods after the change to the plan. The amendments are applicable to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring on or after January 1, 2019. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of these amendments will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

### 3. Acquisitions

#### Acquisitions Completed in 2017

##### Acquisition in Sun Life Financial Asia

On October 3, 2017, we completed the first stage of our acquisition of the pension business of FWD Life Insurance Company (Bermuda) Limited ("FWD") for total consideration of approximately \$105, consisting of \$92 initial cash consideration and estimated contingent consideration of \$13 to be paid if certain future performance targets are achieved. The first stage included the acquisition of the Mandatory Provident Fund business and the commencement of an exclusive 15-year distribution agreement with FWD that allows Sun Life Hong Kong Limited to distribute its pension products through FWD's agency force in Hong Kong. The fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired in the transaction was \$89, which included intangible assets of \$61 and a related deferred tax liability of \$10. The acquired intangible assets consist of client relationships and distribution intangible assets which are subject to amortization on a straight-line basis over their projected economic life of 30 years and 15 years, respectively. We recognized goodwill of \$16 as a result of this transaction. The completion of the second and final stage of the transaction involves the purchase of the Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance business of FWD, and is expected to close by the end of 2018, subject to the receipt of regulatory approvals and satisfaction of customary closing conditions. These transactions will strengthen our position in the Hong Kong pension market and will be reported in our Sun Life Financial Asia ("SLF Asia") reportable segment.

#### Acquisitions Completed in 2016

##### Acquisition in Sun Life Financial United States

On March 1, 2016, we completed the purchase of the U.S. Employee Benefits business of Assurant, Inc. ("Assurant EB") for total consideration of \$1,256 which consisted of a ceding commission and a payment for the acquisition of direct subsidiaries. The purchase price included contingent consideration of \$21 that was paid in the third quarter of 2016. The acquisition was effected through reinsurance agreements and the direct purchase of 100% of the voting shares of certain legal entities. The results and the net assets acquired, including goodwill, are recorded in our Sun Life Financial United States ("SLF U.S.") reportable segment in Note 4. The acquisition adds new capabilities and increases the size and scale of this business segment.

The components of the fair value of net identifiable assets recognized from this acquisition consist of the following:

As at March 1, 2016

Fair value of consideration transferred	\$ 1,256
Fair value of net identifiable assets acquired:	
Assets acquired:	
Invested assets	\$ 2,329 <sup>(1)</sup>
Other assets	149
Deferred tax assets	186
Intangible assets	270 <sup>(2)</sup>
Total assets acquired	\$ 2,934
Liabilities assumed:	
Insurance contract liabilities	\$ 2,248
Other liabilities assumed	90
Total liabilities assumed	\$ 2,338
Fair value of net identifiable assets acquired	\$ 596
Goodwill	\$ 660 <sup>(3)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes cash and cash equivalents of \$37, debt securities of \$1,828, mortgages and loans of \$376, and equity securities of \$88.

<sup>(2)</sup> The acquired intangible assets are finite life intangible assets that consist of client relationship intangible assets of \$180 and distribution intangible assets of \$90 that will be amortized on a straight-line basis over 15 years.

<sup>(3)</sup> The goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets and includes the benefit of synergies and future business and other economic benefits arising from this transaction of which \$318 is deductible for tax purposes.

## Acquisitions in Sun Life Financial Asia

During 2016, we acquired full ownership of our joint venture insurance company in Vietnam, PVI Sun Life Insurance Company Limited, subsequently renamed to Sun Life Vietnam Insurance Company Limited ("PVI Sun Life"). On January 7, 2016, we increased our ownership interest in PVI Sun Life, from 49% to 75% by acquiring from PVI Holdings an additional 26% of PVI Sun Life's charter capital for cash consideration of \$49. As a result, we obtained control and re-measured our existing ownership interest in PVI Sun Life at fair value on the acquisition date, resulting in the recognition of a one-time, non-cash gain of \$31 recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. This gain consists of \$23 related to the difference between the fair value and carrying value of our 49% interest in PVI Sun Life under the equity method of accounting and \$8 related to reclassification of cumulative translation difference from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income. The fair value of net identifiable assets includes cash and cash equivalents of \$2 and intangible assets of \$6. Goodwill arising from this transaction was \$51, which primarily reflects expectations of future business. Non-controlling interests arising from acquisition were \$18, which were recognized as its proportionate share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets. In connection with this acquisition, we also entered into an agreement that allowed PVI Holdings to sell all of its remaining charter capital in PVI Sun Life to us within a 10-year period, which was recognized as Transaction with non-controlling interests in our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity. On November 9, 2016, we acquired the remaining 25% of non-controlling interests from PVI Holdings for cash consideration of \$46. As the acquisition of non-controlling interests was accounted for as an equity transaction, the difference between consideration transferred and the reduction of non-controlling interests was recognized directly in shareholders' equity. Refer to Note 26.B for changes to non-controlling interests during 2016.

On July 1, 2016, we increased our investment in our joint venture in Indonesia, PT CIMB Sun Life from 49% to 100% and simultaneously entered into an extended bancassurance agreement with PT Bank CIMB Niaga to strengthen our distribution capabilities for total consideration of approximately \$76, consisting of \$54 initial cash consideration and estimated contingent consideration of \$22, of which \$20 was paid to date and the remaining amount to be paid in 2018. As a result of this transaction, we obtained control and re-measured our existing ownership interest in PT CIMB Sun Life at fair value on the acquisition date, resulting in the recognition of a one-time, non-cash gain of \$6 recorded in Interest and other investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations, which relates to the difference between the fair value and carrying value of our 49% interest in PT CIMB Sun Life under the equity method of accounting. The fair value of net identifiable assets includes cash and cash equivalents of \$8, distribution intangible assets of \$67 and a net deferred tax liability of \$17. The acquired intangible asset is subject to amortization on a straight-line basis. Goodwill arising from this transaction was \$45, which primarily reflects expectations of future business and expense synergies.

The results and the net assets acquired, including goodwill, from these acquisitions are recorded in our SLF Asia reportable segment in Note 4.

## 4. Segmented Information

We have four reportable segments: Sun Life Financial Canada ("SLF Canada"), SLF U.S., SLF Asia and Corporate.

These reportable segments operate in the financial services industry and reflect our management structure and internal financial reporting. Corporate includes the results of our U.K. business unit ("SLF U.K.") and our Corporate Support operations, which include run-off reinsurance operations as well as investment income, expenses, capital, and other items not allocated to our other business groups.

Revenues from our reportable segments are derived principally from life and health insurance and annuities. Revenues not attributed to the strategic business units are derived primarily from Corporate investments and earnings on capital. Transactions between segments are executed and priced on an arm's-length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

The expenses in each business segment may include costs or services directly incurred or provided on their behalf at the enterprise level. For other costs not directly attributable to one of our business segments, we use a management reporting framework that uses assumptions, judgments, and methodologies for allocating overhead costs, and indirect expenses to our business segments.

Intersegment transactions consist primarily of internal financing agreements which are measured at fair values prevailing when the arrangements are negotiated. Intersegment investment income consists primarily of interest paid by SLF U.S. to Corporate. Intersegment transactions are presented in the Consolidation adjustments column in the following tables.

Management considers its external clients to be individuals and corporations. We are not reliant on any individual client as none are individually significant to our operations.



Results by segment for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate	Consolidation adjustments	Total
<b>2017</b>						
Gross premiums:						
Annuities	\$ 2,464	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ —	\$ 2,481
Life insurance	4,493	2,835	1,407	94	—	8,829
Health insurance	4,916	3,549	19	9	—	8,493
Total gross premiums	11,873	6,384	1,426	120	—	19,803
Less: ceded premiums	3,871	2,173	210	17	—	6,271
Net investment income (loss) and interest income from loans to related parties	4,130	2,357	1,144	554	(100)	8,085
Fee income	1,080	212	394	118	—	1,804
Total revenue	13,212	6,780	2,754	775	(100)	23,421
Less:						
Total benefits and expenses	11,831	6,372	2,349	816	(100)	21,268
Income tax expense (benefit)	197	89	51	(9)	—	328
Total net income (loss)	\$ 1,184	\$ 319	\$ 354	\$ (32)	\$ —	\$ 1,825
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders and non- controlling interests	213	4	28	3	—	248
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 971	\$ 315	\$ 326	\$ (35)	\$ —	\$ 1,577
<b>2016</b>						
Gross premiums:						
Annuities	\$ 2,585	\$ 11	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ —	\$ 2,617
Life insurance	4,107	2,732	1,954	99	—	8,892
Health insurance	4,368	3,483	17	11	—	7,879
Total gross premiums	11,060	6,226	1,971	131	—	19,388
Less: ceded premiums	3,671	2,232	117	19	—	6,039
Net investment income (loss) and interest income from loans to related parties	3,750	2,044	761	1,456	(125)	7,886
Fee income	988	202	341	129	—	1,660
Total revenue	12,127	6,240	2,956	1,697	(125)	22,895
Less:						
Total benefits and expenses	10,740	5,751	2,581	1,683	(125)	20,630
Income tax expense (benefit)	212	39	51	14	—	316
Total net income (loss)	\$ 1,175	\$ 450	\$ 324	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,949
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders and non- controlling interests	225	5	15	2	—	247
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 950	\$ 445	\$ 309	\$ (2)	\$ —	\$ 1,702

Assets and liabilities by segment are as follows:

	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate	Consolidation adjustments	Total
<b>As at December 31, 2017</b>						
Total general fund assets	\$ 82,058	\$ 48,751	\$ 15,594	\$ 13,105	\$ 74	\$ 159,582
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	\$ 87,817	\$ 1,145	\$ 5,393	\$ 11,986	\$ —	\$ 106,341
Total general fund liabilities	\$ 76,677	\$ 45,513	\$ 11,180	\$ 9,199	\$ 74	\$ 142,643
<b>As at December 31, 2016</b>						
Total general fund assets	\$ 79,844	\$ 49,352	\$ 15,103	\$ 14,403	\$ 76	\$ 158,778
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	\$ 79,964	\$ 1,220	\$ 4,605	\$ 11,329	\$ —	\$ 97,118
Total general fund liabilities	\$ 74,272	\$ 45,548	\$ 10,866	\$ 11,326	\$ 76	\$ 142,088

The revenue and assets of our reportable segments differ from geographic segments primarily due to the geographic segmenting of our Corporate segment.

The following table shows revenue by country for Corporate:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Revenue:		
United States	\$ 186	\$ 211
United Kingdom	577	1,412
Canada	4	53
Other countries	8	21
Total revenue	\$ 775	\$ 1,697

The following table shows total assets by country for Corporate:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Total general fund assets:		
United States	\$ 1,914	\$ 2,175
United Kingdom	8,744	8,731
Canada	2,293	3,359
Other countries	154	138
Total general fund assets	\$ 13,105	\$ 14,403
Investment for account of segregated fund holders:		
United Kingdom	\$ 11,986	\$ 11,329
Total investment for account of segregated fund holders	\$ 11,986	\$ 11,329

## 5. Total Invested Assets and Related Net Investment Income

### 5.A Fair Value of Invested Assets

#### 5.A.i Carrying Value and Fair Value of Financial Assets

The carrying values and fair values of our financial assets are shown in the following table:

As at	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 5,351	\$ 5,351	\$ 5,432	\$ 5,432
Debt securities – fair value through profit or loss	59,788	59,788	59,318	59,318
Debt securities – available-for-sale	9,067	9,067	8,916	8,916
Equity securities – fair value through profit or loss	5,078	5,078	5,016	5,016
Equity securities – available-for-sale	902	902	749	749
Mortgages and loans	42,627	45,229	40,582	42,906
Derivative assets	1,476	1,476	1,603	1,603
Other invested assets – fair value through profit or loss <sup>(1)</sup>	1,785	1,785	1,535	1,535
Other invested assets – available-for-sale <sup>(1)</sup>	541	541	501	501
Policy loans	3,086	3,086	3,118	3,118
<b>Total financial assets<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 129,701</b>	<b>\$ 132,303</b>	<b>\$ 126,770</b>	<b>\$ 129,094</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Other invested assets (FVTPL and AFS) include our investments in segregated funds, mutual funds, and limited partnerships.

<sup>(2)</sup> Invested assets on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position of \$138,145 (\$134,624 as at December 31, 2016) includes Total financial assets in this table, Investment properties of \$7,067 (\$6,592 as at December 31, 2016), and Other invested assets – non-financial assets of \$1,377 (\$1,262 as at December 31, 2016).

Derivative liabilities with a fair value of \$1,995 (\$2,510 as at December 31, 2016) are also included on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Our mortgages and loans are generally carried at amortized cost. The fair value of mortgages and loans, for disclosure purposes, is determined based on the methodology and assumptions described in Note 5.A.ii. As at December 31, 2017, \$38,424 and \$6,805 are categorized in Level 2 and Level 3, respectively, of the fair value hierarchy, described in this Note (\$38,152 and \$4,754 as at December 31, 2016).

Policy loans are carried at their unpaid principal balances. The fair value of policy loans, for disclosure purposes, is approximated by their carrying value, as policy loans are fully secured by policy values on which the loans are made and are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

#### 5.A.ii Fair Value Methodologies and Assumptions

The fair value of government and corporate debt securities is determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical or similar securities. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined using market standard valuation methodologies, which include discounted cash flow analysis, consensus pricing from various broker dealers that are typically the market makers, or other similar techniques. The assumptions and valuation inputs in applying these market standard valuation methodologies are determined primarily using observable market inputs, which include, but are not limited to, benchmark yields, reported trades of identical or similar instruments, broker-dealer quotes, issuer spreads, bid prices, and reference data including market research publications. In limited circumstances, non-binding broker quotes are used.

The fair value of asset-backed securities is determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical or similar securities, when available, or valuation methodologies and valuation inputs similar to those used for government and corporate debt securities. Additional valuation inputs include structural characteristics of the securities, and the underlying collateral performance, such as prepayment speeds and delinquencies. Expected prepayment speeds are based primarily on those previously experienced in the market at projected future interest rate levels. In instances where there is a lack of sufficient observable market data to value the securities, non-binding broker quotes are used.

The fair value of equity securities is determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities or similar securities. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined using equity valuation models, which include discounted cash flow analysis and other techniques that involve benchmark comparison. Valuation inputs primarily include projected future operating cash flows and earnings, dividends, market discount rates, and earnings multiples of comparable companies.

The fair value of mortgages and loans, for disclosure purposes, is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows using a current market interest rate applicable to financial instruments with a similar yield, credit quality, and maturity characteristics. Valuation



inputs typically include benchmark yields and risk-adjusted spreads from current lending activities or loan issuances. The risk-adjusted spreads are determined based on the borrower's credit and liquidity, as well as term and other loan-specific features. Long-term mortgages and loans are generally categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The significant unobservable input is a portion of these risk-adjusted spreads at or beyond the 20-year point for mortgages and at or beyond the 10-year point for loans.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments depends upon derivative types. The fair value of exchange-traded futures and options is determined using quoted prices in active markets, while the fair value of over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives is determined using pricing models, such as discounted cash flow analysis or other market standard valuation techniques, with primarily observable market inputs. Valuation inputs used to price OTC derivatives may include swap interest rate curves, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, index prices, the value of underlying securities, projected dividends, volatility surfaces, and in limited circumstances, counterparty quotes. The fair value of OTC derivative financial instruments also includes credit valuation adjustments to reflect the credit risk of both the derivative counterparty and ourselves as well as the impact of contractual factors designed to reduce our credit exposure, such as collateral and legal rights of offset under master netting agreements. Inputs into determining the appropriate credit valuation adjustments are typically obtained from publicly available information and include credit default swap spreads when available, credit spreads derived from specific bond yields, or published cumulative default experience data adjusted for current trends when credit default swap spreads are not available.

The fair value of other invested assets is determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities or similar securities. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair value is determined using equity valuation models, which include discounted cash flow analysis and other techniques that involve benchmark comparison. Valuation inputs primarily include projected future operating cash flows and earnings, dividends, market discount rates, and earnings multiples of comparable companies.

The fair value of investment properties is generally determined using property valuation models that are based on expected capitalization rates and models that discount expected future net cash flows at current market interest rates reflective of the characteristics, location, and market of each property. Expected future net cash flows include contractual and projected cash flows and forecasted operating expenses, and take into account interest, rental, and occupancy rates derived from market surveys. The estimates of future cash inflows in addition to expected rental income from current leases, include projected income from future leases based on significant assumptions that are consistent with current market conditions. The future rental rates are estimated based on the location, type, and quality of the properties, and take into account market data and projections at the valuation date. The fair values are typically compared to market-based information for reasonability, including recent transactions involving comparable assets. The methodologies and inputs used in these models are in accordance with real estate industry valuation standards. Valuations are prepared externally or internally by professionally accredited real estate appraisers.

The fair value of short-term securities is approximated by their carrying amount, adjusted for credit risk where appropriate.

The fair value of investments for account of segregated fund holders is determined using quoted prices in active markets or independent valuation information provided by investment managers. The fair value of direct investments within investments for account of segregated fund holders, such as short-term securities and government and corporate debt securities, is determined according to valuation methodologies and inputs described above in the respective asset type sections.

The methodologies and assumptions for determining the fair values of investment contract liabilities are included in Note 10.B.

### **5.A.iii Fair Value Hierarchy**

We categorize our assets and liabilities carried at fair value, based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value, into a three-level fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Fair value is based on the unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market. The types of assets and liabilities classified as Level 1 generally include cash and cash equivalents, certain U.S. government and agency securities, exchange-traded equity securities, and certain segregated and mutual fund units held for account of segregated fund holders.

Level 2: Fair value is based on quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities traded in active markets, or prices from valuation techniques that use significant observable inputs, or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated with observable market data through correlation or other means. The types of assets and liabilities classified as Level 2 generally include Canadian federal, provincial and municipal government, other foreign government and corporate debt securities, certain asset-backed securities, OTC derivatives, and certain segregated and mutual fund units held for account of segregated fund holders.

Level 3: Fair value is based on valuation techniques that require one or more significant inputs that are not based on observable market inputs. These unobservable inputs reflect our expectations about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The types of assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 generally include certain corporate bonds, certain other invested assets, and investment properties.

Our assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis by hierarchy level are as follows:

As at	December 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Assets</b>								
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 4,500	\$ 851	\$ —	\$ 5,351	\$ 4,825	\$ 607	\$ —	\$ 5,432
Debt securities – fair value through profit or loss	1,091	58,281	416	59,788	1,126	57,751	441	59,318
Debt securities – available-for-sale	504	8,497	66	9,067	506	8,341	69	8,916
Equity securities – fair value through profit or loss	3,379	1,532	167	5,078	2,863	2,009	144	5,016
Equity securities – available-for-sale	701	195	6	902	575	167	7	749
Derivative assets	26	1,450	—	1,476	34	1,569	—	1,603
Other invested assets	512	111	1,703	2,326	449	128	1,459	2,036
Investment properties	—	—	7,067	7,067	—	—	6,592	6,592
Total invested assets measured at fair value	\$ 10,713	\$ 70,917	\$ 9,425	\$ 91,055	\$ 10,378	\$ 70,572	\$ 8,712	\$ 89,662
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	\$ 27,430	\$ 77,757	\$ 1,154	\$ 106,341	\$ 26,386	\$ 69,867	\$ 865	\$ 97,118
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 38,143	\$ 148,674	\$ 10,579	\$ 197,396	\$ 36,764	\$ 140,439	\$ 9,577	\$ 186,780
<b>Liabilities</b>								
Investment contract liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 3
Derivative liabilities	4	1,991	—	1,995	5	2,505	—	2,510
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ 4	\$ 1,991	\$ 3	\$ 1,998	\$ 5	\$ 2,505	\$ 3	\$ 2,513

Debt securities – fair value through profit or loss consist of the following:

As at	December 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Canadian federal government	\$ —	\$ 3,332	\$ 15	\$ 3,347	\$ —	\$ 3,101	\$ 16	\$ 3,117
Canadian provincial and municipal government	—	12,141	16	12,157	—	11,413	38	11,451
U.S. government and agency	1,091	125	3	1,219	1,126	56	6	1,188
Other foreign government	—	5,318	43	5,361	—	5,568	10	5,578
Corporate	—	33,734	305	34,039	—	34,045	286	34,331
<b>Asset-backed securities:</b>								
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	1,449	1	1,450	—	1,687	49	1,736
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	1,620	—	1,620	—	1,477	—	1,477
Collateralized debt obligations	—	55	—	55	—	47	29	76
Other	—	507	33	540	—	357	7	364
Total debt securities – fair value through profit or loss	\$ 1,091	\$ 58,281	\$ 416	\$ 59,788	\$ 1,126	\$ 57,751	\$ 441	\$ 59,318

Debt securities – available-for-sale consist of the following:

As at	December 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Canadian federal government	\$ —	\$ 1,770	\$ —	\$ 1,770	\$ —	\$ 1,591	\$ —	\$ 1,591
Canadian provincial and municipal government	—	1,078	—	1,078	—	1,046	—	1,046
U.S. government and agency	504	—	—	504	506	82	—	588
Other foreign government	—	751	—	751	—	766	—	766
Corporate	—	3,794	56	3,850	—	3,568	69	3,637
<b>Asset-backed securities:</b>								
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	540	—	540	—	668	—	668
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	293	—	293	—	358	—	358
Collateralized debt obligations	—	119	—	119	—	122	—	122
Other	—	152	10	162	—	140	—	140
Total debt securities – available-for-sale	\$ 504	\$ 8,497	\$ 66	\$ 9,067	\$ 506	\$ 8,341	\$ 69	\$ 8,916

During 2017 and 2016, we did not have any significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for assets that are categorized in Level 3:

For the year ended	Debt securities – fair value through profit or loss	Debt securities – available-for-sale	Equity securities – fair value through profit or loss	Equity securities – available-for-sale	Other invested assets	Investment properties	Total invested assets measured at fair value	Investment s for account of segregated fund holders	Total assets measured at fair value
<b>December 31, 2017</b>									
Beginning balance	\$ 441	\$ 69	\$ 144	\$ 7	\$ 1,459	\$ 6,592	\$ 8,712	\$ 865	\$ 9,577
Included in net income <sup>(1)(3)(5)</sup>	(3)	(1)	7	—	(59)	156	100	60	160
Included in OCI <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	12
Purchases	181	85	34	—	499	450	1,249	302	1,551
Sales	(42)	—	(7)	—	(209)	(277)	(535)	(77)	(612)
Settlements	(66)	(5)	(7)	—	—	—	(78)	(1)	(79)
Transfers into Level 3 <sup>(2)(6)</sup>	204	—	—	—	17	259	480	—	480
Transfers (out) of Level 3 <sup>(2)</sup>	(284)	(79)	—	—	—	—	(363)	—	(363)
Foreign currency translation <sup>(4)</sup>	(15)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(16)	(113)	(152)	5	(147)
Ending balance	\$ 416	\$ 66	\$ 167	\$ 6	\$ 1,703	\$ 7,067	\$ 9,425	\$ 1,154	\$ 10,579
Gains (losses) included in earnings relating to instruments still held at the reporting date <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ (59)	\$ 145	\$ 94	\$ 27	\$ 121
<b>December 31, 2016</b>									
Beginning balance	\$ 526	\$ 63	\$ 170	\$ —	\$ 1,200	\$ 6,540	\$ 8,499	\$ 765	\$ 9,264
Included in net income <sup>(1)(3)(5)</sup>	(3)	1	(15)	—	7	68	58	24	82
Included in OCI <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	—	(13)	—	(13)	—	(13)
Purchases	239	37	74	7	438	406	1,201	247	1,448
Sales	(28)	(6)	(1)	—	(175)	(346)	(556)	(66)	(622)
Settlements	(64)	(6)	(46)	—	—	—	(116)	(1)	(117)
Transfers into Level 3 <sup>(2)</sup>	83	—	—	—	—	—	83	—	83
Transfers (out) of Level 3 <sup>(2)</sup>	(298)	(19)	(37)	—	—	—	(354)	(10)	(364)
Foreign currency translation <sup>(4)</sup>	(14)	(1)	(1)	—	2	(76)	(90)	(94)	(184)
Ending balance	\$ 441	\$ 69	\$ 144	\$ 7	\$ 1,459	\$ 6,592	\$ 8,712	\$ 865	\$ 9,577
Gains (losses) included in earnings relating to instruments still held at the reporting date <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ (5)	\$ —	\$ (15)	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ 88	\$ 75	\$ 20	\$ 95

<sup>(1)</sup> Included in Net investment income (loss) for Total invested assets measured at fair value in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

<sup>(2)</sup> Transfers into Level 3 occur when the inputs used to price the assets and liabilities lack observable market data, and as a result, no longer meet the Level 1 or 2 definitions at the reporting date. Transfers out of Level 3 occur when the pricing inputs become more transparent and satisfy the Level 1 or 2 criteria and are primarily the result of observable market data being available at the reporting date, thus removing the requirement to rely on inputs that lack observability.

<sup>(3)</sup> Total gains and losses in net income (loss) and OCI are calculated assuming transfers into or out of Level 3 occur at the beginning of the period. For an asset or liability that transfers into Level 3 during the reporting period, the entire change in fair value for the period is included in the table above. For transfers out of Level 3 during the reporting period, the change in fair value for the period is excluded from the table above.

<sup>(4)</sup> Foreign currency translation relates to the foreign exchange impact of translating Level 3 assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries from their functional currencies to Canadian dollars.

<sup>(5)</sup> Investment properties included in net income is comprised of fair value changes on investment properties of \$209 (\$126 in 2016) net of amortization of leasing commissions and tenant inducements of \$53 (\$58 in 2016).

