

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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# Management's Discussion and Analysis

February 13, 2019

## A. How We Report Our Results

Sun Life Financial Inc. ("SLF Inc.") is a leading international financial services organization providing insurance, wealth and asset management solutions to individual and corporate Clients. Sun Life Financial has operations in a number of markets worldwide, including Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, Indonesia, India, China, Australia, Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia and Bermuda. As of December 31, 2018, Sun Life Financial had total assets under management ("AUM") of \$951 billion.

SLF Inc. is a publicly traded company domiciled in Canada and is the holding company of Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ("Sun Life Assurance"). In this management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A"), SLF Inc., its subsidiaries and, where applicable, its joint ventures and associates are collectively referred to as "the Company", "Sun Life Financial", "we", "our", and "us". Unless otherwise indicated, all information in this MD&A is presented as at and for the year ended December 31, 2018 and the information contained in this document is in Canadian dollars. Where information at and for the year ended December 31, 2018 is not available, information available for the latest period before December 31, 2018 is used. Except where otherwise noted, financial information is presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the accounting requirements of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI").

We manage our operations and report our financial results in five business segments: Sun Life Financial Canada ("SLF Canada"), Sun Life Financial United States ("SLF U.S."), Sun Life Financial Asset Management ("SLF Asset Management"), Sun Life Financial Asia ("SLF Asia"), and Corporate. Information concerning these segments is included in our annual and interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes ("Annual Consolidated Financial Statements" and "Interim Consolidated Financial Statements", respectively, and "Consolidated Financial Statements" collectively) and this MD&A. Effective in the first quarter of 2018, we transferred our International business unit from SLF U.S. to SLF Asia and comparable periods have been changed to conform with the current year presentation.

### i. Use of Non-IFRS Financial Measures

We report certain financial information using non-IFRS financial measures, as we believe that these measures provide information that is useful to investors in understanding our performance and facilitate a comparison of our quarterly and full year results from period to period. These non-IFRS financial measures do not have any standardized meaning and may not be comparable with similar measures used by other companies. For certain non-IFRS financial measures, there are no directly comparable amounts under IFRS. These non-IFRS financial measures should not be viewed as alternatives to measures of financial performance determined in accordance with IFRS. Additional information concerning these non-IFRS financial measures and reconciliations to the closest IFRS measures are available in section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document. Further additional information concerning these non-IFRS financial measures and reconciliations to the closest IFRS measures are included in the Supplementary Financial Information packages that are available on [www.sunlife.com](http://www.sunlife.com) under Investors - Financial results & reports.

### ii. Forward-looking Statements

Certain statements in this document are forward-looking statements within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the "safe harbour" provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities legislation. Additional information concerning forward-looking statements and important risk factors that could cause our assumptions, estimates, expectations and projections to be inaccurate and our actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by such forward-looking statements can be found in section O - Forward-looking Statements in this document.

### iii. Additional Information

Additional information relating to the Company can be found in the Consolidated Financial Statements and SLF Inc.'s Annual Information Form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2018. These documents are filed with securities regulators in Canada and are available at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). SLF Inc.'s Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, annual MD&A and AIF are filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") in SLF Inc.'s annual report on Form 40-F and SLF Inc.'s interim MD&As and Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are furnished to the SEC on Form 6-Ks and are available at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

## B. Overview

Sun Life Financial is a leading international financial services organization providing a diverse range of insurance, wealth and asset management solutions to individual and corporate Clients.

### Purpose and Ambition

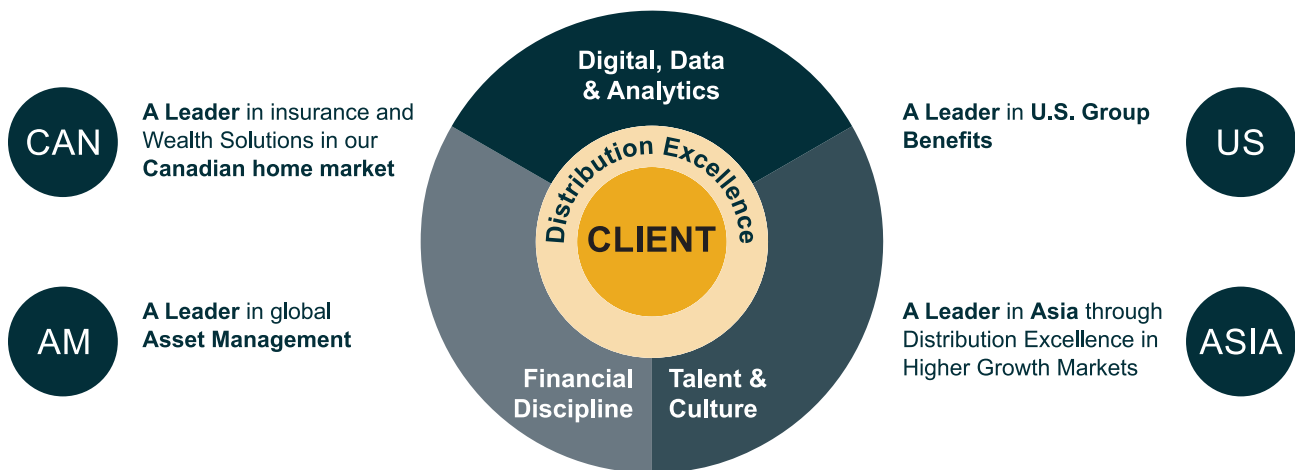
Our Purpose is to help our Clients achieve lifetime financial security and live healthier lives.

Our ambition is to be one of the best insurance and asset management companies in the world. To achieve this, across each of the four pillars of our business we aim to have:

- Top quartile Client scores relative to our competitors
- Each pillar of our business be viewed as one of the best in its market
- Top quartile total shareholder return
- A disproportionate share of top talent, wrapped in an empowering culture

### 1. Strategy

We aim to provide outstanding value to our Clients. Our strategy places the Client at the centre of everything we do. We believe our Client for life strategy and purpose, as described below, will allow us to gain a distinct competitive advantage to achieve our goal to be a leader in each of our four pillars.



### Our Client Strategy

Our Client-centric strategy has five key areas of focus that we are pursuing across each of our four pillars. These areas of focus define how we compete in our markets, extend our competitive advantages, fulfill our purpose and support our ambition to be one of the best insurance and asset management companies in the world.

**Client:** Our Clients are at the centre of everything we do and we are focused on building lasting and trusted Client relationships by providing quality products and services that deliver on our Purpose. We believe this allows us to maximize the value we provide our Clients, and leads to better business outcomes for Sun Life Financial. We achieve this by:

- making it easier to do business with us
- being more proactive in contacting and engaging with our Clients
- delivering consistently superior Client service

**Distribution Excellence:** Our Clients work with high-quality distribution partners who put them at the centre of what they do. Our distribution partners will engage Clients where, when and how they wish, in a personalized and relevant way. We continue to invest in our distribution capabilities, through digital channels and by enabling our advisors, agents, partners and brokers to deliver great Client experiences and focus on meeting Client needs.

**Digital, Data & Analytics:** Our Digital, Data & Analytics capabilities are critical to both delivering value to our Clients and for efficiency and effectiveness, while respecting our Clients' privacy. As consumer preferences evolve and technological advancements enable new possibilities and services, Sun Life Financial is investing in new capabilities across our businesses to reach our Clients more effectively, drive efficiencies and explore new business opportunities. Our focus in these areas is to:

- digitize current processes and interactions
- be more proactive, predictive and personalized with our Clients
- build and deploy new digital business models

**Financial Discipline:** Our continued financial and risk management prudence, efficient use of capital and strong execution will support our medium-term financial objectives and also support us in meeting our aim of top quartile total shareholder returns while maintaining a preferred risk and capital profile. Specific areas of focus are to:

- Deliver strong earnings growth and disciplined expense management to support the enterprise's medium-term objectives.
- Create a culture of accountability, purpose and passion for long-term Client and business value embodied by all employees, including a strong focus on efficient use of resources to drive top and bottom line growth.

**Talent and Culture:** Delivering on our strategy will require that we maintain our focus on attracting, retaining and developing the best talent, while also continuing to evolve our talent and culture to manage the increasing pace of change. Specifically, our talent goals are to continue to:

- Attract a disproportionate share of top talent across our geographies, wrapped in an empowering culture.
- Build on our high performance culture and support and reward our diverse, talented workforce.
- Ensure that our focus on our Clients becomes deeply embedded in our unique and inclusive culture.
- Remain committed to the highest standards of business ethics and good governance.

#### **Our four pillars**

Our four pillar approach defines the businesses and markets in which we compete. In each of these pillars, we focus on creating value for our Clients and shareholders in businesses that have strong growth prospects, favourable return on equity (“ROE”) and strong capital generation in attractive global markets.

Currently, in our four pillars we are:

#### **A leader in insurance and wealth solutions in our Canadian home market**

- a provider of products and services to over six million Canadians via our Group and Individual businesses that deliver value to our Clients
- the largest provider of benefits and pensions in the workplace
- providing a wide range of wealth and insurance products to individuals via retail channels, including our leading Career Sales Force

#### **A leader in U.S. Group Benefits**

- a provider of group life, disability, dental and vision insurance products, as well as a suite of voluntary benefits products that meet Client needs
- a market leader in Group Benefits, providing insurance solutions to employers and employees
- the largest independent provider of medical stop-loss insurance in the U.S.

#### **A leader in global asset management**

- a provider of investment products through MFS Investment Management (“MFS”) and Sun Life Investment Management (“SLIM”) that deliver superior value to Clients through traditional active asset management as well as liability driven investing (“LDI”) and alternative asset classes:
  - MFS is a premier asset management firm offering a comprehensive selection of asset management products and services to retail and institutional investors around the world
  - SLIM is an institutional investment management business delivering customized LDI, alternative fixed income and real estate solutions

#### **A leader in Asia through distribution excellence in higher growth markets**

- a provider of individual life and health insurance that delivers Client value in all markets
- a provider, in select markets, of asset management and group retirement products and services
- operating across seven markets: Philippines, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, India and China
- among the global leaders in providing life insurance solutions to international high net worth Clients

#### **Underpinning our strategy is an enduring commitment to Sustainability**

Sun Life Financial’s focus on advancing sustainability - centred around a vision of building sustainable, healthier communities for life - is an important focus for our Company and is essential to our overall business success.

We define sustainability as taking accountability for our social, environmental, economic and governance impacts, risks and opportunities, in ways that help to ensure our long-term ability to deliver value to our Clients, employees, shareholders and communities.

Our company-wide sustainability strategy, approved by the Board of Directors, focuses on four key areas within which we continue to deepen our commitment and strengthen our practices:

- **Organizational resilience:** We cultivate an organization that is competitive, forward-thinking, resilient and sustainable for the long term, so we can continue to meet the needs of our Clients, who are at the centre of all that we do.
- **Environmental responsibility:** We are accountable for the impact of our operations on the environment, so we are consistently taking steps to measure, manage and reduce that impact.
- **Community wellness:** We believe that by actively supporting the communities in which we live and work, we can help to build a positive environment for our Clients, employees, advisors and shareholders.
- **Governance and risk management:** We believe a well-run organization contributes to a stable operating platform for the Company, and positions us to meet our obligations to stakeholders. Proactive risk management and a strong risk culture are essential to our long-term success.

For additional information on our sustainability strategy, refer to our latest Sustainability Report, which can be found at [www.sunlife.com](http://www.sunlife.com).

## 2. Financial Objectives

The Company has outlined the following medium-term financial objectives:

Measure <sup>(1)</sup>	Medium-term financial objectives	Four-year average <sup>(2)</sup>	2018 results
<b>Underlying EPS growth</b> Growth in EPS reflects the Company's focus on generating sustainable earnings for shareholders.	8%-10%	13%	17%
<b>Underlying ROE</b> ROE is a significant driver of shareholder value and is a major focus for management across all businesses.	12%-14%	13.0%	14.2%
<b>Dividend payout ratio</b> Payout of capital serves shareholder value, based on underlying net income.	40%-50%	41%	39%

(1) Underlying earnings per share ("EPS"), underlying ROE and the dividend payout ratio are non-IFRS financial measures. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures. The dividend payout ratio represents the ratio of common shareholders' dividends to underlying net income. See section I - Capital and Liquidity Management - Capital in this document for further information regarding dividends.

(2) Underlying EPS growth is calculated on a four-year compound annual growth rate. Underlying ROE and Dividend payout ratio are based on a four-year average of 2015 - 2018.

We have performed well against our medium-term financial objectives. Although considered reasonable by the Company, we may not be able to achieve our medium-term financial objectives as our assumptions may prove to be inaccurate. Accordingly, our actual results could differ materially from our medium-term financial objectives as described above. Our medium-term financial objectives do not constitute guidance. Our medium-term financial objectives are forward-looking non-IFRS financial measures and additional information is provided in this MD&A in the section O - Forward-looking Statements - Medium-Term Financial Objectives.

## 3. Acquisitions

The following developments occurred since January 1, 2018. Additional information concerning acquisitions and dispositions is provided in our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

In December 2018, we entered into an agreement to merge Bentall Kennedy, our North American real estate and property management firm, with GreenOak Real Estate ("GreenOak"), a global real estate investment firm. Sun Life Financial will acquire a majority stake in the combined Bentall Kennedy and GreenOak entity that will be part of SLIM. The transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions and is expected to close in the first half of 2019. For additional information, refer to Note 3 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

In January 2018, we acquired Excel Funds Management Inc. and Excel Investment Counsel Inc. (collectively, "Excel Funds"). Excel Funds is an award-winning Canadian investment manager specializing in emerging markets funds with approximately \$800 million in assets under management at the time of acquisition. The acquisition is expected to help accelerate the growth of Sun Life Global Investments through new emerging markets offerings and add Excel Funds' exchange-traded funds to its capabilities.

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 million. The first stage included the acquisition of the Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") 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 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 2019, subject to the receipt of regulatory approvals and satisfaction of customary closing conditions.

## C. Financial Summary

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)		2018	2017	2016
<b>Profitability</b>				
<b>Net income (loss)</b>				
	Reported net income (loss)	2,522	2,149	2,485
	Underlying net income (loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	2,947	2,546	2,335
<b>Diluted EPS (\$)</b>				
	Reported EPS (diluted)	4.14	3.49	4.03
	Underlying EPS (diluted) <sup>(1)</sup>	4.86	4.15	3.80
<b>Reported basic EPS (\$)</b>				
		4.16	3.51	4.05
<b>Return on equity (%)</b>				
	Reported ROE <sup>(1)</sup>	12.1%	10.7%	13.0%
	Underlying ROE <sup>(1)</sup>	14.2%	12.7%	12.2%
<b>Growth</b>				
<b>Sales</b>				
	Insurance sales <sup>(1)</sup>	3,189	3,042	2,758
	Wealth sales <sup>(1)</sup>	136,702	145,314	138,319
<b>Value of new business<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
		1,154	968	860
<b>Premiums and deposits</b>				
	Net premium revenue	18,642	15,281	15,048
	Segregated fund deposits	11,553	10,858	11,550
	Mutual fund sales <sup>(1)</sup>	84,202	87,515	84,728
	Managed fund sales <sup>(1)</sup>	38,903	44,093	40,270
	ASO premium and deposit equivalents <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	6,808	6,933	6,863
<b>Total premiums and deposits<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
		160,108	164,680	158,459
<b>Assets under management<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
	General fund assets	168,765	162,720	161,071
	Segregated fund assets	103,062	106,392	97,167
	Mutual fund assets, managed fund assets and other AUM <sup>(1)</sup>	679,316	705,673	645,037
<b>Total AUM<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
		951,143	974,785	903,275
<b>Financial Strength</b>				
<b>LICAT ratios<sup>(3)(4)</sup></b>				
	Sun Life Financial Inc.	144%	n/a	n/a
	Sun Life Assurance <sup>(5)</sup>	131%	n/a	n/a
<b>Financial leverage ratio<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
		21.2%	23.6%	25.2%
<b>Dividend<sup>(6)</sup></b>				
	Dividend yield <sup>(7)</sup>	3.7%	3.6%	3.7%
	Dividend payout ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	39%	42%	43%
	Dividends per common share (\$)	1.905	1.745	1.620
<b>Capital</b>				
	Subordinated debt and innovative capital instruments <sup>(8)</sup>	3,738	4,136	4,534
	Participating policyholders' equity	864	650	412
	Total shareholders' equity	23,706	22,321	21,956
<b>Total capital</b>				
		28,308	27,107	26,902
	Average common shares outstanding (millions)	606	613	613
	Closing common shares outstanding (millions)	598.5	610.5	613.6

(1) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(2) Administrative Services Only ("ASO").

(3) Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test ("LICAT") ratio.

(4) LICAT ratios are not applicable before January 1, 2018; we previously used the Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirements ("MCCSR") guideline, the former capital regulatory guideline.

(5) Sun Life Assurance is SLF Inc.'s principal operating life insurance subsidiary.

(6) See section I - Capital and Liquidity Management - Capital in this document for further information regarding dividends.

(7) Dividend yield is calculated on dividends per common share paid divided by the daily annual average share price for the year.

(8) Innovative capital instruments consist of Sun life Exchangeable Capital Securities ("SLECS") which qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes. However, under IFRS they are reported as senior debentures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information, see the section I - Capital and Liquidity Management - Capital in this document.

## D. Profitability

### 2018 vs. 2017

The following table reconciles our reported net income and underlying net income. The table also sets out the impact that other notable items had on our reported net income and underlying net income in 2018 and 2017. All factors discussed in this document that impact our underlying net income are also applicable to reported net income.

(\$ millions, after-tax)	2018	2017
<b>Reported net income</b>	<b>2,522</b>	2,149
Market related impacts <sup>(1)</sup>	(188)	(7)
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	(155)	81
Other adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	(82)	(220)
U.S. tax reform <sup>(2)</sup>	—	(251)
<b>Underlying net income<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>2,947</b>	2,546
<b>Reported ROE<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>12.1%</b>	10.7%
<b>Underlying ROE<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>14.2%</b>	12.7%
Experience related items <sup>(4)</sup>		
Impact of investment activity on insurance contract liabilities	135	86
Mortality	(6)	70
Morbidity	51	25
Credit	72	74
Lapse and other policyholder behaviour	(49)	(49)
Expenses <sup>(5)</sup>	(62)	(49)
Other	90	(60)

(1) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

(2) ACMA in 2017 excludes the \$(288) million change that is included in U.S. tax reform, shown separately.

(3) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(4) Experience related items reflect the difference between actual experience during the reporting period and best estimate assumptions used in the determination of our insurance contract liabilities.

(5) In 2018, Expense experience has been revised to exclude certain project spending, which is now presented in Other. Prior periods have been conformed to this presentation.

Our reported net income increased to \$2,522 million for 2018 compared to \$2,149 million in 2017, which primarily reflects the \$251 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The increase also includes lower fair value adjustments on MFS share-based payment awards and acquisition, integration and restructuring charges, partially offset by the unfavourable impact of ACMA and market related impacts. Underlying net income growth of 16% to \$2,947 million was driven by the effect of the lower income tax rate in the U.S., growth in the business, interest on par seed capital<sup>(1)</sup>, investment experience, favourable morbidity experience and favourable other experience, partially offset by unfavourable mortality experience.

#### i. Market related impacts

Market related impacts in 2018 compared to 2017 were largely driven by unfavourable equity impacts partially offset by net interest rate impacts that included the favourable impact of credit spreads. Market related impacts were unfavourable in SLF Canada and SLF Asia due to equity impacts, unfavourable in SLF U.K. as a result of positive net interest rate impacts and net interest rate impacts were favourable in SLF Canada and SLF U.S.

#### ii. Assumption changes and management actions

Due to the long-term nature of our business, we make certain judgments involving assumptions and estimates to value our obligations to policyholders. The valuation of these obligations is recorded in our financial statements as insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities and requires us to make assumptions about equity market performance, interest rates, asset default, mortality and morbidity rates, lapse and other policyholder behaviour, expenses and inflation and other factors over the life of our products.

We review assumptions each year, generally in the third quarter, and revise these assumptions if appropriate. We consider our actual experience in current and past periods relative to our assumptions as part of our annual review.

During 2018, the net impact of assumption changes and management actions ("ACMA") resulted in a decrease of \$155 million to reported net income, compared to an increase of \$81 million in 2017 (which excluded the impact of the U.S. tax reform).

<sup>(1)</sup> In the first quarter of 2018, the seed capital that was transferred into the participating account at demutualization was transferred into the shareholder account, along with accrued investment income. The results include income of \$110 million of which \$75 million was in SLF Canada and \$35 million was in SLF U.S.

## Assumption Changes and Management Actions by Type

The following table sets out the impact of ACMA on our net income in 2018.

2018	Full year	
(\$ millions, after-tax)	Impact on net income <sup>(1)</sup>	Comments
Mortality/morbidity	308	Updates to reflect mortality/morbidity experience in all jurisdictions. The largest items were favourable mortality in SLF Asia International, SLF Canada Group Retirement Services, and SLF U.K.
Lapse and other policyholder behaviour	(454)	Updates to reflect lapse and other policyholder behaviour experience in all jurisdictions. The largest items, which all had unfavourable impacts, were updated policyholder assumptions in SLF U.S. and SLF Asia International.
Expenses	(11)	Updates to reflect expense experience in all jurisdictions.
Investment returns	(14)	Updates to various investment related assumptions across the Company.
Model enhancements and other	16	Various enhancements and methodology changes across all jurisdictions. The largest items were a favourable change to the provisions in the SLF Canada and SLF U.S. participating accounts, partially offset by a strengthening of reinsurance provisions in SLF U.S.
<b>Total impact on net income<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>(155)</b>	

(1) ACMA is included in reported net income and is presented as an adjustment to arrive at underlying net income.

(2) In this table, ACMA represent the shareholders' net income impact (after-tax) including management actions. In Note 10.A of our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, the impact of method and assumptions changes represents the change in shareholder and participating policyholder insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets (pre-tax) and does not include management actions. Further information can be found in section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

Additional information on estimates relating to our policyholder obligations, including the methodology and assumptions used in their determination, can be found in this MD&A under the section M - Accounting and Control Matters - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates and in Note 10 in our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

### iii. Other adjustments

Other adjustments in 2018 decreased reported net income by \$82 million, compared to \$220 million in 2017. The change was driven by lower fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards resulting in a favourable impact of \$76 million, a favourable impact of \$41 million from reduced acquisition, integration and restructuring costs in 2017, which included the 2017 restructuring charge, and the improved impact of certain hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting.

### iv. U.S. tax reform

The U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("U.S. tax reform") legislation signed into law on December 22, 2017, which took effect on January 1, 2018, included a reduction to the U.S. corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% for tax years beginning after 2017, and a number of base broadening measures including provisions limiting the deductibility of certain payments to related foreign taxpayers. Interpretive guidance on the base broadening provisions was issued by the U.S. Treasury late in 2018, however it is in the form of Proposed Regulations and is subject to change.

As a result of this legislation, the Company recorded a net charge of \$251 million (\$444 million pre-tax) in the fourth quarter of 2017. This reflected an after-tax charge of \$288 million (\$444 million pre-tax) to ACMA, and a one-time charge on the deemed repatriation of foreign earnings of \$46 million. These are partially offset by a benefit of \$83 million<sup>(1)</sup> relating to the revaluation of deferred tax balances from 35% to 21%.

### v. Experience related items

Experience related items in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected favourable impacts of other experience, including interest on par seed capital and investment related experience in International, impacts of investment activity on insurance contract liabilities, and morbidity experience, partially offset by unfavourable mortality experience.

### vi. Income taxes

For 2018, our effective tax rates on reported and underlying net income<sup>(2)</sup> were 17.0% and 17.2%, respectively, compared to 10.8% and 20.5%, respectively, for 2017. Our effective tax rate on underlying net income for 2018 is within our expected range. Our effective tax rate on reported net income for 2017 was most notably impacted by higher reported net income in jurisdictions with lower statutory income tax rates and losses in jurisdictions with higher statutory income tax rates, by U.S. tax reform, ACMA in SLF U.S., as well as the finalization of prior years' tax filings, which resulted in an unusually low effective tax rate on a reported basis for 2017. Our effective tax rate on underlying net income for 2017 was within our pre-2018 expected range of 18% to 22%.