<sup>(6)</sup> Transfers into Level 3 in Investment properties includes the reclassification of our former head office location in the second quarter of 2017, previously classified as owner-occupied with a fair value of \$259 at the time of transfer from Other assets to Investment properties. The reclassification recognized a revaluation surplus of \$172, which was recorded as an increase of \$139 of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of taxes of \$33.

### Unobservable Inputs and Sensitivity for Level 3 Assets

Our assets categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are primarily Investment properties, Debt securities, and Other invested assets.

The fair value of Investment properties is determined by using the discounted cash flows methodology as described in Note 5.A.ii. The key unobservable inputs used in the valuation of investment properties as at December 31, 2017 include the following:

- Estimated rental value: The estimated rental value is based on contractual rent and other local market lease transactions net of reimbursable operating expenses. An increase (decrease) in the estimated rental value would result in a higher (lower) fair value. The estimated rental value varies depending on the property types, which include retail, office, and industrial properties. The estimated rental value (in dollars, per square foot, per annum) ranges from \$12.00 to \$65.00 for retail and office properties and from \$3.00 to \$11.00 for industrial properties.

- **Rental growth rate:** The rental growth rate is typically estimated based on expected market behaviour, which is influenced by the type of property and geographic region of the property. An increase (decrease) in the rental growth rate would result in a higher (lower) fair value. The rental growth rate (per annum) ranges from 0.0% to 3.0%.
- **Long-term vacancy rate:** The long-term vacancy rate is typically estimated based on expected market behaviour, which is influenced by the type of property and geographic region of the property. An increase (decrease) in the long-term vacancy rate would result in a lower (higher) fair value. The long-term vacancy rate ranges from 2.0% to 10.0%.
- **Discount rate:** The discount rate is derived from market activity across various property types and geographic regions and is a reflection of the expected rate of return to be realized on the investment over the next 10 years. An increase (decrease) in the discount rate would result in a lower (higher) fair value. The discount rate ranges from 4.5% to 11.0%.
- **Terminal capitalization rate:** The terminal capitalization rate is derived from market activity across various property types and geographic regions and is a reflection of the expected rate of return to be realized on the investment over the remainder of its life after the 10-year period. An increase (decrease) in the terminal capitalization rate would result in a lower (higher) fair value. The terminal capitalization rate ranges from 4.25% to 10.00%.

Changes in the estimated rental value are positively correlated with changes in the rental growth rate. Changes in the estimated rental value are negatively correlated with changes in the long-term vacancy rate, the discount rate, and the terminal capitalization rate.

Our Debt securities categorized in Level 3, which are included in Debt securities – FVTPL and Debt securities – AFS in the Level 3 roll forward table, consist primarily of corporate bonds. The fair value of these corporate bonds is generally determined using broker quotes that cannot be corroborated with observable market transactions. Significant unobservable inputs for these corporate bonds would include issuer spreads, which are comprised of credit, liquidity, and other security-specific features of the bonds. An increase (decrease) in these issuer spreads would result in a lower (higher) fair value. Due to the unobservable nature of these broker quotes, we do not assess whether applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have an impact on the fair value of the Level 3 corporate bonds. The majority of our debt securities categorized in Level 3 are FVTPL assets supporting insurance contract liabilities. Changes in the fair value of these assets supporting insurance contract liabilities are largely offset by changes in the corresponding insurance contract liabilities under CALM. As a result, though using reasonably possible alternative assumptions may have an impact on the fair value of the Level 3 debt securities, it would not have a significant impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Other invested assets categorized in Level 3, which are included in Other invested assets – FVTPL and Other invested assets – AFS in the Level 3 roll forward table, consists primarily of limited partnership investments. The fair value of our limited partnership investments are based on net asset value ("NAV") provided by management of the limited partnership investments. Based on the unobservable nature of these NAVs, we do not assess whether applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have an impact on the fair value of the Level 3 limited partnership investments.

### **Valuation Process for Level 3 Assets**

Our assets categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are primarily Investment properties, Debt securities, and limited partnership investments included in Other invested assets. Our valuation processes for these assets are as follows:

The fair value of Investment properties are based on the results of appraisals performed annually and reviewed quarterly for material changes. The valuation methodology used to determine the fair value is in accordance with the standards of the Appraisal Institute of Canada, the U.S., and the U.K. Investment properties are appraised externally at least once every three years. Investment properties not appraised externally in a given year are reviewed by qualified appraisers. A management committee, including investment professionals, reviews the fair value of Investment properties for overall reasonability.

The fair value of Debt securities is generally obtained by external pricing services. We obtain an understanding of inputs and valuation methods used by external pricing services. When fair value cannot be obtained from external pricing services, broker quotes, or internal models subject to detailed review and validation processes are used. The fair value of debt securities is subject to price validation and review procedures to ensure overall reasonability.

The fair value of limited partnership investments, included in Other invested assets, is based on NAV. The financial statements used in calculating the NAV are generally audited annually. We review the NAV of the limited partnership investments and perform analytical and other procedures to ensure the fair value is reasonable.

## 5.B Interest and Other Investment Income

Interest and other investment income consist of the following:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Interest income:		
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 48	\$ 27
Debt securities – fair value through profit or loss	2,287	2,349
Debt securities – available-for-sale	258	287
Mortgages and loans	1,921	1,898
Derivative investments	71	84
Policy loans	164	167
Total interest income	4,749	4,812
Equity securities – dividends on fair value through profit or loss	159	160
Equity securities – dividends on available-for-sale	15	12
Investment properties rental income <sup>(1)</sup>	632	639
Investment properties expenses	(295)	(301)
Other income	228	232
Investment expenses and taxes	(196)	(189)
Total interest and other investment income	\$ 5,292	\$ 5,365

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprised of operating lease rental income.

## 5.C Fair Value and Foreign Currency Changes on Assets and Liabilities

Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities recorded to net income consist of the following:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Fair value change:		
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 1	\$ (16)
Debt securities	1,626	1,043
Equity securities	441	512
Derivative investments	684	929
Other invested assets	(4)	46
Total change in fair value through profit or loss assets and liabilities	\$ 2,748	\$ 2,514
Fair value changes on investment properties	209	126
Foreign exchange gains (losses) <sup>(1)</sup>	(399)	(414)
Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities	\$ 2,558	\$ 2,226

<sup>(1)</sup> Primarily arises from the translation of foreign currency denominated AFS monetary assets and mortgage and loans. Any offsetting amounts arising from foreign currency derivatives are included in the fair value change on derivative investments.

## 5.D Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Securities

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities presented in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities presented in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows consist of the following:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Cash	\$ 863	\$ 745
Cash equivalents	2,408	3,243
Short-term securities	2,080	1,444
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	5,351	5,432
Less: Bank overdraft, recorded in Other liabilities	140	189
Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 5,211	\$ 5,243

## 5.E Gross Unrealized Gains and Gross Unrealized Losses on Available-For-Sale Debt and Equity Securities

Gross unrealized gains and gross unrealized losses included in accumulated OCI on AFS debt and equity securities consist of the following:

As at December 31,	2017				2016			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized (losses)	Fair value	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized (losses)	Fair value
Debt securities:								
Canadian federal government	\$ 1,811	\$ 1	\$ (42)	\$ 1,770	\$ 1,613	\$ 9	\$ (31)	\$ 1,591
Canadian provincial and municipal government	1,076	17	(15)	1,078	1,042	18	(14)	1,046
U.S. government and agency	508	2	(6)	504	608	—	(20)	588
Other foreign government	669	83	(1)	751	683	92	(9)	766
Corporate	3,768	98	(16)	3,850	3,591	71	(25)	3,637
Asset-backed securities:								
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	538	8	(6)	540	662	15	(9)	668
Residential mortgage-backed securities	293	3	(3)	293	361	3	(6)	358
Collateralized debt obligations	119	—	—	119	122	—	—	122
Other	162	1	(1)	162	141	—	(1)	140
Total debt securities	8,944	213	(90)	9,067	8,823	208	(115)	8,916
Equity securities	706	200	(4)	902	585	172	(8)	749
Total AFS debt and equity securities	\$ 9,650	\$ 413	\$ (94)	\$ 9,969	\$ 9,408	\$ 380	\$ (123)	\$ 9,665

## 5.F Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

The fair values of derivative financial instruments by major class of derivatives are as follows:

As at December 31,	2017		2016	
	Fair value		Fair value	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate contracts	\$ 1,188	\$ (814)	\$ 1,402	\$ (635)
Foreign exchange contracts	176	(1,177)	94	(1,868)
Other contracts	112	(4)	107	(7)
Total derivatives	\$ 1,476	\$ (1,995)	\$ 1,603	\$ (2,510)

The following table presents the fair values of derivative assets and liabilities categorized by type of hedge for accounting purposes and derivative investments:

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Fair value			Fair value		
	Total notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	Total notional amount	Assets	Liabilities
Derivative investments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 53,065	\$ 1,437	\$ (1,995)	\$ 53,278	\$ 1,562	\$ (2,508)
Fair value hedges	91	2	—	69	—	(2)
Cash flow hedges	132	37	—	120	41	—
Total derivatives	\$ 53,288	\$ 1,476	\$ (1,995)	\$ 53,467	\$ 1,603	\$ (2,510)

<sup>(1)</sup> Derivative investments are derivatives that have not been designated as hedges for accounting purposes.



Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in Interest and other investment income consists of the following:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Fair value hedging ineffectiveness:		
Gains (losses) on the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	\$ (8)	\$ (1)
Gains (losses) on the hedging derivatives	8	1
Net ineffectiveness on fair value hedges	\$ —	\$ —

For cash flow hedges, we had hedge ineffectiveness of \$3 in 2017 (\$nil in 2016). We expect to reclassify a gain of \$7 from accumulated OCI to net income within the next 12 months that relates to cash flow hedges of anticipated award payments under certain share-based payment plans that are expected to occur in 2018, 2019 and 2020. The reclassification of accumulated OCI to income relating to these foreign currency forwards occurs upon disposal or impairment of the foreign operation.

## 5.G Transfers of Financial Assets

We enter into transactions, including mortgage securitization, repurchase agreements and securities lending, where we transfer financial assets while retaining the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets. These transferred financial assets are not derecognized and remain on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The carrying value of the transferred assets and the associated liabilities are described in the sections below.

### 5.G.i Mortgage Securitization

We securitize certain insured fixed rate commercial mortgages through the creation of mortgage-backed securities under the National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities ("NHA MBS") Program sponsored by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC"). The NHA MBS are then sold to Canada Housing Trust, a government-sponsored security trust that issues securities to third-party investors under the Canadian Mortgage Bond ("CMB") program. The securitization of these assets does not qualify for derecognition as we have not transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Specifically, we continue to be exposed to pre-payment and interest rate risk associated with these assets. There are no expected credit losses on the securitized mortgages, as the mortgages were already insured by the CMHC prior to securitization. These assets continue to be recognized as Mortgages and loans in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Proceeds from securitization transactions are recognized as secured borrowings and included in Other liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Receipts of principal on the securitized mortgages are deposited into a principal reinvestment account ("PRA") to meet our repayment obligation upon maturity under the CMB program. The assets in the PRA are typically comprised of cash and cash equivalents and certain asset-backed securities. We are exposed to reinvestment risk due to the amortizing nature of the securitized mortgages relative to our repayment obligation for the full principal amount due at maturity. We mitigate this reinvestment risk using interest rate swaps.

The carrying value and fair value of the securitized mortgages as at December 31, 2017 are \$1,283 and \$1,267, respectively (\$1,105 and \$1,102 as at December 31, 2016). The carrying value and fair value of the associated liabilities as at December 31, 2017 are \$1,355 and \$1,346, respectively (\$1,141 and \$1,153 as at December 31, 2016). The carrying value of asset-backed securities in the PRA as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are \$75 and \$40, respectively. There are no cash and cash equivalents in the PRA as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The fair value of the secured borrowings from mortgage securitization is based on the methodologies and assumptions for asset-backed securities described in Note 5.A.ii. The fair value of these liabilities is categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

### 5.G.ii Repurchase Agreements

We enter into repurchase agreements for operational funding and liquidity purposes. Repurchase agreements have maturities ranging from 8 to 158 days, averaging 82 days, and bear interest at an average rate of 1.25% as at December 31, 2017 (0.69% as at December 31, 2016). The fair values of the transferred assets and the obligations related to their repurchase, which approximate their carrying values, are \$1,976 as at December 31, 2017 (\$1,789 as at December 31, 2016). These liabilities are categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Collateral primarily consists of cash and cash equivalents as well as government guaranteed securities. Details on the collateral pledged are included in Note 6.A.ii.

### 5.G.iii Securities Lending

The Company engages in securities lending to generate additional income. Certain securities from its portfolio are lent to other institutions for short periods. Collateral exceeding the fair value of the securities lent, is deposited by the borrower with a lending agent, usually a securities custodian, and maintained by the lending agent until the underlying security has been returned to us. The fair value of the securities lent is monitored on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained or refunded as the fair values fluctuate. Collateral primarily consists of Canadian federal and provincial government securities and cash and cash equivalents. Certain arrangements allow us to invest the cash collateral received for the securities lent. The carrying values of the securities lent approximate their fair values. The carrying values of the securities lent and the related collateral held are \$1,467 and \$1,546 as at December 31, 2017 (\$1,483 and \$1,562 as at December 31, 2016).

## 6. Financial Instrument Risk Management

The significant risks related to financial instruments are credit risk, market risk (including equity risk, interest rate and spread risk, and foreign currency risk) and liquidity risk. The following sections describe how we manage these risks.

We use derivative instruments to manage market risks related to equity market, interest rate and currency fluctuations and in replication strategies for permissible investments. We do not engage in speculative investment in derivatives. The gap in market sensitivities or exposures between liabilities and supporting assets is monitored and managed within defined tolerance limits, by using derivative instruments, where appropriate. We use models and techniques to measure the effectiveness of our risk management strategies.

### 6.A Credit Risk

#### Risk Description

Credit risk is the possibility of loss from amounts owed by our borrowers or financial counterparties. We are subject to credit risk in connection with issuers of securities held in our investment portfolio, debtors, structured securities, reinsurers, counterparties (including derivative, repurchase agreement and securities lending counterparties), other financial institutions and other entities. Losses may occur when a counterparty fails to make timely payments pursuant to the terms of the underlying contractual arrangement or when the counterparty's credit rating or risk profile otherwise deteriorates. Credit risk can also arise in connection with deterioration in the value of, or ability to realize, any underlying security that may be used as collateral for the debt obligation. Credit risk can occur as a result of broad economic conditions, challenges within specific sectors of the economy, or from issues affecting individual companies. Events that result in defaults, impairments or downgrades of the securities in our investment portfolio would cause the Company to record realized or unrealized losses and may cause an increase in our provisions for asset default, adversely impacting earnings.

#### Credit Risk Management Governance and Control

We rate fixed income investments primarily through the use of internally developed scorecards which combine an estimated probability of default, and loss given default to determine an expected loss and credit risk rating. This rating is expressed using a 22-point scale that is generally consistent with those used by external rating agencies, and is based on detailed examination of the borrower's, or issuer's, credit quality and the characteristics of the specific instrument. The probability of default assessment is based on borrower-level or issuer-level analysis, which encompasses an assessment of industry risk, business strategy, competitiveness, strength of management and other financial information. The loss given default assessment is based on instrument-level analysis, which considers the impact of guarantees, covenants, liquidity and other structural features. These scorecards provide input to stochastic value-at-risk models and are used to stress test the portfolio, which provide insight into the distribution and characteristics of credit risk within our portfolios. In accordance with our policies and under normal circumstances, our ratings cannot be higher than the highest rating provided by certain Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations ("NRSROs"). Certain assets, including those in our sovereign debt and asset-backed securities portfolios, are assigned a rating based on ratings provided by NRSROs using a priority sequence order of Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and DBRS Limited.

We employ a wide range of credit risk management practices and controls, as outlined below:

- Credit risk governance practices are in place, including independent monitoring and review and reporting to senior management and the Risk & Conduct Review Committee.
- Risk appetite limits have been established for credit risk.
- Income and regulatory capital sensitivities are monitored, managed and reported against pre-established risk limits.
- Comprehensive Investment and Credit Risk Management Policy, guidelines and practices are in place.
- Specific investment diversification requirements are in place, such as defined investment limits for asset class, geography, and industry.
- Risk-based credit portfolio, counterparty, and sector exposure limits have been established.
- Mandatory use of credit quality ratings for portfolio investments has been established and is reviewed regularly. These internal rating decisions for new fixed income investments and ongoing review of existing rating decisions are independently adjudicated by corporate risk management.
- Comprehensive due diligence processes and ongoing credit analyses are conducted.
- Regulatory solvency requirements include risk-based capital requirements and are monitored regularly.
- Comprehensive compliance monitoring practices and procedures including reporting against pre-established investment limits are in place.
- Reinsurance exposures are monitored to ensure that no single reinsurer represents an undue level of credit risk.
- Stress-testing techniques, such as Dynamic Capital Adequacy Testing ("DCAT"), are used to measure the effects of large and sustained adverse credit developments.
- Insurance contract liabilities are established in accordance with Canadian actuarial standards of practice.
- Internal capital targets are established at an enterprise level to cover all risks and are above minimum regulatory and supervisory levels. Actual capital levels are monitored to ensure they exceed internal targets.



### 6.A.i Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

Our maximum credit exposure related to financial instruments as at December 31 is the balance as presented in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as we believe that these carrying amounts best represent the maximum exposure to credit risk. The credit exposure for debt securities may be increased to the extent that the amounts recovered from default are insufficient to satisfy the actuarial liability cash flows that the assets are intended to support.

The positive fair value of derivative assets is used to determine the credit risk exposure if the counterparties were to default. The credit risk exposure is the cost of replacing, at current market rates, all derivative contracts with a positive fair value. Additionally, we have credit exposure to items not on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as follows:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Off-balance sheet items:		
Loan commitments <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1,716	\$ 1,322
Guarantees	12	34
Total off-balance sheet items	\$ 1,728	\$ 1,356

<sup>(1)</sup> Loan commitments include commitments to extend credit under commercial and multi-family residential mortgages and private debt securities not quoted in an active market. Commitments on debt securities contain provisions that allow for withdrawal of the commitment if there is deterioration in the credit quality of the borrower.

### 6.A.ii Right of Offset and Collateral

We invest in financial assets which may be secured by real estate properties, pools of financial assets, third-party financial guarantees, credit insurance, and other arrangements.

For OTC derivatives, collateral is collected from and pledged to counterparties to manage credit exposure according to the Credit Support Annex ("CSA"), which forms part of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association's ("ISDA") master agreements. It is common practice to execute a CSA in conjunction with an ISDA master agreement. Under the ISDA master agreements for OTC derivatives, we have a right of offset in the event of default, insolvency, bankruptcy, or other early termination. In the ordinary course of business, bilateral OTC exposures under these agreements are substantially mitigated through associated collateral agreements with a majority of our counterparties.

For exchange-traded derivatives subject to derivative clearing agreements with the exchanges and clearinghouses, there is no provision for set-off at default. Initial margin is excluded from the table below as it would become part of a pooled settlement process.

For repurchase agreements and reverse repurchase agreements, assets are sold or purchased with a commitment to resell or repurchase at a future date. Additional collateral may be pledged to or collected from counterparties to manage credit exposure according to bilateral repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements. In the event of default by a counterparty, we are entitled to liquidate the assets we hold as collateral to offset against obligations to the same counterparty.

In the case of securities lending, assets are lent with a commitment from the counterparty to return at a future date. Cash or securities are received as collateral from the counterparty. In the event of default by the counterparty, we are entitled to liquidate the assets we hold as collateral to offset against obligations to the same counterparty.

We do not offset financial instruments in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, as our rights of offset are conditional. The following tables present the effect of conditional netting and similar arrangements. Similar arrangements include global master repurchase agreements, security lending agreements, and any related rights to financial collateral.

As at December 31,	2017					2016				
	Related amounts not set off in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position					Related amounts not set off in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position				
	Financial instruments presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position <sup>(1)</sup>	Financial instruments subject to master netting or similar agreements	Financial collateral (received) pledged <sup>(2)</sup>	Net amount		Financial instruments presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position <sup>(1)</sup>	Financial instruments subject to master netting or similar agreements	Financial collateral (received) pledged <sup>(2)</sup>	Net amount	
Financial assets										
Derivative assets (Note 6.A.v)	\$ 1,476	\$ (694)	\$ (662)	\$ 120	\$ 1,603	\$ (806)	\$ (720)	\$ 77		
Total financial assets	\$ 1,476	\$ (694)	\$ (662)	\$ 120	\$ 1,603	\$ (806)	\$ (720)	\$ 77		
Financial liabilities										
Derivative liabilities	\$ (1,995)	\$ 694	\$ 752	\$ (549)	\$ (2,510)	\$ 806	\$ 1,317	\$ (387)		
Repurchase agreements (Note 5.G.ii)	(1,976)	—	1,976	—	(1,789)	—	1,789	—		
Total financial liabilities	\$ (3,971)	\$ 694	\$ 2,728	\$ (549)	\$ (4,299)	\$ 806	\$ 3,106	\$ (387)		

<sup>(1)</sup> Net amounts of the financial instruments presented in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are the same as our gross recognized financial instruments, as we do not offset financial instruments in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

<sup>(2)</sup> Financial collateral excludes overcollateralization and for exchange-traded derivatives, initial margin. Total financial collateral, including initial margin and overcollateralization, received on derivative assets was \$853 (\$779 as at December 31, 2016), pledged on derivative liabilities was \$1,118 (\$1,884 as at December 31, 2016), and pledged on repurchase agreements was \$1,976 (\$1,789 as at December 31, 2016).

### 6.A.iii Concentration Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise from exposures to a single debtor, a group of related debtors, or groups of debtors that have similar credit risk characteristics, such as groups of debtors in the same economic or geographic regions or in similar industries. Related issuers may have similar economic characteristics so that their ability to meet contractual obligations may be impacted similarly by changes in the economic or political conditions. We manage this risk by appropriately diversifying our investment portfolio through the use of concentration limits. In particular, we maintain policies which set counterparty exposure limits to manage the credit exposure for investments in any single issuer or to the same underlying credit. Exceptions exist for investments in securities which are issued or guaranteed by the Government of Canada, U.S. or U.K. and issuers for which the Risk & Conduct Review Committee have granted specific approval. Mortgages are collateralized by the related property, and generally do not exceed 75% of the value of the property at the time the original loan is made. Our mortgages and loans are diversified by type and location and, for mortgages, by borrower. Loans provide diversification benefits (name, industry and geography) and often provide stronger covenants and collateral than public debt securities, thereby providing both better credit protection and potentially higher recoveries in the event of default. The following tables provide details of the debt securities, mortgages, and loans held by issuer country, geographic location and industry sector, where applicable.

The carrying value of debt securities by geographic location is shown in the following table. The geographic location is based on the country of the creditor's parent.

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Total debt securities	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Total debt securities
Canada	\$ 24,112	\$ 3,941	\$ 28,053	\$ 22,507	\$ 3,385	\$ 25,892
United States	20,629	3,240	23,869	21,352	3,593	24,945
United Kingdom	5,318	492	5,810	5,618	509	6,127
Other	9,729	1,394	11,123	9,841	1,429	11,270
Balance	\$ 59,788	\$ 9,067	\$ 68,855	\$ 59,318	\$ 8,916	\$ 68,234

The carrying value of debt securities by issuer and industry sector is shown in the following table:

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Total debt securities	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Total debt securities
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by:						
Canadian federal government	\$ 3,347	\$ 1,770	\$ 5,117	\$ 3,117	\$ 1,591	\$ 4,708
Canadian provincial and municipal government	12,157	1,078	13,235	11,451	1,046	12,497
U.S. government and agency	1,219	504	1,723	1,188	588	1,776
Other foreign government	5,361	751	6,112	5,578	766	6,344
Total government issued or guaranteed debt securities	22,084	4,103	26,187	21,334	3,991	25,325
Corporate debt securities by industry sector:						
Financials	7,825	1,124	8,949	7,721	915	8,636
Utilities and energy	10,398	707	11,105	10,527	743	11,270
Telecommunication services	1,755	138	1,893	1,781	119	1,900
Consumer staples and discretionary	4,256	529	4,785	4,706	630	5,336
Industrials	4,066	491	4,557	4,079	467	4,546
Real estate	2,203	306	2,509	1,967	279	2,246
Other	3,536	555	4,091	3,550	484	4,034
Total corporate debt securities	34,039	3,850	37,889	34,331	3,637	37,968
Asset-backed securities	3,665	1,114	4,779	3,653	1,288	4,941
Total debt securities	\$ 59,788	\$ 9,067	\$ 68,855	\$ 59,318	\$ 8,916	\$ 68,234

The carrying value of mortgages and loans by geographic location and type is shown in the following tables. The geographic location for mortgages is based on location of property, while for corporate loans it is based on the country of the creditor's parent.

As at December 31, 2017	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Other	Total
Mortgages					
Retail	\$ 1,976	\$ 2,263	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,239
Office	1,844	2,363	—	—	4,207
Multi-family residential	3,193	1,367	—	—	4,560
Industrial and land	621	991	—	—	1,612
Other	581	118	—	—	699
Total mortgages <sup>(1)</sup>	8,215	7,102	—	—	15,317
Loans	13,264	9,542	1,678	2,826	27,310
Total mortgages and loans	\$ 21,479	\$ 16,644	\$ 1,678	\$ 2,826	\$ 42,627

<sup>(1)</sup> \$3,165 of mortgages in Canada are insured by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

As at December 31, 2016	Canada	United States	United Kingdom	Other	Total
Mortgages					
Retail	\$ 2,117	\$ 2,305	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,422
Office	1,751	2,591	—	—	4,342
Multi-family residential	3,047	1,112	—	—	4,159
Industrial and land	672	1,006	—	—	1,678
Other	457	147	—	—	604
Total mortgages <sup>(1)</sup>	8,044	7,161	—	—	15,205
Loans	13,120	8,562	803	2,892	25,377
Total mortgages and loans	\$ 21,164	\$ 15,723	\$ 803	\$ 2,892	\$ 40,582

<sup>(1)</sup> \$2,928 of mortgages in Canada are insured by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

### 6.A.iv Contractual Maturities

The contractual maturities of debt securities are shown in the following table. Debt securities that are not due at a single maturity date are included in the tables in the year of final maturity. Actual maturities could differ from contractual maturities because of the borrower's right to call or extend or right to prepay obligations, with or without prepayment penalties.

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Total debt securities	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Total debt securities
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 1,426	\$ 527	\$ 1,953	\$ 1,733	\$ 642	\$ 2,375
Due in years 2-5	7,834	2,772	10,606	7,747	2,582	10,329
Due in years 6-10	10,098	2,640	12,738	10,175	2,362	12,537
Due after 10 years	40,430	3,128	43,558	39,663	3,330	42,993
Total debt securities	\$ 59,788	\$ 9,067	\$ 68,855	\$ 59,318	\$ 8,916	\$ 68,234

The carrying value of mortgages by scheduled maturity, before allowances for losses, is as follows:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 920	\$ 1,196
Due in years 2-5	4,748	4,516
Due in years 6-10	6,891	6,572
Due after 10 years	2,780	2,944
Total mortgages	\$ 15,339	\$ 15,228

The carrying value of loans by scheduled maturity, before allowances for losses, is as follows:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Due in 1 year or less	\$ 1,806	\$ 1,655
Due in years 2-5	6,350	6,234
Due in years 6-10	4,966	4,780
Due after 10 years	14,216	12,715
Total loans	\$ 27,338	\$ 25,384

Notional amounts of derivative financial instruments are the basis for calculating payments and are generally not the actual amounts exchanged. The following table provides the notional amounts of derivative instruments outstanding by type of derivative and term to maturity:

As at December 31,	2017				2016			
	Term to maturity				Term to maturity			
	Under 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total	Under 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Over-the-counter contracts:								
Interest rate contracts:								
Forward contracts	\$ 469	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 469	\$ 450	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 450
Swap contracts	1,348	3,461	15,478	20,287	1,063	3,790	15,854	20,707
Options purchased	1,062	2,266	2,451	5,779	1,668	2,004	3,137	6,809
Options written <sup>(1)</sup>	—	786	459	1,245	537	839	490	1,866
Foreign exchange contracts:								
Forward contracts	6,168	42	—	6,210	5,407	—	—	5,407
Swap contracts	332	4,254	7,214	11,800	654	4,253	6,180	11,087
Other contracts:								
Forward contracts	109	150	—	259	96	132	—	228
Swap contracts	115	1	—	116	103	—	—	103
Credit derivatives	48	903	170	1,121	—	690	215	905
Exchange-traded contracts:								
Interest rate contracts:								
Futures contracts	3,415	—	—	3,415	3,138	—	—	3,138
Equity contracts:								
Futures contracts	2,075	—	—	2,075	2,427	—	—	2,427
Options purchased	465	47	—	512	277	—	—	277
Options written	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	63
Total notional amount	\$ 15,606	\$ 11,910	\$ 25,772	\$ 53,288	\$ 15,883	\$ 11,708	\$ 25,876	\$ 53,467

<sup>(1)</sup> These are covered short derivative positions that may include interest rate options, swaptions, or floors.

The following table provides the fair value of derivative instruments outstanding by term to maturity:

As at December 31,	2017				2016			
	Term to maturity				Term to maturity			
	Under 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total	Under 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Derivative assets	\$ 96	\$ 226	\$ 1,154	\$ 1,476	\$ 189	\$ 186	\$ 1,228	\$ 1,603
Derivative liabilities	\$ (87)	\$ (292)	\$ (1,616)	\$ (1,995)	\$ (217)	\$ (518)	\$ (1,775)	\$ (2,510)

## 6.A.v Asset Quality

The following sections describe our assessment of the credit quality of our financial assets. We monitor credit quality based on internal risk ratings as well as ratings assigned by external rating agencies where available.

### Debt Securities by Credit Rating

Investment grade debt securities are those rated BBB and above. Our debt security portfolio was 98% investment grade based on carrying value as at December 31, 2017 (98% as at December 31, 2016). The credit risk ratings were established in accordance with the internal rating process described in the Credit Risk Management Governance and Control section.

The following table summarizes our debt securities by credit quality:

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Total debt securities	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Total debt securities
Debt securities by credit rating:						
AAA	\$ 8,530	\$ 3,441	\$ 11,971	\$ 8,098	\$ 3,424	\$ 11,522
AA	14,005	1,578	15,583	11,901	1,408	13,309
A	19,543	1,940	21,483	20,741	1,830	22,571
BBB	16,836	1,834	18,670	17,293	1,846	19,139
BB and lower	874	274	1,148	1,285	408	1,693
Total debt securities	\$ 59,788	\$ 9,067	\$ 68,855	\$ 59,318	\$ 8,916	\$ 68,234

### Mortgages and Loans by Credit Rating

The credit quality of mortgages and loans is evaluated internally through regular monitoring of credit-related exposures. We use judgment and experience to determine what factors should be considered when assigning an internal credit rating, which is validated through the use of credit scoring models, to a particular mortgage or corporate loan. The internal credit ratings reflect the credit quality of the borrower as well as the value of any collateral held as security.

The following tables summarize our mortgages and loans by credit quality indicator:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Mortgages by credit rating:		
Insured	\$ 3,165	\$ 2,928
AAA	4	—
AA	1,689	1,564
A	4,235	3,336
BBB	5,004	5,778
BB and lower	1,209	1,583
Impaired	11	16
Total mortgages	\$ 15,317	\$ 15,205

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Loans by credit rating:		
AAA	\$ 400	\$ 455
AA	3,670	3,594
A	11,626	11,530
BBB	10,743	9,036
BB and lower	810	762
Impaired	61	—
Total loans	\$ 27,310	\$ 25,377

### Derivative Financial Instruments by Counterparty Credit Rating

Derivative instruments consist of bilateral OTC contracts negotiated directly between counterparties, OTC contracts cleared through central clearing houses or exchange-traded contracts. Since a counterparty failure in an OTC derivative transaction could render it ineffective for hedging purposes, we generally transact our derivative contracts with highly-rated counterparties. In limited circumstances, we enter into transactions with lower-rated counterparties if credit enhancement features are included.

We pledge and hold assets as collateral under CSAs for bilateral OTC derivative contracts. The collateral is realized in the event of early termination as defined in the agreements. The assets held and pledged are primarily cash and debt securities issued by the Canadian federal government and U.S. government and agencies. While we are generally permitted to sell or re-pledge the assets held as collateral, we have not sold or re-pledged any assets. Exchange-traded and cleared OTC derivatives require the posting of initial margin, as well as daily cash settlement of variation margin. The terms and conditions related to the use of the collateral are consistent with industry practice.

Further details on collateral held and pledged as well as the impact of netting arrangements are included in Note 6.A.ii.

The following table shows the OTC derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value split by counterparty credit rating:

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Gross-positive replacement cost <sup>(2)</sup>	Impact of master netting	Net replacement cost <sup>(4)</sup>	Gross positive replacement cost <sup>(2)</sup>	Impact of master netting agreements <sup>(3)</sup>	Net replacement cost <sup>(4)</sup>
Over-the-counter contracts:						
AA	\$ 113	\$ (95)	\$ 18	\$ 312	\$ (281)	\$ 31
A	872	(589)	283	767	(511)	256
BBB	465	(10)	455	490	(14)	476
Total over-the-counter derivatives <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1,450	\$ (694)	\$ 756	\$ 1,569	\$ (806)	\$ 763

<sup>(1)</sup> Exchange-traded derivatives with a positive fair value of \$26 in 2017 (\$34 in 2016) are excluded from the table above, as they are subject to daily margining requirements. Our credit exposure on these derivatives is with the exchanges and clearinghouses.

<sup>(2)</sup> Used to determine the credit risk exposure if the counterparties were to default. The credit risk exposure is the cost of replacing, at current market rates, all contracts with a positive fair value.

<sup>(3)</sup> The credit risk associated with derivative assets subject to master netting arrangements is reduced by derivative liabilities due to the same counterparty in the event of default or early termination. Our overall exposure to credit risk reduced through master netting arrangements may change substantially following the reporting date as the exposure is affected by each transaction subject to the arrangement.

<sup>(4)</sup> Net replacement cost is positive replacement cost less the impact of master netting agreements.

### Credit Default Swaps by Underlying Financial Instrument Credit Rating

Credit default swaps ("CDS") are OTC contracts that transfer credit risk related to an underlying referenced financial instrument from one counterparty to another. The purchaser receives protection against the decline in the value of the referenced financial instrument as a result of specified credit events such as default or bankruptcy. The seller receives a periodic premium in return for payment contingent on a credit event affecting the referenced financial instrument. CDS index contracts are those where the underlying referenced financial instruments are a group of assets. The Company enters into credit derivatives to replicate credit exposure of an underlying reference security and enhance investment returns. The credit risk ratings of the underlying reference securities for single name contracts were established in accordance with the internal rating process described in the Credit Risk Management Governance and Control section.

The following table provides a summary of the credit default swap protection sold by credit rating of the underlying reference security:

As at December 31,	2017		2016	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Single name CDS contracts				
AA	\$ 67	\$ 1	\$ 88	\$ 1
A	584	15	491	5
BBB	446	9	284	2
Total single name CDS contracts	\$ 1,097	\$ 25	\$ 863	\$ 8
CDS index contracts	\$ 24	\$ —	\$ 42	\$ —
Total credit default swap contracts	\$ 1,121	\$ 25	\$ 905	\$ 8

### Reinsurance Counterparties Exposure by Credit Rating

The following is the potential maximum exposure to loss based on ceded reserves and outstanding claims:

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Gross exposure	Collateral	Net exposure	Gross exposure	Collateral	Net exposure
Ceded to related parties (Note 24)	\$ 8,314	\$ —	\$ 8,314	\$ 7,665	\$ —	\$ 7,665
AA	1,241	4	1,237	1,048	—	1,048
A	1,494	67	1,427	2,527	71	2,456
BBB	157	116	41	158	1	157
BB	1,539	1,455	84	1,543	1,467	76
B	257	74	183	336	86	250
Not rated	76	72	4	158	153	5
Total	\$ 13,078	\$ 1,788	\$ 11,290	\$ 13,435	\$ 1,778	\$ 11,657
Less: ceded negative reserves	\$ 874			\$ 787		
Total Reinsurance assets	\$ 12,204			\$ 12,648		



## 6.A.vi Impairment of Assets

Management assesses debt and equity securities, mortgages and loans, and other invested assets for objective evidence of impairment at each reporting date. We employ a portfolio monitoring process to identify assets or groups of assets that have objective evidence of impairment, having experienced a loss event or events that have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset or group of assets. There are inherent risks and uncertainties in our evaluation of assets or groups of assets for objective evidence of impairment, including both internal and external factors such as general economic conditions, issuers' financial conditions and prospects for economic recovery, market interest rates, unforeseen events which affect one or more issuers or industry sectors, and portfolio management parameters, including asset mix, interest rate risk, portfolio diversification, duration matching, and greater than expected liquidity needs. All of these factors could impact our evaluation of an asset or group of assets for objective evidence of impairment.

Management exercises considerable judgment in assessing for objective evidence of impairment and, based on its assessment, classifies specific assets as either performing or into one of the following credit quality lists:

"Monitor List" - the timely collection of all contractually specified cash flows is reasonably assured, but changes in issuer-specific facts and circumstances require monitoring. No impairment charge is recorded for unrealized losses on assets related to these debtors.

"Watch List" - the timely collection of all contractually specified cash flows is reasonably assured, but changes in issuer-specific facts and circumstances require heightened monitoring. An asset is moved from the Monitor List to the Watch List when changes in issuer-specific facts and circumstances increase the possibility that a security may experience a loss event on an imminent basis. No impairment charge is recorded for unrealized losses on assets related to these debtors.

"Impaired List" - the timely collection of all contractually specified cash flows is no longer reasonably assured. For these investments that are classified as AFS or amortized cost, an impairment charge is recorded or the asset is sold and a realized loss is recorded as a charge to income. Impairment charges and realized losses are recorded on assets related to these debtors.

Our approach to determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment varies by asset type. However, we have a process to ensure that in all instances where a decision has been made to sell an asset at a loss, the asset is impaired.

### *Debt Securities*

Objective evidence of impairment on debt securities involves an assessment of the issuer's ability to meet current and future contractual interest and principal payments. In determining whether debt securities have objective evidence of impairment, we employ a screening process. The process identifies securities in an unrealized loss position, with particular attention paid to those securities whose fair value to amortized cost percentages have been less than 80% for an extended period of time. Discrete credit events, such as a ratings downgrade, are also used to identify securities that may have objective evidence of impairment. The securities identified are then evaluated based on issuer-specific facts and circumstances, including an evaluation of the issuer's financial condition and prospects for economic recovery, evidence of difficulty being experienced by the issuer's parent or affiliate, and management's assessment of the outlook for the issuer's industry sector.

Management also assesses previously impaired debt securities whose fair value has recovered to determine whether the recovery is objectively related to an event occurring subsequent to the impairment loss that has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

Asset-backed securities are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. Specifically, we periodically update our best estimate of cash flows over the life of the security. In the event that there is an adverse change in the expected cash flows, the asset is impaired. Estimating future cash flows is a quantitative and qualitative process that incorporates information received from third parties, along with assumptions and judgments about the future performance of the underlying collateral. Losses incurred on the respective mortgage-backed securities portfolios are based on loss models using assumptions about key systematic risks, such as unemployment rates and housing prices, and loan-specific information such as delinquency rates and loan-to-value ratios.

### *Equity Securities and Other Invested Assets*

Objective evidence of impairment for equity securities and investments in limited partnerships, segregated funds, and mutual funds involves an assessment of the prospect of recovering the cost of our investment. Instruments in an unrealized loss position are reviewed to determine if objective evidence of impairment exists. Objective evidence of impairment for these instruments includes, but is not limited to, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, including information about significant changes with adverse effects that have taken place in the technological, market, economic, or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the instruments below their cost.

We apply presumptive impairment tests to determine whether there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an instrument below its cost, and unless extenuating circumstances exist, the instrument is considered to be impaired.

### *Mortgages and Loans*

Objective evidence of impairment on mortgages and loans involves an assessment of the borrower's ability to meet current and future contractual interest and principal payments. In determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists, we consider a number of factors including, but not limited to, the financial condition of the borrower and, for collateral dependent mortgages and loans, the fair value of the collateral.



Mortgages and loans causing concern are monitored closely and evaluated for objective evidence of impairment. For these mortgages and loans, we review information that is appropriate to the circumstances, including recent operating developments, strategy review, timelines for remediation, financial position of the borrower and, for collateral-dependent mortgages and loans, the value of security as well as occupancy and cash flow considerations.

In addition to specific allowances, circumstances may warrant a collective allowance based on objective evidence of impairment for a group of mortgages and loans. We consider regional economic conditions, developments for various property types, and significant exposure to struggling tenants in determining whether there is objective evidence of impairment for certain collateral dependent mortgages and loans, even though it is not possible to identify specific mortgages and loans that are likely to become impaired on an individual basis.

Management also assesses previously impaired mortgages and loans to determine whether a recovery is objectively related to an event occurring subsequent to the impairment loss that has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset.

#### Impairment of Fair Value Through Profit or Loss Assets

We generally maintain distinct asset portfolios for each line of business. Changes in the fair values of these assets are largely offset by changes in the value of insurance contract liabilities, when there is an effective matching of assets and liabilities. For assets designated as FVTPL, the change in fair value arising from impairment is not separately disclosed. The reduction in fair values of FVTPL debt securities attributable to impairment results in an increase in insurance contract liabilities charged through the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

#### Impairment of Available-For-Sale Assets

We recognized impairment losses on available-for-sale assets of \$7 for the year ended December 31, 2017 (\$8 during 2016).

We did not reverse any impairment on AFS debt securities during 2017 and 2016.

#### Past Due and Impaired Mortgages and Loans

The distribution of mortgages and loans past due or impaired is shown in the following tables:

As at December 31, 2017	Gross carrying value			Allowance for losses		
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Not past due	\$ 15,306	\$ 27,178	\$ 42,484	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Past due:						
Past due less than 90 days	—	71	71	—	—	—
Past due 90 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired	33	89	122	22	28	50
Total	\$ 15,339	\$ 27,338	\$ 42,677	\$ 22	\$ 28	\$ 50

As at December 31, 2016	Gross carrying value			Allowance for losses		
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Not past due	\$ 15,187	\$ 25,377	\$ 40,564	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Past due:						
Past due less than 90 days	2	—	2	—	—	—
Past due 90 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired	39	7	46	23	7	30
Total	\$ 15,228	\$ 25,384	\$ 40,612	\$ 23	\$ 7	\$ 30

#### Changes in Allowances for Losses

The changes in the allowances for losses are as follows:

	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 42	\$ 7	\$ 49
Provision for (reversal of) losses	(3)	2	(1)
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(14)	(2)	(16)
Foreign exchange rate movements	(2)	—	(2)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 23	\$ 7	\$ 30
Provision for (reversal of) losses	—	22	22
Write-offs, net of recoveries, and other adjustments	—	—	—
Foreign exchange rate movements	(1)	(1)	(2)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 22</b>	<b>\$ 28</b>	<b>\$ 50</b>

## 6.B Market Risk

### Risk Description

We are exposed to financial and capital market risk, which is defined as the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an insurance contract or financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes or volatility in market prices. Market risk includes equity, interest rate and spread, real estate and foreign currency risks.

### Market Risk Management Governance and Control

We employ a wide range of market risk management practices and controls, as outlined below:

- Market risk governance practices are in place, including independent monitoring and review and reporting to senior management and the Risk & Conduct Review Committee.
- Risk appetite limits have been established for equity, interest rate, real estate and foreign currency risks.
- Income and regulatory capital sensitivities are monitored, managed and reported against pre-established risk limits.
- Comprehensive asset-liability management and hedging policies, programs and practices are in place.
- Regulatory solvency requirements include risk-based capital requirements and are monitored regularly.
- Product Design and Pricing Policy requires a detailed risk assessment and pricing provisions for material risks.
- Stress-testing techniques, such as DCAT, are used to measure the effects of large and sustained adverse market movements.
- Insurance contract liabilities are established in accordance with Canadian actuarial standards of practice.
- Internal capital targets are established at an enterprise level to cover all risks and are above minimum regulatory and supervisory levels. Actual capital levels are monitored to ensure they exceed internal targets.

Specific market risks and our risk management strategies are discussed below in further detail.

### 6.B.i Equity Risk

Equity risk is the potential for financial loss arising from declines or volatility in equity market prices. We are exposed to equity risk from a number of sources. A portion of our exposure to equity risk arises in connection with benefit guarantees on segregated fund contracts. These benefit guarantees may be triggered upon death, maturity, withdrawal or annuitization. The cost of providing for these guarantees is uncertain, and will depend upon a number of factors including general capital market conditions, underlying fund performance, policyholder behaviour, and mortality experience, which may result in negative impacts on our net income and capital.

We generate revenue in our asset management businesses and from certain insurance and annuity contracts where fees are levied on account balances that are affected directly by equity market levels. Accordingly, we have further exposure to equity risk as adverse fluctuations in the market value of such assets will result in corresponding adverse impacts on our revenue and net income. In addition, declining and volatile equity markets may have a negative impact on sales and redemptions (surrenders) in these businesses, and this may result in further adverse impacts on our net income and financial position.

We also have direct exposure to equity markets from the investments supporting other general account liabilities, surplus, and employee benefit plans. These exposures fall within our risk-taking philosophy and appetite, and are therefore generally not hedged.

The carrying value of equities by issuer country is shown in the following table:

As at December 31,	2017			2016		
	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Total equities	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Total equities
Canada	\$ 3,282	\$ 53	\$ 3,335	\$ 3,404	\$ 37	\$ 3,441
United States	765	631	1,396	757	529	1,286
United Kingdom	130	5	135	126	5	131
Other	901	213	1,114	729	178	907
Total equities	\$ 5,078	\$ 902	\$ 5,980	\$ 5,016	\$ 749	\$ 5,765

### 6.B.ii Interest Rate and Spread Risk

Interest rate and spread risk is the potential for financial loss arising from changes or volatility in interest rates or spreads when asset cash flows and the policy obligations they support are not matched. This may result in the need to either sell assets to meet policy payments and expenses or reinvest excess asset cash flows in unfavourable interest rate or spread environments. The impact of changes or volatility in interest rates or spreads is reflected in the valuation of our financial assets and liabilities for insurance contracts.

Our primary exposure to interest rate and spread risk arises from certain general account products and segregated fund contracts which contain explicit or implicit investment guarantees in the form of minimum crediting rates, guaranteed premium rates, settlement options and benefit guarantees. If investment returns fall below guaranteed levels, we may be required to increase liabilities or capital in respect of these contracts. The guarantees attached to these products may be applicable to both past premiums collected and future premiums not yet received. Segregated fund contracts provide benefit guarantees that are linked to underlying fund performance and may be triggered upon death, maturity, withdrawal or annuitization. These products are included in our asset-liability management program and the residual interest rate exposure is managed within our risk appetite limits.

Declines in interest rates or narrowing spreads can result in compression of the net spread between interest earned on investments and interest credited to policyholders. Declines in interest rates or narrowing spreads may also result in increased asset calls, mortgage prepayments and net reinvestment of positive cash flows at lower yields, and therefore adversely impact our profitability and financial position. Negative interest rates may additionally result in losses on our cash deposits and low or negative returns on our fixed income assets impacting our profitability. In contrast, increases in interest rates or a widening of spreads may have a material impact on the value of fixed income assets, resulting in depressed market values, and may lead to losses in the event of the liquidation of assets prior to maturity.

Significant changes or volatility in interest rates or spreads could have a negative impact on sales of certain insurance and annuity products, and adversely impact the expected pattern of redemptions (surrenders) on existing policies. Increases in interest rates or widening spreads may increase the risk that policyholders will surrender their contracts, potentially forcing us to liquidate assets at a loss and accelerate recognition of certain acquisition expenses. While we have established hedging programs in place and our insurance and annuity products often contain surrender mitigation features, these may not be sufficient to fully offset the adverse impact of the underlying losses.

We also have direct exposure to interest rates and spreads from investments supporting other general account liabilities, surplus and employee benefit plans. Lower interest rates or a narrowing of spreads will result in reduced investment income on new fixed income asset purchases. Conversely, higher interest rates or wider spreads will reduce the value of our existing assets. These exposures fall within our risk-taking philosophy and appetite and are therefore generally not hedged.

### **6.B.iii Market Risk Sensitivities**

We utilize a variety of methods and measures to quantify our market risk exposures. These include duration management, key rate duration techniques, convexity measures, cash flow gap analysis, scenario testing, and sensitivity testing of earnings and regulatory capital ratios versus risk appetite limits which are calibrated to our risk appetite.

Our net income is affected by the determination of policyholder obligations under our annuity and insurance contracts. These amounts are determined using internal valuation models and are recorded in our Consolidated Financial Statements, primarily as Insurance contract liabilities. The determination of these obligations requires management to make assumptions about the future level of equity market performance, interest rates, credit and swap spreads and other factors over the life of our products. Differences between our actual experience and our best estimate assumptions are reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements. Refer to the section Additional Cautionary Language and Key Assumptions Related to Sensitivities for important additional information regarding these estimates.

The following tables set out the estimated immediate impact on, or sensitivity of our net income and OCI to certain instantaneous changes in interest rates and equity market prices as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

**As at December 31, 2017<sup>(1)</sup>**

Interest rate sensitivity <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	100 basis point decrease	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	100 basis point increase
Potential impact on net income <sup>(3)(5)</sup>	\$ (250)	\$ (100)	\$ 50	\$ 100
Potential impact on OCI	\$ 500	\$ 250	\$ (250)	\$ (500)
Equity markets sensitivity <sup>(4)</sup>	25% decrease	10% decrease	10% increase	25% increase
Potential impact on net income <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ (300)	\$ (100)	\$ 100	\$ 300
Potential impact on OCI	\$ (200)	\$ (50)	\$ 50	\$ 200

**As at December 31, 2016<sup>(1)</sup>**

Interest rate sensitivity <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	100 basis point decrease	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	100 basis point increase
Potential impact on net income <sup>(3)(5)</sup>	\$ (200)	\$ (50)	\$ 50	\$ 50
Potential impact on OCI	\$ 450	\$ 250	\$ (250)	\$ (450)
Equity markets sensitivity <sup>(4)</sup>	25% decrease	10% decrease	10% increase	25% increase
Potential impact on net income <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ (300)	\$ (100)	\$ 100	\$ 250
Potential impact on OCI	\$ (150)	\$ (50)	\$ 50	\$ 150

<sup>(1)</sup> Net income and OCI sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$50. The sensitivities exclude the market impacts on the income from our joint ventures and associates, which we account for on an equity basis.

<sup>(2)</sup> Interest rate sensitivities assume a parallel shift in assumed interest rates across the entire yield curve as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, with no change to the ASB promulgated Ultimate Reinvestment Rate ("URR"). Variations in realized yields based on factors such as different terms to maturity and geographies may result in realized sensitivities being significantly different from those illustrated above. Sensitivities include the impact of re-balancing interest rate hedges for dynamic hedging programs at 10 basis point intervals (for 50 basis point changes in interest rates) and at 20 basis point intervals (for 100 basis point changes in interest rates).

<sup>(3)</sup> The market risk sensitivities include the estimated mitigation impact of our hedging programs in effect as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and include new business added and product changes implemented prior to such dates.