Our expected underlying tax rate range for 2018 and future years is revised to 15% to 20% as a result of U.S. tax reform. Our statutory tax rate is normally reduced by various tax benefits, such as lower taxes on income subject to tax in foreign jurisdictions, a range of tax exempt investment income, and other sustainable tax benefits that are expected to decrease our effective tax rate. The 15% to 20% range is based on our current understanding of the base broadening measures referred to in section iv. above.

(1) Excludes \$(30) million relating to the net impact on deferred tax balances attributable to participating policyholders.

(2) Our effective income tax rate on underlying net income is calculated using underlying net income and income tax expense associated with underlying net income, which excludes amounts attributable to participating policyholders.

## vii. Impact of foreign exchange rates

We have operations in many markets worldwide, including Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Hong Kong, the Philippines, Japan, Indonesia, India, China, Australia, Singapore, Vietnam, Malaysia and Bermuda, and generate revenues and incur expenses in local currencies in these jurisdictions, which are translated to Canadian dollars.

Items impacting our Consolidated Statements of Operations are translated into Canadian dollars using average exchange rates for the respective period. For items impacting our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, period end rates are used for currency translation purposes.

The following table provides the foreign exchange rates for the U.S. dollar, which is usually our most significant foreign exchange impact, over the past three quarters and two years.

Exchange rate	Quarterly				Full year	
	Q4'18	Q3'18	Q2'18	Q1'18	2018	2017
U.S. Dollar - Average	1.321	1.306	1.290	1.264	1.295	1.298
U.S. Dollar - Period end	1.364	1.290	1.313	1.289	1.364	1.258

In general, our net income benefits from a weakening Canadian dollar and is adversely affected by a strengthening Canadian dollar as net income from the Company's international operations is translated back to Canadian dollars. Conversely, in a period of losses, the weakening of the Canadian dollar has the effect of increasing losses in foreign jurisdictions. The relative impact of foreign exchange in any given period is driven by the movement of foreign exchange rates as well as the proportion of earnings generated in our foreign operations. We generally express the impact of foreign exchange on net income on a year-over-year basis.

During the year 2018, our reported net income and underlying net income decreased by \$6 million and increased by \$8 million, respectively, as a result of the impact of the movement of the Canadian dollar in 2018 relative to the average exchange rates in 2017.

## E. Growth

### 1. Sales and Value of New Business

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
<b>Insurance sales<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
SLF Canada	984	1,125	950
SLF U.S. <sup>(2)</sup>	1,307	1,106	1,053
SLF Asia <sup>(2)</sup>	898	811	755
Total insurance sales	3,189	3,042	2,758
<b>Wealth sales<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
SLF Canada	15,286	14,976	13,200
SLF Asia	10,101	13,056	8,849
Total wealth sales excluding SLF Asset Management	25,387	28,032	22,049
SLF Asset Management sales <sup>(1)</sup>	111,315	117,282	116,270
Total wealth sales	136,702	145,314	138,319
<b>Value of New Business<sup>(1)</sup> ("VNB")</b>	1,154	968	860

(1) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(2) Effective January 1, 2018, we transferred our International business unit from SLF U.S. to SLF Asia, and comparative figures in 2017 have been changed to conform with the current year presentation.

Total Company insurance sales were \$3.2 billion in 2018, compared to \$3.0 billion in 2017.

- SLF Canada insurance sales were down, following a strong first quarter in 2017 in individual insurance sales as a result of tax legislation and product design changes. Sales in Group Benefits ("GB") decreased 13% compared to 2017 due to several large case sales in 2017.
- SLF U.S. insurance sales increased, driven by strong growth in both employee benefits and medical stop-loss.
- SLF Asia insurance sales were higher, driven primarily by sales growth in the Philippines, India and Hong Kong, partially offset by lower sales in International due to the competitive environment and market volatility, and the unfavourable currency impact of \$19 million from the strengthening Canadian dollar.

Total Company wealth sales were \$136.7 billion in 2018, compared to \$145.3 billion in 2017.

- SLF Canada wealth sales increased, driven by continued growth in individual wealth. Group Retirement Services ("GRS") sales were in line with 2017.
- SLF Asia wealth sales were lower as a result of decreased mutual fund sales in India due to market volatility and the Philippines due to strong money market sales through a bank relationship in 2017, and the unfavourable currency impact of \$314 million from the Canadian dollar, partially offset by growth in MPF sales in Hong Kong.

- SLF Asset Management sales decreased, due to lower managed fund sales in both MFS and SLIM, and a reduction of \$0.2 billion from the currency impact of the strengthening Canadian dollar, partially offset by increased mutual fund sales in MFS.

Total Company VNB was \$1,154 million in 2018, up 19% compared to 2017, driven by higher insurance sales in the U.S. and Asia, higher wealth sales in Canada, and overall improved sales mix with higher profitability.

## 2. Premiums and Deposits

Premiums and deposits were \$160.1 billion in 2018, compared to \$164.7 billion in 2017, primarily attributable to lower fund sales, partially offset by increased net premium revenue, and currency impact of \$0.7 billion from the change in the Canadian dollar. Adjusted premiums and deposits of \$161.4 billion in 2018 decreased \$6.3 billion compared to 2017, largely driven by lower fund sales, partially offset by net premium revenue, and higher segregated fund deposits.

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
<b>Premiums and Deposits</b>			
Net premium revenue	18,642	15,281	15,048
Segregated fund deposits	11,553	10,858	11,550
Mutual fund sales <sup>(1)</sup>	84,202	87,515	84,728
Managed fund sales <sup>(1)</sup>	38,903	44,093	40,270
ASO premium and deposit equivalents <sup>(1)</sup>	6,808	6,933	6,863
Total premiums and deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	160,108	164,680	158,459
Adjusted premiums and deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	161,371	167,706	158,597

(1) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(2) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure that adjusts premiums and deposits for the impact of Constant Currency Adjustment and Reinsurance in SLF Canada's GB Operations Adjustment as described in section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures.

Net life, health and annuity premiums were \$18.6 billion in 2018, up \$3.4 billion from 2017. The change was driven by higher premiums in GB and GRS in SLF Canada, partially offset by lower premiums in International in SLF Asia. The strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to average exchange rates in 2017 decreased net premiums by \$38 million.

Segregated fund deposits were \$11.6 billion in 2018, compared to \$10.9 billion in 2017. The change was largely driven by increases in GRS and individual wealth in SLF Canada.

Sales of mutual funds were \$84.2 billion in 2018, compared to \$87.5 billion in 2017, primarily due to decreased sales in India and the Philippines in SLF Asia and the currency impact from the change in the Canadian dollar. The change of the Canadian dollar relative to average exchange rates in 2017 decreased mutual fund sales by \$0.5 billion.

Sales of managed funds were \$38.9 billion in 2018, down \$5.2 billion from \$44.1 billion in 2017, primarily due to decreased sales in MFS and SLIM, partially offset by increased sales in Hong Kong in SLF Asia. The change of the Canadian dollar relative to average exchange rates in 2017 decreased managed fund sales by \$0.1 billion.

ASO premium and deposit equivalents for 2018 decreased \$0.1 billion from 2017, primarily attributable to decreases in Hong Kong in SLF Asia, partially offset by GRS and GB in SLF Canada.

## 3. Assets Under Management

AUM consist of general funds, segregated funds and other AUM. Other AUM includes mutual funds and managed funds, which include institutional and other third-party assets managed by the Company.

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
<b>Assets under management</b>			
General fund assets	168,765	162,720	161,071
Segregated fund assets	103,062	106,392	97,167
Mutual fund assets, managed fund assets and other AUM <sup>(1)</sup>	679,316	705,673	645,037
Total AUM <sup>(1)</sup>	951,143	974,785	903,275

(1) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

AUM were \$951.1 billion as at December 31, 2018, compared to AUM of \$974.8 billion as at December 31, 2017. The decrease in AUM of \$23.7 billion between December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 resulted primarily from:

- unfavourable market movements on the value of mutual funds, managed funds and segregated funds of \$52.1 billion; and
- net outflows from mutual, managed and segregated funds of \$34.5 billion; partially offset by
- an increase of \$57.9 billion from the weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to exchange rates at the end of the fourth quarter of 2017; and
- other business growth and activity of \$5.0 billion.

The net outflow of mutual, managed and segregated funds of \$34.5 billion in 2018 was predominantly driven by net outflows from MFS of \$38.5 billion, which were partially offset by net inflows \$2.0 billion from SLF Canada, \$1.7 billion from SLF Asia and \$1.2 billion from SLIM.

General fund assets were \$168.8 billion as at December 31, 2018, up \$6.0 billion from December 31, 2017. The increase in general fund assets was primarily attributable to:

- (i) business growth of \$4.2 billion; and
- (ii) an increase of \$5.2 billion from the weakening of the Canadian dollar against foreign currencies compared to the prior period exchange rates; partially offset by
- (iii) a decrease of \$3.4 billion from the change in value of fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) assets and liabilities.

Segregated fund assets were \$103.1 billion as at December 31, 2018, compared to \$106.4 billion as at December 31, 2017. The decrease in segregated fund assets was primarily due to unfavourable market movement of \$4.3 billion, partially offset by net sales of \$0.7 billion, and the currency impact from the weakening of the Canadian dollar of \$0.6 billion.

Mutual funds, managed funds and other AUM decreased to \$679.3 billion, \$26.4 billion lower than as at December 31, 2017. The decrease was mainly driven by unfavourable market movements of \$44.4 billion and net outflows of \$35.3 billion, partially offset by \$52.1 billion of currency impact from the weakening of the Canadian dollar.

## F. Financial Strength

	2018	2017	2016
<b>LICAT ratio<sup>(1)</sup></b>			
Sun Life Financial Inc.	144%	n/a	n/a
Sun Life Assurance	131%	n/a	n/a
<b>Financial leverage ratio<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>21.2%</b>	23.6%	25.2%
<b>Dividend</b>			
Dividend payout ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	39%	42%	43%
Dividends per common share (\$)	1.905	1.745	1.620
<b>Capital (\$ millions)</b>			
Subordinated debt	3,039	3,437	3,836
Innovative capital instruments <sup>(3)</sup>	699	699	698
<b>Equity</b>			
Participating policyholders' equity and non-controlling interest	864	650	412
Preferred shareholders' equity	2,257	2,257	2,257
Common shareholders' equity	21,449	20,064	19,699
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>24,570</b>	22,971	22,368
<b>Total capital</b>	<b>28,308</b>	27,107	26,902

(1) LICAT ratios are not applicable before January 1, 2018.

(2) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(3) Innovative capital instruments consist of Sun Life Exchangeable Capital Securities, and qualify as regulatory capital. However, under IFRS they are reported as Senior debentures in our Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information, see section I - Capital and Liquidity Management - Capital in this document.

### Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test

OSFI has implemented a revised regulatory capital framework referred to as the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test in Canada effective January 1, 2018. The capital from the LICAT framework responds differently than the previous framework, MCCSR, to changes in a life insurer's risk profile and economic environment. LICAT measures the capital adequacy of an insurer using a risk-based approach and includes elements that contribute to financial strength through periods when an insurer is under stress as well as elements that contribute to policyholder and creditor protection wind-up.

SLF Inc. is a non-operating insurance company and is subject to the LICAT guideline. As at December 31, 2018, SLF Inc.'s LICAT ratio was 144%, which is well above OSFI's regulatory minimum ratio of 90%.

Sun Life Assurance, SLF Inc.'s principal operating life insurance subsidiary, is also subject to the LICAT guideline. As at December 31, 2018, Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio was 131%, well above OSFI's supervisory ratio of 100% and regulatory minimum ratio of 90%.

### Capital

Our total capital consists of subordinated debt and other capital instruments, participating policyholders' equity and total shareholders' equity which includes common shareholders' equity and preferred shareholders' equity. As at December 31, 2018, our total capital was \$28.3 billion, up from \$27.1 billion as at December 31, 2017. The increase in total capital was primarily the result of common shareholders' net income of \$2,522 million and the foreign currency translation gain included in other comprehensive income (loss) (“OCI”) of \$906 million, partially offset by the payment of \$1,147 million of dividends on common shares, common shares purchased under the normal course issuer bid of \$641 million detailed below, and the redemption of \$400 million of subordinated debentures detailed below.

We strive to achieve an optimal capital structure by balancing the use of debt and equity financing. The financial leverage ratio for SLF Inc., which includes the innovative capital instruments and preferred shares issued by SLF Inc. as part of debt for the purposes of this calculation, decreased to 21.2% as at December 31, 2018, compared with 23.6% as at December 31, 2017.

The legal entity, SLF Inc. (the ultimate parent company) and its wholly-owned holding companies had \$2,523 million in cash and other liquid assets as at December 31, 2018. Of this amount, \$1,547 million was held at SLF Inc. The remaining \$976 million of liquid assets were held by SLF Inc.'s wholly-owned holding companies, which are available to SLF Inc. without any regulatory restrictions. SLF Inc. and its wholly-owned holding companies had \$2,019 million in cash and other liquid assets as at December 31, 2017. The increase in cash and liquid assets in these holding companies in 2018 was primarily attributable to the dividends from the operating companies including Sun Life Assurance, which were partially offset by the payment of \$1,147 million of dividends on common shares, common shares purchased under the normal course issuer bid of \$641 million, and redemption of \$400 million of subordinated debentures. Liquid assets as noted above include cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and publicly traded securities.

On January 30, 2018, SLF Inc. redeemed all of the outstanding \$400 million principal amount of Series 2008-1 Subordinated Unsecured 5.59% Fixed/Floating Debentures at a redemption price equal to the principal amount together with accrued and unpaid interest to that date.

### Common Share Dividend Activity

SLF Inc. increased the dividend paid on its common shares in the second and fourth quarter of 2018 and paid total common shareholder dividends of \$1.905 per common share in 2018, compared to \$1.745 paid in 2017. In relation to the Canadian Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan ("DRIP"), commencing with the dividends paid on March 31, 2016, common shares were acquired by the plan agent on the open market and no shares were issued from treasury in connection with the plan in 2016, 2017 or 2018.

### Normal Course Issuer Bid

On August 14, 2018, SLF Inc. renewed its normal course issuer bid. This normal course issuer bid remains in effect until the earlier of August 13, 2019 and the date on which SLF Inc. has purchased an aggregate of 14.0 million common shares under the bid. Share purchases were as follows:

	Q4'18		2018	
	Common Shares Purchased <sup>(1)</sup> (millions)	Amount (\$ millions)	Common Shares Purchased <sup>(1)</sup> (millions)	Amount (\$ millions)
Bid announced August 2017 (expired August 13, 2018)	—	—	4.0	216
Bid announced August 2018	5.0	235	8.6	425
	5.0	235	12.6	641

(1) All of the common shares purchased under SLF Inc.'s normal course issuer bids during 2018 were subsequently cancelled.

### Financial Strength Ratings

Independent rating agencies assign credit ratings to securities issued by companies and assign financial strength ratings to financial institutions such as Sun Life Assurance.

The financial strength ratings assigned by rating agencies are intended to provide an independent view of the creditworthiness and financial strength of a financial institution. Each rating agency has developed its own methodology for the assessment and subsequent rating of life insurance companies.

Rating agencies do not assign a financial strength rating for SLF Inc., however, credit ratings are assigned to the securities issued by SLF Inc. and its subsidiaries and are described in SLF Inc.'s AIF under the heading Security Ratings.

The following table summarizes the financial strength ratings for Sun Life Assurance as at January 31, 2019 and December 31, 2017.

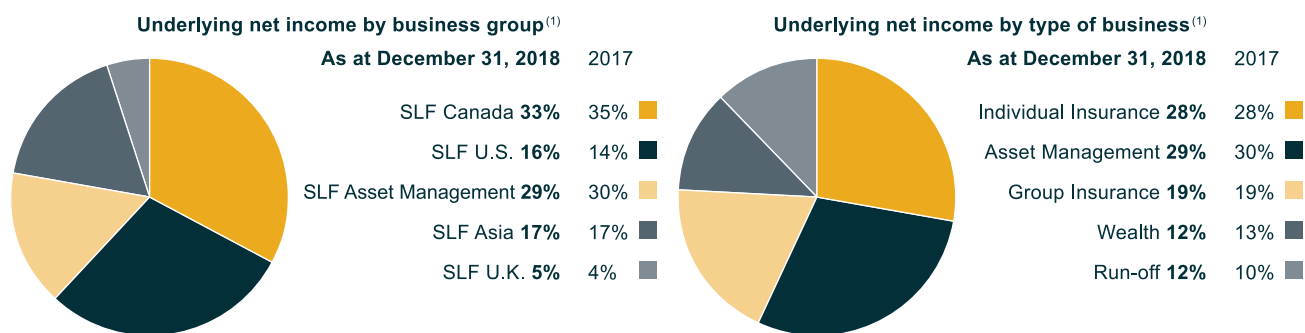
	A.M. Best	DBRS	Moody's	Standard & Poor's
January 31, 2019	A+	AA(low)	Aa3	AA-
December 31, 2017	A+	AA(low)	Aa3	AA-

Rating agencies took the following actions on the financial strength rating of Sun Life Assurance throughout 2018:

- April 6, 2018 - Standard and Poor's affirmed the financial strength rating with a positive outlook
- December 5, 2018 - DBRS affirmed the financial strength rating with a stable outlook
- December 14, 2018 - A.M. Best affirmed the financial strength rating with a stable outlook

## G. Performance by Business Group

Sun Life Financial's business is well diversified across geographies and business types, supported by our four pillar strategy and our diversified offerings of insurance and wealth products.



(1) Excludes Corporate Support.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	2018	2017	2016
<b>Reported net income (loss)</b>			
SLF Canada	942	963	936
SLF U.S. <sup>(1)</sup>	52	(144)	217
SLF Asset Management	909	653	729
SLF Asia <sup>(1)</sup>	555	778	600
Corporate	64	(101)	3
<b>Total reported net income (loss)</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>2,485</b>
<b>Underlying net income (loss)<sup>(2)</sup></b>			
SLF Canada	1,036	949	887
SLF U.S. <sup>(1)</sup>	514	376	284
SLF Asset Management	925	812	699
SLF Asia <sup>(1)</sup>	523	461	458
Corporate	(51)	(52)	7
<b>Total underlying net income (loss)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>2,947</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>2,335</b>

(1) Effective January 1, 2018, we transferred our International business unit from SLF U.S. to SLF Asia as described below, and comparative figures have been changed to conform with the current year presentation.

(2) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

# 1. SLF Canada

SLF Canada is a leading provider of insurance and wealth solutions in its home market, providing products and services that deliver value to over six million Canadians through our group and individual businesses. We are the largest provider of benefits and pensions in the workplace, and provide a wide range of products to individuals via retail channels.

## Business Profile

### Business Units

- Individual Insurance & Wealth
- Group Retirement Services
- Group Benefits

## 2018 Highlights

- Achieved record year with underlying net income exceeding \$1 billion and reaching leadership position in most markets.
- Maintained #1 position in workplace solutions including reaching over \$97 billion GRS assets under administration and \$10 billion in business in force in GB.
- Reached #1 position in individual insurance sales<sup>(1)</sup> culminating a significant continued momentum in premium growth.
- Continued retail wealth momentum contributing to firm level Sun Life Global Investments ("SLGI") assets reaching over \$20 billion and Sun GIF<sup>(2)</sup> gross sales growing 10% over the prior year in an environment of market volatility.
- Our investment in, and strategic relationship with, Rise People Inc. will open up a range of new health services to many of our Clients and allow advisors to differentiate and expand their value proposition with a digital platform that simplifies administration and engages employees.
- Launched Lumino Health in the fourth quarter of 2018, Canada's premier network of health resources free to all Canadians, the first of its kind digital network that enables Canadians to find highly rated providers, compare costs and receive health tips, helping them to make informed health care decisions.
- Our highly rated app in Canada, my Sun Life, enables Clients to search and connect with 150,000 Client-rated, paramedical health care providers across Canada, click to call for appointment bookings, submit health claims, check investment balances, and click to connect with their financial advisor.
- For straight through electronic underwriting, which occurs for 25% of our individually underwritten applications compared to the industry average of 9%<sup>(3)</sup>, we are utilizing artificial intelligence to assist our underwriters in decision making for Client applications from our Career Sales Force ("CSF") channel.
- Named one of the "Top 25 Companies to work for in Canada" by LinkedIn.
- For the tenth year in a row, voted "Most Trusted Life Insurance Company" by Reader's Digest.
- For the second year in a row, received a perfect score on the LGBT Corporate Canadian Index (CCI) for our strong commitment in taking quantifiable actions to support the LGBTQ community.
- For the third year in a row, recognized as one of "Canada's Top Employers for Young People" in the editorial competition organized by the Canada's Top 100 Employers project.
- Received top marks from Forrester Research Inc.<sup>(4)</sup> for the digital functionality of our life insurance business, earning top scores in both digital functionality and user experience.

## Strategy and Outlook

As the leading provider of Group Benefits, the market leader in the Group Retirement market and the largest player in individual insurance<sup>(1)</sup> in the Canadian market, Sun Life Financial is a market leader in Canada. Going forward, we will continue to leverage our market leadership position across our core businesses and distribution networks, to deliver on our Purpose to help our Clients achieve lifetime financial security and live healthier lives. Our focus for our Canadian business will be to:

### ***Put the Client at the centre of everything we do***

- Continue transforming our business to a Client-centric organization adapted to the digital world.
- Enhance the Client experience by making it easier to do business with us and ensuring a seamless experience across all Business Units.
- Deliver an omni-channel experience, engaging Clients where, when and how they wish.
- Provide more proactive, personalized contact with our Clients, leveraging digital, data and analytics capabilities.
- Advance our Client advocacy work to deliver consistently superior Client service.

### ***Extend market leadership in core businesses***

- Continue to leverage the life, health and wealth-based CSF, with a focus on digital support complementing our traditional model to deliver holistic financial planning advice, helping our Clients achieve lifetime financial security and live healthier lives.
- Launch new and enhance existing products and services that continue to support our CSF and third party advisors in offering customized financial plans and life and health insurance solutions to our Clients.

(1) LIMRA Market Share as of Q3 2018 YTD

(2) Sun Life Guaranteed Investment Funds

(3) Munich Re's 2018 Individual Insurance survey

(4) The Forrester Life Insurance Wave Canadian Sales Websites Report for Q2 2018

- Extend our market leadership in the GB and GRS businesses where we have a high Client retention rate due to our industry leading technology, our total benefits offering and worksite advantage.
- Help GB Clients manage their organizational health from a cost and an employee wellness perspective by providing Integrated Health Insights reporting.
- Further leverage our worksite advantage to drive growth in our GB and GRS businesses.

#### **Leverage digital, data and analytics, and artificial intelligence to develop new business models**

- Continue our journey of digital transformation by the digitization of the Client and sponsor journey and leveraging data and analytics more aggressively to drive Client and business outcomes.
- Expand our Digital Benefits Assistant and Ella platforms, which deliver personalized, relevant advice to our Clients.
- Continue to develop and enhance our industry leading mobile platform, with the highest rated life insurance mobile app in Canada, making it easy and convenient for plan members to manage and use their pensions and benefits.
- Advance our new business area, Digital Health Solutions (“DHS”), including the launch of our national direct to consumer sub-brand “Lumino Health”.

#### **Outlook**

Shifting demographics, in particular the aging population and their need for financial security in retirement, and the shift in financial responsibility from governments and employers to individuals, including the potential for changing pharmacare responsibilities, are expanding the need for individuals to seek out effective life and health protection, and wealth advice. As a trusted market leader offering a full suite of solutions and advice, and a strong presence at the worksite and in communities across Canada, SLF Canada is well positioned to continue to help our Clients in the right way, at the right time.

The Canadian market is facing several headwinds that present both challenges and opportunities for our business. New digital disruptors are emerging, regulatory focus and changes are impacting all business segments and the competitive environment continues to apply additional pressure on achieving our objectives.

To address these headwinds, we are actively investing in innovative digital solutions to provide more proactive personalized contact with our Clients and ensure our Clients can interact with us in the channel of their choice with industry leading offerings. We will continue to adjust and adapt our plans to drive momentum across our core businesses and accelerate growth through our newest business area, DHS. DHS will continue to create digital solutions for both our Clients and providers that will result in lowering claim expenses to the benefit of our Clients and plan sponsors as well as helping Clients live healthier lives.