<sup>(4)</sup> Represents the respective change across all equity markets as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Assumes that actual equity exposures consistently and precisely track the broader equity markets. Since in actual practice equity-related exposures generally differ from broad market indices (due to the impact of active management, basis risk and other factors), realized sensitivities may differ significantly from those illustrated above. Sensitivities include the impact of re-balancing equity hedges for dynamic hedging programs at 2% intervals (for 10% changes in equity markets) and at 5% intervals (for 25% changes in equity markets).

<sup>(5)</sup> The majority of interest rate sensitivity, after hedging, is attributed to individual insurance products. We also have interest rate sensitivity, after hedging, from our fixed annuity and segregated funds products.

The above sensitivities were determined using a 50 basis point change in interest rates and a 10% change in our equity markets because we believe that these market shocks were reasonably possible as at December 31, 2017. We have also disclosed the impact of a 100 basis point change in interest rates and a 25% change in equity markets to illustrate that significant changes in interest rates and equity market levels may result in other than proportionate impacts on our sensitivities at more significant market movements.

### Credit Spread and Swap Spread Sensitivities

We have estimated the immediate impact or sensitivity of our net income attributable to certain instantaneous changes in credit and swap spreads. The credit spread sensitivities reflect the impact of changes in credit spreads on our asset and liability valuations (including non-sovereign fixed income assets, provincial governments, corporate bonds, and other fixed income assets). The swap spread sensitivities reflect the impact of changes in swap spreads on swap-based derivative positions and liability valuations.

#### Credit Spread Sensitivities (after-tax)

Net income sensitivity <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase
<b>December 31, 2017</b>	\$ (75)	\$ 75
December 31, 2016	\$ (75)	\$ 75

<sup>(1)</sup> Sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$25.

<sup>(2)</sup> In most instances, credit spreads are assumed to revert to long-term actuarial liability assumptions generally over a five-year period.

**Swap Spread Sensitivities (after-tax)**

Net income sensitivity <sup>(1)</sup>	20 basis point decrease	20 basis point increase
<b>December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 25</b>	<b>\$ (25)</b>
December 31, 2016	\$ 25	\$ (25)

<sup>(1)</sup> Sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$25.

The credit and swap spread sensitivities assume a parallel shift in the indicated spreads across the entire term structure. Variations in realized spread changes based on different terms to maturity, geographies, asset classes and derivative types, underlying interest rate movements, and ratings may result in realized sensitivities being significantly different from those provided above. The credit spread sensitivity estimates exclude any credit spread impact that may arise in connection with asset positions held in segregated funds. Spread sensitivities are provided for the consolidated entity and may not be proportional across all reporting segments. Refer to Additional Cautionary Language and Key Assumptions Related to Sensitivities in this section for important additional information regarding these estimates.

**Market Risk Management Strategies**

We have implemented asset-liability management and hedging programs involving regular monitoring and adjustment of market risk exposures using assets, derivative instruments and repurchase agreements to maintain market risk exposures within our risk appetite. The general availability and cost of these hedging instruments may be adversely impacted by a number of factors including changes in interest rates, increased volatility in capital markets, and changes in the general market and regulatory environment within which these hedging programs operate. In particular, regulations for over-the-counter derivatives could impose additional costs and could affect our hedging strategy. In addition, these programs may themselves expose us to other risks.

**6.B.iv Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the result of mismatches in the currency of our assets and liabilities (inclusive of capital), and cash flows. This risk may arise from a variety of sources such as foreign currency transactions and services, foreign currency hedging, investments denominated in foreign currencies, investments in foreign subsidiaries and net income from foreign operations. Changes or volatility in foreign exchange rates could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

As an international provider of financial services, we operate in a number of countries, with revenues and expenses denominated in several local currencies. In each country in which we operate, we generally maintain the currency profile of assets to match the currency of aggregate liabilities and required surplus. This approach provides an operational hedge against disruptions in local operations caused by currency fluctuations. Foreign currency derivative contracts such as currency swaps and forwards are used as a risk management tool to manage the currency exposure in accordance with our Asset Liability Management Policy. As at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company did not have a material foreign currency risk exposure on a functional currency basis.

Changes in exchange rates can affect our net income and surplus when financial results in functional currencies are translated into Canadian dollars. Net income earned outside of Canada is generally not currency hedged and a weakening in the local currency of our foreign operations relative to the Canadian dollar can have a negative impact on our net income reported in Canadian currency. A strengthening in the local currency of our foreign operations relative to the Canadian dollar would have the opposite effect. Regulatory capital ratios could also be impacted by changes in exchange rates.

**6.B.v Embedded Derivatives Risk**

An embedded derivative is contained within a host insurance contract if it includes an identifiable condition to modify the cash flows that are otherwise payable. This section is applicable to those embedded derivatives where we are not required to, and have not measured (either separately or together with the host contract) the embedded derivative at fair value.

A significant market risk exposure from embedded derivatives arises in connection with the benefit guarantees on segregated fund contracts. These benefit guarantees are linked to underlying fund performance and may be triggered upon death, maturity, withdrawal, or annuitization. We have implemented hedging programs to mitigate a portion of this market risk exposure.

We are also exposed to significant interest rate risk from embedded derivatives in certain general account products and segregated fund contracts, which contain explicit or implicit investment guarantees in the form of minimum crediting rates, guaranteed premium rates, settlement options, and benefit guarantees. If investment returns fall below guaranteed levels, we may be required to increase liabilities or capital in respect of these contracts. The guarantees attached to these products may be applicable to both past premiums collected and future premiums not yet received. Segregated fund contracts provide benefit guarantees that are linked to underlying fund performance and may be triggered upon death, maturity, withdrawal, or annuitization. These products are included in our asset-liability management program and the residual interest rate exposure is managed within our risk appetite limits.

We are also exposed to interest rate risk through guaranteed annuitization options included primarily in retirement contracts and pension plans. These embedded options give policyholders the right to convert their investment into a pension on a guaranteed basis, thereby exposing us to declining long-term interest rates as the annuity guarantee rates come into effect. Embedded options on unit-linked pension contracts give policyholders the right to convert their fund at retirement into pensions on a guaranteed basis, thereby exposing us to declining interest rates and increasing equity market returns (increasing the size of the fund which is eligible for the guaranteed conversion

basis). Guaranteed annuity options are included in our asset-liability management program and most of the interest rate and equity exposure is mitigated through hedging.

Significant changes or volatility in interest rates or spreads could have a negative impact on sales of certain insurance and annuity products, and adversely impact the expected pattern of redemptions (surrenders) on existing policies. Increases in interest rates or widening spreads may increase the risk that policyholders will surrender their contracts, potentially forcing us to liquidate assets at a loss and accelerate recognition of certain acquisition expenses. While we have established hedging programs in place and our insurance and annuity products often contain surrender mitigation features, these may not be sufficient to fully offset the adverse impact of the underlying losses.

Certain annuity and long-term disability contracts contain embedded derivatives as benefits are linked to the Consumer Price Index; however most of this exposure is hedged through the Company's ongoing asset-liability management program.

## **6.B.vi Additional Cautionary Language and Key Assumptions Related to Sensitivities**

Our market risk sensitivities are measures of our estimated change in net income and OCI for changes in interest rates and equity market price levels described above, based on interest rates, equity market prices and business mix in place as at the respective calculation dates. These sensitivities are calculated independently for each risk factor, generally assuming that all other risk variables stay constant. The sensitivities do not take into account indirect effects such as potential impacts on goodwill impairment or valuation allowances on deferred tax assets. The sensitivities are provided for the consolidated entity and may not be proportional across all reporting segments. Actual results can differ materially from these estimates for a variety of reasons, including differences in the pattern or distribution of the market shocks, the interaction between these risk factors, model error, or changes in other assumptions such as business mix, effective tax rates, policyholder behaviour, currency exchange rates and other market variables relative to those underlying the calculation of these sensitivities. The extent to which actual results may differ from the indicative ranges will generally increase with larger capital market movements. Our sensitivities as at December 31, 2016 have been included for comparative purposes only.

The sensitivities reflect the composition of our assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. Changes in these positions due to new sales or maturities, asset purchases/sales, or other management actions could result in material changes to these reported sensitivities. In particular, these sensitivities reflect the expected impact of hedging activities based on the hedge programs in place as at the December 31 calculation dates. The actual impact of hedging activity can differ materially from that assumed in the determination of these indicative sensitivities due to ongoing hedge re-balancing activities, changes in the scale or scope of hedging activities, changes in the cost or general availability of hedging instruments, basis risk (i.e., the risk that hedges do not exactly replicate the underlying portfolio experience), model risk, and other operational risks in the ongoing management of the hedge programs or the potential failure of hedge counterparties to perform in accordance with expectations.

The sensitivities are based on methods and assumptions in effect as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, as applicable. Changes in the regulatory environment, accounting or actuarial valuation methods, models, or assumptions (including changes to the ASB promulgated URR) after those dates could result in material changes to these reported sensitivities. Changes in interest rates and equity market prices in excess of the ranges illustrated may result in other than proportionate impacts.

Our hedging programs may themselves expose us to other risks, including basis risk (i.e., the risk that hedges do not exactly replicate the underlying portfolio experience), volatility risk, derivative counterparty credit risk, and increased levels of liquidity risk, model risk and other operational risks. These factors may adversely impact the net effectiveness, costs, and financial viability of maintaining these hedging programs and therefore adversely impact our profitability and financial position. While our hedging programs are intended to mitigate these effects (e.g., hedge counterparty credit risk is managed by maintaining broad diversification, dealing primarily with highly rated counterparties, and transacting through over-the-counter contracts, cleared through central clearing houses, exchange-traded contracts or bilateral over-the-counter contracts negotiated directly between counterparties that include credit support annexes), residual risk, potential reported earnings and capital volatility remain.

For the reasons outlined above, our sensitivities should only be viewed as directional estimates of the underlying sensitivities of each factor under these specialized assumptions, and should not be viewed as predictors of our future net income, and OCI. Given the nature of these calculations, we cannot provide assurance that actual impact will be consistent with the estimates provided.

## **6.C Liquidity Risk**

### **Risk Description**

Liquidity risk is the possibility that we will not be able to fund all cash outflow commitments and collateral requirements as they fall due. This includes the risk of being forced to sell assets at depressed prices resulting in realized losses on sale. This risk also includes restrictions on our ability to efficiently allocate capital among our subsidiaries due to various market and regulatory constraints on the movement of funds. Our funding obligations arise in connection with the payment of policyholder benefits, expenses, reinsurance settlements, asset purchases, investment commitments, interest on debt, and dividends on common and preferred shares. Sources of available cash flow include general fund premiums and deposits, investment related inflows (such as maturities, principal repayments, investment income and proceeds of asset sales), proceeds generated from financing activities, and dividends and interest payments from subsidiaries. We have various financing transactions and derivative contracts under which we may be required to pledge collateral or to make payments to our counterparties for the decline in market value of specified assets. The amount of collateral or payments required may increase under certain circumstances (such as changes to interest rates, credit spreads, equity markets or foreign exchange rates), which could adversely affect our liquidity.



### Liquidity Risk Management Governance and Control

We generally maintain a conservative liquidity position and employ a wide range of liquidity risk management practices and controls, which are described below:

- Liquidity risk governance practices are in place, including independent monitoring and review and reporting to senior management and the Risk & Conduct Review Committee.
- Liquidity is managed in accordance with our Asset Liability Management Policy and operating guidelines.
- Liquidity contingency plans are maintained for the management of liquidity in the event of a liquidity crisis.
- Stress testing is performed by comparing liquidity coverage ratios under a one-month stress scenario to our policy thresholds. These liquidity ratios are measured and managed at the enterprise and legal entity levels.
- Stress testing of our collateral is performed by comparing collateral coverage ratios to our policy threshold.
- Cash Management and asset-liability management programs support our ability to maintain our financial position by ensuring that sufficient cash flow and liquid assets are available to cover potential funding requirements. We invest in various types of assets with a view of matching them to our liabilities of various durations.
- Internal capital targets are established at an enterprise level to cover all risks and are above minimum regulatory and supervisory levels. Actual capital levels are monitored to ensure they exceed internal targets.
- We actively manage and monitor our capital and asset levels, and the diversification and credit quality of our investments.
- Various credit facilities for general corporate purposes are maintained.

We are subject to various regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate. The ability of SLF Inc.'s subsidiaries to pay dividends and transfer funds is regulated in certain jurisdictions and may require local regulatory approvals and the satisfaction of specific conditions in certain circumstances. Through effective cash management and capital planning, SLF Inc. ensures that its subsidiaries, as a whole and on a stand-alone basis, are properly funded and maintain adequate liquidity to meet obligations, both individually and in aggregate.

Based on our historical cash flows and liquidity management processes, we believe that the cash flows from our operating activities will continue to provide sufficient liquidity for us to satisfy debt service obligations and to pay other expenses as they fall due.

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of our significant financial liabilities and contractual commitments as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	Within 1 Year	1 Year to 3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
<b>As at December 31, 2017</b>					
Insurance and investment contract liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 10,217	\$ 7,498	\$ 7,681	\$ 242,042	\$ 267,438
Senior debentures <sup>(2)</sup>	45	89	89	1,813	2,036
Subordinated debt <sup>(2)</sup>	17	32	32	402	483
Bond repurchase agreements	1,976	—	—	—	1,976
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,231	—	—	—	3,231
Secured borrowings from mortgage securitization	81	333	398	701	1,513
Funds withheld liabilities with related parties	—	—	—	7,601	7,601
Borrowed funds <sup>(2)</sup>	80	52	49	83	264
Preferred shares	170	340	340	6,480	7,330
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 15,817</b>	<b>\$ 8,344</b>	<b>\$ 8,589</b>	<b>\$ 259,122</b>	<b>\$ 291,872</b>
<b>Contractual commitments:<sup>(3)</sup></b>					
Contractual loans, equities and mortgages	\$ 1,114	\$ 820	\$ 214	\$ 729	\$ 2,877
Operating leases	83	143	91	327	644
<b>Total contractual commitments</b>	<b>\$ 1,197</b>	<b>\$ 963</b>	<b>\$ 305</b>	<b>\$ 1,056</b>	<b>\$ 3,521</b>
<b>As at December 31, 2016</b>					
Insurance and investment contract liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 10,224	\$ 8,336	\$ 8,311	\$ 225,962	\$ 252,833
Senior debentures <sup>(2)</sup>	45	89	89	1,813	2,036
Subordinated debt <sup>(2)</sup>	21	32	30	417	500
Bond repurchase agreements	1,789	—	—	—	1,789
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,919	—	—	—	3,919
Secured borrowings from mortgage securitization	22	251	419	597	1,289
Funds withheld liabilities with related parties	—	—	—	7,549	7,549
Borrowed funds <sup>(2)</sup>	97	49	53	132	331
Preferred shares	213	426	426	8,300	9,365
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 16,330</b>	<b>\$ 9,183</b>	<b>\$ 9,328</b>	<b>\$ 244,770</b>	<b>\$ 279,611</b>
<b>Contractual commitments:<sup>(3)</sup></b>					
Contractual loans, equities and mortgages	\$ 987	\$ 461	\$ 30	\$ 908	\$ 2,386
Operating leases	72	144	96	321	633
<b>Total contractual commitments</b>	<b>\$ 1,059</b>	<b>\$ 605</b>	<b>\$ 126</b>	<b>\$ 1,229</b>	<b>\$ 3,019</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> These amounts represent the undiscounted estimated cash flows of insurance and investment contract liabilities on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. These cash flows include estimates related to the timing and payment of death and disability claims, policy surrenders, policy maturities, annuity payments, minimum guarantees on segregated fund products, policyholder dividends, amounts on deposit, commissions and premium taxes offset by contractual future premiums and fees on in-force contracts. These estimated cash flows are based on the best estimated assumptions used in the determination of insurance and investment contract liabilities. Due to the use of assumptions, actual cash flows will differ from these estimates.

<sup>(2)</sup> Payments due based on maturity dates and include expected interest payments. Actual redemption of certain securities may occur sooner as some include an option for the issuer to call the security at par at an earlier date.

<sup>(3)</sup> Contractual commitments and operating lease commitments are not reported on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Additional information on these commitments is included in Note 23.

## 7. Insurance Risk Management

### 7.A Insurance Risk

#### Risk Description

Insurance risk is the uncertainty of product performance due to differences between the actual experience and expected experience in the areas of policyholder behaviour, mortality, morbidity, and longevity. In addition, product design and pricing, expense and reinsurance risks impact multiple risk categories, including insurance risk.

## Insurance Risk Management Governance and Control

We employ a wide range of insurance risk management practices and controls, as outlined below:

- Insurance risk governance practices are in place, including independent monitoring and review and reporting to senior management and the Risk & Conduct Review Committee.
- Risk appetite limits have been established for policyholder behaviour, mortality and morbidity, and longevity risks.
- Income and regulatory capital sensitivities are monitored, managed and reported against pre-established risk limits.
- Comprehensive Insurance Risk Policy, guidelines and practices are in place.
- The global underwriting manual aligns underwriting practices with our corporate risk management standards and ensures a consistent approach in insurance underwriting.
- Board-approved maximum retention limits (amounts issued in excess of these limits are reinsured) are in place.
- Detailed procedures, including criteria for approval of risks and for claims adjudication are established and monitored for each business segment.
- Underwriting and risk selection standards are established and overseen by the corporate underwriting and claims risk management function.
- Diversification and risk pooling is managed by aggregation of exposures across product lines, geography and distribution channels.
- The Insurance Risk Policy, and Investment and Credit Risk Management Policy establish acceptance criteria and protocols to monitor the level of reinsurance ceded to any single reinsurer or group of reinsurers.
- Reinsurance counterparty risk is monitored, including through annual reporting to the Risk & Conduct Review Committee.
- Concentration risk exposure is monitored on group policies in a single location to avoid a catastrophic event occurrence resulting in a significant impact.
- Various limits, restrictions and fee structures are introduced into plan designs in order to establish a more homogeneous policy risk profile and limit potential for anti-selection.
- Regulatory solvency requirements include risk-based capital requirements and are monitored regularly.
- The Product Design and Pricing Policy requires detailed risk assessment and pricing provision for material risks.
- Company specific and industry level experience studies and sources of earnings analysis are monitored and factored into valuation, renewal and new business pricing processes.
- Stress-testing techniques, such as DCAT, are used to measure the effects of large and sustained adverse movements in insurance risk factors.
- Insurance contract liabilities are established in accordance with Canadian actuarial standards of practice.
- Internal capital targets are established at an enterprise level to cover all risks and are above minimum regulatory and supervisory levels. Actual capital levels are monitored to ensure they exceed internal targets.

We use reinsurance to limit losses, minimize exposure to significant risks and to provide additional capacity for growth. Our Insurance Risk Policy sets maximum global retention limits and related management standards and practices which are applied to reduce our exposure to large claims. Amounts in excess of the Board-approved maximum retention limits are reinsured. On a single life or joint-first-to-die basis our retention limit is \$25 in Canada and is US\$25 outside of Canada. For survivorship life insurance, our maximum global retention limit is \$30 in Canada and is US\$30 outside of Canada. In certain markets and jurisdictions retention levels below the maximum are applied. Reinsurance is utilized for numerous products in most business segments, and placement is done on an automatic basis for defined insurance portfolios and on a facultative basis for individual risks with certain characteristics.

Our reinsurance coverage is well diversified and controls are in place to manage exposure to reinsurance counterparties. Reinsurance exposures are monitored to ensure that no single reinsurer represents an undue level of credit risk. This includes performing periodic due diligence on our reinsurance counterparties as well as internal credit assessments on counterparties with which we have material exposure. While reinsurance arrangements provide for the recovery of claims arising from the liabilities ceded, we retain primary responsibility to the policyholders.

Specific insurance risks and our risk management strategies are discussed below in further detail. The sensitivities provided below reflect the impact of any applicable ceded reinsurance arrangements.

### 7.A.i Policyholder Behaviour Risk

#### Risk Description

We can incur losses due to adverse policyholder behaviour relative to the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of products with regard to lapse of policies or exercise of other embedded policy options.

Uncertainty in policyholder behaviour can arise from several sources including unexpected events in the policyholder's life circumstances, the general level of economic activity (whether higher or lower than expected), changes in pricing and availability of current products, the introduction of new products, changes in underwriting technology and standards, as well as changes in our financial strength or reputation. Uncertainty in future cash flows affected by policyholder behaviour can be further exacerbated by irrational behaviour during times of economic turbulence or at key option exercise points in the life of an insurance contract.

For individual life insurance products where fewer terminations would be financially adverse to us, net income and equity would be decreased by about \$240 (\$235 in 2016) if the termination rate assumption were reduced by 10%. For products where more terminations would be financially adverse to us, net income and equity would be decreased by about \$175 (\$130 in 2016) if the termination rate assumption were increased by 10%. These sensitivities reflect the impact of any applicable ceded reinsurance arrangements.

## **Policyholder Behaviour Risk Management Governance and Control**

Various types of provisions are built into many of our products to reduce the impact of uncertain policyholder behaviour. These provisions include:

- Surrender charges which adjust the payout to the policyholder by taking into account prevailing market conditions.
- Limits on the amount that policyholders can surrender or borrow.
- Restrictions on the timing of policyholders' ability to exercise certain options.
- Restrictions on both the types of funds clients can select and the frequency with which they can change funds.
- Policyholder behaviour risk is also mitigated through reinsurance on some insurance contracts.

## **7.A.ii Mortality and Morbidity Risk**

### **Risk Description**

Mortality and morbidity risk is the risk that future experience could be worse than the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of products. Mortality and morbidity risk can arise in the normal course of business through random fluctuation in realized experience, through catastrophes, or in association with other risk factors such as product development and pricing or model risk. Adverse mortality and morbidity experience could also occur through systemic anti-selection, which could arise due to poor plan design, or underwriting process failure or the development of investor-owned and secondary markets for life insurance policies.

The risk of adverse morbidity experience also increases during economic slowdowns, especially with respect to disability coverages, as well as with increases in high medical treatment costs and growth in utilization of specialty drugs. This introduces the potential for adverse financial volatility in our financial results. External factors including medical advances could adversely affect our life insurance, health insurance, critical illness, disability, long-term care insurance and annuity businesses.

For life insurance products for which higher mortality would be financially adverse to the Company, a 2% increase in the best estimate assumption would decrease net income and equity by about \$55 (\$35 in 2016). This sensitivity reflects the impact of any applicable ceded reinsurance arrangements.

For products where morbidity is a significant assumption, a 5% adverse change in the assumptions would reduce net income and equity by about \$160 (\$145 in 2016). This sensitivity reflects the impact of any applicable ceded reinsurance arrangements.

### **Mortality and Morbidity Risk Management Governance and Control**

Detailed uniform underwriting procedures have been established to determine the insurability of applicants and to manage exposure to large claims. These underwriting requirements are regularly scrutinized against industry guidelines and oversight is provided through a corporate underwriting and claim management function.

We do not have a high degree of concentration risk to single individuals or groups due to our well-diversified geographic and business mix. The largest portion of mortality risk within the Company is in North America. Individual and group insurance policies are underwritten prior to initial issue and renewals, based on risk selection, plan design, and rating techniques.

The Insurance Risk Policy approved by the Risk & Conduct Review Committee includes limits on the maximum amount of insurance that may be issued under one policy and the maximum amount that may be retained. These limits vary by geographic region and amounts in excess of limits are reinsured to ensure there is no exposure to unreasonable concentration of risk.

## **7.A.iii Longevity Risk**

### **Risk Description**

Longevity risk is the potential for economic loss, accounting loss or volatility in earnings arising from adverse changes in rates of mortality improvement relative to the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of products. This risk can manifest itself slowly over time as socioeconomic conditions improve and medical advances continue. It could also manifest itself more quickly, for example, due to medical breakthroughs that significantly extend life expectancy. Longevity risk affects contracts where benefits or costs are based upon the likelihood of survival (for example, annuities, pensions, pure endowments, reinsurance, segregated funds, and specific types of health contracts). Additionally, our longevity risk exposure is exacerbated for certain annuity products such as guaranteed annuity options by an increase in equity market levels.

For annuities products for which lower mortality would be financially adverse to us, a 2% decrease in the mortality assumption would decrease net income and equity by about \$120 (\$120 in 2016). These sensitivities reflect the impact of any applicable ceded reinsurance arrangements.

### **Longevity Risk Management Governance and Control**

To improve management of longevity risk, we monitor research in the fields which could result in mortality improvement. Stress-testing techniques are used to measure and monitor the impact of extreme mortality improvement on the aggregate portfolio of insurance and annuity products as well as our own pension plans.

## 7.A.iv Product Design and Pricing Risk

### Risk Description

Product design and pricing risk is the risk a product does not perform as expected, causing adverse financial consequences. This risk may arise from deviations in realized experience versus assumptions used in the pricing of products. Risk factors include uncertainty concerning future investment yields, policyholder behaviour, mortality and morbidity experience, sales levels, mix of business, expenses and taxes. Although some of our products permit us to increase premiums or adjust other charges and credits during the life of the policy or contract, the terms of these policies or contracts may not allow for sufficient adjustments to maintain expected profitability. This could have an adverse effect on our profitability and capital position.

### Product Design and Pricing Governance and Control

Our Product Design and Pricing Policy, approved by the Risk & Conduct Review Committee, establishes the framework governing our product design and pricing practices and is designed to align our product offerings with our strategic objectives and risk-taking philosophy. Consistent with this policy, product development, design and pricing processes have been implemented throughout the Company. New products follow a stage-gate process with defined management approvals based on the significance of the initiative, and each initiative is subject to a risk assessment process to identify key risks and risk mitigation requirements, and is reviewed by multiple stakeholders. Additional governance and control procedures are listed below:

- Pricing models, methods, and assumptions are subject to periodic internal peer reviews.
- Experience studies, sources of earnings analysis, and product dashboards are used to monitor actual experience against those assumed in pricing and valuation.
- On experience rated, participating, and adjustable products, emerging experience is reflected through changes in policyholder dividend scales as well as other policy adjustment mechanisms such as premium and benefit levels.
- Limits and restrictions may be introduced into the design of products to mitigate adverse policyholder behaviour or apply upper thresholds on certain benefits.