## **Business Units**

<b>Business</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Market position</b>
<b>Individual Insurance &amp; Wealth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides holistic advice to individuals to help them and their families achieve lifetime financial security, and live healthier lives, leveraging a broad suite of life and health insurance and investment products</li> <li>• Products distributed via multi-channel distribution model consisting of the CSF, third-party channels, including independent brokers and broker-dealers, and direct to consumer for certain products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> place market position by premiums within the individual life and health market<sup>(1)</sup></li> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> in fixed product sales<sup>(1)</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> place market position by total wealth deposits and premiums<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Group Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides group insurance products in Canada, including life, dental, extended health care, disability and critical illness, to employers of all sizes</li> <li>• Leverages our worksite advantage to offer voluntary benefits solutions to individual plan members, including post-employment life and health plans</li> <li>• Products distributed by sales representatives in collaboration with independent advisors, benefits consultants and the CSF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1<sup>st</sup> place Group Benefits provider in Canada for the 9<sup>th</sup> consecutive year<sup>(2)</sup></li> </ul>
<b>Group Retirement Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides defined contribution pension plans and defined benefit solutions in Canada to employers of all sizes</li> <li>• Leverages our worksite advantage to offer voluntary savings plans, including post-employment plans, to those members exiting their employer-sponsored plans</li> <li>• Defined Benefit Solutions offers an expanding range of innovative de-risking solutions for defined benefit pension plans</li> <li>• Products distributed by sales representatives in collaboration with a multi-channel distribution network of pension consultants and advisors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GRS ranked 1<sup>st</sup> in the defined contribution market based on total Capital Accumulation Plan assets for the 16<sup>th</sup> consecutive year<sup>(3)</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> in the Defined Benefit Solutions annuity sales market<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>

(1) LIMRA Sales Market Share as of Q3 2018 YTD.

(2) Based on revenue for year ended December 2017 as published in 2018 Fraser Group Universe Report.

(3) Based on the 2017 Fraser Pension Universe Report.

## Financial and Business Results

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
Individual Insurance & Wealth	328	415	509
Group Benefits	282	332	307
Group Retirement Services	332	216	120
Reported net income	942	963	936
Market related impacts <sup>(1)</sup>	(117)	8	114
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(1)</sup>	23	22	(60)
Other adjustments <sup>(2)</sup>	–	(16)	(5)
Underlying net income <sup>(3)</sup>	1,036	949	887
Reported ROE (%) <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	13.8	12.6	12.0
Underlying ROE (%) <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	15.2	12.4	11.4
Insurance sales <sup>(3)</sup>	984	1,125	950
Wealth sales <sup>(3)</sup>	15,286	14,976	13,200
Assets under management <sup>(3)</sup>	177,436	176,417	165,252

(1) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

(2) Mainly comprised of Certain hedges in SLF Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

(3) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(4) The adoption of LICAT impacted the capital allocation for SLF Canada. As a result, reported and underlying ROE's increased by approximately 1.6% and 1.8%, respectively, in the year ended 2018.

### Profitability

Reported net income was \$942 million in 2018, compared to \$963 million in 2017. Underlying net income was \$1,036 million in 2018, compared to \$949 million in 2017.

Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected unfavourable equity market impacts partially offset by favourable credit spread impacts and a favourable impact from certain hedges that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Underlying net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected the interest on par seed capital, business growth and favourable expense experience that resulted from ongoing expense management and lower incentive compensation costs, partially offset by less favourable impacts from investment experience.

### Growth

Individual insurance sales of \$396 million were down 12% from the prior year, following a strong first quarter in 2017 in individual insurance sales as a result of tax legislation and product design changes. Sales in Group Benefits of \$588 million decreased 13% compared to 2017 due to several large case sales in 2017, partially offset by an increase in Health-Insured sales.

One of our key initiatives is to continue growing our individual wealth manufactured products, including SLGI mutual funds and Sun GIF<sup>(1)</sup> segregated funds. AUM for our wealth businesses, including GRS, was \$120.2 billion, a slight decrease from \$120.8 billion in 2017 due to capital markets movement, largely offset by positive net flows in wealth. SLF Canada wealth sales were \$15.3 billion in 2018, compared to \$15.0 billion in 2017. Individual wealth sales of \$6.3 billion were up 6% in 2018 compared to 2017, driven by continued growth in our wealth manufactured<sup>(2)</sup> products, including SLGI mutual funds and Sun GIF<sup>(1)</sup> segregated funds. GRS sales of \$9.0 billion were in line with 2017.

### Profitability and Growth by Business Unit

#### Individual Insurance & Wealth

Individual Insurance & Wealth's reported net income was \$328 million in 2018, compared to \$415 million in 2017. Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 was primarily driven by lower equity markets, partially offset by interest on par seed capital and credit spreads.

Individual life and health insurance product sales decreased 12% from 2017 to \$396 million in 2018. As noted above, the decrease compared to 2017 was due to a strong first quarter in 2017 in individual insurance sales as a result of tax legislation and product design changes. Individual wealth product sales of \$6.3 billion reflect solid growth over 2017 results, in all wealth manufactured products<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### Group Benefits

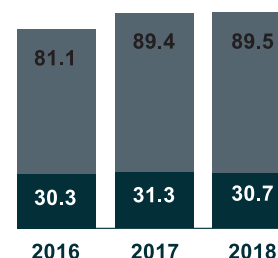
Group Benefits reported net income was \$282 million in 2018, compared to \$332 million in 2017. Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected an unfavourable ACMA adjustment in 2018 and an unfavourable insurance experience, partially offset by strong business growth and expense management compared to 2017.

(1) Sun Life Guaranteed Investment Funds.

(2) Represents individual wealth products developed by Sun Life Financial, which include SLGI mutual funds, Sun GIFs segregated funds, Guaranteed Investment Certificates, and Accumulation and Payout Annuities.

### Wealth - Asset Under Management (\$ billions)

■ IW ■ GRS



Group Benefits had sales of \$588 million, which decreased compared to \$674 million in 2017, primarily due to large case sales in 2017, partially offset by an increase in Health- Insured sales. Group Benefits maintained the #1 market share position for overall revenue in Canada<sup>(1)</sup> with over \$10 billion in businesses in force, while continuing to focus on Client service and productivity.

### **Group Retirement Services**

Group Retirement Services had reported net income of \$332 million in 2018, compared to \$216 million in 2017. Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected a favourable ACMA adjustment and business growth.

Group Retirement Services sales of \$9.0 billion in 2018 were in line with sales of \$9.1 billion in 2017. Assets under administration of \$97.3 billion in 2018 were down from \$97.9 billion in 2017 due to markets, partially offset by favourable net flows.

## **2. SLF U.S.**

**SLF U.S. is one of the largest Group Benefits providers in the U.S. market, serving employees and their families at approximately 60,000 workplaces of all sizes across the country with employer-sponsored insurance products and solutions. In addition, our U.S. business manages an in-force block of more than 110,000 individual life insurance policies.**

### **Business Profile**

#### **Business Units**

- **Group Benefits**
- **In-force Management**

### **2018 Highlights**

- Reached our highest total Group Benefits sales ever at US\$1.0 billion for the first time, an increase of 16% over 2017, and business-in-force of US\$4.0 billion as at December 31, 2018, up 4% over the previous year.
- Achieved an after-tax profit margin for Group Benefits for the full year of 6.7%, at the top of our target range, even after adjusting for the benefits of U.S. tax reform.
- Acquired Maxwell Health, an innovative insurtech start-up with an employee benefits platform that makes benefits and HR administration simple for employers and their employees.
- Created the FullscopeRMS brand to expand our suite of capabilities for industry partners, and introduced a turnkey medical stop-loss offering. FullscopeRMS grew from our successful Disability RMS business and offers solutions for disability, life, stop-loss and voluntary coverages.
- Grew our leading medical stop-loss presence in the marketplace, increasing our business in force by 16% in 2018, maintaining our position as the largest independent stop-loss provider in the U.S.
  - Advanced our efforts to help our self-funded employer Clients bend the cost curve on health care expenses.
  - We launched our first product in collaboration with Collective Health which fully integrates stop-loss into its advanced workforce health management platform.
  - Saved our stop-loss Clients millions of dollars in costs this year through our Clinical 360 program that combines clinical experts with data analytics.
- Continued to make progress on our integration of the acquired employee benefits business.
  - Achieved 95% of our targeted expense synergies and expect to reach our full target of \$100 million pre-tax run-rate synergies as planned in 2019.
  - Moved the final acquired product to Sun Life's portfolio, completing the integration of the product suite.
  - As of January 1, 2019, half of our employer Clients on the acquired business's platform have gone through conversion process to the Sun Life Financial platform and products. By the end of 2019, we project that 96% of the employer Clients on the acquired business platform will have gone through the conversion process.

### **Strategy and Outlook**

In the U.S., our strategic direction includes continuing core strategies and pursuing new, strategic catalysts in adjacent markets to accelerate our growth and achieve our goal of building the best benefits company in the U.S. We are focused on growth opportunities driven by key market trends and unmet Client needs, including filling insurance coverage gaps for life, disability and voluntary coverages and helping to solve for rising health care costs.

#### ***Refining existing strategies to build our core business***

We are continuing to execute on key priorities in our traditional Group markets including:

- Growing our National Accounts business by creating a magnetic Client experience, including improving onboarding and advancing absence management capabilities.
- Completing the planned conversion of our Clients from the acquired business platform to the integrated Sun Life platform.
- Continuing to grow our industry-leading medical stop loss business by providing superior expertise and solutions to help bend the medical cost curve.

(1) Based on revenue for year ended December 2017 as published in 2018 Fraser Group Universe Report.

- Growing our FullscopeRMS business with existing disability Clients, and through our new medical stop-loss solution for industry partners, along with life, voluntary and other expanded coverages based on the successful Disability RMS model.
- Deepening our Client focus in every facet of the business to provide a proactive and personal experience, including initiatives that use predictive analytics, simplified communications, superior, high-touch new-Client onboarding and enhanced digital capabilities.
- Building on our distribution excellence through enhanced support, education and insights for key brokers and benefits consultants to help them grow their businesses.
- Continuing to drive margin improvement through ongoing pricing discipline, expense management, claims management and premium growth.

### **Capitalizing on new, disruptive approaches for rapid growth**

We are looking outside our traditional markets to drive sustainable, long-term growth and industry-leading margins by pursuing two new strategies. This work includes:

- Helping employers and members close insurance coverage gaps by making it easy to understand, select and value their benefits through solutions that include advanced technology and data analytics to deliver a more proactive, predictive and personalized experience.
- Building a suite of self-funded health plan services for employers who have an increasing need to share risk and control health care and pharmacy costs. This effort leverages our stop-loss expertise to increase the footprint of our market leading business and creates a significant opportunity for growth.

### **Optimizing the value of our in-force business**

We continue to optimize the In-force Management business of individual insurance policies and will look to capitalize on our capabilities through:

- Service that meets the needs of our individual life insurance Clients.
- Opportunities to improve profitability.
- Effective risk and capital management.

### **Outlook**

In the U.S., the Group market continues to grow at a steady pace as employers seek to offer competitive benefits in a currently tight labour market. In addition, the health insurance market, which we serve via medical stop-loss, is growing at a faster pace due to medical inflation and increasing demand. We see a growing insurance coverage gap as fewer Americans buy individual or employer-sponsored insurance. Health coverage is also becoming less affordable, which leaves fewer dollars available for other benefits. Our growth strategies incorporate these factors to help employees enroll in more coverages that close gaps at work and to help employers manage their health benefit costs.

Consolidation activity in the marketplace presents opportunities even as new participants might enter. With fewer traditional competitors, we see the potential for digital entrants which we are seizing as an opportunity via investments, partnerships and acquisitions.

A new emerging trend in the U.S. is paid family and medical leave legislation at both the state and federal levels. This may present an opportunity if private insurers are able to have a role in these government programs that generally mandate worker participation, or a risk if insurers are not allowed to take part as the programs may overlap with existing short-term disability coverage. Most early states adopting such laws have allowed private insurers to help employers comply with the statutes. We are in active discussions with U.S. lawmakers about the valuable role private insurers can play in these programs. We see a regulatory headwind in new federal and state cybersecurity and data privacy laws and regulations which could increase costs and compliance obligations. We are managing through careful monitoring of developments, utilization of our peer group network and the engagement of consultants where prudent.

## **Business Units**

<b>Business</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Market position</b>
<b>Group Benefits</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides group insurance products and services, including life, long-term and short-term disability, absence management, medical stop-loss, dental, vision and voluntary insurance such as accident and critical illness</li> <li>• Stop-loss insurance provides employers who self-insure their employee health plans with protection against large claims</li> <li>• Products distributed through more than 31,000 independent brokers and benefits consultants, supported by approximately 235 employed sales representatives</li> <li>• Serves approximately 60,000 employers in small, medium and large workplaces across the U.S.</li> <li>• FullscopeRMS, which includes Disability RMS, provides turnkey solutions for disability, life, stop-loss and voluntary coverages including product development, actuarial, underwriting, claim administration, risk management and distribution training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Largest independent stop-loss provider<sup>(1)</sup></li> <li>• Largest turnkey disability provider<sup>(2)</sup></li> <li>• One of the largest preferred provider organization (“PPO”) dental networks with 125,000 unique dentists<sup>(3)</sup></li> <li>• Top ten group life and disability provider<sup>(4)</sup></li> </ul>
<b>In-force Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides approximately 110,000 individual life insurance policies, primarily universal life and participating whole life insurance</li> </ul>	

(1) Based on 2017 National Association of Insurance Commissioners Accident and Healthy Policy Experience Report; excludes carriers who provide medical coverage.

(2) Based on 2017 National Association of Insurance Commissioners Accident and Health Policy Experience Report and DRMS market expertise.

(3) Based on September 2018 data from the NetMinder Report; based on unique dentist count.

(4) Based on LIMRA 2017 Annual U.S. Sales & In-Force Reports for group term life, group short-term disability and long-term disability insurance.

## Financial and Business Results

(US\$ millions) <sup>(1)</sup>	2018	2017	2016
Group Benefits	217	140	73
In-force Management	(176)	(247)	90
Reported net income (loss)	41	(107)	163
Market related impacts	(21)	(44)	8
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(2)</sup>	(302)	(210)	(18)
Acquisition, integration and restructuring <sup>(3)</sup>	(32)	(52)	(42)
U.S. tax reform <sup>(2)</sup>	—	(90)	—
Underlying net income (loss) <sup>(4)</sup>	396	289	215
Reported ROE (%)	1.5	(4.1)	6.5
Underlying ROE (%) <sup>(4)</sup>	14.6	11.1	8.5
After-tax profit margin for Group Benefits (%) <sup>(4)</sup>	6.7	5.0	3.5
Insurance sales <sup>(4)</sup>	999	863	794
(C\$ millions)			
Reported net income (loss)	52	(144)	217
Underlying net income (loss) <sup>(4)</sup>	514	376	284

(1) Effective January 1, 2018, we transferred our International business unit from SLF U.S. to SLF Asia, and comparative figures have been changed to conform with the current year presentation.

(2) ACMA in 2017 excludes the US\$(231) million (\$293) million change that is included in U.S. tax reform, shown separately.

(3) Acquisition, integration and restructuring amounts related to the acquisition costs of the U.S. employee benefits business acquired in 2016 and Maxwell Health acquired in 2018.

(4) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

### Profitability

SLF U.S.'s reported net income was US\$41 million (\$52 million) in 2018, compared to reported net loss of US\$107 million (\$144 million) in 2017. Underlying net income was US\$396 million (\$514 million) in 2018, compared to US\$289 million (\$376 million) in 2017. The impact from the movement of the Canadian dollar in 2018 relative to average exchange rates in 2017 did not impact reported net income and decreased underlying net income by \$1 million.

Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected the US\$90 million (\$114 million) charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The increase also reflected less unfavourable net interest rate impacts, and lower acquisition, integration, and restructuring costs as the integration of 2016 employee benefits acquisition was drawing to a successful close. These increases were partially offset by more unfavourable ACMA<sup>(1)</sup>.

Underlying net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected the impact of lower income tax rates in the U.S., business growth, the interest on par seed capital, favourable morbidity experience and the impact of investment activity on insurance contract liabilities. These items were partially offset by unfavourable mortality experience.

The after-tax profit margin for Group Benefits<sup>(2)</sup> was 6.7% as of the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to 5.0% as of the fourth quarter of 2017.

### Growth

SLF U.S. insurance sales of US\$999 million increased by US\$136 million in 2018 compared to 2017, driven by growth in both employee benefits and medical stop-loss, up 16% and 15%, respectively.

### Profitability and Growth by Business Unit

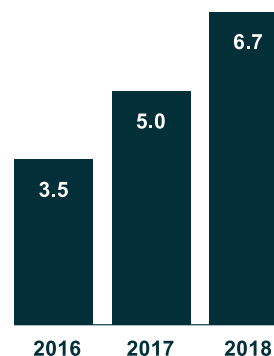
#### Group Benefits

Group Benefits' reported net income was US\$217 million in 2018, compared to US\$140 million in 2017. Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected the lower income tax rate in the U.S., business growth, improved morbidity experience and a decrease in acquisition, integration and restructuring costs related to the acquisition of U.S. employee benefits businesses. These items were partially offset by unfavourable mortality experience and the less favourable impact of ACMA.

#### In-Force Management

In-force Management's reported net loss was US\$176 million in 2018, compared to net loss of US\$247 million in 2017. Reported net loss in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected improved market impacts related to changes in interest rates and credit spreads, interest on par seed capital, the lower income tax rate in the U.S. and more favourable impact on investing activity on insurance contract liabilities. These items were partially offset by an increase in unfavourable ACMA, and unfavourable mortality experience. Net income in 2017 also reflected the unfavourable impact of the U.S. tax reform.

After-Tax Profit Margin for Group Benefits %



(1) See section D - Profitability - 2018 vs. 2017 - ii. Assumption changes and management actions in our 2018 annual MD&A for details on ACMA in 2018.

(2) Based on underlying net income, on a trailing four quarters basis, and which is described in section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

### 3. SLF Asset Management

SLF Asset Management segment is comprised of MFS and SLIM. MFS is a premier global asset management firm which offers a comprehensive selection of financial products and services that deliver superior value and actively manages assets for retail and institutional investors around the world. SLIM is an institutional investment management business that delivers liability driven investing, alternative fixed income and real estate solutions to Clients, with operations in the U.S. and Canada.

#### Business Profile

##### Business Units

- MFS Investment Management
- Sun Life Investment Management

#### 2018 Highlights

- We ended 2018 with \$649.7 billion in assets under management consisting of \$584.2 billion (US\$428.4 billion) from MFS and \$65.5 billion from SLIM.
- We announced our intention to merge Bentall Kennedy, our leading North American real estate and property management firm, with GreenOak, a global real estate firm with approximately \$15 billion (US\$11 billion) in assets under management as at December 31, 2018. We will acquire a majority stake in the combined Bentall Kennedy and GreenOak entity. This transaction, which is expected to close in 2019, will broaden our asset management pillar by expanding the capabilities of our alternatives manager, SLIM.
- Strong investment performance of MFS's U.S. retail mutual fund assets ranked in the top half of their Lipper categories based on three-, five- and ten-year performance, with 78%, 79% and 94%, respectively, as at December 31, 2018.
- Bentall Kennedy was ranked among the top five firms globally in the 2017 Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark rankings. This is the seventh year that the team at Bentall Kennedy has received this recognition.

#### Strategy and Outlook

The SLF Asset Management strategy is to design and deliver investment products through MFS and SLIM that will deliver growth in traditional active asset management as well as LDI and alternative asset classes. MFS competes primarily in the global institutional and U.S. retail markets. SLIM leverages Sun Life Financial's long-standing expertise in LDI and private asset class investments to offer customized investment solutions to third-party institutional investors.

##### ***MFS: Continue to deliver superior investment performance to our Clients while building a world class fixed income platform***

MFS's active management strategy focuses on delivering value to our Clients over the long term. Our strong relative performance puts us in a competitive position over other asset managers:

- With increasing market volatility and a successful track record, MFS is well positioned to attract flows from all Client sectors that are seeking risk managed capital appreciation over the long term based on our disciplined, long-term approach.
- Going forward, MFS will strive to maintain margins in the top quartile of active managers' margins and grow net income while maintaining our commitment to provide long-term value to clients.

Expanding our sales focus to include fixed income while managing expenses will be the key driver of this objective.

##### ***Leverage the SLIM portfolio of companies to develop new products and expand distribution***

SLIM is well positioned to take advantage of three key trends in our target markets:

- increased allocations to fixed income by pension funds looking to de-risk.
- out-sourcing of asset management by insurance companies.
- increased demand for alternatives due to low nominal interest rates.

Our strategy is to continue to deliver superior investment performance, expand our distribution capabilities and product lineup with offerings that leverage our existing investment capabilities, and continue to investigate potential acquisitions that fit our strategic targets.

##### **Outlook**

Going forward, we foresee consolidation in the asset management industry continuing. Regulatory changes are driving clients and platforms to consolidate assets into fewer investment firms. A market correction will accelerate consolidation of less skilled and sub-scale active managers, providing us with opportunities to establish new Client relationships. Within this context we believe that we have the scale, proven long-term track records and broad product portfolios to take advantage of this opportunity to gain market share.

Active asset management businesses are facing headwinds as demand for passive and alternative strategies grows faster than the overall market, as well as slow downward pressure on fees, from technology, new market entrants, regulation and increased transparency.

To address these headwinds, we will continue to position our active asset manager to serve the large pool of alpha-seeking assets in both the retail and institutional markets, bringing our scale, and proven track record to the service of our global Clients. We will leverage our data analytics capabilities to continue to improve our distribution capabilities. Approximately 20% of all global invested assets turn over each year, resulting in excess of \$15 trillion being reinvested. Even with some investors choosing a passive strategy, as a well-positioned and skilled active manager we will have the opportunity to grow.

The demand for alternative strategies, with LDI solutions having the fastest rate of growth in the space, aligns with SLIM's strategic positioning, and our deep understanding of LDI based on our insurance operations experience.

## Business Units

Business	Description	Market position
MFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actively manages assets for retail and institutional investors, including pension plans, sovereign wealth funds, monetary authorities, and endowments and foundations</li> <li>Retail products are distributed through financial advisors, brokerages and other professionals</li> <li>Institutional products are distributed by an internal sales force, which is aided by a network of independent consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over US\$428 billion in AUM</li> <li>The 10<sup>th</sup> largest U.S. Retail funds manager<sup>(1)</sup></li> </ul>
SLIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLIM delivers LDI, alternative fixed income and real estate solutions to Clients through a portfolio of companies, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bentall Kennedy, a real estate investment manager operating in Canada and the U.S.</li> <li>Prime Advisors, Inc., a U.S.-based investment management firm specializing in customized fixed income portfolios primarily for U.S. insurance companies</li> <li>Ryan Labs Asset Management Inc., a New York-based asset manager specializing in fixed income and LDI</li> <li>SLIIC, a Canadian institutional asset manager that provides investment expertise in alternative asset classes and LDI to pension funds and other institutional investors</li> </ul> </li> <li>Institutional products are distributed by an internal sales force, which is aided by a network of independent consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over \$65.5 billion in AUM</li> </ul>

(1) As reported by Strategic insight based on AUM as at December 31, 2018.

## Financial and Business Results

SLF Asset Management (C\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
Reported net income	909	653	729
Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards <sup>(1)</sup>	(5)	(81)	30
Other <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	(11)	(78)	—
Underlying net income <sup>(1)</sup>	925	812	699
Assets under management (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	649.7	677.6	624.8
Gross sales (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	111.4	117.3	116.3
Net sales (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	(37.3)	(22.4)	(12.2)
<b>MFS (C\$ millions)</b>			
Reported net income	893	612	700
Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards <sup>(1)</sup>	(5)	(81)	30
U.S. tax reform <sup>(3)</sup>	—	(95)	—
Underlying net income <sup>(1)</sup>	898	788	670
Assets under management (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	584.2	618.3	571.6
Gross sales (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	104.3	106.5	108.2
Net sales (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	(38.5)	(28.5)	(16.7)
<b>MFS (US\$ millions)</b>			
Reported net income	689	471	528
Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards <sup>(1)</sup>	(4)	(64)	22
U.S. tax reform	—	(75)	—
Underlying net income <sup>(1)</sup>	693	610	506
Pre-tax net operating profit margin ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	38%	38%	36%
Average net assets (US\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	477.5	460.5	421.7
Assets under management (US\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	428.4	491.6	425.6
Gross sales (US\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	80.6	82.1	81.7
Net sales (US\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	(29.7)	(21.8)	(12.6)
<b>SLIM (C\$ millions)</b>			
Reported net income	16	41	29
Other <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	(11)	17	—
Underlying net income <sup>(1)</sup>	27	24	29
Assets under management (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	65.5	59.3	53.2
Gross sales (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	7.0	10.8	8.1
Net sales (C\$ billions) <sup>(1)</sup>	1.2	6.1	4.5

(1) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(2) Includes \$11 in acquisition, integration and restructuring in 2018 relating to the merger of Bentall Kennedy and GreenOak, expected to close in 2019, and a charge relating to U.S. tax reform in 2017.

(3) In the fourth quarter of 2017, the U.S. tax reform of \$(78) million consists of a charge of \$32 million relating to the revaluation of its deferred tax balances, consisting of a charge of \$49 million for MFS, partially offset by a benefit of \$17 million for SLIM, and a one-time charge on the deemed repatriation of foreign earnings of \$46 million for MFS in the fourth quarter of 2017.

## Profitability

SLF Asset Management's reported net income in 2018 was \$909 million, compared to \$653 million in 2017. Underlying net income was \$925 million in 2018, compared to \$812 million in 2017. The impact from the movement of the Canadian dollar in 2018 relative to average exchange rates in 2017 decreased reported net income and underlying net income by \$2 million.

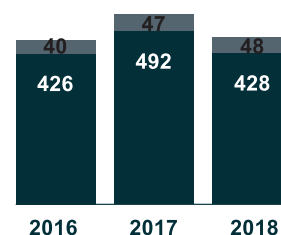
SLF Asset Management's reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected the \$78 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The increase also reflected the impact of lower fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards. Underlying net income was US\$693 million in 2018, compared to US\$610 million in 2017 which reflected the impact of the lower income tax rate in the U.S., and higher average net assets.

## Growth

SLF Asset Management's AUM was \$649.7 billion in 2018, compared to \$677.6 billion in 2017. The decrease was primarily due to asset depreciation of \$43.9 billion and net outflows of \$37.3 billion, partially offset by the weakening Canadian dollar relative to exchange rates at the end of 2017 of \$52.9 billion.

## Asset Under Management (U.S. \$ billions)

■ MFS ■ SLIM



## Profitability and Growth by Business Unit

### MFS

MFS's reported net income in 2018 was US\$689 million, compared to US\$471 million in 2017. MFS's reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected the US\$75 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The increase also reflected the impact of lower fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards, the impact of the lower income tax rate in the U.S. and higher fee income from higher average net assets.

AUM was US\$428.4 billion (\$584.2 billion) as at December 31, 2018, compared to US\$491.6 billion (\$618.3 billion) as at December 31, 2017. The decrease of US\$63.2 billion was primarily driven by asset depreciation of US\$33.5 billion, and net outflows of US\$29.7 billion.

### SLIM

SLIM's reported net income in 2018 was \$16 million compared to \$41 million in 2017, reflecting the \$17 million benefit in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The decrease also reflected the impact of acquisition expenses incurred in 2018 for the pending GreenOak transaction. SLIM's underlying net income was \$27 million compared to \$24 million in 2017.

SLIM's AUM was \$65.5 billion as at December 31, 2018, compared to \$59.3 billion as at December 31, 2017. This increase was primarily due to the impact of movement of the Canadian dollar relative to exchange rates in 2017 and asset appreciation.

## 4. SLF Asia

SLF Asia operates in seven markets, delivering value to over 20 million Clients by providing life, health and wealth management solutions through a multi-channel distribution approach. SLF Asia's seven Asian markets account for over 87% of GDP and 91% of life insurance premiums of higher growth markets in Asia. As well, SLF Asia manages our International high net worth insurance business.

### Business Profile

#### Business Units

- Insurance and Wealth
- International

### 2018 Highlights

- Our wealth and asset management businesses in Asia ended 2018 with total AUM of \$48.6 billion, including:
  - \$11.9 billion from our Hong Kong pension business.
  - \$24.2 billion from our asset management joint venture in India.
- Bancassurance sales in India more than quadrupled after further establishing our relationship with HDFC Bank Limited, the largest bank in India's private sector, as we develop scale in this market.
- We launched or enhanced digital tools and products to empower and inspire our Clients, such as:
  - A new Client app in Hong Kong, with first-in-the-market capability to accelerate payments to Clients for hospitalization and accident e-claims.
  - Our SunActiv app in Malaysia that rewards Clients for staying healthy and active.
  - A launch of seven innovative products in four countries this year, including a first-of-its-kind in the Philippines with online shopping platform Lazada to make it easier for Clients to purchase insurance online. Through these initiatives with digital partners, we now provide protection products to more than 38,000 Clients.
- We completed a strategic investment in Bowtie. This investment in the first virtual insurer in Hong Kong approved under the Fast Track<sup>(1)</sup> will further solidify our focus on becoming a leading insurance company at the forefront of innovation.
- Our Hong Kong MPF earned key industry awards that demonstrate we are providing relevant and value-added service to our Clients, including:
  - the top ranking in Mercer's latest MPF Provider Satisfaction Rankings
  - the Sun Life Rainbow MPF Scheme was named "Scheme of the Year 2018" by MPF Ratings
- In Asia, Sun Life Financial ranked as one of the top six insurance brands in the 2018 list of Campaign Asia's Top 1000 Brands<sup>(2)</sup>, a confirmation that our brand equity is growing in the region.

### Strategy and Outlook

In order to achieve our ambitious growth objectives in earnings, sales and value of new business, SLF Asia will need to grow scale in all our markets, with world-class distribution capabilities, operations excellence, underpinned with superior digital and data & analytics expertise while investing in the right talent. Our areas of focus for Asia are to:

#### ***Build World-class distribution***

- Extend our reach across channels and segments to serve the growing insurance markets in Asia, and reach more Clients via expanding our health and wellness offerings.
- Create a unique distribution differentiator in each market by continuing to build on our Most Respected Advisor ("MRA") principles to create the next generation of elite distribution leaders.
- Use data and analytics to drive advancement in Client retention, advisor productivity, quality recruitment and training and development.

#### ***Transform our operations and business model***

- Digitize our business and use technology to create operating leverage in all functions.
- Deliver an omni-channel experience engaging Clients where, when and how they wish.
- Enhance the Client experience by making it easier to do business with us and ensuring a seamless experience in all our markets in Asia.
- Use data and analytics to become more Client-centric, personal, proactive and predictive to reach prospective Clients and engage existing Clients.
- Successfully integrate our International business into SLF Asia, enabling us to develop additional domestic high net worth capabilities and create revenue synergies to maximize value.

#### **Continue to build scale in each of our markets**

- Achieve scale in each market to play a bigger role in the lives of our Clients, continuously offering them the best solutions at the most competitive price.
- To grow our scale, we will focus on both organic and inorganic opportunities. For inorganic growth, we will consider transformative opportunities while selectively pursuing incremental opportunities when they meet our criteria.

(1) Fast Track process refers to the pilot launched by the Insurance Authority of Hong Kong on September 29, 2017. It is a fast track for applications for authorizations of new insurers owning and operating solely digital distribution channels.

(2) As reported by marketing authority Campaign Asia.

## Outlook

We expect that Asia's economic growth will continue to underpin the expansion of the life and health insurance and wealth industries. This, combined with favourable demographics, low penetration rates for insurance and significant growth of the middle class, provides tremendous opportunities for SLF Asia. We expect bancassurance will remain the fastest growing channel in most of our markets. Digital will also continue to increase in importance in Asia as a means to engage, sell to and service Clients, and we will continue to invest in this area.

The Asian markets face headwinds, such as changing regulatory regimes, increased competition from new entrants, and economic and geopolitical uncertainty, which continue to pose challenges and opportunities to our businesses.

We believe our diversified business with multi-country presence and multi-channel distribution makes us well positioned to capture opportunities as they arise, and protects our business as a whole against adverse economic or regulatory cycles in any one market. Overall, our current strong market positions, key strategic partnerships and our ability to leverage our global expertise position us well for the future.

## Business Markets

Business	Description	Market Position
<b>Insurance and Wealth</b>		
<i>Philippines</i> <sup>(1)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual and group life and health insurance products to individuals and businesses through a multi-channel distribution network</li> <li>Mutual funds to individual and institutional Clients through agency, brokerage, bancassurance and digital partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>#1 ranked insurance company<sup>(2)</sup></li> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> largest mutual fund operation in the country<sup>(3)</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Hong Kong</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual and group life and health insurance to individuals and businesses through agency and brokerage distribution</li> <li>MPF and pension administration to individuals and businesses through agency and brokerage distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top 10 in Agency for Life Insurance<sup>(4)</sup></li> <li>4<sup>th</sup> largest provider based on AUM, 2<sup>nd</sup> based on net inflows<sup>(5)</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Indonesia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual life and health insurance and creditor life insurance through agency, telco arrangements and bancassurance, including an exclusive bancassurance partnership with CIMB Niaga, the 5<sup>th</sup> largest bank in the country</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranked in the Top 15 overall and Top 10 in Agency<sup>(6)</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Vietnam</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual insurance and pensions distributed through agency, corporate sales and digital distribution channels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranked in the Top 15 overall<sup>(7)</sup></li> </ul>
<i>Malaysia</i> <sup>(8)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual and group insurance through banks and telco arrangements, including an exclusive bancassurance agreement with CIMB Bank, Malaysia's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest bank, and a newly established agency force in partnership with CIMB Principal Asset Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3<sup>rd</sup> in bancassurance sales<sup>(9)</sup></li> </ul>
<i>India</i> <sup>(10)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual and group insurance, savings and retirement products through agency, brokerage and bancassurance channels</li> <li>Mutual fund products to both individual and institutional investors through independent financial advisors, banks, and direct distribution channels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8<sup>th</sup> largest life insurance company in India<sup>(11)</sup></li> <li>4<sup>th</sup> largest mutual fund operation in the country<sup>(12)</sup></li> </ul>
<i>China</i> <sup>(13)</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual and group life and health insurance and savings products distributed through agency, brokerage, bancassurance and digital channels</li> <li>Institutional asset management, passive third-party asset management and debt financing business through direct distribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Top 10 and the fastest growing life insurance company in China among multinationals<sup>(14)</sup></li> </ul>
<b>International</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual life insurance solutions for high-net-worth individuals and families residing outside the U.S. and Canada</li> <li>Manages a block of International wealth investment products closed to new sales</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A leader in International high-net-worth life insurance business</li> </ul>

(1) Philippines: Includes a Joint venture with the Yuchengco Group - Sun Life Grepa Financial, Inc. (49%).

(2) Insurance Commission of the Philippines, based on 2017 total premium income for Sun Life of Canada (Philippines).

(3) Philippine Investment Funds Association, based on December 2018 ending assets under management.

(4) Insurance Authority of Hong Kong, Provisional Statistics on Hong Kong Long Term Insurance Business, based on third quarter 2018 year to date annualized first year premiums.

(5) Mercer MPF Report (as at December 31, 2018).

(6) Indonesia Life Insurance Association industry report, based on third quarter 2018 year to date first year premiums.

(7) December 2018 year to date annualized first year premiums based on data shared among industry players.

(8) Malaysia: Joint ventures with Khazanah Nasional Berhad and CIMB Group Holdings Berhad - Sun Life Malaysia Assurance Berhad (49%), Sun Life Malaysia Takaful Berhad (49%).

(9) Life Insurance Association of Malaysia and Insurance Services Malaysia Berhad, based on the third quarter 2018 year to date annualized first year premium for conventional and takaful business.

(10) India: Joint ventures with the Aditya Birla Group - Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited (49%), Aditya Birla Sun Life Asset Management Company Limited ("Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited") (49%).

(11) Insurance Regulatory Authority of India, based on 2018 first year premiums among private players.

(12) Association of Mutual Funds in India, based on average assets under management for the quarter ended December 31, 2018.

(13) China: Joint ventures with the China Everbright Group: Sun Life Everbright Life Insurance Company Limited (24.99%), Sun Life Everbright Asset Management Co., Ltd (24.74%).

(14) China Banking Insurance Regulatory Commission, based on gross premiums for November 2018 year to date (excluding universal and variable universal life insurance deposits and pension companies).

## Financial and Business Results

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
Insurance and Wealth International <sup>(1)</sup>	381	326	309
	174	452	291
Reported net income	555	778	600
Market related impacts <sup>(2)</sup>	(30)	38	(5)
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(2)</sup>	76	284	114
Other <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	(14)	(5)	33
Underlying net income <sup>(3)</sup>	523	461	458
Reported ROE (%) <sup>(3)(5)</sup>	11.3	14.4	11.7
Underlying ROE (%) <sup>(3)(5)</sup>	10.6	8.5	8.9
Insurance Sales <sup>(3)</sup>	898	811	755
Wealth Sales <sup>(3)</sup>	10,101	13,056	8,849

- (1) Effective January 1, 2018, we transferred our International business unit from SLF U.S. to SLF Asia, and comparative figures have been changed to conform with the current year presentation.
- (2) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.
- (3) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.
- (4) In 2018, Other amounts relate primarily to a distribution arrangement in India for asset management. In 2016, Other amounts relate primarily to an adjustment for a non-cash gain upon acquiring control over the operations of Sun Life Vietnam Insurance Company Limited and upon acquiring control over the operations of PT CIMB Sun Life in Indonesia, partially offset by acquisition and integration costs.
- (5) As a result of a revision of the capital allocation model for SLF Asia, reported and underlying ROEs increased by 1.5% for the year ended 2018.

### Profitability

Reported net income was \$555 million in 2018, compared to \$778 million in 2017. Underlying net income in 2018 was \$523 million, compared to \$461 million in the prior year. The impact from the movement in the Canadian dollar in 2018 relative to average exchange rates in 2017 decreased reported net income and underlying net income by \$12 million and \$10 million, respectively.

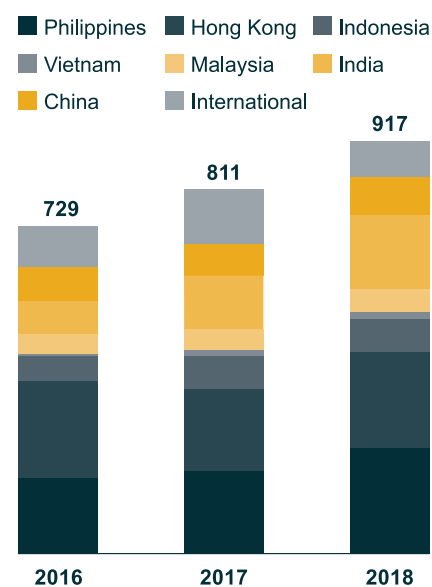
Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 predominantly reflected less favourable ACMA and unfavourable equity markets. Underlying net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected growth in the business and investment related experience in International, partially offset by higher new business strain, unfavourable expense experience reflecting business growth initiatives across SLF Asia, and unfavourable mortality experience in International.

### Growth

SLF Asia insurance sales were \$898 million in 2018, compared to \$811 million in 2017. On a constant currency basis, individual insurance sales increased 13% mainly driven by growth in the Philippines, India, and Hong Kong, partially offset by sales in International which were lower due to the competitive environment and market volatility.

SLF Asia wealth sales were \$10.1 billion in 2018, compared to \$13.1 billion in 2017. Wealth sales were down 20% on a constant currency basis over 2017, as a result of lower mutual funds sales in India due to market volatility and the Philippines due to elevated money market sales in 2017, partially offset by continued strong growth in Hong Kong pension business.

### Constant Currency Insurance Sales (\$ millions)



### Profitability by Business Unit and Growth by Business Market

Reported net income for Insurance and Wealth was \$381 million in 2018, compared to \$326 million in 2017. Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected favourable impact from ACMA and business growth, partially offset by unfavourable market related impacts primarily due to equity market changes, expense experience reflecting business growth initiatives and new business strain.

We continued to build our agency and alternate distribution channels, leverage a more balanced product portfolio and increase efficiency and productivity while maintaining Client focus.

**Philippines** - On a local currency basis, individual insurance sales were up 27% from 2017. Mutual and managed fund AUM were \$1.4 billion as at the end of 2018, 34% lower than 2017, measured in local currency, reflecting strong money market sales through a bank relationship in 2017.

Agency headcount reached approximately 14,800 at the end of 2018, 33% higher than 2017.

**Hong Kong** - On a local currency basis, individual insurance sales were up 16% from 2017, with growth in both the agency and broker channel. AUM in our pension business reached \$11.9 billion, up 8% from 2017, measured in local currency, and pension net flows were up 59% over the prior year.

Agency headcount grew 10% from 2017 to approximately 2,200 at the end of 2018.

**Indonesia** - On a local currency basis, our individual life insurance sales in Indonesia were down 3% from 2017, with growth in bancassurance channels offset by lower telemarketing sales.

Agency headcount was at approximately 8,800 in 2018, a reduction from the previous year-end, as we focused on quality and terminated inactive agents.

**Vietnam** - On a local currency basis, individual insurance sales grew by 40% from 2017, driven primarily by growth in the corporate sales channel.

Agency headcount was almost 4,700 at the end of 2018, up 24% from 2017.

**Malaysia** - On a local currency basis, individual insurance sales in Malaysia were up 7% in 2018 compared to 2017.

Malaysia's agency force, newly established in 2018, surpassed 400 agents.

**India** - On a local currency basis, individual life insurance sales were up 45% from 2017, driven by growth in bancassurance through establishment of our relationship with HDFC Bank Limited.

On a local currency basis, gross sales of equity and fixed income funds decreased by 27% due to market volatility.

Total AUM at the end of 2018 were \$49.3 billion, of which \$24.2 billion is reported in our AUM, in line with the balances at the end of 2017.

**China** - On a local currency basis, sales of individual insurance products by Sun Life Everbright Life Insurance Company Limited ("SLEB") were up 14% in 2018 compared to 2017, driven by strong performance of the broker channel.

### International

International's reported net income was \$174 million in 2018, compared to \$452 million in 2017. Reported net income in 2018 compared to 2017 reflected the less favourable ACMA impacts, as well as unfavourable market impacts.

Sales in International life insurance in 2018 were \$82 million, a decrease of 34% compared to 2017 due to the competitive environment and market volatility.

## 5. Corporate

Corporate includes the results of our United Kingdom business (SLF U.K.) and Corporate Support.

### Business Units

<i>Business</i>	<i>Description</i>
<i>SLF U.K.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SLF U.K. has a run-off block of business consisting of approximately 590,000 in-force life and pension policies, with approximately £11 billion of AUM. Since December 2010, SLF U.K. has been closed to new business and focuses on supporting existing Clients. Most administrative functions have been outsourced to external service providers which are managed by an in-house management team.</li> </ul>
<i>Corporate Support</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corporate Support operations consist of the expenses, debt charges, investment income, capital and other items not allocated to Sun Life Financial's other business segments, as well as the Company's Run-off reinsurance business. Coverage in our Run-off reinsurance business includes long-term care, medical coverage, and guaranteed minimum income and death benefit coverage. The block also includes group long-term disability and personal accident which are 100% retroceded.</li> </ul>

## Financial and Business Results

### Summary statements of operations

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
SLF U.K.	250	181	184
Corporate Support	(186)	(282)	(181)
Reported net income (loss)	64	(101)	3
Market related impacts <sup>(1)</sup>	(15)	5	(13)
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	140	55	14
Acquisition, integration and restructuring <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	(10)	(55)	(5)
U.S. tax reform <sup>(2)</sup>	—	(54)	—
Underlying net income (loss) <sup>(4)</sup>	(51)	(52)	7

(1) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

(2) ACMA in 2017 excludes the \$5 million change that is included in U.S. tax reform, shown separately.

(3) In 2017, the amount consists primarily of the impact in the fourth quarter of 2017 of the Company's plan to enhance business processes and organizational structures and capabilities.

(4) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

### Profitability

The reported net income was \$64 million in the Corporate segment in 2018, compared to a reported net loss of \$101 million in 2017, which reflected the \$54 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform and the 2017 restructuring charge. The increase also reflected the favourable impact of ACMA, partially offset by unfavourable market related impacts, predominately due to net interest rate impacts. Underlying net loss was \$51 million in 2018, compared to an underlying net loss of \$52 million in the prior year, reflecting increased profitability in SLF U.K. and higher investment income on surplus assets, largely offset by lower benefit of tax related items. The impact from the movement of the Canadian dollar relative to average exchange rates in 2017 decreased reported net loss by \$8 million and decreased underlying net loss by \$5 million.

### Profitability by Business Unit

#### SLF U.K.

SLF U.K.'s reported net income was \$250 million in 2018, compared to \$181 million in 2017, which reflected the favourable impact of ACMA, increased profitability, partially offset by unfavourable market related impacts, predominately due to net interest rate impacts.

#### Corporate Support

In Corporate Support, the reported net loss was \$186 million in 2018, compared to a reported net loss of \$282 million in 2017. The decrease in loss was primarily due to the \$54 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform and the 2017 restructuring charge. The favourable change also reflected favourable ACMA relating to the termination of assumed business, higher investment income on surplus assets, partially offset by lower benefit of tax related items.

## H. Investments

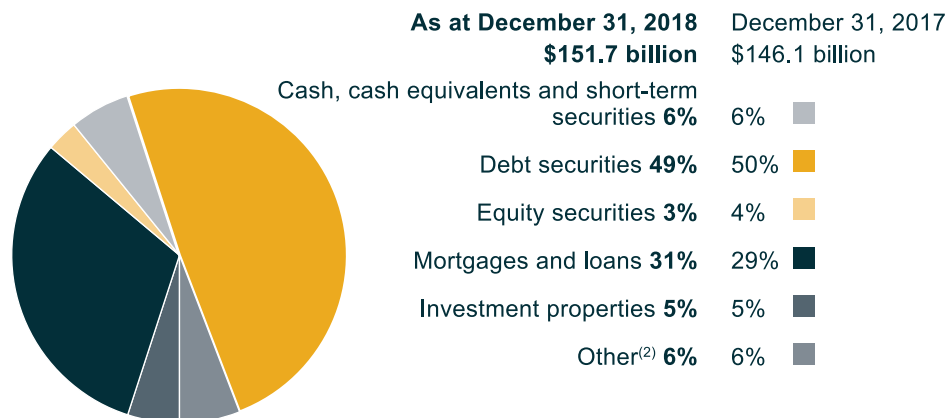
The Company strives to ensure that all general fund investments are properly aligned with business objectives including meeting policyholder obligations and maintaining adequate liquidity at all times. Consideration is given in our investment process to a wide range of factors, including ensuring attractive risk and return profiles, appropriate diversification by asset type, credit exposure and sector, financial condition of issuers and borrowers, quality and value of underlying security and macro- and micro-economic developments and trends including prospects for specific industry sectors. The Risk & Conduct Review Committee of the Board of Directors ("The Risk & Conduct Review Committee") approves policies that contain prudent standards and procedures for the investment of our general fund assets. These policies include requirements, restrictions and limitations for interest rate, credit, equity market, real estate market, liquidity, concentration, currency, and derivative risks. Compliance with these policies is monitored on a regular basis and reported annually to the Risk & Conduct Review Committee. The Governance, Nomination & Investment Committee of the Board of Directors monitors the Company's Investment Plan and investment performance, oversees practices, procedures and controls related to the management of the general fund investment portfolio, and reviews corporate governance guidelines and processes.

## 1. Investment Profile

We had total general fund invested assets of \$151.7 billion as at December 31, 2018, compared to \$146.1 billion as at December 31, 2017. The increase in general fund invested assets was primarily due to an increase in operating activities as well as changes in the currency impact from the weakening of Canadian dollar relative to exchange rates at the end of the fourth quarter of 2017, offset by a decline in net fair value. Our general fund invested assets are well diversified across investment types, geographies and sectors with the majority of our portfolio invested in fixed income high-quality assets.

Additional detail on our investments is provided in Notes 5 and 6 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following chart sets out the composition of our general fund invested assets<sup>(1)</sup>.