## 7.A.v Expense Risk

### Risk Description

Expense risk is the risk that future expenses are higher than the assumptions used in the pricing and valuation of products. This risk can arise from general economic conditions, unexpected increases in inflation, slower than anticipated growth, or reduction in productivity leading to increases in unit expenses. Expense risk occurs in products where we cannot or will not pass increased costs onto the client and will manifest itself in the form of a liability increase or a reduction in expected future profits.

The sensitivity of liabilities for insurance contracts to a 5% increase in unit expenses would result in a decrease in net income and equity of about \$160 (\$170 in 2016). These sensitivities reflect the impact of any applicable ceded reinsurance arrangements.

### Expenses Risk Management Governance and Control

We closely monitor expenses through an annual budgeting process and ongoing monitoring of any expense gaps between unit expenses assumed in pricing and actual expenses.

## 7.A.vi Reinsurance Risk

### Risk Description

We purchase reinsurance for certain risks underwritten by our various insurance businesses. Reinsurance risk is the risk of financial loss due to adverse developments in reinsurance markets (for example, discontinuance or diminution of reinsurance capacity, or an increase in the cost of reinsurance), insolvency of a reinsurer or inadequate reinsurance coverage.

Changes in reinsurance market conditions, including actions taken by reinsurers to increase rates on existing and new coverage and our ability to obtain appropriate reinsurance, may adversely impact the availability or cost of maintaining existing or securing new reinsurance capacity, with adverse impacts on our business strategies, profitability and financial position. There is an increased possibility of rate increases or renegotiation of legacy reinsurance contracts by our reinsurers, as the global reinsurance industry continues to review and optimize their business models. In addition, changes to the regulatory treatment of reinsurance arrangements could have an adverse impact on our capital position.

### Reinsurance Risk Management Governance and Control

We have an Insurance Risk Policy, and Investment and Credit Risk Management Policy approved by the Risk & Conduct Review Committee which set acceptance criteria and processes to monitor the level of reinsurance ceded to any single reinsurer or group of reinsurers. These policies also set out criteria for determining which reinsurance companies qualify as suitable reinsurance counterparties and require that all agreements include provisions to allow action to be taken, such as recapture of ceded risk (at a potential cost to the Company), in the event that the reinsurer loses its legal ability to carry on business through insolvency or regulatory action. Periodic due diligence is performed on the reinsurance counterparties with which we do business and internal credit assessments are performed on reinsurance counterparties with which we have material exposure. Reinsurance counterparty credit exposures are monitored closely and reported annually to the Risk & Conduct Review Committee.

New sales of our products can be discontinued or changed to reflect developments in the reinsurance markets. Rates for in-force reinsurance treaties can be either guaranteed or adjustable for the life of the ceded policy. There is generally more than one reinsurer supporting a reinsurance pool to diversify this risk.

## 8. Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Accounts receivable <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 1,268	\$ 1,841
Investment income due and accrued	1,056	1,059
Property and equipment	486	520
Deferred acquisition costs	108	106
Prepaid expenses	227	185
Premium receivable	521	505
Accrued benefit assets (Note 25)	79	54
Other	62	59
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,807</b>	<b>\$ 4,329</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes accounts receivable arising from related party transactions as described in Note 24.

## 9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

### 9.A Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill acquired through business combinations by reportable segment are as follows:

	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate	Total
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 297	\$ 431	\$ 609	\$ 216	\$ 1,553
Acquisitions (Note 3)	—	660	96	—	756
Foreign exchange rate movements	—	(11)	(19)	(37)	(67)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 297	\$ 1,080	\$ 686	\$ 179	\$ 2,242
Acquisitions (Note 3)	—	—	16	—	16
Foreign exchange rate movements	—	(69)	(47)	4	(112)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 297</b>	<b>\$ 1,011</b>	<b>\$ 655</b>	<b>\$ 183</b>	<b>\$ 2,146</b>

Goodwill was not impaired in 2017 or 2016. The carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to our CGUs or groups of CGUs are as follows:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
SLA Canada		
Individual	\$ 173	\$ 173
Group retirement services	16	16
Group benefits	108	108
SLA U.S. Employee benefits group	1,011	1,080
SLA Asia	655	686
Corporate		
U.K.	183	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,146</b>	<b>\$ 2,242</b>

Goodwill acquired in business combinations is allocated to the CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the particular acquisition.

Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances occur that may result in the recoverable amount of a CGU falling below its carrying value. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. We use fair value less costs of disposal as the recoverable amount.

We use the best evidence of fair value less costs of disposal as the price obtainable for the sale of a CGU, or group of CGUs. Fair value less costs of disposal is initially assessed by looking at recently completed market comparable transactions. In the absence of such comparables, we use either an appraisal methodology (with market assumptions commonly used in the valuation of insurance companies or asset management companies) or a valuation multiples methodology. The fair value measurements are categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.



Under the appraisal methodology, fair value is assessed based on best estimates of future income, expenses, level and cost of capital over the lifetime of the policies and, where appropriate, adjusted for items such as transaction costs. The value ascribed to new business is based on sales anticipated in our business plans, sales projections for the valuation period based on reasonable growth assumptions, and anticipated levels of profitability of that new business. In calculating the value of new business, future sales are projected for 10 to 15 years. In some instances, market multiples are used to approximate the explicit projection of new business.

The discount rates applied reflect the nature of the environment for that CGU. The discount rates used range from 9.0% to 12.5% (after tax). More established CGUs with a stronger brand and competitive market position use discount rates at the low end of the range and CGUs with a weaker competitive position use discount rates at the high end of the range. The capital levels used are aligned with our business objectives.

Under the valuation multiples methodology, fair value is assessed with reference to multiples or ratios of comparable businesses. For life insurers and asset managers, these valuation multiples and ratios may include price-to-earnings or price-to-assets-under-management measures. This assessment takes into consideration a variety of relevant factors and assumptions, including expected growth, risk, and market conditions among others. The price-to-earnings multiples used range from 11.0 to 12.0.

Judgment is used in estimating the recoverable amounts of CGUs and the use of different assumptions and estimates could result in material adjustments to the valuation of CGUs and the size of any impairment. Any material change in the key assumptions including those for capital, discount rates, the value of new business, and expenses, as well as cash flow projections used in the determination of recoverable amounts, may result in impairment charges, which could be material.

In considering the sensitivity of the key assumptions above, management determined that there is no reasonably possible change in any of the above that would result in the recoverable amount of any of the CGUs to be less than its carrying amount.

## 9.B Intangible Assets

Changes in intangible assets are as follows:

	Finite life		
	Internally generated software	Other	Total
Gross carrying amount			
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 254	\$ 146	\$ 400
Additions	46	11	57
Acquisitions (Note 3)	—	343	343
Disposals	(6)	—	(6)
Foreign exchange rate movements	(2)	(3)	(5)
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 292	\$ 497	\$ 789
Additions	36	—	36
Acquisitions (Note 3)	—	61	61
Disposals	(3)	—	(3)
Foreign exchange rate movements	—	(32)	(32)
<b>Balance, December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 325</b>	<b>\$ 526</b>	<b>\$ 851</b>
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses			
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ (152)	\$ (59)	\$ (211)
Amortization charge for the year	(32)	(23)	(55)
Disposal	6	—	6
Foreign exchange rate movements	1	1	2
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ (177)	\$ (81)	\$ (258)
Amortization charge for the year	(30)	(30)	(60)
Disposals	3	—	3
Foreign exchange rate movements	—	7	7
<b>Balance, December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ (204)</b>	<b>\$ (104)</b>	<b>\$ (308)</b>
Net carrying amount, end of period:			
As at December 31, 2016	\$ 115	\$ 416	\$ 531
<b>As at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 121</b>	<b>\$ 422</b>	<b>\$ 543</b>

The components of the intangible assets are as follows:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Finite life intangible assets:		
Distribution, sales potential of field force	\$ 132	\$ 163
Client relationships and asset administration contracts	290	253
Internally generated software	121	115
Total intangible assets	\$ 543	\$ 531

## 10. Insurance Contract Liabilities and Investment Contract Liabilities

### 10.A Insurance Contract Liabilities

#### 10.A.i Description of Business

The majority of the products sold by the Company are insurance contracts. These contracts include all forms of life, health and critical illness insurance sold to individuals and groups, life contingent annuities, accumulation annuities, and segregated fund products with guarantees.

#### 10.A.ii Methods and Assumptions

##### General

The liabilities for insurance contracts represent the estimated amounts which, together with estimated future premiums and net investment income, will provide for outstanding claims, estimated future benefits, policyholders' dividends, taxes (other than income taxes), and expenses on in-force insurance contracts.

In determining our liabilities for insurance contracts, assumptions must be made about mortality and morbidity rates, lapse and other policyholder behaviour, interest rates, equity market performance, asset default, inflation, expenses, and other factors over the life of our products. Most of these assumptions relate to events that are anticipated to occur many years in the future. Assumptions require significant judgment and regular review and, where appropriate, revision.

We use best estimate assumptions for expected future experience and apply margins for adverse deviations to provide for uncertainty in the choice of the best estimate assumptions. The amount of insurance contract liabilities related to the application of margins for adverse deviations to best estimate assumptions is called a provision for adverse deviations.

##### Best Estimate Assumptions

Best estimate assumptions are intended to be current, neutral estimates of the expected outcome as guided by Canadian actuarial standards of practice. The choice of best estimate assumptions takes into account current circumstances, past experience data (Company and/or industry), the relationship of past to expected future experience, anti-selection, the relationship among assumptions, and other relevant factors. For assumptions on economic matters, the assets supporting the liabilities and the expected policy for asset-liability management are relevant factors.

##### Margins for Adverse Deviations

The appropriate level of margin for adverse deviations on an assumption is guided by Canadian actuarial standards of practice. For most assumptions, the standard range of margins for adverse deviations is 5% to 20% of the best estimate assumption, and the actuary chooses from within that range based on a number of considerations related to the uncertainty in the determination of the best estimate assumption. The level of uncertainty, and hence the margin chosen, will vary by assumption and by line of business and other factors. Considerations that would tend to indicate a choice of margin at the high end of the range include:

- The statistical credibility of the Company's experience is too low to be the primary source of data for choosing the best estimate assumption
- Future experience is difficult to estimate
- The cohort of risks lacks homogeneity
- Operational risks adversely impact the ability to estimate the best estimate assumption
- Past experience may not be representative of future experience and the experience may deteriorate

Provisions for adverse deviations in future interest rates are included by testing a number of scenarios of future interest rates, some of which are prescribed by Canadian actuarial standards of practice, and determining the liability based on the range of possible outcomes. A scenario of future interest rates includes, for each forecast period between the statement of financial position date and the last liability cash flow, interest rates for risk-free assets, premiums for asset default, rates of inflation, and an investment strategy consistent with the Company's investment policy. The starting point for all future interest rate scenarios is consistent with the current market environment. If few scenarios are tested, the liability would be at least as great as the largest of the outcomes. If many scenarios are tested, the liability would be within a range defined by the average of the outcomes that are above the 60th percentile of the range of outcomes and the corresponding average for the 80th percentile.

Provisions for adverse deviations in future equity returns are included by scenario testing or by applying margins for adverse deviations. In blocks of business where the valuation of liabilities uses scenario testing of future equity returns, the liability would be within a range defined by the average of the outcomes that are above the 60th percentile of the range of outcomes and the corresponding average for the 80th percentile. In blocks of business where the valuation of liabilities does not use scenario testing of future equity returns, the margin for adverse deviations on common share dividends is between 5% and 20%, and the margin for adverse deviations on capital gains would be 20% plus an assumption that those assets reduce in value by 20% to 50% at the time when the reduction is most adverse. A 30% reduction is appropriate for a diversified portfolio of North American common shares and, for other portfolios, the appropriate reduction depends on the volatility of the portfolio relative to a diversified portfolio of North American common shares.

In choosing margins, we ensure that, when taken one at a time, each margin is reasonable with respect to the underlying best estimate assumption and the extent of uncertainty present in making that assumption, and also that, in aggregate, the cumulative impact of the margins for adverse deviations is reasonable with respect to the total amount of our insurance contract liabilities. Our margins are generally stable over time and are generally only revised to reflect changes in the level of uncertainty in the best estimate assumptions. Our margins tend to be at the high end of the range for expenses and in the mid-range or higher for other assumptions. When considering the aggregate impact of margins, the actuary assesses the consistency of margins for each assumption across each block of business to ensure there is no double counting or omission and to avoid choosing margins that might be mutually exclusive. In particular, the actuary chooses similar margins for blocks of business with similar characteristics, and also chooses margins that are consistent with other assumptions, including assumptions about economic factors. The actuary is guided by Canadian actuarial standards of practice in making these professional judgments about the reasonableness of margins for adverse deviations.

The best estimate assumptions and margins for adverse deviations are reviewed at least annually and revisions are made when appropriate. The choice of assumptions underlying the valuation of insurance contract liabilities is subject to external actuarial peer review.

### **Mortality**

Mortality refers to the rates at which death occurs for defined groups of people. Life insurance mortality assumptions are generally based on the past five to ten years of experience. Our experience is combined with industry experience where our own experience is insufficient to be statistically valid. Assumed mortality rates for life insurance and annuity contracts include assumptions about future mortality improvement based on recent trends in population mortality and our outlook for future trends.

### **Morbidity**

Morbidity refers to both the rates of accident or sickness and the rates of recovery therefrom. Most of our disability insurance is marketed on a group basis. We offer critical illness policies on an individual basis in Canada and Asia, long-term care on an individual basis in Canada, and medical stop-loss insurance is offered on a group basis in the U.S. In Canada, group morbidity assumptions are based on our five-year average experience, modified to reflect any emerging trend in recovery rates. For long-term care and critical illness insurance, assumptions are developed in collaboration with our reinsurers and are largely based on their experience. In the United States, our experience is used for both medical stop-loss and disability assumptions, with some consideration of industry experience.

### **Lapse and Other Policyholder Behaviour**

#### *Lapse*

Policyholders may allow their policies to lapse prior to the end of the contractual coverage period by choosing not to continue to pay premiums or by surrendering their policy for the cash surrender value. Assumptions for lapse experience on life insurance are generally based on our five-year average experience. Lapse rates vary by plan, age at issue, method of premium payment, and policy duration.

#### *Premium Payment Patterns*

For universal life contracts, it is necessary to set assumptions about premium payment patterns. Studies prepared by industry or the actuarial profession are used for products where our experience is insufficient to be statistically valid. Premium payment patterns usually vary by plan, age at issue, method of premium payment, and policy duration.

### **Expense**

Future policy-related expenses include the costs of premium collection, claims adjudication and processing, actuarial calculations, preparation and mailing of policy statements, and related indirect expenses and overhead. Expense assumptions are mainly based on our recent experience using an internal expense allocation methodology. Inflationary increases assumed in future expenses are consistent with the future interest rates used in scenario testing.

### **Investment Returns**

#### *Interest Rates*

We generally maintain distinct asset portfolios for each major line of business. In the valuation of insurance contract liabilities, the future cash flows from insurance contracts and the assets that support them are projected under a number of interest rate scenarios, some of which are prescribed by Canadian actuarial standards of practice. Reinvestments and disinvestments take place according to the specifications of each scenario, and the liability is set based on the range of possible outcomes.

*Non-Fixed Income Rates of Return*

We are exposed to equity markets through our segregated fund products (including variable annuities) that provide guarantees linked to underlying fund performance and through insurance products where the insurance contract liabilities are supported by non-fixed income assets.

For segregated fund products (including variable annuities), we have implemented hedging programs involving the use of derivative instruments to mitigate a large portion of the equity market risk associated with the guarantees. The cost of these hedging programs is reflected in the liabilities. The equity market risk associated with anticipated future fee income is not hedged.

The majority of non-fixed income assets that are designated as FVTPL support our participating and universal life products where investment returns are passed through to policyholders through routine changes in the amount of dividends declared or in the rate of interest credited. In these cases, changes in non-fixed income asset values are largely offset by changes in insurance contract liabilities.

*Asset Default*

As required by Canadian actuarial standards of practice, insurance contract liabilities include a provision for possible future default of the assets supporting those liabilities. The amount of the provision for asset default included in the insurance contract liabilities is based on possible reductions in future investment yield that vary by factors such as type of asset, asset credit quality (rating), duration, and country of origin. The asset default assumptions are comprised of a best estimate plus a margin for adverse deviations, and are intended to provide for loss of both principal and income. Best estimate asset default assumptions by asset category and geography are derived from long-term studies of industry experience and the Company's experience. Margins for adverse deviation are chosen from the standard range (of 25% to 100%) as recommended by Canadian actuarial standards of practice based on the amount of uncertainty in the choice of best estimate assumption. The credit quality of an asset is based on external ratings if available (public bonds) and internal ratings if not (mortgages and loans). Any assets without ratings are treated as if they are rated below investment grade.

In contrast to asset impairment provisions and changes in FVTPL assets arising from impairments, both of which arise from known credit events, the asset default provision in the insurance contract liabilities covers losses related to possible future (unknown) credit events. Canadian actuarial standards of practice require the asset default provision to be determined taking into account known impairments that are recognized elsewhere on the statement of financial position. The asset default provision included in the insurance contract liabilities is reassessed each reporting period in light of impairments, changes in asset quality ratings, and other events that occurred during the period.

**10.A.iii Insurance Contract Liabilities**

Insurance contract liabilities consist of the following:

<b>As at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>SLF Canada</b>	<b>SLF U.S.</b>	<b>SLF Asia</b>	<b>Corporate<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual participating life	\$ 20,918	\$ 5,582	\$ 6,705	\$ 1,186	\$ 34,391
Individual non-participating life and health	11,161	22,416	1,470	394	35,441
Group life and health	9,131	5,377	33	11	14,552
Individual annuities	9,178	(43)	—	6,077	15,212
Group annuities	11,607	113	—	—	11,720
Insurance contract liabilities before other policy liabilities	61,995	33,445	8,208	7,668	111,316
Add: Other policy liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>	3,088	1,357	2,014	228	6,687
<b>Total insurance contract liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 65,083</b>	<b>\$ 34,802</b>	<b>\$ 10,222</b>	<b>\$ 7,896</b>	<b>\$ 118,003</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Primarily business from the U.K. and run-off reinsurance operations. Includes U.K. business of \$1,089 for Individual participating life, \$250 for Individual non-participating life and health, \$5,692 for Individual annuities, and \$158 for Other policy liabilities.

<sup>(2)</sup> Consists of amounts on deposit, policy benefits payable, provisions for unreported claims, provisions for policyholder dividends, and provisions for experience rating refunds.

As at December 31, 2016	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Individual participating life	\$ 20,045	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,550	\$ 1,396	\$ 34,090
Individual non-participating life and health <sup>(2)</sup>	10,248	21,796	1,279	237	33,560
Group life and health	8,872	5,831	30	8	14,741
Individual annuities <sup>(2)</sup>	9,149	(81)	—	6,203	15,271
Group annuities	10,898	173	—	—	11,071
Insurance contract liabilities before other policy liabilities	59,212	33,818	7,859	7,844	108,733
Add: Other policy liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>	2,997	1,327	2,013	300	6,637
<b>Total insurance contract liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 62,209</b>	<b>\$ 35,145</b>	<b>\$ 9,872</b>	<b>\$ 8,144</b>	<b>\$ 115,370</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Primarily business from the U.K. and run-off reinsurance operations. Includes U.K. business of \$1,305 for Individual participating life, \$80 for Individual non-participating life and health, \$5,734 for Individual annuities, and \$145 for Other policy liabilities.

<sup>(2)</sup> Balances have been changed to conform with current year presentation.

<sup>(3)</sup> Consists of amounts on deposit, policy benefits payable, provisions for unreported claims, provisions for policyholder dividends, and provisions for experience rating refunds.

#### 10.A.iv Changes in Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets

Changes in Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2017			2016		
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance assets	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance assets	Net
Balances, before Other policy liabilities and assets as at January 1,	\$ 108,733	\$ 11,676	\$ 97,057	\$ 104,081	\$ 11,820	\$ 92,261
Change in balances on in-force policies	2,684	251	2,433	2,425	608	1,817
Balances arising from new policies	2,941	156	2,785	3,569	109	3,460
Method and assumption changes	(354)	(65)	(289)	(622)	(524)	(98)
Increase (decrease) in Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets	5,271	342	4,929	5,372	193	5,179
Acquisitions (Note 3)	—	—	—	2,157	1	2,156
Foreign exchange rate movements	(2,688)	(726)	(1,962)	(2,877)	(338)	(2,539)
Balances before Other policy liabilities and assets	111,316	11,292	100,024	108,733	11,676	97,057
Other policy liabilities and assets	6,687	912	5,775	6,637	972	5,665
<b>Total Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets, December 31</b>	<b>\$ 118,003</b>	<b>\$ 12,204</b>	<b>\$ 105,799</b>	<b>\$ 115,370</b>	<b>\$ 12,648</b>	<b>\$ 102,722</b>

## 10.A.v Impact of Method and Assumption Changes

Impacts of method and assumption changes on Insurance contract liabilities net of Reinsurance assets are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2017	Net increase (decrease) before income taxes	Description
Mortality / Morbidity	\$ (265)	Updates to reflect mortality/morbidity experience in all jurisdictions. The largest items were favourable mortality in SLF U.S. In-force Management and International insurance and favourable mortality improvement in SLF U.K.
Lapse and other policyholder behaviour	107	Updates to reflect lapse and other policyholder behaviour experience in all jurisdictions. The largest items were lower lapse rates on lapse supported business in SLF U.S. and updated lapse assumptions in SLF Canada's individual insurance business.
Expenses	68	Updates to reflect expense experience in all jurisdictions. The largest items were a refinement to the allocation of expenses in SLF Canada and increased expenses in the closed block of business in SLF U.S. International wealth.
Investment returns	(65)	Updates to various investment related assumptions across the Company. This included a reduction of the provision for investment risk in SLF Canada and other updated investment related assumptions, offset partially by updates to promulgated ultimate reinvestment rates.
Model enhancements and other	(134)	Various enhancements and methodology changes across all jurisdictions. Includes the favourable impact from the SLF Canada participating individual life business and changes due to U.S. tax reform, partially offset by updates to reflect reinsurance market conditions.
Total impact of method and assumption changes	\$ (289)	

For the year ended December 31, 2016	Net increase (decrease) before income taxes	Description
Mortality / Morbidity	\$ (16)	Updates to reflect mortality/morbidity experience.
Lapse and other policyholder behaviour	85	Updates to reflect lapse and other policyholder behaviour experience, largely in SLF U.S. businesses that are closed to new sales.
Expenses	18	Updates to reflect expense studies.
Investment returns	(212)	Updates to various investment related assumptions across the Company, which had the most significant impact in SLF U.S. and SLF Canada. The largest items were a reduction of the provision for investment risk in the SLF Canada participating account, and favourable changes to projected credit and swap spreads partially offset by changes to assumed returns on non-fixed income assets.
Model enhancements and other	27	Various enhancements and methodology changes across all jurisdictions, including changes to provisions for reinsurance in SLF U.S.
Total impact of method and assumption changes	\$ (98)	

## 10.B Investment Contract Liabilities

### 10.B.i Description of Business

The following are the types of Investment contracts in-force:

- Term certain payout annuities in Canada and the U.S.
- Guaranteed Investment Contracts in Canada
- Unit-linked products issued in the U.K. and Hong Kong
- Non-unit-linked pensions contracts issued in the U.K. and Hong Kong

### 10.B.ii Method and Assumption Changes

#### Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Features

Investment contracts with DPF are measured using the same approach as insurance contracts.



**Investment Contracts without Discretionary Participation Features**

Investment contracts without DPF are measured at FVTPL if by doing so, a potential accounting mismatch is eliminated or significantly reduced or if the contract is managed on a fair value basis. Other investment contracts without DPF are measured at amortized cost.

The fair value liability is measured through the use of prospective discounted cash-flow techniques. For unit-linked contracts, the fair value liability is equal to the current unit fund value, plus additional non-unit liability amounts on a fair value basis if required. For non-unit-linked contracts, the fair value liability is equal to the present value of cash flows.

Amortized cost is measured at the date of initial recognition as the fair value of consideration received, less the net effect of principal payments such as transaction costs and front-end fees. At each reporting date, the amortized cost liability is measured as the present value of future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate where the effective interest rate is the rate that equates the discounted cash flows to the liability at the date of initial recognition.

**10.B.iii Investment Contract Liabilities**

Investment contract liabilities consist of the following:

As at December 31, 2017	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate	Total
Individual participating life	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ 8
Individual non-participating life and health	—	—	260	3	263
Individual annuities	2,517	—	—	48	2,565
Group annuities	—	—	246	—	246
Total investment contract liabilities	\$ 2,517	\$ —	\$ 506	\$ 59	\$ 3,082

Included in the Investment contract liabilities of \$3,082 are liabilities of \$562 for investment contracts with DPF, \$2,517 for investment contracts without DPF measured at amortized cost, and \$3 for investment contracts without DPF measured at fair value.

As at December 31, 2016	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate	Total
Individual participating life	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9	\$ 9
Individual non-participating life and health	—	—	280	3	283
Individual annuities	2,305	—	—	52	2,357
Group annuities	—	—	264	—	264
Total investment contract liabilities	\$ 2,305	\$ —	\$ 544	\$ 64	\$ 2,913

Included in the Investment contract liabilities of \$2,913 are liabilities of \$605 for investment contracts with DPF, \$2,305 for investment contracts without DPF measured at amortized cost, and \$3 for investment contracts without DPF measured at fair value.

**10.B.iv Changes in Investment Contract Liabilities**

Changes in investment contract liabilities without DPF are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2017		2016	
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost
Balance as at January 1	\$ 3	\$ 2,305	\$ 4	\$ 2,208
Deposits	—	470	—	352
Interest	—	47	—	45
Withdrawals	—	(322)	—	(311)
Fees	—	(5)	—	(5)
Other	—	19	—	17
Change in assumptions	—	3	—	—
Foreign exchange rate movements	—	—	(1)	(1)
Balance as at December 31	\$ 3	\$ 2,517	\$ 3	\$ 2,305

Changes in investment contract liabilities with DPF are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Balance as at January 1	\$ 605	\$ 701
Change in liabilities on in-force	(10)	(58)
Liabilities arising from new policies	1	—
Increase (decrease) in liabilities	(9)	(58)
Foreign exchange rate movements	(34)	(38)
Balance as at December 31	\$ 562	\$ 605

## 10.C Gross Claims and Benefits Paid

Gross claims and benefits paid consist of the following:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Maturities and surrenders	\$ 2,388	\$ 2,669
Annuity payments	1,827	1,844
Death and disability benefits	3,832	3,816
Health benefits	6,061	5,689
Policyholder dividends and interest on claims and deposits	1,200	1,140
Total gross claims and benefits paid	\$ 15,308	\$ 15,158

## 10.D Total Assets Supporting Liabilities and Equity

The following tables show the total assets supporting total liabilities for the product lines shown (including insurance contract and investment contract liabilities) and assets supporting equity and other:

As at December 31, 2017	Debt securities	Equity securities	Mortgages and loans	Investment properties	Other	Total
Individual participating life	\$ 18,855	\$ 3,190	\$ 7,458	\$ 4,645	\$ 4,508	\$ 38,656
Individual non-participating life and health	18,160	1,720	12,359	1,348	12,943	46,530
Group life and health	5,713	73	8,799	—	3,236	17,821
Individual annuities	11,791	50	5,505	—	1,334	18,680
Group annuities	6,076	45	5,840	—	538	12,499
Equity and other	8,260	902	2,666	1,074	12,494	25,396
Total assets	\$ 68,855	\$ 5,980	\$ 42,627	\$ 7,067	\$ 35,053	\$ 159,582

As at December 31, 2016	Debt securities	Equity securities	Mortgages and loans	Investment properties	Other	Total
Individual participating life	\$ 18,692	\$ 3,017	\$ 7,380	\$ 4,429	\$ 4,975	\$ 38,493
Individual non-participating life and health <sup>(1)</sup>	17,818	1,830	11,027	1,128	12,802	44,605
Group life and health	5,985	84	8,594	—	3,456	18,119
Individual annuities <sup>(1)</sup>	11,947	43	5,316	—	1,542	18,848
Group annuities	5,838	42	5,513	—	777	12,170
Equity and other	7,954	749	2,752	1,035	14,053	26,543
Total assets	\$ 68,234	\$ 5,765	\$ 40,582	\$ 6,592	\$ 37,605	\$ 158,778

<sup>(1)</sup> Balances have been changed to conform with current year presentation.

## 10.E Role of the Appointed Actuary

The Appointed Actuary is appointed by the Board and is responsible for ensuring that the assumptions and methods used in the valuation of policy liabilities and reinsurance recoverables are in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada, applicable legislation, and associated regulations or directives.

The Appointed Actuary is required to provide an opinion regarding the appropriateness of the policy liabilities net of reinsurance recoverables at the statement dates to meet all policy obligations of the Company. Examination of supporting data for accuracy and

completeness and analysis of our assets for their ability to support the amount of policy liabilities net of reinsurance recoverables are important elements of the work required to form this opinion.

The Appointed Actuary is required each year to investigate the financial condition of the Company and prepare a report for the Board. The 2017 analysis tested our capital adequacy until December 31, 2021, under various adverse economic and business conditions. The Appointed Actuary reviews the calculation of our Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirements ("MCCSR").

## 11. Reinsurance

Reinsurance is used primarily to limit exposure to large losses. We have a retention policy that requires that such arrangements be placed with well-established, highly rated reinsurers. Coverage is well-diversified and controls are in place to manage exposure to reinsurance counterparties. While reinsurance arrangements provide for the recovery of claims arising from the liabilities ceded, we retain primary responsibility to the policyholders.

### 11.A Reinsurance Assets

Reinsurance assets are measured using the amounts and assumptions associated with the underlying insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance assets are comprised of the following:

As at December 31, 2017	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Individual participating life	\$ 4	\$ (33)	\$ 207	\$ —	\$ 178
Individual non-participating life and health	129	8,715	89	22	8,955
Group life and health	342	1,630	2	—	1,974
Individual annuities	—	—	—	58	58
Group annuities	127	—	—	—	127
Reinsurance assets before other policy assets	602	10,312	298	80	11,292
Add: Other policy assets <sup>(2)</sup>	85	744	29	54	912
Total Reinsurance assets	\$ 687	\$ 11,056	\$ 327	\$ 134	\$ 12,204

<sup>(1)</sup> Primarily business from the U.K. and run-off reinsurance operations. Includes U.K. business of \$22 for Individual non-participating life and health, and \$58 for Individual annuities.

<sup>(2)</sup> Consists of amounts on deposit, policy benefits payable, provisions for unreported claims, provisions for policyholder dividends, and provisions for experience rating refunds.

As at December 31, 2016	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asia	Corporate <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Individual participating life	\$ 48	\$ (39)	\$ 176	\$ —	\$ 185
Individual non-participating life and health	489	8,691	78	23	9,281
Group life and health	335	1,652	2	1	1,990
Individual annuities	—	—	—	75	75
Group annuities	145	—	—	—	145
Reinsurance assets before other policy assets	1,017	10,304	256	99	11,676
Add: Other policy assets <sup>(2)</sup>	85	731	21	135	972
Total Reinsurance assets	\$ 1,102	\$ 11,035	\$ 277	\$ 234	\$ 12,648

<sup>(1)</sup> Primarily business from the U.K. and run-off reinsurance operations. Includes U.K. business of \$23 for Individual non-participating life and health and \$75 for Individual annuities.

<sup>(2)</sup> Consists of amounts on deposit, policy benefits payable, provisions for unreported claims, provisions for policyholder dividends, and provisions for experience rating refunds.

There was no impairment of Reinsurance assets in 2017 and 2016. Changes in Reinsurance assets are included in Note 10.A.iv.

## 11.B Reinsurance (Expenses) Recoveries

Reinsurance (expenses) recoveries are comprised of the following:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Recovered claims and benefits	\$ 5,110	\$ 5,122
Commissions	345	427
Reserve adjustments	224	196
Investment income ceded	(711)	(576)
Operating expenses and other	397	360
Reinsurance (expenses) recoveries	\$ 5,365	\$ 5,529

## 11.C Reinsurance Gains or Losses

We did not enter into reinsurance arrangements with non-related parties that resulted in profits on inception in 2017 and 2016. Reinsurance arrangements with related parties are included in Note 24.

## 12. Other Liabilities

### 12.A Composition of Other Liabilities

Other liabilities consist of the following:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Accounts payable	\$ 1,484	\$ 2,165
Bank overdrafts and cash pooling	140	189
Repurchase agreements (Note 5)	1,976	1,789
Accrued expenses and taxes	946	1,038
Borrowed funds	227 <sup>(1)</sup>	274
Accrued benefit liability (Note 25)	583	482
Secured borrowings from mortgage securitization (Note 5)	1,355	1,141
Funds withheld liabilities with related parties (Note 24)	7,601	7,549
Other	661	527
Total other liabilities	\$ 14,973	\$ 15,154

<sup>(1)</sup> The change in Borrowed funds relates to net cash flow changes of \$(45) and foreign exchange rate movements of \$(2).

### 12.B Borrowed Funds

Borrowed funds include the following:

As at December 31,	Currency of borrowing	Maturity	2017	2016
Encumbrances on real estate	Cdn. dollars	Current – 2033	\$ 206	\$ 251
Encumbrances on real estate	U.S. dollars	Current – 2020	21	23
Total borrowed funds			\$ 227	\$ 274

Interest expense for the borrowed funds was \$10 and \$14 for 2017 and 2016. The aggregate maturities of borrowed funds are included in Note 6.

## 13. Senior Debentures and Innovative Capital Instruments

### 13.A Senior Debentures<sup>(1)</sup>

The following obligations are included in Senior debentures as at December 31:

	Interest rate	Earliest par call or redemption date	Maturity	2017	2016
Issued to Sun Life Capital Trust ("SLCT I")					
Series B issued June 25, 2002	7.09%	June 30, 2032 <sup>(2)</sup>	2052	\$ 200	\$ 200
Issued to Sun Life Capital Trust II ("SLCT II")					
Series C issued November 20, 2009 <sup>(3)</sup>	6.06%	December 31, 2019 <sup>(4)</sup>	2108	500	500
Total senior debentures				\$ 700	\$ 700
Fair value				\$ 802	\$ 812

<sup>(1)</sup> All senior debentures are unsecured.

<sup>(2)</sup> Redeemable in whole or in part on any interest payment date or in whole upon the occurrence of a Regulatory Event or Tax Event, as described in the debenture. Prior to June 30, 2032, the redemption price is the greater of par and a price based on the yield of a corresponding Government of Canada bond plus 0.32%; from June 30, 2032, the redemption price is par. Redemption is subject to regulatory approval.

<sup>(3)</sup> On December 31, 2019, and every fifth anniversary thereafter ("Interest Reset Date"), the interest rate will reset to an annual rate equal to the five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.60%.

<sup>(4)</sup> Redeemable in whole or in part. If redemption occurs on an Interest Reset Date, the redemption price is par; otherwise, it is the greater of par and a price based on the yield of a corresponding Government of Canada bond plus (i) 0.65% if redemption occurs prior to December 31, 2019, or (ii) 1.30% if redemption occurs after December 31, 2019. Also redeemable in whole at par at any time upon the occurrence of a Regulatory Event or Tax Event, as described in the debenture. Redemption is subject to regulatory approval.

Fair value is determined based on quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments. When quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined from observable market data by dealers that are typically the market makers. The fair value is categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Interest expense for senior debentures was \$44 for 2017 and 2016, respectively.

### 13.B Innovative Capital Instruments

Innovative capital instruments consist of Sun Life Exchangeable Capital Securities ("SLEECs"), which were issued by SLCT I and SLCT II (together "SL Capital Trusts"), established as trusts under the laws of Ontario. SLCT I issued Sun Life Exchangeable Capital Securities – Series B ("SLEECs B"), which are units representing an undivided beneficial ownership interest in the assets of that trust. SLEECs B are non-voting except in certain limited circumstances. Holders of the SLEECs B are eligible to receive semi-annual non-cumulative fixed cash distributions. SLCT II issued Sun Life Exchangeable Capital Securities – Series 2009-1 ("SLEECs 2009-1"), which are subordinated unsecured debt obligations. Holders of SLEECs 2009-1 are eligible to receive semi-annual interest payments. The proceeds of the issuances of SLEECs B and SLEECs 2009-1 were used by the SL Capital Trusts to purchase senior debentures of Sun Life Assurance. The SL Capital Trusts are not consolidated by us. As a result, the innovative capital instruments are not reported on our Consolidated Financial Statements. However, the senior debentures issued by Sun Life Assurance to the SL Capital Trusts are reported on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The SLEECs are structured to achieve Tier 1 regulatory capital treatment for SLF Inc. and Sun Life Assurance and, as such, have features of equity capital. No interest payments or distributions will be paid in cash by the SL Capital Trusts on the SLEECs if Sun Life Assurance fails to declare regular dividends (i) on its Class B Non-Cumulative Preferred Shares Series A, or (ii) on its public preferred shares, if any are outstanding (each, a "Missed Dividend Event"). In the case of the SLEECs 2009-1, if a Missed Dividend Event occurs or if an interest payment is not made in cash on the SLEECs 2009-1 for any reason, including at the election of Sun Life Assurance, holders of the SLEECs 2009-1 will be required to invest interest paid on the SLEECs 2009-1 in non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares of Sun Life Assurance. In the case of the SLEECs B, if a Missed Dividend Event occurs, the net distributable funds of SLCT I will be distributed to Sun Life Assurance as the holder of Special Trust Securities of that trust. If the SL Capital Trusts fail to pay in cash the semi-annual interest payments or distributions on the SLEECs in full for any reason other than a Missed Dividend Event, then, for a specified period of time, Sun Life Assurance will not declare dividends of any kind on any of its public preferred shares, and if no such public preferred shares are outstanding, SLF Inc. will not declare dividends of any kind on any of its preferred shares or common shares.

Each SLEECs B unit and each one thousand dollars principal amount of SLEECs 2009-1 will be automatically exchanged for 40 non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares of Sun Life Assurance if any one of the following events occurs: (i) proceedings are commenced or an order is made for the winding-up of Sun Life Assurance; (ii) OSFI takes control of Sun Life Assurance or its assets; (iii) Sun Life Assurance's capital ratios fall below applicable thresholds; or (iv) OSFI directs Sun Life Assurance to increase its capital or provide additional liquidity and Sun Life Assurance either fails to comply with such direction or elects to have the SLEECs automatically exchanged ("Automatic Exchange Event"). Upon an Automatic Exchange Event, former holders of the SLEECs will cease to have any claim or entitlement to distributions, interest or principal against the issuing SL Capital Trusts and will rank as preferred shareholders of Sun Life Assurance in a liquidation of Sun Life Assurance.

According to OSFI guidelines, innovative capital instruments can comprise up to 15% of net Tier 1 capital with an additional 5% eligible for Tier 2B capital. As at December 31, 2017, for regulatory capital purposes of Sun Life Assurance, \$699 (2016 – \$698) represented Tier 1 capital.

The table below presents additional significant terms and conditions of the SLEECs:

Issuer	Issuance date	Distribution or interest payment dates	Annual yield	Redemption date at the issuer's option	Conversion date at the holder's option	Principal amount
Sun Life Capital Trust <sup>(1)(2)(3)(4)</sup>						
SLEECs B	June 25, 2002	June 30, December 31	7.093%	June 30, 2007	Any time	\$ 200
Sun Life Capital Trust II <sup>(1)(2)</sup>						
SLEECs 2009-1	November 20, 2009	June 30, December 31	5.863% <sup>(5)</sup>	December 31, 2014	No conversion option	500
Total						\$ 700

<sup>(1)</sup> Subject to regulatory approval, (i) the SL Capital Trusts may (i) redeem any outstanding SLEECs, in whole or in part, on the redemption date specified above or on any distribution date thereafter, or in the case of SLCT II, on any date thereafter, and (ii) may redeem all, but not part of any class of SLEECs upon occurrence of a Regulatory Event or a Tax Event, prior to the redemption date specified above.

<sup>(2)</sup> The SLEECs B may be redeemed for cash equivalent to (i) the greater of the Early Redemption Price or the Redemption Price if the redemption occurs prior to June 30, 2032 or (ii) the Redemption Price if the redemption occurs on or after June 30, 2032. Redemption Price is equal to one thousand dollars plus the unpaid distributions, other than unpaid distributions resulting from a Missed Dividend Event, to the redemption date. Early Redemption Price for the SLEECs B is the price calculated to provide an annual yield, equal to the yield of a Government of Canada bond issued on the redemption date that has a maturity date of June 30, 2032, plus 32 basis points, plus the unpaid distributions, other than unpaid distributions resulting from a Missed Dividend Event, to the redemption date. The SLEECs 2009-1 may be redeemed for cash equivalent to, on any day that is not an Interest Reset Date, accrued and unpaid interest on the SLEECs 2009-1 plus the greater of par and a price calculated to provide an annual yield equal to the yield of a Government of Canada bond maturing on the next Interest Reset Date plus (i) 0.60% if the redemption date is prior to December 31, 2019 or (ii) 1.20% if the redemption date is any time after December 31, 2019. On an Interest Reset Date, the redemption price is equal to par plus accrued and unpaid interest on the SLEECs 2009-1.

<sup>(3)</sup> The non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares of Sun Life Assurance issued upon an Automatic Exchange Event in respect of the SLEECs B will become convertible, at the option of the holder, into a variable number of common shares of SLF Inc. on distribution dates on or after December 31, 2032.

<sup>(4)</sup> Holders of SLEECs B may exchange, at any time, all or part of their SLEECs B units for non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares of Sun Life Assurance at an exchange rate for each SLEECs of 40 non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares of Sun Life Assurance. SLCT I will have the right, at any time before the exchange is completed, to arrange for a substituted purchaser to purchase SLEECs tendered for surrender to SLCT I so long as the holder of the SLEECs so tendered has not withheld consent to the purchase of its SLEECs. Any non-cumulative perpetual preferred shares issued in respect of an exchange by the holders of SLEECs B will become convertible, at the option of the holder, into a variable number of common shares of SLF Inc. on distribution dates on or after December 31, 2032.

<sup>(5)</sup> Holders of SLEECs 2009-1 are eligible to receive semi-annual interest payments at a fixed rate until December 31, 2019. The interest rate on the SLEECs 2009-1 will reset on December 31, 2019 and every fifth anniversary thereafter to equal the five-year Government of Canada bond yield plus 3.40%.

## 14. Subordinated Debt

The following obligations are included in Subordinated debt as at December 31, and qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes:

	Interest rate	Maturity	2017	2016
Sun Life Assurance:				
Issued May 15, 1998 <sup>(1)</sup>	6.30%	2028	\$ 150	\$ 150
Issued March 31, 2008 <sup>(2)</sup>	5.75%	2023	200	200
Total subordinated debt			\$ 350	\$ 350
Fair value			\$ 389	\$ 400

<sup>(1)</sup> 6.30% Debentures, Series 2, due 2028, issued by The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, which subsequently changed its name to Clarica Life Insurance Company ("Clarica") and was amalgamated with Sun Life Assurance.

<sup>(2)</sup> Issued to SLF Inc. After March 31, 2018, interest is payable at 1.85% over the 90-day Bankers' Acceptance Rate.

Fair value is determined based on quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments. When quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined from observable market data by dealers that are typically the market makers. The fair value is categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Interest expense on subordinated debt was \$21 for 2017 and 2016, respectively.



## 15. Share Capital

The authorized share capital of Sun Life Assurance consists of the following:

- An unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value. Each common share is entitled to one vote at meetings of the shareholders of Sun Life Assurance, except for meetings at which only holders of another specified class or series of shares of Sun Life Assurance are entitled to vote separately as a class or series, and meetings at which only policyholders of Sun Life Assurance are entitled to vote separately as policyholders.
- An unlimited number of Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D and Class E shares ("Preferred shares"), without nominal or par value, issuable in series. Before issuance of the shares, the Board is authorized to fix the number of shares for each series and to determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions, and conditions to be attached to the Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class E Shares of the series. Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class E shares rank equally with one another and they are entitled to preference over Class D Shares and common shares with respect to dividend payments and return of capital. Holders of Class E shares will be entitled to vote under certain circumstances. Holders of the Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D shares are not entitled to vote.

### Dividends and Restrictions on the Payment of Dividends

Under the *Insurance Companies Act* (Canada), Sun Life Assurance is prohibited from declaring or paying a dividend on any of its shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that it is, or by paying the dividend would be, in contravention of: (i) the requirement that it maintains adequate capital and adequate and appropriate forms of liquidity, (ii) any regulations under the *Insurance Companies Act* (Canada) in relation to capital and liquidity, and (iii) any order by which OSFI directs it to increase its capital or provide additional liquidity.

Sun Life Assurance has covenanted that, if a distribution is not paid when due on any outstanding SLEECs issued by the SL Capital Trusts, then Sun Life Assurance will not pay dividends on its public preferred shares, if any are outstanding until the 12th month (in the case of the SLEECs issued by SLCT I) or 6th month (in the case of SLEECs issued by SLCT II) following the failure to pay the required distribution in full, unless the required distribution is paid to the holders of SLEECs. Public preferred shares means preferred shares issued by Sun Life Assurance which: (a) have been issued to the public (excluding any preferred shares held beneficially by affiliates of Sun Life Assurance); (b) are listed on a recognized stock exchange; and (c) have an aggregate liquidation entitlement of at least \$200. As at December 31, 2017, Sun Life Assurance did not have outstanding any shares that qualify as public preferred shares.

Currently, the above limitations do not restrict the payment of dividends on the Preferred shares or common shares of Sun Life Assurance.

The declaration and payment of dividends on shares of Sun Life Assurance are at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors and will be dependent upon our earnings, financial condition and capital requirements. Dividends may be adjusted or eliminated at the discretion of the Board on the basis of these or other considerations.

### 15.A Common Shares

The common shares issued and outstanding are included in the following table. All common shares are held by SLF Inc.

	2017		2016	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Common shares (in millions of shares)				
Balance, December 31	427	\$ 2,495	427	\$ 2,495

### 15.B Preferred Shares

The Preferred shares of Sun Life Assurance have been classified either as equity or as liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

The issued and outstanding Preferred shares classified as equity qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes and are as follows:

As at December 31,	2017		2016	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Preferred shares (in thousands of shares)				
Class B, Series A shares <sup>(1)</sup>	40	\$ 1	40	\$ 1
Class C, Series 1 shares <sup>(2)</sup>	28,000	700	28,000	700
Balance, December 31	28,040	\$ 701	28,040	\$ 701

<sup>(1)</sup> Issued on October 19, 2001 to SLF Inc. at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive non-cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.375 per share.

<sup>(2)</sup> Issued on December 29, 2005 to SLF Inc. at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive non-cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.275 per share. Subject to regulatory approval, Sun Life Assurance may redeem these shares, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to \$25 per share together with any declared and unpaid dividends.

Dividends on the Preferred shares classified as equity of \$31 for 2017 and 2016 were recorded in Retained earnings on the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and are deducted from Shareholder's net income (loss) when arriving at Common shareholder's net income (loss) in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The issued and outstanding Preferred shares classified as liabilities are as follows:

As at December 31,	2017		2016	
Preferred shares (in thousands of shares)	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Class C, Series 2 shares <sup>(1)</sup>	14,000	\$ 350	14,000	\$ 350
Class C, Series 7 shares <sup>(2)</sup>	—	—	32,000	800
Class C, Series 10 shares <sup>(3)</sup>	29,669	742	91,669	2,292
Class C, Series 11 shares <sup>(4)</sup>	14,000	350	14,000	350
Class C, Series 12 shares <sup>(5)</sup>	50,000	1,250	50,000	1,250
Class C, Series 14 shares <sup>(6)</sup>	32,000	800	—	—
Balance, December 31	139,669	\$ 3,492	201,669	\$ 5,042

<sup>(1)</sup> Issued to SLF Inc. on September 30, 2008, at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.328 per share. Subject to regulatory approval, on or after September 30, 2013, Sun Life Assurance may redeem these shares, in whole or in part, at a declining premium, together with any accrued and unpaid dividends. Subject to regulatory approval, on or after September 30, 2023, SLF Inc. may require Sun Life Assurance to redeem these shares, in whole or in part, at \$25 per share together with any accrued and unpaid dividends. The shares are required to be redeemed on September 30, 2028 at \$25 per share together with accrued and unpaid dividends as at that date. These shares qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes.

<sup>(2)</sup> Issued to SLF Inc. on June 5, 2012, at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.226 per share. Subject to regulatory approval, on or after June 30, 2017, Sun Life Assurance may redeem these shares, in whole or in part, at par together with accrued and any unpaid dividends to but not including the date on which redemption occurs. Subject to regulatory approval, the shares are required to be redeemed on June 30, 2022 at \$25 per share together with accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including June 30, 2022. These shares qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes. On June 30, 2017, Sun Life Assurance redeemed all outstanding Class C Series 7 shares issued to SLF Inc. at \$25 per share together with accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including June 30, 2017.

<sup>(3)</sup> Issued to SLF Inc. on December 16, 2014, at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.213 per share. The shares are required to be redeemed on December 16, 2034 at \$25 per share together with accrued and unpaid dividends. SLF Inc. may require Sun Life Assurance to redeem all or any part of the outstanding shares at \$25 per share, together with accrued and any unpaid dividends. These shares do not qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes. On May 23, 2017, Sun Life Assurance redeemed 62 million of the outstanding Class C Series 10 shares issued to SLF Inc. at \$25 per share together with all declared and unpaid dividends to, but not including May 23, 2017.

<sup>(4)</sup> Issued to SLF Inc. on April 15, 2016, at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.3388 per share. Subject to regulatory approval, on or after March 31, 2041, Sun Life Assurance may redeem these shares, in whole or in part, at par together with accrued and any unpaid dividends to but not including the date on which redemption occurs. Subject to regulatory approval, the shares are required to be redeemed on March 31, 2046 at \$25 per share together with accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including March 31, 2046. These shares qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes.

<sup>(5)</sup> Issued to SLF Inc. on December 29, 2015, at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.344 per share. Subject to regulatory approval, on or after December 31, 2040, Sun Life Assurance may redeem these shares, in whole or in part, at par together with accrued and any unpaid dividends to but not including the date on which redemption occurs. Subject to regulatory approval, the shares are required to be redeemed on December 31, 2045 at \$25 per share together with accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including December 31, 2045. These shares qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes.

<sup>(6)</sup> Issued to SLF Inc. on June 30, 2017, at \$25 per share. SLF Inc. is entitled to receive cumulative quarterly dividends of \$0.300 per share. Subject to regulatory approval, on or after June 30, 2032, Sun Life Assurance may redeem these shares, in whole or in part, at par together with accrued and any unpaid dividends to but not including the date on which redemption occurs. Subject to regulatory approval, the shares are required to be redeemed on June 30, 2037 at \$25 per share together with accrued and unpaid dividends to, but not including June 30, 2037. These shares qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes.