(1) The values and ratios presented are based on the carrying value of the respective asset categories. Generally the carrying values for invested assets are equal to their fair values; however our mortgages and loans are generally carried at amortized cost. As at December 31, 2018, the fair value of mortgages and loans was \$48.4 billion (\$45.4 billion as at December 31, 2017) and the carrying value of mortgages and loans was \$46.8 billion (\$42.8 billion as at December 31, 2017). For invested assets supporting insurance contracts, in the event of default, if the amounts recovered are insufficient to satisfy the related insurance contract liability cash flows that the assets are intended to support, credit exposure may be greater than the carrying value of the assets.

(2) Consists of: Other invested assets (3%), Policy loans (2%), Derivative assets (1%) for both 2018 and 2017.

## 2. Debt Securities

Our debt securities portfolio is actively managed through a regular program of purchases and sales aimed at optimizing yield, quality and liquidity, while ensuring that it remains well diversified and duration-matched to insurance contract liabilities. With the exception of certain countries where we have business operations, including Canada, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Philippines, our exposure to debt securities from any single country did not exceed 1% of total invested assets on our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Debt Securities by Issuer and Industry Sector

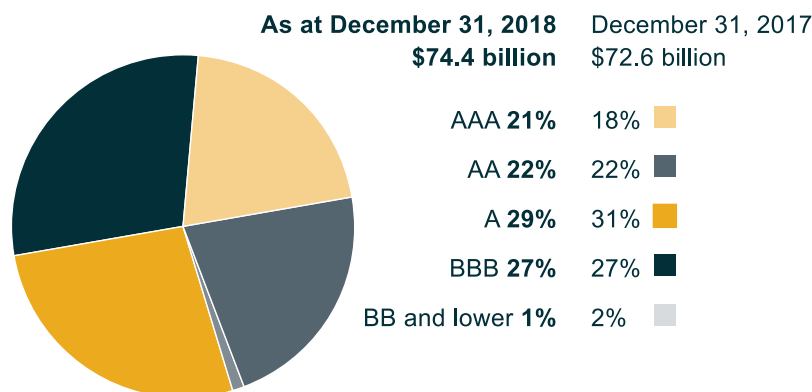
(\$ millions)	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Total	% of Total	Total	% of Total
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by:				
Canadian federal government	5,576	7%	5,198	7%
Canadian provincial and municipal government	13,065	18%	13,296	18%
U.S. government and agency	2,907	4%	2,049	3%
Other foreign government	5,646	8%	6,113	9%
<b>Total government issued or guaranteed debt securities</b>	<b>27,194</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>26,656</b>	<b>37%</b>
Corporate debt securities by industry sector <sup>(1)</sup> :				
Financials	9,860	13%	9,561	12%
Utilities	6,881	9%	7,306	10%
Industrials	4,643	6%	4,797	7%
Energy	3,968	5%	4,112	6%
Communication services	3,307	4%	3,371	5%
Real estate	3,016	4%	2,579	4%
Health care	2,033	3%	1,579	2%
Consumer staples	1,882	3%	2,271	3%
Consumer discretionary	1,581	2%	1,692	2%
Materials	1,481	2%	1,473	2%
Information technology	1,231	2%	1,323	2%
<b>Total corporate debt securities</b>	<b>39,883</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>40,064</b>	<b>55%</b>
<b>Asset-backed securities</b>	<b>7,366</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Total debt securities</b>	<b>74,443</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>72,619</b>	<b>100%</b>

(1) Our grouping of debt securities by sector is based on the Global Industry Classification Standard and S&P Dow Jones Indices. During 2018, certain consumer discretionary and information technology debt securities were moved to the communication services sector. 2017 balances have been changed to conform with current year presentation.

## Debt Securities by Credit Rating

The credit risk ratings in the following table were established in accordance with the internal rating process described in this MD&A under the heading J - Risk Management - 8 - Risk Categories - Credit Risk Management Governance and Control.

Our debt securities with a credit rating of "A" or higher represented 72% of the total debt securities as at December 31, 2018, compared to 71% as at December 31, 2017. Debt securities with a credit rating of "BBB" or higher represented 99% of total debt securities as at December 31, 2018, compared to 98% as at December 31, 2017.



## Debt Securities by Geography

The carrying value of FVTPL and AFS debt securities by geographic location is presented in the following table.

(\$ millions)	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total	% of Total	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total	% of Total
Debt securities								
Canada	25,091	4,217	29,308	38%	24,132	4,114	28,246	39%
United States	21,329	5,917	27,246	37%	20,758	5,719	26,477	36%
Europe	8,840	1,278	10,118	14%	8,923	1,402	10,325	14%
Asia	3,673	445	4,118	6%	3,694	571	4,265	6%
Other	2,469	1,184	3,653	5%	2,460	846	3,306	5%
<b>Total debt securities</b>	<b>61,402</b>	<b>13,041</b>	<b>74,443</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>59,967</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>72,619</b>	<b>100%</b>

Our gross unrealized losses as at December 31, 2018 for FVTPL and AFS debt securities were \$1.4 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively, compared with \$0.3 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, as at December 31, 2017. The increase in gross unrealized losses was largely due to the impact from rising interest rates and credit spreads.

### 3. Equities

Our equity portfolio is well diversified with approximately 50% of our portfolio invested in exchange-traded funds as at December 31, 2018, compared to 58% as at December 31, 2017. Exchange-traded fund holdings are primarily in the S&P/Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") 60 Index Fund and TD Emerald U.S. Market Index Fund. The reduction is consistent with our strategy to lower our exposure to index funds and to equity markets overall. The carrying value of equities by issuer geography as at December 31, 2018 is set out in the following table.

#### Equities by Issuer Geography

(\$ millions)	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	FVTPL equities	AFS equities	Total	% of Total	FVTPL equities	AFS equities	Total	% of Total
Equity securities								
Canada	2,651	15	2,666	58%	3,282	53	3,335	55%
United States	508	388	896	19%	765	671	1,436	24%
Europe	371	10	381	8%	404	6	410	7%
Asia	469	206	675	15%	613	212	825	14%
Other	15	1	16	—%	14	—	14	—%
Total equity securities	4,014	620	4,634	100%	5,078	942	6,020	100%

Excluding exchange-traded funds and mutual funds, there were no issuers exceeding 1% of the equity portfolio as at December 31, 2018.

### 4. Mortgages and Loans

Mortgages and loans in this section are presented at their carrying value on our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. Our mortgage portfolio consisted almost entirely of first mortgages and our loan portfolio consisted of private placement loans.

The carrying value of mortgages and loans by geographic location is presented in the following table<sup>(1)</sup>.

#### Mortgages and Loans by Geography

(\$ millions)	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017			
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	% of Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total	% of Total
Canada	8,557	13,238	21,795	46%	8,390	13,265	21,655	51%
United States	7,876	11,458	19,334	41%	7,103	9,542	16,645	39%
Europe	—	3,628	3,628	8%	—	2,706	2,706	6%
Asia	—	332	332	1%	—	265	265	1%
Other	—	1,733	1,733	4%	—	1,534	1,534	3%
Total	16,433	30,389	46,822	100%	15,493	27,312	42,805	100%

(1) The geographic location for mortgages is based on the location of the property and for loans it is based on the country of the creditor's parent.

#### Mortgage Portfolio

As at December 31, 2018, we held \$16.4 billion of mortgages, compared to \$15.5 billion as at December 31, 2017. Our mortgage portfolio consists entirely of commercial mortgages, as presented in the following table.

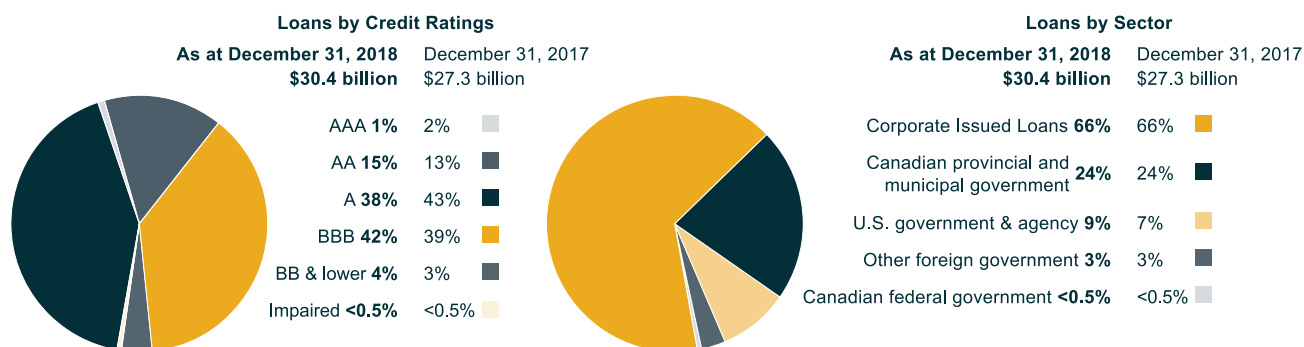
(\$ millions)	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Insured	Uninsured	Total	Insured	Uninsured	Total
Mortgages						
Retail	—	4,202	4,202	—	4,291	4,291
Office	—	4,228	4,228	—	4,261	4,261
Multi-family residential	3,196	2,179	5,375	2,921	1,661	4,582
Industrial and land	—	1,906	1,906	—	1,660	1,660
Other	341	381	722	250	449	699
Total mortgages	3,537	12,896	16,433	3,171	12,322	15,493
% of total mortgages	22%	78%	100%	20%	80%	100%

As at December 31, 2018, 33% of our commercial mortgage portfolio consisted of multi-family residential mortgages; there are no single family residential mortgages. Our uninsured commercial portfolio had a weighted average loan-to-value ratio of approximately 55% as at December 31, 2018, consistent with December 31, 2017. While we generally limit the maximum loan-to-value ratio to 75% at issuance, we may invest in mortgages with a higher loan-to-value ratio in Canada if the mortgage is insured by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC"). The estimated weighted average debt service coverage for our uninsured commercial portfolio is 1.75 times. Of the \$3.5 billion of multi-family residential mortgages in the Canadian commercial mortgage portfolio, 93% were insured by the CMHC.

## Loan Portfolio

As at December 31, 2018, we held \$30.4 billion of loans, compared to \$27.3 billion as at December 31, 2017. Private placement loans provide diversification by type of loan, industry segment and borrower credit quality. The private placement loan portfolio consists of senior secured and unsecured loans to large- and mid-market sized corporate borrowers, securitized lease/loan obligations secured by a variety of assets, and project finance loans in sectors such as power and infrastructure. The growth in the portfolio is consistent with our strategy to increase our investments in private placement loans, as well as the currency impact of the movement of the Canadian dollar relative to exchange rates at the end of 2017.

The credit risk ratings in the following chart were established in accordance with the internal rating process described in this MD&A under the heading J - Risk Management - 8 - Risk Categories - Credit Risk Management Governance and Control. As at December 31, 2018, 96% of our total loan portfolio is investment grade, compared to 97% as at December 31, 2017.



## Mortgages and Loans Past Due or Impaired

The gross carrying value and allowance for mortgages and loans past due or impaired are presented in the following table.

### December 31, 2018

(\$ millions)	Gross carrying value			Allowance for losses		
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Not past due	16,427	30,332	46,759	—	—	—
Past due:						
Past due less than 90 days	—	14	14	—	—	—
Past due 90 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired	31	93	124	25 <sup>(1)</sup>	50	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,458</b>	<b>30,439</b>	<b>46,897</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>75</b>

### December 31, 2017

(\$ millions)	Gross carrying value			Allowance for losses		
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Not past due	15,482	27,180	42,662	—	—	—
Past due:						
Past due less than 90 days	—	71	71	—	—	—
Past due 90 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired	33	89	122	22 <sup>(1)</sup>	28	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,515</b>	<b>27,340</b>	<b>42,855</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>50</b>

(1) Includes \$21 million of sectoral provisions as at December 31, 2018, and \$20 million of sectoral provisions as at December 31, 2017.

Our impaired mortgages and loans, net of allowances for losses, were \$49 million as at December 31, 2018, compared to \$72 million as at December 31, 2017.

## 5. Derivatives

The fair value of derivative assets held by the Company was \$1,112 million, while the fair value of derivative liabilities was \$2,295 million as at December 31, 2018, compared to a fair value of derivative assets of \$1,478 million and a fair value of derivative liabilities of \$1,756 million as at December 31, 2017.

We use derivative instruments to manage risks related to interest rate, equity market and currency fluctuations and in replication strategies to reproduce permissible investments. Our use of derivatives in these risk mitigation strategies does not mitigate all risk exposure; rather, they are used to keep us within our risk tolerance limits.

In addition to the general policies and monitoring, we use a variety of tools in counterparty risk management. Over-the-counter (“OTC”) derivative transactions are executed under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) Master Agreements. A Credit Support Annex accompanies most of the ISDAs, which establish requirements for collateral.

### Derivative Instruments

The values associated with our derivative instruments are presented in the following table. Notional amounts serve as the basis for payments calculated under derivatives contracts and are not exchanged.

(\$ millions)	2018	2017
As at December 31		
Net fair value	(1,183)	(278)
Total notional amount	59,198	54,121

The total notional amount of our derivatives increased to \$59.2 billion as at December 31, 2018 from \$54.1 billion as at December 31, 2017. The change in notional amount is mainly attributable to an increase of \$2.6 billion in foreign exchange contracts used for hedging foreign currency assets, as well as an increase of \$2.3 billion in interest rate contracts for risk management purposes.

The net fair value of derivatives was a liability of \$1,183 million as at December 31, 2018, compared to a liability of \$278 million as at December 31, 2017. The increase in the liability was primarily due to the impact from changes in foreign exchange rates and swap curves.

Certain of our derivatives are designated in qualifying hedging relationships for accounting purposes, and represented \$0.9 billion, or 1.6% of the total notional amount. Derivatives are designated in hedging relationships for accounting purposes to minimize accounting mismatches. These hedging relationships are documented at inception and hedge effectiveness is assessed on a quarterly basis.

Our derivatives designated in qualifying hedging relationships for accounting purposes include interest rate swaps, foreign exchange agreements, equity forwards and, previously, currency swaps. We designate certain interest rate swaps in fair value hedging relationships to hedge interest rate exposure on AFS assets. We also designate certain foreign exchange agreements in fair value and cash flow hedging relationships to manage foreign currency fluctuations associated with AFS assets. Additionally, we designate certain equity forwards in cash flow hedging relationships for anticipated payments of awards under certain stock-based compensation plans.

### Credit Equivalent Amount

As the regulator of the Canadian insurance industry, OSFI provides guidelines to quantify the use of derivatives. The credit equivalent amount, a measure used to approximate the potential credit exposure, is determined as the replacement cost of the derivative contracts with a positive fair value plus an amount representing the potential future credit exposure.

The risk-weighted credit equivalent amount is a measure used to determine the amount of capital necessary to support derivative transactions for certain Canadian regulatory purposes. It is determined by weighting the credit equivalent amount according to the nature of the derivative and the creditworthiness of the counterparties.

(\$ millions)	2018		2017	
	Credit equivalent amount (“CEA”) <sup>(1)</sup>	Risk weighted CEA <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Credit equivalent amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Risk weighted CEA <sup>(1)(2)</sup>
Foreign exchange contracts	433	12	405	n/a
Interest rate contracts	98	3	135	n/a
Equity and other contracts	11	—	21	n/a
Total	542	15	561	n/a

(1) Amounts presented are net of collateral received.

(2) The December 31, 2018 risk-weighted credit equivalent amount is calculated under the new LICAT guideline, which were effective January 1, 2018. LICAT ratios are not applicable before January 1, 2018.

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

Credit default swaps (“CDS”) are derivative 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 Company sells credit protection through CDS 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 section J - Risk Management - 8 - Risk Categories - Credit Risk Management Governance and Control.

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

(\$ millions)	2018		2017	
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Single name CDS contracts				
AA	48	1	67	1
A	611	9	584	15
BBB	674	13	446	9
Total single name CDS contracts	1,333	23	1,097	25
CDS index contracts	23	—	24	—
Total CDS contracts sold	1,356	23	1,121	25

Additional detail on our derivative portfolio by derivative type is provided in Note 6.A.iv to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## 6. Investment Properties

Office, retail and industrial properties are the major components of our investment properties portfolio, representing approximately 81% as at December 31, 2018. The increase in our investment property portfolio is predominantly driven by market appraisal gains and the impact of currency movement, partially offset by net sales this year.

### Investment Properties by Type and Geography

December 31, 2018							
(\$ millions)	Office	Industrial	Retail	Multi-family residential	Other	Total	% of Total
Canada	1,937	1,119	1,092	900	378	5,426	76%
United States	847	358	338	—	109	1,652	23%
Europe	25	14	38	—	2	79	1%
Total	2,809	1,491	1,468	900	489	7,157	100%

December 31, 2017							
(\$ millions)	Office	Industrial	Retail	Multi-family residential	Other	Total	% of Total
Canada	1,966	1,000	1,177	921	196	5,260	74%
United States	907	318	386	—	120	1,731	25%
Europe	24	12	38	—	2	76	1%
Total	2,897	1,330	1,601	921	318	7,067	100%

## 7. Impaired Assets

Financial assets that are classified as FVTPL, which represented 45% of our invested assets as at December 31, 2018, do not have allowances for losses since changes in the fair value of these assets are recorded to income and the assets are recorded at fair value on our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. In the event of default, if the amounts recovered are insufficient to satisfy the related insurance contract liability cash flows that the assets are intended to support, credit exposure may be greater than the carrying value of the asset.

In the absence of objective evidence of impairment, impairment losses are not recognized on AFS debt securities, equity securities and other invested assets. If the cost of these assets is greater than their fair values, unrealized losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. Unrealized losses may be due to interest rate fluctuations or depressed fair values in sectors which have experienced strong negative market performance.

Additional detail on our impairment policy is provided in Note 1.iii to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## 8. Asset Default Provision

We make provisions for possible future credit events in the determination of our insurance contract liabilities. The amount of the provision for asset default included in insurance contract liabilities is based on possible reductions in future investment yields that

vary by factors such as type of asset, asset credit quality (rating), duration and country of origin. To the extent that an asset is written off, or disposed of, any amounts that were set aside in our insurance contract liabilities for possible future asset defaults in respect of that asset are released.

Our asset default provision reflects the provision relating to future credit events for fixed income assets currently held by the Company that support our insurance contract liabilities. Our asset default provision as at December 31, 2018 was \$2,389 million for losses related to possible future credit events for fixed income assets currently held by the Company that support our insurance contract liabilities. This represents 2.3% of the fixed income assets supporting insurance contract liabilities reported on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2018.

Our asset default provision as at December 31, 2018 was \$101 million higher than the provision as at December 31, 2017, primarily due to increases in the provision for assets purchased net of dispositions, weakening of the Canadian dollar, and changes to credit ratings, offset by the release of provisions on fixed income assets supporting our insurance contract liabilities.

The following table sets out the changes in our asset default provision for existing fixed income investments.

(\$ millions)	2018	2017
Opening balance	2,288	2,247
Purchases, dispositions and net asset movement <sup>(1)</sup>	205	398
Changes in assumptions and methodologies	—	(16)
Changes in ratings	47	11
Release of provisions <sup>(2)</sup>	(266)	(272)
Currency	115	(80)
Closing balance	2,389	2,288

(1) Net movement reflects the fluctuation in the value of FVTPL assets arising from movements in interest rates, credit spreads and other factors that impact the market value of fixed income investments.

(2) This amount represents the orderly release of provisions for future credit events held in insurance contract liabilities.

## I. Capital and Liquidity Management

Capital and liquidity management is core to our business as an insurance company. We ensure adequate capital for the protection of our policyholders, Clients and creditors, while managing capital adequacy and allocation across our businesses for the benefit of our shareholders. In addition, we maintain strong financial flexibility by ensuring that sufficient liquid assets are available to cover our anticipated payment obligations and funding requirements. We invest in various types of assets with a view to matching them with liabilities of various durations.

The regulatory environments in which we operate are expected to evolve as governments and regulators work to develop the appropriate level of financial regulation required to ensure that capital, liquidity and risk management practices are sufficient to withstand severe economic downturns.

### 1. Capital

We have a capital risk policy designed to maintain a strong capital position and to provide the flexibility necessary to take advantage of growth opportunities, to support the risk associated with our businesses and to optimize shareholder return. Our capital risk 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 the Company and its subsidiaries to take advantage of opportunities for expansion. Our capital base is structured to exceed minimum regulatory and internal capital targets and to maintain strong credit and financial strength ratings, while maintaining a capital-efficient structure. 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 jurisdictions in which we operate. The capital of our foreign subsidiaries is managed on a local statutory basis in a manner commensurate with their individual risk profiles.

Sun Life Financial, including all of its business groups, engages in a capital planning process annually in which capital deployment options, capital raising and dividend recommendations are presented to 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 our annual capital plan and quarterly shareholder dividends.

The Company's capital risk policy establishes policies, operating guidelines and procedures that govern the management of capital. The capital risk policy is reviewed annually by the Risk & Conduct Review Committee and any changes are approved by the Board of Directors. Our Corporate Treasury and Risk Management functions are responsible for the development and implementation of the capital risk policy.

The Company's capital base consists mainly of common shareholders' equity. Other sources of capital include preferred shareholders' equity and subordinated debt issued by SLF Inc. and Sun Life Assurance. For Canadian regulatory purposes, our capital also includes innovative capital instruments issued by Sun Life Capital Trust and Sun Life Capital Trust II.

The following table summarizes the sources of our capital and our capital position over the past two years. Notes 13, 14, 15 and 21 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements include additional details on our capital.

(\$ millions)	2018	2017
Subordinated debt	3,039	3,437
Innovative capital instruments <sup>(1)</sup>	699	699
Equity		
Participating policyholders' equity	864	650
Preferred shareholders' equity	2,257	2,257
Common shareholders' equity	21,449	20,064
Total equity	24,570	22,971
Total capital	28,308	27,107
Financial leverage ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	21.2%	23.6%

(1) Innovative capital instruments are presented net of associated transaction costs and consist of SLEECs, which were issued by Sun Life Capital Trust and Sun Life Capital Trust II. SLEECs qualify as capital for Canadian regulatory purposes. However, under IFRS they are reported as Senior debentures in our Annual and Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

(2) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

Our total capital consists of subordinated debt and other capital instruments, participating policyholders' equity and total shareholders' equity which includes common shareholders' equity and preferred shareholders' equity.

Common shareholders' equity was \$21.4 billion as at December 31, 2018, compared with \$20.1 billion as at December 31, 2017. The \$1.4 billion increase was due to common shareholders' net income and OCI, partially offset by dividends on common shares and shares repurchased and cancelled.

The table below provides the earliest par call and maturity dates for our subordinated debt, innovative capital instruments and preferred shares outstanding as at December 31, 2018.

Description	Interest Rate	Earliest Par Call Date/Redemption Date <sup>(1)</sup>	Maturity	Principal/Face Amount (\$ millions)
<b>Subordinated Debt Issued by Sun Life Assurance</b>				
6.30% Debentures, Series 2	6.30%	n/a	2028	150
<b>Subordinated Debt Issued by SLF Inc.</b>				
Series 2007-1	5.40%	May 29, 2037	2042	400
Series 2014-1	2.77%	May 13, 2019	2024	250
Series 2015-1	2.60%	September 25, 2020	2025	500
Series 2016-1	3.10%	February 19, 2021	2026	350
Series 2016-2	3.05%	September 19, 2023	2028	1000
Series 2017-1	2.75%	November 23, 2022	2027	400
<b>Trust Units Issued by Sun Life Capital Trust</b>				
SLEECs - Series B	7.09%	June 30, 2032	Perpetual	200
<b>Debt Securities Issued by Sun Life Capital Trust II</b>				
SLEECs - Series 2009-1	5.86%	December 31, 2019	2108	500
<b>Class A Preferred Shares Issued by SLF Inc.</b>				
Series 1	4.75%	Any time	Perpetual	400
Series 2	4.80%	Any time	Perpetual	325
Series 3	4.45%	Any time	Perpetual	250
Series 4	4.45%	Any time	Perpetual	300
Series 5	4.50%	Any time	Perpetual	250
Series 8R <sup>(2)</sup>	2.275%	June 30, 2020	Perpetual	130
Series 9QR <sup>(3)</sup>	Floating	June 30, 2020 <sup>(5)</sup>	Perpetual	150
Series 10R <sup>(2)</sup>	2.842%	September 30, 2021	Perpetual	173
Series 11QR <sup>(4)</sup>	Floating	September 30, 2021 <sup>(5)</sup>	Perpetual	27
Series 12R <sup>(2)</sup>	3.806%	December 31, 2021	Perpetual	300

(1) The earliest date on which the Company has the option, but not the obligation, to call securities for redemption at their par value.