Dividends on the Preferred shares classified as liabilities of \$185 and \$207 for 2017 and 2016, respectively, were recorded in Interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

## 16. Interests in Other Entities

### 16.A Subsidiaries

Our principal subsidiaries operate our insurance operations in the U.K., the Philippines, Hong Kong, Indonesia and Vietnam. Our insurance operations in Canada and the U.S. are operated directly by Sun Life Assurance.

We are required to comply with various regulatory capital and solvency requirements in the jurisdictions in which we operate that may restrict our ability to access or use the assets of the group and to pay dividends. Further details on these restrictions are included in Notes 15 and 21.

## 16.B Joint Ventures and Associates

We have interests in various joint ventures and associates that principally operate in India, Malaysia, China and the Philippines. We also have interests in joint ventures related to certain real estate investments in Canada. Our interests in these joint ventures and associates range from 24.99% to 50%. The following table summarizes, in aggregate, the financial information of these joint ventures and associates:

As at or for the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Carrying amount of interests in joint ventures and associates	\$ 1,369	\$ 1,250
Our share of:		
Net income (loss)	67	69
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(31)	(76)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 36	\$ (7)

In 2017, we increased our investment in our joint ventures and associates by \$121, primarily in Canada. During 2016, we increased our investment in certain joint ventures and associates. On April 11, 2016, we completed a transaction to increase our ownership in Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited, subsequently renamed to Aditya Sun Life Insurance Company Limited ("BSLI"), from 26% to 49% by purchasing additional shares of BSLI from Aditya Birla Nuvo Limited for consideration of \$333, which includes transaction costs. In 2016, we also increased our investment in real estate joint ventures in Canada by \$33.

During 2017, we received dividends from our joint ventures and associates of \$36 (\$20 in 2016). We also incurred rental expenses of \$9 related to leases with our joint ventures and associates, with the remaining future rental payments payable to our joint ventures and associates totaling \$243 over 15 years.

During 2016, we obtained control of certain investees that were previously classified as joint ventures and associates. As a result, these investees are no longer classified as joint ventures and associates on the dates that control was obtained. On January 7, 2016, we obtained control of PVI Sun Life and on July 1, 2016, we obtained control of PT CIMB Sun Life in Indonesia. Our share of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) from joint ventures and associates includes these investees up to the dates that we obtained control. Further details on these acquisitions are included in Note 3.

## 16.C Joint Operations

We invest jointly in investment properties and owner-occupied properties which are co-managed under contractual relationships with the other investors. We share in the revenues and expenses generated by these properties in proportion to our investment. The carrying amount of these jointly controlled assets, which is included in Investment properties and in Other Assets for owner-occupied properties, is \$1,205 as at December 31, 2017 (\$1,211 as at December 31, 2016). The fair value of these jointly controlled assets is \$1,293 as at December 31, 2017 (\$1,300 as at December 31, 2016).

## 16.D Unconsolidated Structured Entities

Sun Life Assurance and its subsidiaries have interests in various structured entities that are not consolidated by us. A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. We have an interest in a structured entity when we have a contractual or non-contractual involvement that exposes us to variable returns from the performance of the entity. Our interest includes investments held in securities or units issued by these entities and fees earned from management of the assets within these entities.

Information on our interests in unconsolidated structured entities is as follows:

As at December 31,			2017		2016	
Type of structured entity	Type of investment held	Consolidated Statements of Financial Position line item	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to loss <sup>(1)</sup>	Carrying amount	Maximum exposure to loss <sup>(1)</sup>
Securitization entities	Debt securities	Debt securities	\$ 4,779	\$ 4,779	\$ 4,941	\$ 4,941
Securitization entities	Short-term securities	Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 607	\$ 607	\$ 643	\$ 643
Investment funds <sup>(2)</sup>	Investment fund units	Equity securities	\$ 5,477	\$ 5,477	\$ 5,324	\$ 5,324
Limited Partnerships <sup>(3)</sup>	Limited partnership units	Other invested assets	\$ 1,658	\$ 1,658	\$ 1,426	\$ 1,426

<sup>(1)</sup> The maximum exposure to loss is the maximum loss that we could record through comprehensive income as a result of our involvement with these entities.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes investments in funds managed by our joint ventures and other related parties with a carrying amount of \$582 (\$862 in 2016).

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes investments in limited partnerships managed by related parties with a carrying amount of \$400 (\$189 in 2016).

### 16.D.i Securitization Entities

Securitization entities are structured entities that are generally financed primarily through the issuance of debt securities that are backed by a pool of assets, such as mortgages or loans.

Our investments in third-party managed securitization entities consist of asset-backed securities, such as commercial mortgage-backed securities, residential mortgage-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), and commercial paper. These securities are generally large-issue debt securities designed to transform the cash flows from a specific pool of underlying assets into tranches providing various risk exposures for investment purposes. We do not provide financial or other support to these entities other than our original investment and therefore our maximum exposure to loss on these investments is limited to the carrying amount of our investment. We do not have control over these investments since we do not have power to direct the relevant activities of these entities, regardless of the level of our investment.

#### 16.D.ii Investment Funds and Limited Partnerships

Investment funds and limited partnerships are investment vehicles that consist of a pool of funds collected from a group of investors for the purpose of investing in assets such as money market instruments, debt securities, equity securities, real estate, and other similar assets. Investment funds and limited partnerships are generally financed through the issuance of investment fund units or limited partnership units.

We hold units in investment funds and limited partnerships managed by third-party asset managers and related parties. The preceding table includes our investments in all investment funds, including exchange-traded funds and our investments in certain limited partnerships. Some of these investment funds and limited partnerships are structured entities. For all investment funds and limited partnerships, our maximum exposure to loss is equivalent to the carrying amount of our investment in the fund or partnership. Our investments in fund units and limited partnership units generally give us an undivided interest in the investment performance of a portfolio of underlying assets managed or tracked to a specific investment mandate for investment purposes. We do not have control over third-party managed investment funds or limited partnerships that are structured entities since we do not have power to direct their relevant activities.

#### 16.E Consolidated Structured Entities

We consolidate an investment fund managed by Sun Life Institutional Investments (Canada) Inc., a subsidiary of SLF Inc. that invests primarily in investment properties. We consolidate this fund because we are exposed to a significant amount of variability and have power over the relevant activities of the fund through a related party.

### 17. Fee Income

Fee income for the years ended December 31 consists of the following:

	2017	2016
Contract administration and guarantee fees	\$ 566	\$ 543
Fund management and other asset based fees	684	624
Commissions	225	205
Service contract fees	268	261
Other fees	61	27
Total fee income	\$ 1,804	\$ 1,660

### 18. Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the years ended December 31 consist of the following:

	2017	2016
Employee expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,087
Premises and equipment	209	199
Capital asset depreciation	65	65
Service fees	438	458
Amortization of intangible assets (Note 9)	60	55
Other expenses <sup>(2)</sup>	1,084	967
Total operating expenses	\$ 4,018	\$ 3,831

<sup>(1)</sup> See table below for further details.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes restructuring costs of \$60 recorded in 2017 for the Company's plan to enhance business processes and organizational structures and capabilities.

Employee expenses for the years ended December 31 consist of the following:

	2017	2016
Salaries, bonus, employee benefits	\$ 2,015	\$ 1,893
Share-based payments (Note 19)	110	157
Other personnel costs	37	37
Total employee expenses	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,087

## 19. Share-Based Payments

We have share-based payment plans that use notional units that are valued based on SLF Inc.'s common share price on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"). Any fluctuation in SLF Inc.'s common share price changes the value of the units, which affects our share-based payment compensation expense. Upon redemption of these units, payments are made to the employees with a corresponding reduction in the accrued liability. We use equity swaps and forwards to hedge our exposure to variations in cash flows due to changes in SLF Inc.'s common share price for all of these plans.

Details of these plans are as follows:

**Senior Executives' Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan:** Under the DSU plan, designated executives may elect to receive all or a portion of their annual incentive award in the form of DSUs. Each DSU is equivalent in value to one common share of SLF Inc. and earns dividend equivalents in the form of additional DSUs at the same rate as the dividends on common shares of SLF Inc. The designated executives must elect to participate in the plan prior to the beginning of the plan year and this election is irrevocable. Awards generally vest immediately; however, participants are not permitted to redeem the DSUs until after termination, death, or retirement. The value at the time of redemption will be based on the fair value of the common shares of SLF Inc. immediately before their redemption.

**Sun Share Unit ("Sun Share") Plan:** Under the Sun Share plan, participants are granted units that are equivalent in value to one common share of SLF Inc. and have a grant price equal to the average of the closing price of a common share of SLF Inc. on the TSX on the five trading days immediately prior to the date of grant. Participants generally hold units for up to 36 months from the date of grant. The units earn dividend equivalents in the form of additional units at the same rate as the dividends on common shares. Units may vest or become payable if we meet specified threshold performance targets. The plan provides for performance factors to motivate participants to achieve a higher return for shareholders (performance factors are determined through a multiplier that can be as low as zero or as high as two times the number of units that vest). Payments to participants are based on the number of units vested multiplied by the average closing price of a common share of SLF Inc. on the TSX on the five trading days immediately prior to the vesting date.

**Additional information for other share-based payment plans:** The units outstanding under these plans and the liabilities recognized for these units in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are summarized in the following table:

Number of units (in thousands)	Sun Shares	DSUs	Total
Units outstanding December 31, 2016	5,687	964	6,651
Units outstanding December 31, 2017	5,224	1,012	6,236
Liability accrued as at December 31, 2016	\$ 215	\$ 44	\$ 259
Liability accrued as at December 31, 2017	\$ 200	\$ 49	\$ 249

Compensation expense and the income tax expense (benefit) for share-based payment plans for the years ended December 31 are shown in the following table. Since expenses for the DSUs are accrued as part of incentive compensation in the year awarded, the expenses below do not include these accruals. The expenses presented in the following table include increases in the liabilities for Sun Shares and DSUs due to changes in the fair value of the common shares of SLF Inc. and the accruals of the Sun Shares liabilities over the vesting period, and exclude any adjustment in expenses due to the impact of hedging.

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Compensation expense	\$ 110	\$ 157
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (28)	\$ (42)

## 20. Income Taxes

### 20.A Deferred Income Taxes

The following represents the deferred tax assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position by source of temporary differences:

As at December 31,	2017		2016	
	Assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	Assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>
Investments	\$ (855)	\$ 9	\$ (990)	\$ 29
Policy liabilities <sup>(2)</sup>	1,215	12	1,368	(2)
Deferred acquisition costs	83	18	157	21
Losses available for carry forward	502	—	409	(1)
Pension and other employee benefits	201	—	182	—
Other <sup>(3)</sup>	142	9	236	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,288</b>	<b>\$ 48</b>	<b>\$ 1,362</b>	<b>\$ 49</b>
<b>Total net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>\$ 1,240</b>		<b>\$ 1,313</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Our deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority. Negative amounts reported under Assets are deferred tax liabilities included in a net deferred tax asset position; negative amounts under Liabilities are deferred tax assets included in a net deferred tax liability position.

<sup>(2)</sup> Consists of Insurance contract liabilities and Investment contract liabilities net of Reinsurance assets.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes unused tax credits.

The movement in net deferred tax assets for the years ended December 31, are as follows:

	Investments	Policy liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	Deferred acquisition costs	Losses available for carry forward	Pension and other employee benefits	Other	Total
As at December 31, 2016	\$ (1,019)	\$ 1,370	\$ 136	\$ 410	\$ 182	\$ 234	\$ 1,313
Acquisitions (disposals)	—	—	—	108	—	(10)	98
Charged to statement of operations	147	(109)	(57)	(12)	(6)	(84)	(121)
Charged to other comprehensive income	(37)	—	—	(9)	25	(3)	(24)
Foreign exchange rate movements	45	(58)	(14)	5	—	(4)	(26)
<b>As at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ (864)</b>	<b>\$ 1,203</b>	<b>\$ 65</b>	<b>\$ 502</b>	<b>\$ 201</b>	<b>\$ 133</b>	<b>\$ 1,240</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Consists of Insurance contract liabilities and Investment contract liabilities net of Reinsurance assets.

	Investments	Policy liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	Deferred acquisition costs	Losses available for carry forward	Pension and other employee benefits	Other	Total
As at December 31, 2015	\$ (1,002)	\$ 1,068	\$ 164	\$ 501	\$ 144	\$ 438	\$ 1,313
Acquisitions (disposals)	—	71	(15)	—	—	113	169
Charged to statement of operations	(25)	247	(8)	(89)	17	(333)	(191)
Charged to other comprehensive income	16	—	—	15	19	(7)	43
Foreign exchange rate movements	(8)	(16)	(5)	(17)	2	23	(21)
<b>As at December 31, 2016</b>	<b>\$ (1,019)</b>	<b>\$ 1,370</b>	<b>\$ 136</b>	<b>\$ 410</b>	<b>\$ 182</b>	<b>\$ 234</b>	<b>\$ 1,313</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Consists of Insurance contract liabilities and Investment contract liabilities net of Reinsurance assets.

We have accumulated tax losses, primarily in Canada, the Philippines, and the U.K. totaling \$2,504 (\$2,025 in 2016). The benefit of these tax losses has been recognized to the extent that it is probable that the benefit will be realized. In addition, in the U.S. we have unused tax credits in the amount of \$21 (\$nil in 2016) for which a deferred tax asset has been recognized. Unused tax losses for which a deferred tax asset has not been recognized amount to \$511 as of December 31, 2017 (\$429 in 2016), primarily in the Philippines and Indonesia. In addition, we have capital losses of \$449 in the U.K. (\$438 in 2016) for which a deferred tax asset of \$76 (\$74 in 2016) has not been recognized.



We will realize the benefit of tax losses carried forward in future years through a reduction in current income taxes as and when the losses are utilized. These tax losses are subject to examination by various tax authorities and could be reduced as a result of the adjustments to tax returns. Furthermore, legislative, business or other changes may limit our ability to utilize these losses.

Included in the deferred tax asset related to losses available for carry forward are tax benefits that have been recognized on losses incurred in either the current or the preceding year. In determining if it is appropriate to recognize these tax benefits we relied on projections of future taxable profits, and we also considered tax planning opportunities that will create taxable income in the period in which the unused tax losses can be utilized.

The non-capital losses carried forward in Canada expire beginning in 2028. The operating and capital losses in the U.K. can be carried forward indefinitely. The unused tax credits carried forward in the U.S. expire beginning in 2020.

We recognize a deferred tax liability on all temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, joint ventures, and associates unless we are able to control the timing of the reversal of these differences and it is probable that these differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. As at December 31, 2017, temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches, joint ventures and associates for which a deferred tax liability has not been recognized amount to \$5,314 (\$5,969 in 2016).

## 20.B Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

**20.B.i** In our Consolidated Statements of Operations, Income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31 has the following components:

	2017	2016
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current year	\$ 224	\$ 151
Adjustments in respect of prior years, including resolution of tax disputes	(17)	(26)
Total current income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 207	\$ 125
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	\$ (69)	\$ 183
Tax expense (benefit) arising from unrecognized tax losses	—	(1)
Adjustments in respect of prior years, including resolution of tax disputes	(4)	9
Tax rate and other legislative changes	194	—
Total deferred income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 121	\$ 191
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 328	\$ 316

**20.B.ii** Income tax benefit (expense) recognized directly in equity for the years ended December 31:

	2017	2016
Recognized in other comprehensive income:		
Current income tax benefit (expense)	\$ 2	\$ —
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)	(24)	43
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	\$ (22)	\$ 43
Total income tax benefit (expense) recorded in equity, including tax benefit (expense) recorded in other comprehensive income	\$ (22)	\$ 43

**20.B.iii** Our effective income tax rate differs from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2017		2016	
		%		%
Total net income (loss)	\$ 1,825		\$ 1,949	
Add: Income tax expense (benefit)	328		316	
Total net income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 2,153		\$ 2,265	
Taxes at the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate	\$ 576	26.8	\$ 606	26.8
Increase (decrease) in rate resulting from:				
Higher (lower) effective rates on income subject to taxation in foreign jurisdictions	(248)	(11.5)	(151)	(6.7)
Tax (benefit) cost of unrecognized tax losses	—	—	(1)	—
Tax exempt investment income	(165)	(7.7)	(110)	(4.8)
Tax rate and other legislative changes	194	9.0	2	0.1
Adjustments in respect of prior years, including resolution of tax disputes	(21)	(1.0)	(17)	(0.8)
Other	(8)	(0.4)	(13)	(0.6)
Total tax expense (benefit) and effective income tax rate	\$ 328	15.2	\$ 316	14.0

Statutory income tax rates in other jurisdictions in which we conduct business range from 0% to 35%, which creates a tax rate differential and corresponding tax provision difference compared to the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate when applied to foreign income not subject to tax in Canada. Generally, higher earnings in jurisdictions with higher statutory tax rates result in an increase of our tax expense, while earnings arising in tax jurisdictions with statutory rates lower than 26.75% (rounded to 26.8% in the table above) reduce our tax expense. These differences are reported in higher (lower) effective rates on income subject to taxation in foreign jurisdictions. The benefit reported in 2017 included higher income in jurisdictions with low statutory income tax rates compared to 2016, as well as losses in jurisdictions with high statutory income tax rates.

Tax exempt investment income includes tax rate differences related to various types of investment income that is taxed at rates lower than our statutory income tax rate, such as dividend income, capital gains arising in Canada, and various others. Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, changes in market values of real estate properties and other investments have an impact on the amount of these tax rate differences.

U.S. tax reform legislation was signed into law on December 22, 2017 and took effect on January 1, 2018. The legislation includes a reduction to the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% for tax years beginning after 2017. Tax rate and other legislative changes in 2017 includes a charge relating to the revaluation of our deferred tax balances of \$194. In 2016, Tax rate and other legislative changes includes a re-measurement of our deferred tax balances in the U.K. due to a decrease in the corporate income tax rate.

Adjustments in respect of prior periods, including the resolution of tax disputes relates primarily to audit adjustments and the finalization of tax filings in Canada in 2017 and in both Canada and Asia in 2016.

Other in 2017 and 2016 includes mostly tax differences related to investments in joint ventures in Asia which are accounted for using the equity method.

## 21. Capital Management

Our capital base is structured to exceed minimum regulatory and internal capital targets and maintain strong credit and financial strength ratings while maintaining a capital efficient structure. We strive to achieve an optimal capital structure by balancing the use of debt and equity financing. Capital is managed both on a consolidated basis under principles that consider all the risks associated with the business as well as at the business group level under the principles appropriate to the jurisdiction in which each operates. We manage the capital for all of our international subsidiaries on a local statutory basis in a manner commensurate with their individual risk profiles.

The Board of Directors of Sun Life Assurance is responsible for the annual review and approval of the Company's capital plan and capital risk policy. Management oversight of our capital programs and position is provided by the Company's Executive Risk Committee, the membership of which includes senior management from the finance, actuarial, and risk management functions.

We engage in a capital planning process annually in which capital deployment options, fundraising, and dividend recommendations are presented to the Risk & Conduct Review Committee of the Board of Directors. Capital reviews are regularly conducted which consider the potential impacts under various business, interest rate, and equity market scenarios. Relevant components of these capital reviews, including dividend recommendations, are presented to the Risk & Conduct Review Committee on a quarterly basis. The Board of Directors is responsible for the approval of the dividend recommendations.

The capital risk policy is designed to ensure that adequate capital is maintained to provide the flexibility necessary to take advantage of growth opportunities, to support the risks associated with our businesses and to optimize return to our shareholder. This policy is also

intended to provide an appropriate level of risk management over capital adequacy risk, which is defined as the risk that capital is not or will not be sufficient to withstand adverse economic conditions, to maintain financial strength or to allow us and our subsidiaries to support ongoing operations and to take advantage of opportunities for expansion.

OSFI may intervene and assume control of a Canadian life insurance company if it deems the amount of available capital insufficient. Capital requirements may be adjusted by OSFI in the future, as experience develops or the risk profile of Canadian life insurers changes or to reflect other risks. Sun Life Assurance exceeded levels that would require regulatory or corrective action as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

The Company's regulated subsidiaries must comply with the capital adequacy requirements imposed in the jurisdictions in which they operate. In certain jurisdictions, the payment of dividends from our subsidiaries is subject to maintaining capital levels exceeding regulatory targets and/or receiving regulatory approval. We maintained capital levels above minimum local requirements as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Effective January 1, 2018, OSFI has implemented a revised regulatory capital framework referred to as the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test ("LICAT") in Canada. OSFI's objective is to develop a new capital framework that results in improved overall quality of available capital, greater risk sensitivity, better measurement of certain risks and closer alignment of risk measures with the economics of the life insurance business. LICAT is not expected to significantly change the level of excess capital in the industry, however capital requirements by company may change. Results as measured under LICAT are fundamentally different than under MCCR and will not be directly comparable to MCCR. The LICAT Guideline sets a Supervisory Target Total Ratio of 100% and a minimum Total Ratio of 90%. The Company will establish capital targets in excess of the Supervisory Target Total Ratio.

At December 31, 2017, Sun Life Assurance, is subject to the MCCR capital rules for life insurance companies in Canada. With an MCCR ratio of 221% as at December 31, 2017, Sun Life Assurance's capital ratio is well above OSFI's supervisory target ratio of 150% and regulatory minimum ratio of 120%, and our internal target of 200%. SLA will be subject to the implementation of LICAT effective January 1, 2018. In the U.S., Sun Life Assurance operates through a branch which is subject to U.S. regulatory supervision and it exceeded the levels under which regulatory action would be required as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

Our capital base consists mainly of common shareholder's equity, participating policyholders' equity, preferred shareholder's equity and certain other capital securities that qualify as regulatory capital. For regulatory reporting purposes under the MCCR framework, there were further adjustments, including goodwill, non-life investments, and others as was prescribed by OSFI to the total capital figure presented in the table below:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Preferred shares <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 2,750	\$ 2,750
Subordinated debt	350	350
Innovative capital instruments <sup>(2)</sup>	699	698
Equity:		
Participating policyholders' equity	\$ 650	\$ 412
Preferred shareholder's equity	701	701
Common shareholder's equity	15,518	15,505
Non-controlling interests	70	72
Total capital <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 20,738	\$ 20,488

<sup>(1)</sup> Preferred shares that qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes are described in Note 15.B.

<sup>(2)</sup> Innovative capital instruments are SLEECs issued by the SL Capital Trusts (Note 13). The SL Capital Trusts are not consolidated by us.

<sup>(3)</sup> Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale debt securities and cash flow hedges of \$78 as at December 31, 2017 (\$81 as at December 31, 2016) have been included in the calculation of Total capital.

The significant changes in capital are included in Notes 13, 14, and 15.

## 22. Segregated Funds

We have segregated fund products, including variable annuities, unit-linked products and universal life insurance policies, in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Asia. Under these contracts, the benefit amount is contractually linked to the fair value of the investments in the particular segregated fund. Policyholders can select from a variety of categories of segregated fund investments. Although the underlying assets are registered in our name and the segregated fund contract holder has no direct access to the specific assets, the contractual arrangements are such that the segregated fund policyholder bears the risk and rewards of the funds' investment performance. Therefore, net realized gains and losses, other net investment income earned, and expenses incurred on the segregated funds are attributable to policyholders and not to us. However, certain contracts include guarantees from us. We are exposed to equity market risk and interest rate risk as a result of these guarantees.

We derive fee income from segregated funds. Market value movements in the investments held for segregated fund holders impact the management fees earned on these funds.

The segregated fund types offered, by percentage of total investments for account of segregated fund holders, were within the following ranges as at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

Type of fund	%
Money market	1 to 5
Fixed income	10 to 15
Balanced	40 to 45
Equity	40 to 45

Money market funds include investments that have a term to maturity of less than one year. Fixed income funds are funds that invest primarily in investment grade fixed income securities and where less than 25% can be invested in diversified equities or high-yield bonds. Balanced funds are a combination of fixed income securities with a larger equity component. The fixed income component is greater than 25% of the portfolio. Equity consists primarily of broad-based diversified funds that invest in a well-diversified mix of Canadian, U.S. or global equities. Other funds in this category include low volatility funds, intermediate volatility funds, and high volatility funds.

## 22.A Investments for Account of Segregated Fund Holders

The carrying value of investments held for segregated fund holders are as follows:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Segregated and mutual fund units	\$ 91,585	\$ 83,576
Equity securities	10,799	9,739
Debt securities	3,517	3,247
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	457	460
Investment properties	374	373
Mortgages	20	28
Other assets	148	120
Total assets	\$ 106,900	\$ 97,543
Less: Liabilities arising from investing activities	\$ 559	\$ 425
Total investments for account of segregated fund holders	\$ 106,341	\$ 97,118

## 22.B Changes in Insurance Contracts and Investment Contracts for Account of Segregated Fund Holders

Changes in insurance contracts and investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders are as follows:

	Insurance contracts		Investment contracts	
For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016	2017	2016
Balance as at January 1	\$ 90,339	\$ 83,619	\$ 6,779	\$ 7,770
Additions to segregated funds:				
Deposits	10,772	11,454	86	96
Net transfer (to) from general funds	(120)	(308)	—	—
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	4,133	2,799	883	741
Other investment income	4,853	3,752	152	162
Total additions	19,638	17,697	1,121	999
Deductions from segregated funds:				
Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries	9,437	8,687	643	582
Management fees	963	810	57	60
Taxes and other expenses	266	256	12	15
Foreign exchange rate movements	241	1,402	(83)	1,333
Total deductions	10,907	11,155	629	1,990
Net additions (deductions)	8,731	6,542	492	(991)
Acquisitions	\$ —	\$ 178	\$ —	\$ —
Balance as at December 31	\$ 99,070	\$ 90,339	\$ 7,271	\$ 6,779

## 23. Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies

### 23.A Lease Commitments

We lease offices and certain equipment. These are operating leases with rents charged to operations in the year to which they relate. Total future rental payments for the remainder of these leases total \$644. The future rental payments by year of payment are included in Note 6.

### 23.B Contractual Commitments

In the normal course of business, various contractual commitments are outstanding, which are not reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition to loan commitments for debt securities and mortgages included in Note 6.A.i, we have equity, investment property, and property and equipment commitments. As at December 31, 2017, we had a total of \$2,877 of contractual commitments outstanding. The expected maturities of these commitments are included in Note 6.

### 23.C Letters of Credit

We issue commercial letters of credit in the normal course of business. As at December 31, 2017, we had credit facilities of \$206 available for the issuance of letters of credit (\$189 as at December 31, 2016), from which a total of \$108 in letters of credit were outstanding (\$117 as at December 31, 2016). We also have access to a US\$500 syndicated credit facility where SLF Inc. is the principal borrower, from which a total of \$2 in letters of credit were outstanding as at December 31, 2017 (\$4 as at December 31, 2016).

### 23.D Indemnities and Guarantees

In the normal course of our business, we have entered into agreements that include indemnities in favour of third parties, such as confidentiality agreements, engagement letters with advisors and consultants, outsourcing agreements, leasing contracts, trade-mark licensing agreements, underwriting and agency agreements, information technology agreements, distribution agreements, financing agreements, the sale of equity interests, and service agreements. These agreements may require us to compensate the counterparties for damages, losses or costs incurred by the counterparties as a result of breaches in representation, changes in regulations (including tax matters), or as a result of litigation claims or statutory sanctions that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. We have also agreed to indemnify our directors and certain of our officers and employees in accordance with our by-laws. These indemnification provisions will vary based upon the nature and terms of the agreements. In many cases, these indemnification provisions do not contain limits on our liability, and the occurrence of contingent events that will trigger payment under these indemnities is difficult to predict. As a result, we cannot estimate our potential liability under these indemnities. We believe that the likelihood of conditions arising that would trigger these indemnities is remote and, historically, we have not made any significant payment under such indemnification provisions. In certain cases, we have recourse against third parties with respect to the aforesaid indemnities, and we also maintain insurance policies that may provide coverage against certain of these claims.

In the normal course of our business, we have entered into purchase and sale agreements that include indemnities in favour of third parties. These agreements may require us to compensate the counterparties for damages, losses, or costs incurred by the counterparties as a result of breaches in representation. As at December 31, 2017, we are not aware of any breaches in representations that would result in any payment required under these indemnities that would have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Guarantees made by us that can be quantified are included in Note 6.A.i.

### 23.E Legal and Regulatory Proceedings

We are regularly involved in legal actions, both as a defendant and as a plaintiff. Legal actions naming us as a defendant ordinarily involve our activities as a provider of insurance protection and wealth management products, as an investor and investment advisor, and as an employer. In addition, government and regulatory bodies in Canada, the U.S., the U.K., and Asia, including federal, provincial, and state securities and insurance regulators and government authorities, from time to time, make inquiries and require the production of information or conduct examinations or investigations concerning our compliance with insurance, securities, and other laws.

Provisions for legal proceedings related to insurance contracts, such as for disability and life insurance claims and the cost of litigation, are included in Insurance contract liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Other provisions are established outside of the Insurance contract liabilities if, in the opinion of management, it is both probable that a payment will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Management reviews the status of all proceedings on an ongoing basis and exercises judgment in resolving them in such manner as management believes to be in our best interest.

Two putative class action lawsuits have been filed against Sun Life Assurance in connection with sales practices relating to, and the administration of, individual policies issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company ("MLIC"). These policies were assumed by Clarica when Clarica acquired the bulk of MLIC's Canadian operations in 1998 and subsequently assumed by Sun Life Assurance as a result of its amalgamation with Clarica. One of the lawsuits (*Fehr et al v Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada*) is issued in Ontario and the other (*Alamwala v Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada*) is in British Columbia. Neither action has been certified at this time. In the *Fehr* action, the court dismissed the plaintiff's motion for certification in its entirety by way of a two-part decision released on November 12, 2015 and December 7, 2016. The plaintiffs have appealed the decision against certification and a decision from the Ontario Court of Appeal is expected in 2018. The *Alamwala* action has remained largely dormant since it was commenced in 2011. We will continue to vigorously defend against the claims in these actions. In connection with the acquisition of the Canadian operations of

MLIC, MLIC agreed to indemnify Clarica for certain losses, including those incurred relating to the sales of its policies. Should either of the *Fehr* or the *Alamwala* lawsuits result in a loss, Sun Life Assurance will seek recourse against MLIC under that indemnity through arbitration.

Management does not believe that the probable conclusion of any current legal or regulatory matter, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position or results of operations of the Company.

## 24. Related Party Transactions

Our related parties include SLF Inc. and its other subsidiaries, our joint ventures and associates, and our key management personnel.

### 24.A Transactions with Key Management Personnel, Remuneration and Other Compensation

Key management personnel refers to the executive team and Board of Directors of Sun Life Assurance. These individuals have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. The aggregate compensation to the executive team and directors are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2017		2016	
	Executive team	Directors	Executive team	Directors
Number of individuals	11	10	10	11
Base salary and annual incentive compensation	\$ 18	\$ —	\$ 17	\$ —
Additional short-term benefits and other	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1
Share-based long-term incentive compensation	\$ 18	\$ 2	\$ 16	\$ 2
Value of pension and post-retirement benefits	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —

### 24.B Transactions with SLF Inc. and its Subsidiaries

Sun Life Assurance and its subsidiaries transact business worldwide. Sun Life Assurance and its subsidiaries are primarily involved in the businesses described in Note 1 and the other subsidiaries of SLF Inc. are primarily involved in asset management and provide services to us as described in Note 24.B.ii and Note 24.B.iii. All the companies discussed in this Note are subsidiaries of SLF Inc. unless otherwise stated. All transactions between Sun Life Assurance and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not discussed in this Note.

Transactions with joint ventures and associates, which are also related parties, are disclosed in Note 16. Transactions between the Company and related parties are accounted for in accordance with the Related Party Transactions policy in Note 1.

#### 24.B.i Loan Agreements

Loans to related parties on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position consist of the following:

As at December 31,	Currency of borrowing	Maturity date	Interest rate	2017	2016
Loans to related parties:					
Loan receivable	U.S. dollars	2036	7.41%	\$ 629	\$ 672
Promissory note	Cdn. dollars	Demand note	Non-interest bearing	820	820
Promissory note	Cdn. dollars	2017	2.40%	—	600
Promissory note <sup>(1)</sup>	Cdn. dollars	2018	2.11%	—	950
Total loans to related parties				\$ 1,449	\$ 3,042

<sup>(1)</sup> On June 1, 2016, Sun Life Assurance received this promissory note from SLF Inc.

In May 2017, the promissory notes from SLF Inc. with principal amounts of \$600 and \$950, maturing in 2017 and 2018 respectively, were repaid.

Total interest on loans to related parties was \$61 for the year ended December 31, 2017 (\$75 in 2016).

#### 24.B.ii Reinsurance Agreements

We have reinsurance agreements under which we have ceded business to related parties in the U.S. and Bermuda.

We have a coinsurance with funds withheld reinsurance agreement under which we ceded certain of our universal life policies to Sun Life Financial (U.S.) Reinsurance Company ("SLFRC"), a subsidiary of SLF Inc. Under this agreement, we hold and manage assets on



a funds withheld basis in a segregated asset portfolio for the benefit of SLFRC. SLFRC holds additional assets required for statutory purposes in a trust.

We also have a coinsurance with funds withheld reinsurance agreement under which we ceded certain of our universal life policies to Independence Life and Annuity Company ("Indy"), a subsidiary of SLF Inc. Under this agreement, we hold and manage assets on a funds withheld basis in a segregated asset portfolio for the benefit of Indy.

In 2016, we entered into two reinsurance agreements with Sun Life Financial (Bermuda) Reinsurance Ltd. ("SLF Bermuda"), a subsidiary of SLF Inc., which are described in the following:

On February 1, 2016, we entered into a 100% coinsurance funds withheld treaty with SLF Bermuda. Under the terms of the agreement, we cede 100% of the risks associated with our medical stop loss business in the United States Branch of Sun Life Assurance of Canada to SLF Bermuda. We paid an initial premium of \$293 to SLF Bermuda. Under the agreement, we hold and manage the assets on a funds withheld basis in a segregated asset portfolio for the benefit of SLF Bermuda. As a result of this agreement, Reinsurance assets and funds withheld liabilities included in Other liabilities both increased by \$347 in our Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at the time of the transaction. During 2017, ceded premiums of \$1,455 (\$1,601 in 2016) and net reinsurance recoveries of \$1,408 (\$1,546 in 2016) were recorded in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On November 30, 2016, we entered into a 100% coinsurance agreement with SLF Bermuda. Under the terms of the agreement, we cede 100% of the risks associated with our medical stop loss business in Sun Life and Health Insurance Company (U.S.) to SLF Bermuda. We paid an initial premium of \$26 to SLF Bermuda. In accordance with the agreement, SLF Bermuda holds the assets backing the assumed reserves in Trust with us as the beneficiary. This agreement did not have a material impact to our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

#### Financial Impact of Reinsurance Agreements

The amounts included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position related to these reinsurance transactions consist of the following:

As at December 31,	2017	2016
Reinsurance assets	\$ 8,314	\$ 7,665
Funds withheld liabilities included in Other liabilities	\$ 7,601	\$ 7,549
Derivative liabilities	\$ 479	\$ 265

The amounts included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations related to these reinsurance transactions consist of the following:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Ceded premiums	\$ 1,722	\$ 1,667
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets	\$ (1,151)	\$ (312)
Reinsurance expenses (recoveries)	\$ (1,015)	\$ (1,239)

#### 24.B.iii Other Agreements and Guarantees

We have service agreements with various related parties under which we provide administrative and other services. Under these agreements, we are reimbursed for costs we incur from providing these services. Amounts received under these agreements for the year ended December 31, 2017 were \$115 (\$78 in 2016).

We have an administrative services agreement with Sun Life Financial (U.S.) Service Company, Inc. ("SLFSC") under which we receive general administrative services from SLFSC. Expenses recorded under this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2017 were \$612 (\$592 in 2016) and are included in Operating expenses in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Our administrative service agreement with SLFSC includes Assurant EB acquired in the first quarter of 2016.

In the first quarter of 2016, SLF Inc. acquired Disability Reinsurance Management Services, Inc. ("DRMS") as part of its acquisition of Assurant EB, as described in Note 3. DRMS, which is a subsidiary of SLF Inc., is a related party to us. We have a reinsurance management services agreement with DRMS under which we receive general reinsurance management services from DRMS. Expenses recorded under this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2017 were \$43 (\$11 in 2016) and were included in Commissions in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We have service and advisory agreements with various related parties, under which they provide investment advisory services to us and manage certain of our investment portfolios. During 2017, we paid fees of \$105 (\$90 in 2016) under all of these investment advisory and service agreements.

We have distribution agreements with various related parties, under which we receive fees for the sale of their products. In 2017, we received fees of \$37 (\$35 in 2016) from the sale of these products that are included in Fee income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We have additional service agreements with related parties that did not have a material impact on the net income reported for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

#### **24.B.iv Other Transactions**

In the second quarter of 2017, we redeemed \$2,350 of preferred shares that are classified as liabilities to SLF Inc. and issued \$800 new preferred shares that are classified as liabilities to SLF Inc. In the second quarter of 2016, we issued \$350 of preferred shares that are classified as liabilities to SLF Inc. These transactions are described in Note 15.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, we purchased the outstanding shares of a subsidiary of SLF Inc. for cash of \$55. The net assets of this subsidiary, which consisted of deferred tax assets, were recorded at their carrying value of \$108. The difference between the amount paid and the carrying value of the net assets acquired of \$53 was recorded to Retained Earnings in our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

We have foreign currency derivatives with SLF Inc. and external counterparties to mitigate the foreign currency exposure on foreign currency denominated assets. The notional amount and fair value of the foreign currency derivatives with SLF Inc. are \$356 and \$(28), respectively, as at December 31, 2017 (\$356 and \$(48) in 2016). The fair value of the derivatives is included in Derivative liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, while the change in fair value of the foreign currency derivatives is included in Net investment income and is substantially offset by foreign currency changes on the related assets. In 2017 and 2016, we recognized derivative gains (losses) of \$21 and \$84, which include \$nil and \$70 on derivatives that were unwound or matured, offset by gains (losses) on the associated assets.

During 2017, SLF Inc. contributed capital of \$54 (\$53 in 2016) to us. These amounts are reported as Contributed surplus in our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

#### **24.C Other Related Party Transactions**

We provide investment management services for our pension plans. The services are provided on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with third parties. We also hold units of investment funds managed by certain of our joint ventures and other related parties. The carrying amount of our investment in these funds is included in Note 16.D.

### **25. Pension Plans and Other Post-Retirement Benefits**

We sponsor defined benefit pension plans and defined contribution plans for eligible employees. All of our material defined benefit plans worldwide are closed to new entrants with new hires participating in defined contribution plans. Material defined benefit plans are located in Canada and the U.K. The defined benefit pension plans offer benefits based on length of service and final average earnings and certain plans offer some indexation of benefits. The specific features of these plans vary in accordance with the employee group and countries in which employees are located. In addition, we maintain supplementary non-contributory defined benefit pension arrangements for eligible employees, which are primarily for benefits which are in excess of local tax limits. As at December 31, 2014, there are no active members in the U.K. defined benefit plans continuing to accrue future service benefits. On January 1, 2009, the Canadian defined benefit plans were closed to new employees. Canadian employees hired before January 1, 2009 continue to earn future service benefits in the previous plans, which includes both defined benefit and defined contribution components, while new hires since then are eligible to join a defined contribution plan. In addition, one small defined benefit plan in the Philippines remains open to new hires.

Our funding policy for defined benefit pension plans is to make at least the minimum annual contributions required by regulations in the countries in which the plans are offered. Our U.K. defined benefit pension scheme is governed by pension trustees. In other countries in which we operate, the defined benefit pension arrangements are governed by local pension committees. Significant plan changes require the approval of the Board of Directors of Sun Life Assurance.

We also established defined contribution plans for eligible employees. Our contributions to these defined contribution pension plans may be subject to certain vesting requirements. Generally, our contributions are a set percentage of employees' annual income and may be a set percentage of employee contributions, up to specified levels.

In addition to our pension plans, we provide certain post-retirement health-care and life insurance benefits to eligible employees and to their dependants upon meeting certain requirements. Eligible retirees may be required to pay a portion of the premiums for these benefits and, in general, deductible amounts and co-insurance percentages apply to benefit payments. These post-retirement benefits are not pre-funded. In Canada, certain post-retirement health-care and life insurance benefits are provided for eligible employees who retired before December 31, 2015. Eligible employees who retire after December 31, 2015 will have access to voluntary retiree-paid health-care coverage.

#### **25.A Risks Associated with Employee Defined Benefit Plans**

With the closure of the material defined benefit pension and retiree benefit plans to new entrants, the volatility associated with future service accruals for active members has been limited and will decline over time.

The major risks remaining in relation to past service obligations are increases in liabilities due to a decline in discount rates, greater life expectancy than assumed and adverse asset returns. We have systematically shifted the defined benefit pension asset mix towards liability matching investments. The target for our material funded defined benefit plans is to minimize volatility in funded status arising from changes in discount rates and exposure to equity markets.

## 25.B Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post-Retirement Benefit Plans

The following tables set forth the status of the defined benefit pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:

	2017			2016		
	Pension	Other post-retirement	Total	Pension	Other post-retirement	Total
Change in defined benefit obligations:						
Defined benefit obligation, January 1	\$ 2,964	\$ 188	\$ 3,152	\$ 2,876	\$ 202	\$ 3,078
Current service cost	47	1	48	43	1	44
Interest cost	100	7	107	106	8	114
Actuarial losses (gains)	176	10	186	252	(13)	239
Benefits paid	(132)	(9)	(141)	(136)	(10)	(146)
Plan amendments	(2)	—	(2)	—	—	—
Termination benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange rate movement	18	—	18	(177)	—	(177)
Defined benefit obligation, December 31	\$ 3,171	\$ 197	\$ 3,368	\$ 2,964	\$ 188	\$ 3,152
Change in plan assets:						
Fair value of plan assets, January 1	\$ 2,724	\$ —	\$ 2,724	\$ 2,665	\$ —	\$ 2,665
Administrative expense	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest income on plan assets	90	—	90	95	—	95
Return on plan assets over (under) interest	99	—	99	171	—	171
Employer contributions	63	9	72	116	10	126
Benefits paid	(132)	(9)	(141)	(136)	(10)	(146)
Foreign exchange rate movement	20	—	20	(187)	—	(187)
Fair value of plan assets, December 31	\$ 2,864	\$ —	\$ 2,864	\$ 2,724	\$ —	\$ 2,724
Amounts recognized on Statement of Financial Position:						
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 2,864	\$ —	\$ 2,864	\$ 2,724	\$ —	\$ 2,724
Defined benefit (obligation)	(3,171)	(197)	(3,368)	(2,964)	(188)	(3,152)
Net recognized (liability) asset, December 31	\$ (307)	\$ (197)	\$ (504)	\$ (240)	\$ (188)	\$ (428)
Components of net benefit expense recognized:						
Current service cost	\$ 47	\$ 1	\$ 48	\$ 43	\$ 1	\$ 44
Administrative expense	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net interest expense (income)	10	7	17	11	8	19
Plan amendments	(2)	—	(2)	—	—	—
Termination benefits	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other long-term employee benefit losses (gains)	—	4	4	—	(3)	(3)
Net benefit expense	\$ 55	\$ 12	\$ 67	\$ 54	\$ 6	\$ 60
Remeasurement of net recognized (liability) asset:						
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	\$ 99	\$ —	\$ 99	\$ 171	\$ —	\$ 171
Actuarial gains (losses) arising from changes in demographic assumptions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial gains (losses) arising from changes in financial assumptions	(123)	(6)	(129)	(214)	(4)	(218)
Actuarial gains (losses) arising from experience adjustments	(53)	—	(53)	(38)	14	(24)
Foreign exchange rate movement	(1)	—	(1)	2	—	2
Components of defined benefit costs recognized in Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (78)	\$ (6)	\$ (84)	\$ (79)	\$ 10	\$ (69)

## 25.C Principal Assumptions for Significant Plans

	2017		2016	
	Canada %	U.K. %	Canada %	U.K. %
To determine defined benefit obligation at end of year:				
Discount rate for pension plans	3.40	2.30	3.70	2.55
Rate of compensation increase	3.10	n/a	3.00	n/a
Pension increases	0.00-0.15	3.50	0.00-0.15	3.55
To determine net benefit expense for year:				
Discount rate for pension plans	3.70	2.55	3.90	3.55
Rate of compensation increase	3.00	n/a	3.00	n/a
Pension increases	0.00-0.15	3.55	0.00-0.25	3.45
Health care trend rates:				
Initial health care trend rate	5.47	n/a	5.53	n/a
Ultimate health care trend rate	4.50	n/a	4.50	n/a
Year ultimate health care trend rate reached	2030	n/a	2030	n/a
	2017		2016	
	Canada	U.K.	Canada	U.K.
Mortality rates:				
Life expectancy (in years) for individuals currently at age 65:				
Male	22	24	22	25
Female	25	26	24	27
Life expectancy (in years) at 65 for individuals currently at age 45:				
Male	24	26	24	28
Female	25	29	25	31
Average duration (in years) of pension obligation	17.1	19.0	17.2	22.0

### Discount Rate, Rate of Compensation Increase and Health Care Cost

The major economic assumptions which are used in determining the actuarial present value of the accrued benefit obligations vary by country.

The discount rate assumption used for material plans is determined by reference to the market yields, as of December 31, of high-quality corporate bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related obligation. In countries where a deep corporate market does not exist, government bonds are used. Compensation and health care trend assumptions are based on expected long-term trend assumptions which may differ from actual results.

## 25.D Sensitivity of Key Assumptions

The following table provides the potential impact of changes in key assumptions on the defined benefit obligation for pension and other post-retirement benefit plans as at December 31, 2017. These sensitivities are hypothetical and should be used with caution. The impact of changes in each key assumption may result in greater than proportional changes in sensitivities.

	Pension	Post-retirement benefits
Interest/discount rate sensitivity <sup>(1)</sup> :		
1% decrease	\$ 623	\$ 25
1% increase	\$ (477)	\$ (20)
Rate of compensation increase assumption:		
1% decrease	\$ (83)	n/a
1% increase	\$ 87	n/a
Health care trend rate assumption:		
1% decrease	n/a	\$ (12)
1% increase	n/a	\$ 14
Mortality rates <sup>(2)</sup> :		
10% decrease	\$ 80	\$ 4

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents a parallel shift in interest rates across the entire yield curve, resulting in a change in the discount rate assumption.

<sup>(2)</sup> Represents 10% decrease in mortality rates at each age.

## 25.E Fair Value of Plan Assets

Composition of fair value of plan assets, December 31:

	2017	2016
Equity investments	3%	3%
Fixed income investments	85%	85%
Real estate investments	7%	7%
Other	5%	5%
Total composition of fair value of plan assets	100%	100%

The fair value of our equity investments in 2017 and 2016 are consistent with Level 1 or Level 2 fair value hierarchy.

The assets of the defined benefit pension plans are primarily held in trust for plan members, and are managed within the provisions of each plan's investment policies and procedures. Diversification of the investments is used to limit credit, market, and foreign currency risks. We have taken steps to significantly de-risk our material defined benefit pension plans by shifting the pension asset mix towards liability matching investments, taking into account the long-term nature of the pension obligations and related cash flows. The long-term investment objectives of the defined benefit pension plans are to equal or exceed the rate of growth of the liabilities. Over shorter periods, the objective of the defined benefit pension plan investment strategy is to minimize volatility in the funded status. Liquidity is managed with consideration to the cash flow requirements of the liabilities.

## 25.F Future Cash Flows

The following tables set forth the expected contributions and expected future benefit payments of the defined benefit pension and other post-retirement benefit plans:

	Pension	Post-Retirement	Total
Expected contributions for the next 12 months	\$ 119	\$ 15	\$ 134

### Expected Future Benefit Payments

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 to 2027
Pension	\$ 124	\$ 128	\$ 135	\$ 139	\$ 151	\$ 831
Post-retirement	12	12	12	13	13	71
Total	\$ 136	\$ 140	\$ 147	\$ 152	\$ 164	\$ 902

## 25.G Defined Contribution Plans

We expensed \$38 in 2017 (\$36 for 2016) with respect to defined contribution plans.

## 26. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Non-Controlling Interests

### 26.A Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes, are as follows:

For the years ended December 31,	2017			2016		
	Balance, beginning of period	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Balance, end of period	Balance, beginning of period	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Balance, end of period
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income:						
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses), net of hedging activities	\$ 1,377	\$ (566)	\$ 811	\$ 1,957	\$ (580)	\$ 1,377
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	220	70	290	296	(76)	220
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(6)	(5)	(11)	3	(9)	(6)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) in joint ventures and associates	—	(31)	(31)	76	(76)	—
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(224)	(59)	(283)	(174)	(50)	(224)
Revaluation surplus on transfers to investment properties	11	139	150	11	—	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,378</b>	<b>\$ (452)</b>	<b>\$ 926</b>	<b>\$ 2,169</b>	<b>\$ (791)</b>	<b>\$ 1,378</b>
Total attributable to:						
Participating policyholders	\$ 16	\$ (7)	\$ 9	\$ 18	\$ (2)	\$ 16
Non-controlling interests	16	(5)	11	17	(1)	16
Shareholders	1,346	(440)	906	2,134	(788)	1,346
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,378</b>	<b>\$ (452)</b>	<b>\$ 926</b>	<b>\$ 2,169</b>	<b>\$ (791)</b>	<b>\$ 1,378</b>

### 26.B Non-Controlling Interests

Non-controlling interests for 2017 and 2016 in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity, and Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests include SLF Inc.'s interest in an entity that is consolidated by us. SLF Inc. holds all of the voting rights and power related to this entity. We have consolidated this entity since we are exposed to a significant amount of the variability associated with this entity and have power over the relevant activities of this entity through a related party. In 2016, non-controlling interests reported in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) also include the impact from the 25% third-party interest in PVI Sun Life that was recognized when we obtained control of PVI Sun Life in the first quarter of 2016. The non-controlling interests were subsequently acquired by us in the fourth quarter of 2016. Further details on transactions with non-controlling interests in 2016 are included in Note 3.

The following table summarizes changes to non-controlling interests during 2017 and 2016, respectively:

For the years ended December 31,	2017	2016
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 72	\$ 71
Acquisition of control in subsidiary and capital transaction	—	19
Net income (loss)	3	1
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(5)	(1)
Acquisition of interest in subsidiary from non-controlling interests	—	(18)
<b>Total non-controlling interests, end of year</b>	<b>\$ 70</b>	<b>\$ 72</b>



## Appointed Actuary's Report

---

THE POLICYHOLDERS, SHAREHOLDER AND DIRECTORS OF  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

I have valued the policy liabilities and reinsurance recoverables of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and its subsidiaries for its Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and their change in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada, including selection of appropriate assumptions and methods.

In my opinion, the amount of policy liabilities net of reinsurance recoverables makes appropriate provision for all policy obligations and the Consolidated Financial Statements fairly present the results of the valuation.



**Kevin Morrissey**  
Fellow, Canadian Institute of Actuaries

Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
February 14, 2018

## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Policyholders and Shareholder of  
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and the consolidated statement of operations, consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants  
Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
February 14, 2018