(2) On the earliest redemption date and every five years thereafter, the dividend rate will reset to an annual rate equal to the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus a spread specified for each series. The specified spread for Class A shares is: Series 8R - 1.41%, Series 10R - 2.17% and Series 12R - 2.73%. On the earliest redemption date and every five years thereafter, holders will have the right, at their option, to convert their shares into the series that is one number higher than their existing series.

(3) Holders of Series 9QR Shares will be entitled to receive quarterly floating rate non-cumulative dividends at an annual rate equal to the then 3-month Government of Canada treasury bill yield plus 1.41%. Holders of the Series 9QR Shares will have the right, at their option, to convert their Series 9QR Shares into Series 8R Shares on June 30, 2020, and on June 30 every five years thereafter.

(4) Holders of Series 11QR Shares will be entitled to receive quarterly floating rate non-cumulative dividends at an annual rate equal to the then 3-month Government of Canada treasury bill yield plus 2.17%. Holders of the Series 11QR Shares will have the right, at their option, to convert their Series 11QR Shares into Series 10R Shares on September 30, 2021, and on September 30 every five years thereafter.

(5) Redeemable on the redemption date and every five years thereafter, in whole or in part, at par, and on any other date at \$25.50 per share.

The following table shows the number of common shares and stock options outstanding of SLF Inc. for the last two years.

### Number of Common Shares Outstanding

(in millions)	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of year	610.5	613.6
Stock options exercised	0.4	0.4
Common shares repurchased and cancelled	(12.5)	(3.5)
Shares issued as consideration for business acquisition	0.1	—
Balance, end of year	598.5	610.5

### Number of Stock Options Outstanding

(in millions)	2018	2017
Balance, beginning of year	3.0	3.4
Options issued	0.5	0.4
Options exercised, forfeited or expired	(0.4)	(0.8)
Balance, end of year	3.1	3.0

Under our Canadian Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan (the “Plan”), Canadian-resident common and preferred shareholders may choose to have their dividends automatically reinvested in common shares of SLF Inc. and may also purchase common shares through the Plan with cash. For dividend reinvestments, we may, at our option, issue common shares of SLF Inc. from treasury at a discount of up to 5% to the volume-weighted average trading price or direct that common shares be purchased on behalf of participants on the open market through the TSX and alternative Canadian trading platforms (collectively, the “Exchanges”) at the market price. Common shares of SLF Inc. acquired by participants through optional cash purchases may also be issued from treasury or purchased through the Exchanges at SLF Inc.’s option, in either case at no discount. Commencing with the dividends payable on March 31, 2016 and until further notice, common shares purchased under the Plan were purchased on the open market. There are no applicable discounts because the common shares are being purchased on the open market and are not being issued from treasury.

SLF Inc. grants stock options to certain employees. These options are granted at the closing price of SLF Inc.’s common shares on the TSX on the grant date.

As at January 31, 2019, SLF Inc. had 597,163,466 common shares, 3,076,414 options to acquire SLF Inc. common shares and 92,200,000 Class A Shares outstanding.

## 2. Capital Adequacy

OSFI has indicated that it will review the effectiveness of the LICAT guideline and update it to keep abreast of development in the life insurance industry and evolving risk measurement and management practices

### SLF Inc.

SLF Inc. is a non-operating insurance company and was subject to OSFI’s LICAT guideline as at December 31, 2018. In accordance with this guideline, SLF Inc. manages its capital in a manner commensurate with its risk profile and control environment, and SLF Inc.’s regulated subsidiaries comply with the capital adequacy requirements imposed in the jurisdictions in which they operate. SLF Inc.’s consolidated capital position is above its internal target. As at December 31, 2018, SLF Inc.’s LICAT ratio was 144%. For additional information, refer to section F - Financial Strength in this document.

### Sun Life Assurance

Sun Life Assurance, SLF Inc.’s principal operating life insurance subsidiary in Canada, was subject to OSFI’s LICAT guideline as at December 31, 2018. The Company expects to maintain a LICAT ratio for Sun Life Assurance at or above 120%. With a LICAT ratio of 131% as at December 31, 2018, Sun Life Assurance’s capital ratio is well above OSFI’s supervisory ratio of 100% and regulatory minimum ratio of 90%. The LICAT guideline uses a risk-based approach for measuring specific life insurer risks and for aggregating the results to calculate the amount of a life insurer’s regulatory required capital to support these risks. Certain of these risk components, along with available capital, are sensitive to changes in equity markets and interest rates as outlined in the Risk Management section of this MD&A. For additional information, refer to section F - Financial Strength in this document.

The following table shows the components of Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio for 2018.

### Sun Life Assurance LICAT Ratio

(\$ millions)	2018
<b>Capital resources</b>	
Retained earnings and contributed surplus	13,338
Adjusted accumulated other comprehensive income	1,405
Common and preferred shares	5,945
Innovative capital instruments and subordinated debt	849
Other	59
Less:	
Goodwill	2,552
Non-life investments and other	2,791
Available capital	16,253
Surplus allowance and eligible deposits	8,799
<b>Total Capital resources</b>	<b>25,052</b>
<b>Capital requirements</b>	
Credit, market and insurance risks	19,887
Less: Diversification and other credits	4,292
Segregated fund guarantee risk	983
Operational risk	1,646
Total before scalar	18,224
<b>Base solvency buffer (Total before scalar x 1.05)</b>	<b>19,136</b>
<b>LICAT ratio</b>	<b>131%</b>

### Foreign Life Insurance Companies

Foreign subsidiaries and foreign operations of SLF Inc. must comply with local capital or solvency requirements in the jurisdictions in which they operate. Our operations maintained capital levels above the minimum local regulatory requirements during 2018. Additional information on capital and regulatory requirements for our foreign subsidiaries and foreign operations is provided in SLF Inc.'s AIF under the heading Regulatory Matters.

In the U.S., as at December 31, 2018, we have two internal reinsurance arrangements with affiliated reinsurance companies, in Delaware and Vermont, relating to our closed block of individual universal life insurance products with no-lapse guarantee benefits issued in the U.S. The Delaware reinsurance structure was established in 2013 and finances excess U.S. statutory reserves for certain universal life policies issued between January 2000 and February 2006. The financing of U.S. statutory reserve requirements in excess of those required under IFRS for the Delaware reinsurance company is supported by a guarantee from SLF Inc. The Vermont reinsurance structure was established in 2007 for certain policies issued between March 2006 and December 2008. Under the Vermont reinsurance structure, the related excess U.S. statutory reserve requirements are funded through a long-term financing arrangement established with an unrelated financial institution.

### 3. Shareholder Dividends

The declaration, amount and payment of dividends by SLF Inc. is subject to the approval of our Board of Directors and is dependent on our results of operations, our reported net income, financial condition, cash requirements and contractual restrictions. Capital management activities, as well as regulatory considerations and macro-economic factors including the economic outlook for the jurisdictions in which we do business, are also considered along with other factors. The Board of Directors reviews the level of dividends on a quarterly basis.

A regular and appropriate level of dividend payout and growth provides a stable source of return to common shareholders.

We target a dividend payout ratio of between 40% and 50% based on underlying net income, except where circumstances and the factors noted above would suggest a different ratio.

During 2018, our dividend payout ratio to common shareholders based on our reported net income was 46% and on an underlying net income basis was 39%.

SLF Inc. increased its common shareholders' dividend for the fourth quarter of 2018 to \$0.50. Total common shareholder dividends declared in 2018 were \$1.905 per share, compared to \$1.745 in 2017.

## Dividends declared

Amount per share	2018	2017	2016
Common shares	<b>1.905</b>	1.745	1.620
Class A preferred shares			
Series 1	<b>1.187500</b>	1.187500	1.187500
Series 2	<b>1.200000</b>	1.200000	1.200000
Series 3	<b>1.112500</b>	1.112500	1.112500
Series 4	<b>1.112500</b>	1.112500	1.112500
Series 5	<b>1.125000</b>	1.125000	1.125000
Series 8R <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	<b>0.568800</b>	0.568800	0.568800
Series 9QR <sup>(3)</sup>	<b>0.656200</b>	0.493900	0.476000
Series 10R <sup>(1)(4)</sup>	<b>0.710500</b>	0.710500	0.908900
Series 11QR <sup>(5)</sup>	<b>0.846200</b>	0.683900	0.169000
Series 12R <sup>(1)(6)</sup>	<b>0.951500</b>	0.951500	1.062500

- (1) On the redemption date and every five years thereafter, the dividend rate will reset to an annual rate equal to the 5-year Government of Canada bond yield plus a yield specified for each series. The specified yield for Class A shares is: Series 8R - 1.41%, Series 10R - 2.17% and Series 12R - 2.73%. On the earliest redemption date and every five years thereafter, holders will have the right, at their option, to convert their shares into the series that is one number higher than their existing series.
- (2) The dividend rate was reset on June 30, 2015 to a fixed annual dividend rate of 2.275% until the redemption date June 30, 2020.
- (3) Holders of the Series 9QR Shares are entitled to receive quarterly floating rate non-cumulative dividends at an annual rate equal to the then 3-month Government of Canada treasury bill yield plus 1.41%. Holders of the Series 9QR Shares will have the right, at their option, to convert their Series 9QR Shares into Series 8R Shares on June 30, 2020 and on June 30 every five years thereafter.
- (4) The dividend rate was reset on September 30, 2016 to a fixed annual dividend rate of 2.842% until the redemption date September 30, 2021.
- (5) Holders of the Series 11QR Shares are entitled to receive quarterly floating rate non-cumulative dividends at an annual rate equal to the then 3-month Government of Canada treasury bill yield plus 2.17%. Holders of the Series 11QR Shares will have the right, at their option, to convert their Series 11QR Shares into Series 10R Shares on September 30, 2021 and on September 30 every five years thereafter.
- (6) The dividend rate was reset on December 31, 2016 to a fixed annual dividend rate of 3.806% until the redemption date December 31, 2021.

## 4. Principal Sources and Uses of Funds

Our primary source of funds is cash provided by operating activities, including premiums, investment management fees and net investment income. These funds are used primarily to pay policy benefits, dividends to policyholders, claims, commissions, operating expenses, interest expenses and shareholder dividends. Excess cash flows generated from operating activities are generally invested to support future payment requirements. We also raise funds from time to time, through borrowing and issuing of securities, to finance growth, acquisitions or other needs.

As at December 31, 2018, we maintained net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities totaling \$9.4 billion. In addition to providing for near-term funding commitments, cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities include amounts that support short-term payment obligations.

Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities increased \$652 million in 2018. The below table outlines our principal sources and uses of cash.

(\$ millions)	2018	2017
Net cash provided by operating activities	<b>3,834</b>	1,984
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<b>(280)</b>	(339)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<b>(2,566)</b>	(2,019)
Changes due to fluctuations in exchange rates	<b>250</b>	(179)
<b>Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>1,238</b>	(553)
Net cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<b>5,956</b>	6,509
Net cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<b>7,194</b>	5,956
Short-term securities, end of year	<b>2,208</b>	2,794
<b>Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities, end of year</b>	<b>9,402</b>	8,750

## 5. Liquidity

We generally maintain an overall asset liquidity profile that exceeds requirements to fund insurance contract liabilities under prescribed adverse liability demand scenarios. To strengthen our liquidity further, we actively manage and monitor our:

- capital levels
- asset levels
- matching position
- diversification and credit quality of investments
- cash forecasts and actual amounts against established targets

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.

SLF Inc. and its wholly-owned holding companies had \$2,523 million in cash and other liquid assets as at December 31, 2018. See section F - Financial Strength for more information.

We maintain various credit facilities for general corporate purposes, as set out in the table below. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in Canadian dollars.

(\$ millions)	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Amount	Utilized	Expiry	Amount	Utilized	Expiry
<b>Credit Facility</b>						
Committed	<b>US \$400</b>	<b>US \$ 2</b>	<b>2021</b>	US \$400	US \$ 1	2021
Uncommitted	<b>US \$100</b>	<b>US \$ 74</b>	<b>n/a</b>	US \$100	US \$74	n/a
Uncommitted	<b>\$225</b>	<b>\$110</b>	<b>n/a</b>	\$225	\$93	n/a
Uncommitted	<b>US \$ 25</b>	<b>US \$ 9</b>	<b>n/a</b>	US \$ 25	US \$12	n/a

The agreement relating to our committed credit facility contains typical covenants for investment grade companies regarding solvency, credit ratings and financial strength, all of which were met as at December 31, 2018. These covenants include, but are not limited to, the maintenance of total equity by SLF Inc. of at least \$12 billion, tested as of the last day of each fiscal quarter. SLF Inc.'s total equity was \$24.6 billion as at December 31, 2018.

Our failure to comply with the covenants under the committed credit facility would, subject to grace periods in the case of certain covenants, result in an event of default. This could require us to repay any outstanding borrowings or to cash collateralize letters of credit under the facility. A failure by SLF Inc. (or any of its subsidiaries) to pay an obligation due for an amount exceeding \$250 million would also result in an event of default under the committed credit facility described above.

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.

## J. Risk Management

### 1. Risk Management Framework

The Company has an established Risk Management Framework (“Risk Framework”) approved by the Board of Directors that prescribes a comprehensive set of protocols and programs that need to be followed in conducting business activities. The risks that arise when providing products and services to Clients, which are in line with our purpose to help our Clients achieve lifetime financial security and live healthier lives, are managed within these protocols and programs. Effective risk management is critical to the overall profitability, competitive market positioning and long-term financial viability of the Company. While all risk cannot necessarily be eliminated, the Risk Framework seeks to ensure that risks to a business undertaking are appropriately managed to achieve the Company’s business objectives over time and are not expected to exceed pre-established boundaries for risk taking. The Risk Framework, corporate strategy and business objectives are all aligned and risk management protocols and programs are embedded within every business segment.



#### Three Lines of Defence

The Company has adopted the Three Lines of Defence model to provide a consistent, transparent and clearly documented allocation of accountability and segregation of functional responsibilities. This segregation of responsibility helps to establish a robust control framework that promotes transparent and independent challenge of all risk taking activities, and encourages that all functions engage in self-critical examination to foster continuous improvement of the management of risk in our business.

The **first line of defence** (“LOD”) is represented by the business segment management who own the risks that are intrinsic to the business and have the primary responsibility to identify, measure, manage, monitor and report these risks. Some of the first LOD risk related responsibilities include:

- Management, mitigation and reporting on risk within their business operations;
- Accountability for business results and the risks taken to achieve those results;
- Identification of key and emerging risks; and
- Operating within risk appetite and according to risk management policies.

The **second line of defence** includes the Chief Risk Officer (“CRO”) and various functional heads who are responsible for providing independent oversight of our Company-wide risk management programs. The CRO is responsible for developing our Risk Framework and Risk Appetite Policy, and for overseeing the development and implementation of risk management strategies aimed at optimizing the risk-return profile of the Company. The CRO is supported by a network of business segment risk officers. The functional heads support the CRO in the implementation and communication of our Risk Framework and Risk Appetite Policy. Some of the key second LOD risk related responsibilities include:

- Establishment of the risk management framework and policies;
- Providing oversight, and challenge, of first line current and emerging risks; and
- Independent reporting to the Board of Directors on the level of risk against risk appetite.

The **third line of defence** responsibilities are distinct from first and second LOD responsibilities. The Internal Audit function is the third LOD and is responsible for providing independent assurance to management, the Risk & Conduct Review Committee and OSFI on the design and operational effectiveness of the risk management practices carried out by first LOD and second LOD. Internal Audit provides a quarterly opinion on the effectiveness of internal controls, risk management and governance processes to the Risk & Conduct Review Committee. In addition, the Risk & Conduct Review Committee may engage third-party independent reviews to supplement the third LOD review of the effectiveness of the Company's risk management programs.

## 2. Risk Universe

As a large financial services organization operating in a complex industry, the Company encounters a variety of risks. We are subject to financial and insurance risks that are connected to our liabilities and also in connection with the management and performance of our assets, including how we match returns from assets with the payment of liabilities to our Clients. We also face risks in formulating our business strategy and business objectives, in carrying on our business activities in the pursuit of our strategy and objectives, and from external factors such as changes in the economic, political, competitive and regulatory environments. The Risk Framework covers all risks and these have been grouped into six major categories: credit, market, insurance, business and strategic, operational and liquidity risks. The Risk Framework sets out the key risk management processes in the areas of risk: appetite, identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting. The Risk Framework sets out both qualitative and quantitative measures and processes to control the risk the Company will bear in respect of each of these categories of risk and in aggregate.

## 3. Risk Culture and Philosophy

Our Risk Framework recognizes the importance of risk culture in the effective management of the Company's risks. Risk culture relates to how we behave and respond, in addition to the requirements we set. It enables and rewards taking the right risks in an informed manner. It facilitates effective challenge and being transparent about risks and outcomes without fear of reprisal. It drives us to understand Client needs and preferences so that we can act in their best interests. Our risk culture is supported by a strong tone from the top which emanates from the Board of Directors and cascades through the Board Committees, our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and other executive officers, management and staff. A key premise of our risk management culture is that all employees have an important role to play in managing the Company's risks. In order to support employees in fulfilling their role, we have taken action to ensure our risk protocols and procedures are well defined and embedded in our day-to-day business activities, assess that appropriate resources and training are provided, establish and communicate a common risk philosophy and a high bar for integrity and conduct, and encourage every employee to openly identify risk exposures and communicate escalating risk concerns. The following six elements are foundational to our risk culture:

- Establishing tone from the top
- Encouraging transparency in risk-taking
- Performing effective challenge in conducting business decisions
- Aligning incentives and risk management practices
- Effectively communicating the risk culture expectations
- Establishing clear accountabilities

Our risk management program is embedded in the Company's culture, which encourages ownership and responsibility for risk management at all levels. Our compensation programs are aligned to the organization's risk management practices through our governance structure for the design and approval of incentive compensation plans and processes used to support the alignment of compensation and risk management. We continuously reinforce and embed the culture through communication and training on the risk culture elements at various forums and across various levels through training on the Code of Conduct annually, reinforcing accountability through performance reviews and compensation, and through defining roles, responsibilities and expectations in the risk management policies.

The Risk Framework sets out the Company's risk philosophy and includes the following core principles.

### Strategic Alignment

Our corporate strategy and business objectives are required to be established within the boundaries set out in the Risk Framework and the Risk Appetite Policy. This requires us to consider whether a business activity will result in a risk profile that we are willing to accept and which we are prepared to manage. We have established a range of explicit risk appetite limits and control points for credit, market, insurance, operational and liquidity risks. Business and strategic risk is managed through our strategic and business planning process and controls over the implementation of these strategic and business plans. Risks associated with activities outside our risk appetite or outside the acceptable defined risks are avoided.

### Stakeholder Interests

Our Risk Appetite Policy considers the interests of a large number of key stakeholders, including policyholders, shareholders, debt-holders, employees, regulators, distributors, rating agencies and other capital markets participants. The policy describes how to balance the needs, expectations, risk and reward perspectives, and investment horizons of these different stakeholders.

Effective risk management requires that objectives and incentives be aligned to ensure management's decisions are aligned with the Company's risk philosophy and risk appetite. To ensure this, the business plans and strategies are independently tested to ensure that they operate within the boundaries and requirements set out in the Risk Framework and the Risk Appetite Policy, and the results of this testing are reported to the Board of Directors. Compensation programs for employees are approved by the Board of Directors and the Board Committees and are aligned with the Company's risk philosophy, values, business and risk management strategies, and the long-term interests of stakeholders. In establishing annual performance objectives, we consider risk management goals to ensure that business decisions are consistent with the desired risk and return profile of the Company.

### Capability Alignment

We seek out profitable risk-taking opportunities in those areas where we have established risk management skills and capabilities. Conversely, we endeavour to avoid or transfer risks that are beyond our risk-taking capability. Our ability to measure and evaluate risks, the quality of our risk governance and control environment, the depth and quality of our risk responses and the robustness of our pricing strategies are particularly important capabilities that we assess.

## Portfolio Perspective

In evaluating a particular risk, consideration is given to a portfolio perspective of risk and return including the explicit recognition of the impacts of diversification and concentration and how different risks interact with each other. This perspective is extended to the development of risk mitigation and pricing strategies, recognizing that often the most cost-effective way of managing risk involves utilizing available relationships already inherent in our business.

## Risk-Adjusted Returns

The financial return metrics which are used to assess business activities are required to be risk-adjusted. Financial return metrics are developed in consideration of the constraints set out in the Risk Appetite Policy, and reflect the expected costs of mitigation and the cost of risk capital required to support the risk taking activity.

## 4. Risk Appetite

Our Risk Appetite Policy defines the amount and type of risk we are willing to accept in pursuit of our business objectives, and is approved by the Board of Directors. It is forward-looking and our strategic plan, capital plan, business plan and business objectives are established within its boundaries.

The Company's risk appetite seeks to balance the various needs, expectations, risk and reward perspectives and investment horizons of key stakeholders. In particular, our risk appetite supports the pursuit of shareholder value while ensuring that the Company's ability to pay claims and fulfill policyholder commitments is not compromised.

The Company's risk appetite is the primary mechanism to communicate its risk philosophy and the boundaries of permissible risk-taking across the enterprise. It ensures that business activities are assessed against performance criteria that are appropriately risk-adjusted. Our risk appetite supports the objective of maintaining adequate capital, managing return on equity, managing earnings volatility, managing long-term profitability and managing liquidity. To accomplish this, our risk appetite includes a wide array of qualitative and quantitative standards that reflect the Company's overall risk management principles and values.

We generally accept diversifiable risks and utilize risk pooling to create portfolios with relatively low liability volatility. We take risk where we have internal expertise such as actuarial, underwriting, claims management, investment and distribution or where reinsurance partners are able to supplement our internal expertise. We prefer risks where it is possible to diversify across various segments including products, geographies, distribution channels or asset classes in order to maximize diversification opportunities.

Our Risk Appetite Policy sets out specific constraints which define the aggregate level of risk that the Company is willing to accept. We translate our risk appetite constraints into specific risk limits by risk class and business segment. Our risk profile is measured, managed and monitored regularly to ensure that we operate within our risk appetite. Our risk appetite limits are reviewed periodically to reflect the risks and opportunities inherent in our evolving business strategies and operating environment.

## 5. Risk Governance

Our Risk Framework sets out lines of responsibility and authority for risk-taking, governance and control. These governance requirements are summarized below.



## Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for ensuring the oversight of all risks across the enterprise and has primary responsibility for taking action to ensure risk management policies, programs and practices are in place. By approving our Risk Framework and the Risk Appetite Policy, and providing ongoing oversight of the risk management programs, the Board of Directors monitors that the principal risks are appropriately identified and managed. The Board of Directors oversees business and strategic risk through review and approval of the business and strategic plans, and regularly discusses key themes, issues and risks emerging in connection with the design or implementation of these plans. The Board of Directors also monitors risk management activities of our subsidiaries and risk posed to the Company through its joint venture arrangements.

The Risk & Conduct Review Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Directors whose primary functions are to assist the Board of Directors with oversight of the management of risk enterprise-wide and of the risk management function, to ensure that management has in place policies, processes and controls designed to identify and effectively manage the significant risks to which the Company is exposed and has sufficient capital to underpin those risks. The Committee regularly monitors that the risk profile is within the agreed risk appetite of the Company and that the Company's capital position is in compliance with regulatory capital requirements, and recommends to the Board for approval, and monitors, the specific risk limits allocated to the businesses and the annual Capital Plan. The Risk & Conduct Review Committee meets with senior business and functional leaders who have first-hand knowledge of risks and the risk management programs, oversees the effectiveness of the risk management function, and obtains reports from Internal Audit on the effectiveness of risk controls within the business and risk function. It reviews and approves all risk management policies and reviews compliance with those policies. In addition, where the Board of Directors has allocated oversight of specific risk management programs to other committees of the Board of Directors ("Board Committees"), the Risk & Conduct Review Committee is tasked with providing the Board of Directors with an integrated view of oversight of all risk management programs across all Board committees. The committee also oversees compliance with legal and regulatory requirements and the identification and management of compliance risk.

The Governance, Nomination & Investment Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in reviewing and monitoring the Company's Investment Plan and investment performance, overseeing investment practices, procedures and controls related to the management of the general fund investment portfolio and the Company's asset management businesses, and reviewing and approving transactions, either separately or jointly with the Risk & Conduct Review Committee, where the acquisition of individual investments for the General Account would, on their own, exceed certain limits or ranges in the Investment and Credit Risk Management Policy. In addition, the Committee is also responsible for developing effective corporate governance guidelines and processes including policies and processes to sustain ethical behaviour, and developing processes to assess the effectiveness of the Board of Directors and its Committees.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in overseeing the integrity of financial statements and related information provided to shareholders and others, compliance with financial regulatory requirements, adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls implemented and maintained by management, and assessing the qualifications, independence and performance of the external auditor.

The Management Resources Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for assisting the Board of Directors in ensuring we have the leadership resources for succession of senior executive positions and programs to effectively attract, retain, develop and reward executives for achieving our strategic objectives. The Management Resources Committee reviews the design, approval and governance of material incentive programs to align business objectives and incentives to ensure that these incentive programs do not encourage excessive risk taking, and reviews the implications of key enterprise risks, including human resources risks, on compensation design and human resources practices. In addition, the Management Resources Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to compensation matters, including the remuneration of executives who have a material impact on the risk exposure of the Company.

## Senior Management Committees

The Executive Risk Committee (“ERC”) provides executive management oversight of the Company’s enterprise risk management activities. This includes the review and articulation of the risk appetite, review that the risk profile is within the agreed risk appetite, and review that there are policies, processes and controls in place to identify and effectively manage the significant risks, in accordance with the risk appetite and overall objective of promoting a balanced business and product model that will achieve agreed upon risk-adjusted returns and allocate capital accordingly.

The Investment & Credit Risk Committee is responsible for reviewing matters related to the management of the Company’s general fund assets which includes providing oversight and direction on the current and potential credit and investment risk exposures facing the Company and mitigating strategies to ensure that effective credit risk management practices and controls are in place.

The Corporate Asset Liability Management Committee is responsible for providing executive oversight and direction for the effective measurement, control and management of the market and liquidity risks in the design and operation of general fund investment strategies for efficiently discharging the Company’s general fund liabilities.

The Operational Risk & Compliance Committee is responsible for providing oversight of the Company’s operational and compliance risk management practices, current and emerging operational risk exposures, and the processes to ensure ongoing identification of major operational and compliance risks facing the Company.

The Insurance Risk Committee is responsible for providing oversight and direction on insurance risk exposures facing the Company and to ensure that effective insurance risk management practices and controls are in place.

## Accountabilities

Primary accountability for risk management is delegated by the Board of Directors to our CEO, and the CEO further delegates responsibilities throughout the Company through management authorities and responsibilities. The CEO delegates accountability for risk management to our executive officers, who are accountable for ensuring the management of risk in the scope of their business accountability is in accordance with the Board-approved Risk Framework, Risk Appetite Policy and risk management policies.

## 6. Risk Management Policies

In order to support the effective communication, implementation and governance of our Risk Framework, we have codified our processes and operational requirements in a comprehensive series of risk management policies and operating guidelines. These policies and guidelines promote the application of a consistent approach to managing risk exposures across our global business platform. The Board of Directors and Board Committees regularly review and approve significant changes to the risk management policies and also regularly review management’s reporting and attestation on compliance to these policies.

## 7. Risk Management Process

The risk management process as set out in our Risk Framework is described below:

### Risk Identification and Measurement

All business segments employ a common approach to identify and measure risks. Business segments have accountability for identifying and managing risks facing their business. We have a process to identify and monitor emerging risks that may have a material impact on our finances, operations or reputation. We evaluate potential correlations between various risk events and categories, and monitor emerging risks, regulatory and rating agency requirements, and industry developments.

Risk measurement involves determining and evaluating potential risk exposures, and includes a number of techniques such as monitoring key risk indicators, assessing probability and severity of risks, and conducting stress testing.

A robust stress testing program is an essential component of the Company’s Risk Framework used to measure, monitor and mitigate the Company’s risk exposures and ensure ongoing capital adequacy under plausible stress events. Stress testing is performed on key metrics such as earnings, regulatory capital ratios and liquidity to identify and monitor potential vulnerabilities to key risk drivers and ensure that the Company is operating within its risk appetite.

We develop and test a range of scenarios based on our internal assessment and regulatory guidance. Sensitivity testing is conducted on a regular basis and measures the earnings and regulatory capital impact from changes in underlying risk factors. Sensitivity testing is performed for individual risks and for consolidated risk exposures at different levels of stress and at various levels of aggregation. Scenario testing involves changes to a number of risk factors to assess the impact of and interaction between these risk factors. These scenarios include integrated scenario testing, reverse scenario testing and key assumption sensitivity testing. We also use the Dynamic Capital Adequacy Testing (“DCAT”) process, as required by our regulator, to project income and capital for a five-year period under plausible adverse scenarios.

## Risk Management, Monitoring and Reporting

Risk management decisions are formed by evaluating how well the outcomes of the risk measurements and risk assessments for a business activity conform to our risk appetite, including an assessment of risk-adjusted return.

Monitoring processes include oversight by the Board of Directors, which is exercised through Board Committees and senior management committees described in the section of this MD&A under the heading Risk Governance.

Senior management committees, Board Committees and the Board of Directors regularly review reports that summarize our risk profile, including the exposures across our principal risks including any changes in risk trends and emerging risks. These committees also review the effectiveness of the mitigation strategies presented in the reports. On a regular basis, the Board of Directors and the Board Committees review and approve any significant changes to key policies for the management of risk and review compliance with these policies.

## 8. Risk Categories

The shaded text and tables in the following section of this MD&A represent our disclosure on credit, market and liquidity risks in accordance with IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments - Disclosures* and includes a discussion on how we measure risk and our objectives, policies and methodologies for managing these risks. The shaded text and tables represent an integral part of our audited annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. The shading in this section does not imply that these disclosures are of any greater importance than non-shaded tables and text, and the Risk Management disclosure should be read in its entirety. This information should be considered carefully together with other information in this MD&A and in our 2018 AIF, our 2018 Consolidated Financial Statements and other reports and materials that we file with securities regulators.

In this section, segregated funds include segregated fund guarantees, variable annuities and investment products, and includes Run-off reinsurance in our Corporate business segment.

Our Risk Framework has grouped all risks into six major risk categories: credit, market, insurance, business and strategic, operational and liquidity risks.

### i. 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 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 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.

Our core principles of credit risk management include asset diversification, fundamental research and analysis of cash flows, proactive and continuous risk monitoring, active management and relative value assessment, all with the objective of optimizing risk-adjusted returns, with due consideration for the impacts of capital and taxation.

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.

Additional information on credit risk can be found in Note 6 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and in the Risk Factors section in the AIF.

## ii. 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.

### 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.

### 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 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 lower LICAT ratios or 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.

A sustained low interest rate environment may adversely impact our earnings, regulatory capital requirements and our ability to implement our business strategy and plans in several ways, including:

- Lower sales of certain insurance and wealth products, which can in turn pressure our operating expense levels;
- Shifts in the expected pattern of redemptions (surrenders) on existing policies;
- Higher new business strain reflecting lower new business profitability;
- Reduced return on new fixed income asset purchases, and higher hedging costs;
- The impact of changes in actuarial assumptions;
- Impairment of goodwill; and
- Additional valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets.

## 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.

Our net income<sup>(1)</sup> 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 Annual 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 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. Refer to Additional Cautionary Language and Key Assumptions Related to Sensitivities in this section for important additional information regarding these estimates.

The market value of our investments in fixed income and equity securities fluctuates based on movements in interest rates and equity markets. The market value of fixed income assets designated as AFS that are held primarily in our surplus segment increases with declining interest rates and decreases with rising interest rates. The market value of equities designated as AFS and held primarily in our surplus segment increases with rising equity markets and decreases with declining equity markets. Changes in the market value of AFS assets flow through OCI and are only recognized in net income when realized upon sale, or when considered impaired. The amount of realized gains (losses) recorded in net income in any period is equal to the unrealized gains (losses) or OCI position at the start of the period plus the change in market value during the current period up to the point of sale for those securities that were sold during the period. The sale or impairment of AFS assets held in surplus can therefore have the effect of modifying our net income sensitivity.

We realized \$25 million (pre-tax) in net gains on the sale of AFS assets during the fourth quarter of 2018 and \$121 million in 2018 (\$25 million pre-tax in the fourth quarter of 2017, and \$195 million in 2017). The net unrealized (losses) gains or OCI position on AFS fixed income and equity assets were \$(98) million and \$43 million, respectively, after-tax as at December 31, 2018 (\$171 million and \$175 million, respectively, after-tax as at December 31, 2017).

(1) Net income refers to common shareholders' net income in section J - Risk Management in this document.

## Equity Market Sensitivities

The following table sets out the estimated immediate impact on, or sensitivity of, our net income and OCI and Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio to certain instantaneous changes in equity market prices as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

### As at December 31, 2018

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)

Change in Equity Markets <sup>(1)</sup>	25% decrease	10% decrease	10% increase	25% increase
Potential impact on net income <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	\$ (300)	\$ (100)	\$ 100	\$ 250
Potential impact on OCI <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ (100)	\$ (50)	\$ 50	\$ 100
Potential impact on LICAT <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	2.0% point decrease	1.0% point decrease	0.5% point increase	1.0% point increase

### As at December 31, 2017

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)

Change in Equity Markets <sup>(1)</sup>	25% decrease	10% decrease	10% increase	25% increase
Potential impact on net income <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	\$ (300)	\$ (100)	\$ 100	\$ 300
Potential impact on OCI <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ (200)	\$ (50)	\$ 50	\$ 200
Potential impact on LICAT <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents the respective change across all equity markets as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. 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>(2)</sup> The market risk sensitivities include the estimated mitigation impact of our hedging programs in effect as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and include new business added and product changes implemented prior to such dates.

<sup>(3)</sup> Net income and OCI sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$50 million. The sensitivities exclude the market impacts on the income from our joint ventures and associates, which we account for on an equity basis.

<sup>(4)</sup> The LICAT sensitivities illustrate the impact on Sun Life Assurance as at December 31, 2018. LICAT ratios are not applicable before January 1, 2018. LICAT ratios are rounded to the nearest 0.5%.

## Interest Rate Sensitivities

The following table sets out the estimated immediate impact on, or sensitivity of, our net income and OCI and Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio to certain instantaneous changes in interest rates as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio decreases with rising interest rates and increases with declining interest rates, which is opposite to our net income sensitivity. Increases to interest rates will reduce the value of our assets and margins in our actuarial liabilities, resulting in a lower LICAT ratio (LICAT includes the change in OCI associated with assets designated as AFS). On adoption of LICAT, given the change in the sensitivity profile, the ranges of sensitivities were reviewed and updated accordingly.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	As at December 31, 2018		As at December 31, 2017	
	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase
Change in Interest Rates <sup>(1)</sup>				
Potential impact on net income <sup>(2)(3)(4)</sup>	\$ (100)	\$ 50	\$ (100)	\$ 50
Potential impact on OCI <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 250	\$ (250)	\$ 250	\$ (250)
Potential impact on LICAT <sup>(2)(5)</sup>	2.5% point increase	1.5% point decrease	n/a	n/a

<sup>(1)</sup> Interest rate sensitivities assume a parallel shift in assumed interest rates across the entire yield curve as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 with no change to the Actuarial Standards Board ("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).

<sup>(2)</sup> The market risk sensitivities include the estimated mitigation impact of our hedging programs in effect as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and include new business added and product changes implemented prior to such dates.

<sup>(3)</sup> Net income and OCI sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$50 million. The sensitivities exclude the market impacts on the income from our joint ventures and associates, which we account for on an equity basis.

<sup>(4)</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.

<sup>(5)</sup> The LICAT sensitivities illustrate the impact on Sun Life Assurance as at December 31, 2018. LICAT ratios are not applicable before January 1, 2018. LICAT ratios are rounded to the nearest 0.5%.

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, 2018. We have also disclosed the impact of a 25% change in equity markets to illustrate that significant changes in equity market levels may result in other than proportionate impacts on our sensitivities.

Our OCI sensitivity to changes in equity markets has decreased over 2018 due primarily to equity sales.

Interest rate sensitivities do not include any impact from changes to the ASB promulgated URR. In 2014, ASB made changes to the Canadian actuarial standards of practice with respect to economic reinvestment assumptions used in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities. The changes relate to assumed future interest rates, credit spreads and the use of non-fixed income assets supporting fixed obligations. When the ASB promulgated these changes, the intention was to review these assumptions every five years, or sooner if circumstances warrant. The last update to the URR was a 10 basis point reduction in 2017. Given the continuing low interest rates, we expect the ASB will revisit the reinvestment assumptions in 2019, but the magnitude of any potential changes due to the promulgation remains uncertain. Based on current assumptions, as at December 31, 2018, our estimated sensitivity to a 10 basis point decrease in the URR would have been a decrease in reported net income of approximately \$75 million. The actual impact could differ from the Company's estimate. The statements concerning expected URR changes are forward-looking.

## 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.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Credit Spread Sensitivities <sup>(1)</sup>		Swap Spread Sensitivities	
Net income sensitivity <sup>(2)</sup>	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	20 basis point decrease	20 basis point increase
<b>December 31, 2018</b>	<b>\$ (75)</b>	<b>\$ 75</b>	<b>\$ 25</b>	<b>\$ (25)</b>
December 31, 2017	\$ (100)	\$ 100	\$ 25	\$ (25)

(1) In most instances, credit spreads are assumed to revert to long-term insurance contract liability assumptions generally over a five-year period.

(2) Sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$25 million.

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

Market risk is managed at all stages during the product life cycle including product design and development, ongoing review and positioning of our suite of products, and ongoing asset-liability management and hedge re-balancing.

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.

Our market risk management strategies are developed based on policies and operating guidelines at the enterprise level, business segment level and product level. Liabilities having a similar risk profile are grouped together and a customized investment and hedging strategy is developed and implemented to optimize return within our risk appetite limits.

In general, market risk exposure is mitigated by the assets supporting our products. This includes holdings of fixed income assets such as bonds and mortgages. Derivative instruments may supplement these assets to reduce the risk from cash flow mismatches and mitigate the market risk associated with liability features and optionality. The following table sets out the use of derivatives across a number of our products as at December 31, 2018.

## Asset-Liability Management Applications for Derivative Usage

The primary uses of derivatives are set out in the table below.

Products/Application	Uses of Derivative	Derivatives Used
General asset-liability management - interest rate risk exposure for most insurance and annuity products	To manage the sensitivity of the duration gap between assets and liabilities to interest rate changes	Interest rate swaps, swaptions, floors and bond futures
Guarantees on insurance and annuity contracts - minimum interest rate guarantees, guaranteed surrender values and guaranteed annuitization options	To limit potential financial losses from significant reductions in asset earned rates relative to contract guarantees	Interest rate swaps, swaptions, floors and bond futures.
Segregated fund guarantees	To manage the exposure of product guarantees sensitive to movement in equity market and interest rate levels and currency fluctuations	Put options, call options, futures and swaps on equity indices, interest rate swaps and bond futures, and foreign exchange forwards
Currency exposure in relation to asset-liability management	To reduce the sensitivity to currency fluctuations by matching the value and cash flows of specific assets denominated in one currency with the value and cash flows of the corresponding liabilities denominated in another currency	Currency swaps and forwards
Credit exposure	To replicate credit exposures and enhance investment returns	Credit default swaps

## General Account Insurance and Annuity Products

Most of our expected sensitivity to changes in interest rates and about two-thirds of our expected sensitivity to changes in equity markets are derived from our general account insurance and annuity products. We have implemented market risk management strategies to mitigate a portion of the market risk related to our general account insurance and annuity products.

Individual insurance products include universal life and other long-term life and health insurance products. Major sources of market risk exposure for individual insurance products include the reinvestment risk related to future premiums on regular premium policies, asset reinvestment risk on both regular premium and single premium policies and the guaranteed cost of insurance. Interest rate risk for individual insurance products is typically managed on a duration basis, within tolerance ranges set out in the applicable investment policy or guidelines. Targets and limits are established so that the level of residual exposure is commensurate with our risk appetite. Exposures are monitored frequently, and assets are re-balanced as necessary to maintain compliance within policy limits using a combination of assets and derivative instruments. A portion of the longer-term cash flows are backed with equities and real estate.

For participating insurance products and other insurance products with adjustability features, the investment strategy objective is to provide a total rate of return given a constant risk profile over the long term.

Fixed annuity products generally provide the policyholder with a guaranteed investment return or crediting rate. Interest rate risk for these products is typically managed on a duration basis, within tolerance ranges set out in the applicable investment guidelines. Targets and limits are established such that the level of residual exposure is commensurate with our risk appetite. Exposures are monitored frequently, and are re-balanced as necessary to maintain compliance within prescribed tolerances using a combination of fixed income assets and derivative instruments.

Certain insurance and annuity products contain minimum interest rate guarantees. Market risk management strategies are implemented to limit potential financial loss due to reductions in asset earned rates relative to contract guarantees. These typically involve the use of hedging strategies utilizing interest rate derivatives such as interest rate floors, swaps and swaptions.

Certain insurance and annuity products contain features which allow the policyholders to surrender their policy at book value. Market risk management strategies are implemented to limit the potential financial loss due to changes in interest rate levels and policyholder behaviour. These typically involve the use of hedging strategies such as dynamic option replication and the purchase of interest rate swaptions.

Certain products have guaranteed minimum annuitization rates. Market risk management strategies are implemented to limit the potential financial loss and typically involve the use of fixed income assets, interest rate swaps, and swaptions.

## Segregated Fund Guarantees

Approximately one-third of our equity market sensitivity and a small amount of interest rate risk sensitivity as at December 31, 2018 are derived from segregated fund products. These products provide benefit guarantees, which are linked to underlying fund performance and may be triggered upon death, maturity, withdrawal or annuitization. The cost of providing these guarantees is uncertain and depends upon a number of factors including general capital market conditions, our hedging strategies, policyholder behaviour and mortality experience, each of which may result in negative impacts on net income and capital.

The following table provides information with respect to the guarantees provided for our segregated fund products.

### Segregated Fund Risk Exposures (\$ millions)

December 31, 2018

	Fund value	Amount at Risk <sup>(1)</sup>	Value of guarantees <sup>(2)</sup>	Insurance contract liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>
SLF Canada	11,202	792	10,742	552
SLF Asia <sup>(4)</sup>	2,798	444	3,165	147
Run-off reinsurance <sup>(5)</sup>	2,215	277	1,219	255
Total	16,215	1,513	15,126	954

December 31, 2017

	Fund value	Amount at Risk <sup>(1)</sup>	Value of guarantees <sup>(2)</sup>	Insurance contract liabilities <sup>(3)</sup>
SLF Canada	12,448	315	10,875	399
SLF Asia <sup>(4)</sup>	3,727	250	3,755	107
Run-off reinsurance <sup>(5)</sup>	2,534	375	1,546	385
Total	18,709	940	16,176	891

- (1) The Amount at Risk represents the excess of the value of the guarantees over fund values on all policies where the value of the guarantees exceeds the fund value. The Amount at Risk is not currently payable as the guarantees are only payable upon death, maturity, withdrawal or annuitization if fund values remain below guaranteed values.
- (2) For guaranteed lifetime withdrawal benefits, the value of guarantees is calculated as the present value of the maximum future withdrawals assuming market conditions remain unchanged from current levels. For all other benefits, the value of guarantees is determined assuming 100% of the claims are made at the valuation date.
- (3) The insurance contract liabilities represent management's provision for future costs associated with these guarantees and include a provision for adverse deviation in accordance with Canadian actuarial standards of practice.
- (4) Effective January 1, 2018, we transferred our International business unit from SLF U.S. to SLF Asia, and balances in 2018 have been changed to conform with the current year presentation. For further information, see section G - Performance by Business Group.
- (5) The Run-off reinsurance business includes risks assumed through reinsurance of variable annuity products issued by various North American insurance companies between 1997 and 2001. This line of business is part of a closed block of reinsurance, which is included in the Corporate segment.

The movement of the items in the table above from December 31, 2017 to December 31, 2018 primarily resulted from the following factors:

- (i) the total fund values decreased due to a decline in equity markets and net redemptions from products closed to new business, which was partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar;
- (ii) the total amount at risk increased due to a decline in equity markets and the weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, which was partially offset by net redemptions from products closed to new business;
- (iii) the total value of guarantees decreased due to net redemptions from products closed to new business, which was partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar; and
- (iv) the total insurance contract liabilities increased due to a decline in equity markets and the weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, which was partially offset by net redemptions from products closed to new business.

### Segregated Fund Hedging

Our hedging programs use derivative instruments to mitigate the interest and equity related exposure of our segregated fund contracts. As at December 31, 2018, over 90% of our segregated fund contracts, as measured by associated fund values, were included in a hedging program. While a large percentage of contracts are included in the hedging program, not all of our market risk exposure related to these contracts is hedged. For those segregated fund contracts included in the hedging program, we generally hedge the value of expected future net claims costs and associated margins.

The following table illustrates the impact of our hedging program related to our sensitivity to a 50 basis point decrease in interest rates and a 10% and 25% decrease in equity markets for segregated fund contracts as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

### Impact of Segregated Fund Hedging (\$ millions)

December 31, 2018

(\$ millions)	Changes in interest rates <sup>(3)</sup>		Changes in equity markets <sup>(4)</sup>	
	50 basis point decrease		10% decrease	25% decrease
Net income sensitivity <sup>(1)(2)</sup>				
Before hedging		(150)	(150)	(450)
Hedging impact		150	100	350
Net of hedging		—	(50)	(100)

December 31, 2017

(\$ millions)	Changes in interest rates <sup>(3)</sup>		Changes in equity markets <sup>(4)</sup>	
	50 basis point decrease		10% decrease	25% decrease
Net income sensitivity <sup>(1)(2)</sup>				
Before hedging		(200)	(150)	(450)
Hedging impact		200	100	350
Net of hedging		—	(50)	(100)

(1) Net income sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$50 million.

(2) Since the fair value of benefits being hedged will generally differ from the financial statement value (due to different valuation methods and the inclusion of valuation margins in respect of financial statement values), this will result in residual volatility to interest rate and equity market shocks in net income and capital. The general availability and cost of these hedging instruments may be adversely impacted by a number of factors, including volatile and declining equity and interest rate market conditions.

(3) Represents a parallel shift in assumed interest rates across the entire yield curve as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, with no change to the ASB promulgated 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).

(4) Represents the change across all equity markets as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. 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).

Our hedging strategy is applied both at the line of business or product level and at the Company level using a combination of longer-dated put options and dynamic hedging techniques (i.e., frequent re-balancing of short-dated interest rate and equity derivative contracts). We actively monitor our overall market exposure and may implement tactical hedge overlay strategies in order to align expected earnings sensitivities with risk management objectives.

### Real Estate Risk

Real estate risk is the potential for financial loss arising from fluctuations in the value of, or future cash flows from our investments in real estate. We are exposed to real estate risk and may experience financial losses resulting from the direct ownership of real estate investments or indirectly through fixed income investments secured by real estate property, leasehold interests, ground rents, and purchase and leaseback transactions. Real estate price risk may arise from external market conditions, inadequate property analysis, inadequate insurance coverage, inappropriate real estate appraisals, or from environmental risk exposures. We hold direct real estate investments that support general account liabilities and surplus, and fluctuations in value will impact our profitability and financial position. A material and sustained increase in interest rates may lead to deterioration in real estate values. An instantaneous 10% decrease in the value of our direct real estate investments as at December 31, 2018 would decrease net income<sup>(1)</sup> by approximately \$275 million (\$250 million decrease as at December 31, 2017). Conversely, an instantaneous 10% increase in the value of our direct real estate investments as at December 31, 2018 would increase net income by approximately \$275 million (\$250 million increase as at December 31, 2017).

### 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, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 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.

(1) Net income sensitivities have been rounded to the nearest \$25 million.

## **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, 2017 have been included for comparative purposes only.

We have also provided measures of our net income sensitivity to instantaneous changes in credit spreads, swap spreads, real estate price levels, and capital sensitivities to changes in interest rates and equity price levels. The real estate sensitivities are non-IFRS financial measures. For additional information, see section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document. The cautionary language which appears in this section is also applicable to the credit spread, swap spread, real estate, and LICAT ratio sensitivities. In particular, these sensitivities are based on interest rates, credit and swap spreads, equity market, and real estate price levels as at the respective calculation dates and assume that all other risk variables remain constant. Changes in interest rates, credit and swap spreads, equity market, and real estate prices in excess of the ranges illustrated may result in other-than-proportionate impacts.

As these market risk sensitivities reflect an instantaneous impact on net income, OCI and Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio, they do not include impacts over time such as the effect on fee income in our asset management businesses.

The sensitivities reflect the composition of our assets and liabilities as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 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, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 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, OCI, and capital. Given the nature of these calculations, we cannot provide assurance that actual impact will be consistent with the estimates provided.

Information related to market risk sensitivities and guarantees related to segregated fund products should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the sections in this MD&A under the section M - Accounting and Control Matters - 1 - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates. Additional information on market risk can be found in Note 6 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the Risk Factors section in the AIF.

## **iii. Insurance Risk**

### **Risk Description**

Insurance risk is the uncertainty of product performance due to actual experience emerging differently than expected 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 are in place. Amounts issued in excess of these limits are reinsured.
- 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 annual reporting of reinsurance exposure 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 that 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 million outside of Canada. For survivorship life insurance, our maximum global retention limit is \$30 in Canada and is US\$30 million 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.

### **Policyholder Behaviour Risk**

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 the financial and capital markets, 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.

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

- Surrender charges that 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.

Internal experience studies are monitored to review and update policyholder behaviour assumptions as needed which could result in updates to policy liabilities.

### **Mortality and Morbidity Risk**

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.

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.

### **Longevity Risk**

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 increased for certain annuity products such as guaranteed annuity options by an increase in equity market levels.

To improve management of longevity risk, we monitor research in the fields that could result in a change in expected 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.

### **Product Design and Pricing Risk**

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.

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.

### **Expense Risk**

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.

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.

### **Reinsurance Risk**

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.

We have an Insurance Risk Policy and an 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 minimum criteria for determining which reinsurance companies qualify as suitable reinsurance counterparties having the capability, expertise, governance practices and financial capacity to assume the risks being considered. Additionally, these policies 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.

Additional information on insurance risk can be found in Note 7 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and in the Risk Factors section in the AIF.

## iv. Business and Strategic Risk

### Risk Description

Business and strategic risk includes risks related to changes in the economic or political environment, changes in distribution channels or Client behaviour, changes in the competitive environment, risks relating to the design or implementation of our business strategy, changes in the legal or regulatory environment and changes to environmental events and developments.

### Business and Strategic Risk Management Governance and Control

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

- Business and strategic risk governance practices are in place, including independent monitoring and review and reporting to senior management, the Board of Directors and the Board Committees.
- Business and strategic risk is managed through our strategic and business planning process and controls over the implementation of these plans. These plans are reviewed and discussed by our Executive Team and the key themes, issues and risks emerging are discussed by the Board of Directors and the Board Committees.
- Our business and strategic plans are subject to approval by the Board of Directors, which also receives regular reviews of implementation progress against key business plan objectives.
- Comprehensive policies including the Risk Framework, Risk Appetite Policy, Product Design and Pricing Policy, and Capital Risk Policy are in place.
- Our corporate strategy and business objectives are established within the boundaries of the Risk Appetite Policy. Our business strategies and plans are designed to align with our risk appetite, our capital position and our financial performance objectives.
- Our risk appetite is periodically assessed, taking into consideration the economic and regulatory environments in which we operate.
- Merger, acquisition and divestiture transactions are governed by a Board-approved risk management policy and significant transactions require the approval of the Board of Directors.
- Stress-testing techniques, such as DCAT, are used to measure the effects of large and sustained adverse scenarios.
- Key and emerging risks are identified, monitored and reported, including emerging regulatory changes that may have a material impact on our finances, operations or reputation.
- 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 business and strategic risks are discussed below in further detail.

### Economic and Political Risk

We operate in various geographies and our business and financial operations are susceptible to regional and global economic, political and regulatory changes. We may be affected by economic and capital markets conditions and economic shocks around the globe as a result of increasingly connected global markets. Factors such as changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, market volatility, housing prices, consumer spending, saving and debt, business investment and inflation around the globe can affect the business and economic environments in which we operate. Continued economic and political uncertainty may give rise to increased business and strategic risks including those associated with industry restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, changing competitive dynamics and changes in the legal, regulatory and tax regimes in which our businesses operate. In addition, adverse economic conditions often arise in conjunction with volatile and deteriorating capital markets conditions, which can have an adverse impact on Client behaviour and in turn on our sales and profitability, credit and financial strength ratings, and capital and liquidity positions.

### Implementation of Business Strategy

Our business strategies and plans are dependent on the successful execution of organizational and strategic initiatives designed to support the growth of our business. Our ability to manage the execution of these initiatives effectively and prioritize initiatives directly affects our ability to execute our strategies. Identifying and implementing the right set of initiatives is critical to achieving our business plan targets. Failure to implement these initiatives could also lead to cost structure challenges.

## **Distribution Risk**

Failure to achieve planned distribution scale or appropriate and compliant distribution of products could materially impact our financial and strategic objectives. This includes the inability to attract and retain intermediaries and agents at a cost that is financially feasible to the Company, or to develop digital sales and Client support capabilities and technologies. Distribution risk may also be influenced where our distribution or product strategy and related services (including digital sales and Client support capabilities and technologies) are not developed, modified or executed in line with our strategic objectives or in consideration of the changes in Client behaviour or our regulatory environment. In addition, the lack of a well-diversified distribution model in the jurisdictions in which we do business may cause over-reliance on agency channel or key partners.

## **Competition Risk**

Competition from insurance companies, banks, asset managers, mutual fund companies, financial planners and other service providers (including new entrants and non-traditional financial services companies) is intense, and could adversely affect our business in certain countries.

The businesses in which we engage are highly competitive and our ability to sell our products is dependent on many factors, including scale, price and yields offered, distribution channels, digital capabilities, financial strength ratings, range of product lines and product quality, brand strength, investment performance, historical dividend levels and the ability to provide value added services to distributors and Clients. In certain markets, some of our competitors may be superior to us on one or more of these factors. Our competitors have significant potential to disrupt our business through targeted strategies to reduce our market share which may include targeting our key people or bancassurance partners and other distributors or aggressively pricing their products. Our ability to achieve our business plans and strategies depends significantly upon our capacity to anticipate and respond quickly to these competitive pressures.

Technology is driving rapid change in the financial services sector and is enabling new entrants to compete or offer services to our competitors to enhance their ability to compete in certain segments of the insurance, wealth and asset management markets. The emergence of new technologies such as robotic process automation, artificial intelligence, blockchain and advanced analytics may have an impact on the financial services sector and how companies interact with their stakeholders. Our current competitors or new entrants may use these or other new technologies to provide services in various areas such as customized pricing, proactive outreach to Clients and targeted marketing in order to strengthen their Client relationships and influence Client behaviour. The impact of disruption from changing technology and innovation by traditional and non-traditional competitors who may offer a better user experience, functionality or lower priced products and may have lower distribution costs will require us to adapt at a more rapid pace and may create margin pressures. The risk of disruption may also impact our distribution models as new and low cost digital-based business models emerge in connection with the distribution of financial services and products, such as insurtechs and robo-advisors. These risks are evolving rapidly with an increasing number of digital users and are difficult to anticipate and respond to proactively, and may adversely impact our profitability and financial position.

## **Investment Performance**

Investment performance risk is the possibility that we fail to achieve the desired return objectives on our investment portfolio, or that our asset management businesses fail to design or execute investment strategies in order to achieve competitive returns on the products and managed accounts offered by these businesses. Failure to achieve investment objectives may adversely affect our revenue and profitability through slower growth prospects and adverse impacts on policyholder or Client behaviour.

## **Changes in Legal and Regulatory Environment**

Most of our businesses are subject to extensive regulation and supervision. Changes to legislation, regulations or government policies, or the manner in which they are interpreted or enforced, may require that we make significant changes to our strategy, may result in increased implementation costs and diversion of resources to manage the change, could impact financial reporting, accounting processes and capital requirements, and could impact the ability of sales intermediaries to distribute our products, all of which could have an adverse effect on our business and operations. Our failure to comply with existing and evolving regulatory requirements could also result in regulatory sanctions and could affect our relationships with regulatory authorities and our ability to execute our business strategies and plans.

These changes could impact our capital requirements, the regulatory framework for our products and services, the regulation of selling practices, sales intermediaries (such as bancassurance) and product offerings (such as prescription drugs), solvency requirements, executive compensation, corporate governance practices and could impose restrictions on our foreign operations, which may include changes to the limits on foreign ownership of local companies.

## **Environmental Risk**

Our financial performance may be adversely affected if we do not adequately prepare for the direct or indirect negative impacts of environmental events and developments, including those related to physical impacts of climate change and the shift towards a lower-carbon economy. These events and developments may include increased frequency and severity of natural or human-made environmental disasters, and emerging regulatory and public policy developments, and their impacts on our operations, invested assets, suppliers and Clients. External factors such as stakeholder expectations around environmental performance, resource constraints, impact of climate change and costs associated with adaptation are also potential sources of environmental risk. These risks may also affect our Clients and our suppliers, which could have a negative impact on our operations and performance. Further, an environmental issue on a property owned, leased or managed by us or on any property with which we are affiliated could have financial or reputational impacts.

A transition to a low carbon economy could affect public and private fixed income asset values. Existing portfolio investments in coal, oil sands producers, and related industries, such as railways and pipelines, may pose economic and headline risk as a result of the observed transition away from carbon-intensive industries related to changing climate.

We maintain an environmental risk management program to help protect investment assets (primarily real estate, mortgage and certain private fixed income assets) from losses due to environmental issues and to help ensure compliance with applicable laws. An important aspect of the program is an assessment of new investment assets for existing and potential environmental risks. Additionally, all employees who are involved in underwriting and asset management investments in real estate and private debt secured by real estate, complete environmental training and provide annual sign-off on compliance with the Company's environmental guidelines. We have programs in place across our real estate portfolio to identify and mitigate environmental risks, to conserve energy and to reduce waste and we maintain insurance policies to cover certain environmental risks on owned assets. Environmental factors are incorporated into initial and ongoing reviews and assessments of public fixed income, private fixed income, real estate and commercial mortgage investments and this is overseen by our Sustainable Investment Council. Our cross-functional North American Investments Environmental Committee works to identify and assess environmental risks across our investment assets. Our International Sustainability Council convenes on broader environmental and sustainability issues. We report on environmental management annually in our Sustainability Report reviewed by the Governance, Nomination & Investment Committee.

### **International Operations**

The future success of our businesses in our international operations depends in large part on our ability to grow and compete in the markets where we operate. Challenges in these markets pose strategic and execution risk including our ability to attract and retain qualified employees and executives with local experience and critical skills, political, legal, economic, competition or other risks, risks associated with joint venture operations, developing and executing our risk management practices, and our ability to attract, retain, expand and diversify distribution channels.

### **Mergers, Acquisitions, Strategic Investments and Divestitures**

We regularly explore opportunities to selectively acquire other businesses or to divest ourselves of all or part of certain businesses, in support of our growth and strategic objectives. These transactions introduce the risk of financial loss due to a potential failure to achieve the expected financial or other strategic objectives. There is a risk that we may be unable to make an appropriate acquisition in a desired market or business line or are unable to realize the financial and strategic benefits of the transactions due to competitive factors, regulatory requirements or other factors. These risks could adversely impact our ability to achieve our financial and strategic objectives.

Additional information on business and strategic risk can be found in the Risk Factors section in the AIF.

## **v. Operational Risk**

### **Risk Description**

Operational risk is the risk of loss (financial and non-financial) resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risk is present in all of our business activities and encompasses a broad range of risks as described below. Operational risk management is embedded in the practices utilized to manage other risks and, therefore, if not managed effectively, operational risk can impact our ability to manage other key risks.

### **Operational Risk Management Governance and Control**

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

- Operational risk governance practices are in place, including independent monitoring and review and reporting to senior management and the Board Committees.
- Risk appetite limits have been established in Operational Risk.
- Comprehensive Operational Risk Management Framework, Policies, guidelines and practices are in place.
- Our governance practices, corporate values, Code of Conduct and Company-wide approach to managing risk set the foundation for mitigating operational risks.
- Our Code of Conduct sets the tone for a strong ethical culture, and we regularly review and update the Code of Conduct to ensure that it continues to meet the expectations of regulators and other stakeholders. All our directors and employees must reconfirm annually their understanding of and commitment to comply with the Code of Conduct.
- We have established appropriate internal controls and systems, compensation programs, and seek to hire and retain competent people throughout the organization and provide ongoing training to our people.
- Stress-testing techniques, such as DCAT, are used to measure the effects of large and sustained adverse scenarios.
- We mitigate a portion of our operational risk exposure through our corporate insurance program by purchasing insurance coverage that seeks to provide insurance against unexpected material losses resulting from events such as criminal activity, property loss or damage and liability exposures, or that satisfies legal requirements and contractual obligations.
- 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 operational risks and our risk management strategies are discussed below in further detail and in the Risk Factor section in the AIF.

### **Information Security and Privacy Risks**

Information and technology are used in almost all aspects of our business and operations. As part of our Client strategy, we continue to enhance the digital side of our business to support and enable new business models and processes, that are more personal, proactive and predictive.

Our business and the successful implementation of our digital strategy are dependent on various factors including maintaining a secure environment for our Clients, employees and other parties' information. This requires the effective and secure use, management and oversight of information and physical assets. We engage with various stakeholders and leverage emerging technologies, including digital, mobile applications, cloud computing, artificial intelligence and robotic process automation. These

technologies are used to collect, process and maintain information relating to business transactions and financial reporting, as well as the personal information of our Clients and employees. We also obtain services from a wide range of third-party service providers and have outsourced some business and information technology functions in various jurisdictions.

We continue investing in people, processes and technology to strengthen our abilities to respond to the evolving threat landscape. Sun Life Financial's Information Security framework is overseen by the Chief Information Security Officer, supported by senior leadership and by our Operational Risk Management Framework. Our information security framework and governance controls (policies, procedures, training) are aligned with recognized industry standards and are compliant with applicable laws and regulations.

Our well-established security controls and processes are intent on protecting our information and computer systems and the information entrusted to us by our Clients and employees. Our protection strategy leverages information security risk assessments and privacy impact assessments to evaluate potential risks. The security framework also includes technology and process safeguards and regularly promotes secure behavioural practices. As part of our layered security approach, we deliver general security awareness training sessions to all employees every year that is reinforced with regular awareness resources and activities.

Many jurisdictions in which we do business are developing and implementing cyber security reporting requirements and more stringent consumer privacy legislation. Our global privacy program monitors adherence to our global privacy commitments, local laws and local privacy policies. We have also established a network of privacy officers across the Company who monitor emerging privacy legislation and provide guidance on handling personal information and help manage, report and resolve any privacy incidents that may occur. We also conduct privacy training, provide regular monitoring and reporting and carry cyber risk insurance to help mitigate the impact of privacy incidents.

Social media risks could also significantly impact our reputation due to the broad reach and real-time interaction of online media reporting. We monitor social media so that we may take swift action in mitigating any event that has the potential to negatively impact our brand.

### **Human Resources Risk**

We operate in an increasingly competitive and global business environment and ensuring our ability to attract, retain and enable high performing talent that is diverse and engaged is essential to meeting the needs of our Clients. The loss of our top talent could have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business objectives given their skills, knowledge of our business, Client relationships, industry affiliations and experience, and the potential difficulty of promptly finding qualified replacements. For example, in our asset management business, the loss of certain professionals could adversely affect current and potential clients' perceptions of our ability to provide continuity of product and service offerings. This could result in a decline in sales and assets under management. Across the business, our ability to achieve business objectives could be adversely affected if we are unable to attract, retain or effectively deploy resources with the in-depth knowledge and necessary skills required, or are unable to design compensation programs that effectively drive employee behaviour.

To mitigate this risk, we have comprehensive Human Resource policies, practices and programs in place. Our talent acquisition, rewards and development programs seek to attract, build and retain top talent and create strong succession plans. We also measure and monitor employee engagement regularly to ensure we create and maintain a work environment where all employees are welcome and able to contribute effectively.

### **Regulatory Compliance, Legal and Conduct Risk**

We are subject to extensive regulatory oversight by insurance and financial services regulators in the jurisdictions in which we conduct business. In recent years, there has been an increased focus by regulators globally on Client fairness, conduct, anti-money laundering, privacy and data governance. Failure to comply with applicable laws or to conduct our business consistent with changing regulatory or public expectations could adversely impact our reputation and may lead to regulatory investigations, examinations, proceedings, settlements, penalties, fines, restrictions on our business, litigation or an inability to carry out our business strategy.

Our Chief Compliance Officer oversees our comprehensive Company-wide compliance framework, which is consistent with regulatory guidance from OSFI and other regulators. This framework promotes proactive, risk-based management of compliance and regulatory risk, and includes Company-wide and business segment policies, standards and operating guidelines, programs to promote awareness of laws and regulations that impact us, ongoing monitoring of emerging legal issues and regulatory changes and training programs. There are also new employee orientation programs that include anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing, anti-bribery and corruption, privacy and information security risk management. To ensure effective oversight and implementation, the framework is supported by a network of compliance officers and the general counsel in each business segment. The Chief Compliance Officer reports regularly to the Board of Directors and Board Committees on the state of compliance, key compliance risks, emerging regulatory trends, escalation of key issues and key risk indicators.

### **Execution and Integration Risks Relating to Mergers, Acquisitions, Strategic Investments and Divestitures**

We regularly explore opportunities to acquire other financial services businesses or to divest ourselves of all or part of certain businesses, in support of our growth and strategy goals. Any transaction that we enter into introduces the risks related to completing the transactions as planned including effective separation and integration of the transferred businesses, effective or efficient integration, restructuring or reorganization of the businesses after the transactions have closed, and motivating and retaining personnel to effectively execute these transactions. In addition, the integration of operations and differences in organizational culture may require the dedication of significant management resources, which may distract management's attention from our day-to-day business. These risks could have an impact on our business relationship with various stakeholders including future employees, Clients, distributors and partners. Anticipated cost synergies or other expected benefits may not materialize due to a failure to successfully integrate the acquired business with our existing operations.

To mitigate this risk, we have established procedures to oversee the execution and integration of merger and acquisition transactions. Regular updates on the execution and integration risks relating to these transactions are provided to the Board of Directors, Board Committees and senior management committees, as appropriate.

### **Information Technology Risk**

The use of technology and computer systems is essential in supporting and maintaining business operations. We use technology to support virtually all aspects of our business and operations.

The rapidly changing business environment increases the risk of our technology strategy not being agile enough to adapt to new business demands in a timely manner leading to financial losses, increased costs and the inability to meet Client needs. To manage the risks associated with our technology infrastructure and applications, we have implemented a number of policies, directives and controls through our technology approval and risk governance model to ensure ongoing systems availability, stability and currency. A system development methodology and process has also been designed and implemented.

### **Third-Party Risk**

We engage in a variety of third-party relationships, including with distributors, independent contractors, outsourcing service providers and suppliers. Our profitability or reputation could be impacted if these third parties are unable to meet their ongoing service commitments or fail to perform to expected standards.

To manage these risks, we have established Company-wide policies and guidelines which are consistent with OSFI's and other local regulatory requirements. Our outsourcing and supplier risk management programs include specific requirements, guidelines and methodologies to effectively identify, assess, manage, monitor and report on the outsourcing and supplier risks.

### **Business Disruption Risk**

Our businesses are dependent on the availability of trained employees, physical locations to conduct operations and access to technology. A significant business disruption to our operations can result if one or more of these key elements are negatively impacted.

To manage this risk, we have implemented a business continuity program to facilitate the recovery of critical business operations. This program encompasses business continuity, crisis management and disaster recovery planning. Our policy, guidelines and operating procedures establish consistent processes designed to ensure that key business functions can continue and normal operations can resume effectively and efficiently should a major disruption occur. In addition, to regularly update and test business continuity plans for critical business operations, we conduct mandatory business continuity awareness training for all employees annually and have off-site backup facilities and failover capability designed to minimize downtime and accelerate recovery time in the event of a major disruption.

### **Model Risk**

We use complex models to support many business functions including product development and pricing, capital management, valuation, financial reporting, planning, hedging, asset-liability management and risk management. Model risk is the risk of loss, either in the form of financial loss, inappropriate or poor business decisions, damage to reputation, or other adverse impact, arising from inaccurate model outputs or incorrect use or interpretation of model outputs.

To manage model risk, we have established robust, Company-wide model risk management procedures over the models' life cycle with respect to building, using, changing and retiring models. The policy and operating guidelines set out minimum, risk-based requirements to ensure that models are effectively controlled, maintained and appropriately understood by users.

### **Information Management Risk**

As an international provider of financial services, we deal with extensive information across a number of countries. Information management risk is the inability to capture, manage, retain and dispose business records, and the inability to provide data that is fit for purpose, accurate, complete or timely to support business decisions. Failure to manage these risks could have financial or reputational impacts, and may lead to regulatory proceedings, penalties and litigation. To manage and monitor information management risk, we have an internal control framework, data governance and record management practices in place. Additional information on operational risk can be found in the Risk Factors section in the AIF.

## **vi. 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 a liquidity event.
- Stress testing is performed by comparing liquidity coverage risk metrics under a one-month stress scenario to our policy thresholds. These liquidity coverage risk metrics 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.

The following table summarizes the contractual maturities of our significant financial liabilities and contractual commitments as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

### Financial Liabilities and Contractual Obligations

December 31, 2018 (\$ millions)	Within 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Insurance and investment contract liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 11,950	\$ 8,388	\$ 8,653	\$ 264,246	\$ 293,237
Senior debentures and unsecured financing <sup>(2)</sup>	438	556	234	4,880	6,108
Subordinated debt <sup>(2)</sup>	103	207	207	3,724	4,241
Bond repurchase agreements	1,824	—	—	—	1,824
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,971	—	—	—	5,971
Secured borrowings from mortgage securitization	182	435	187	817	1,621
Borrowed funds <sup>(2)</sup>	55	49	45	68	217
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 20,523</b>	<b>\$ 9,635</b>	<b>\$ 9,326</b>	<b>\$ 273,735</b>	<b>\$ 313,219</b>
Contractual commitments <sup>(3)</sup>					
Contractual loans, equities and mortgages	\$ 1,157	\$ 1,044	\$ 536	\$ 1,063	\$ 3,800
Operating leases	138	230	182	506	1,056
<b>Total contractual commitments</b>	<b>\$ 1,295</b>	<b>\$ 1,274</b>	<b>\$ 718</b>	<b>\$ 1,569</b>	<b>\$ 4,856</b>
December 31, 2017 (\$ millions)	Within 1 year	1 year to 3 years	3 years to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Insurance and investment contract liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	\$ 10,242	\$ 7,552	\$ 7,729	\$ 242,181	\$ 267,704
Senior debentures and unsecured financing <sup>(2)</sup>	120	516	489	4,393	5,518
Subordinated debt <sup>(2)</sup>	126	251	251	4,229	4,857
Bond repurchase agreements	1,976	—	—	—	1,976
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,814	—	—	—	5,814
Secured borrowings from mortgage securitization	81	333	398	701	1,513
Borrowed funds <sup>(2)</sup>	80	52	49	83	264
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 18,439</b>	<b>\$ 8,704</b>	<b>\$ 8,916</b>	<b>\$ 251,587</b>	<b>\$ 287,646</b>
Contractual commitments <sup>(3)</sup>					
Contractual loans, equities and mortgages	\$ 1,138	\$ 820	\$ 214	\$ 761	\$ 2,933
Operating leases	116	207	148	452	923
<b>Total contractual commitments</b>	<b>\$ 1,254</b>	<b>\$ 1,027</b>	<b>\$ 362</b>	<b>\$ 1,213</b>	<b>\$ 3,856</b>

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

(3) Contractual commitments and operating lease commitments are not reported on our Consolidated Financial Statements. Additional information on these commitments is included in Note 23 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

Additional information on liquidity risk can be found in Note 6 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the Risk Factors section in the AIF.

## K. Additional Financial Disclosure

### 1. Items related to Statement of Operations

#### i. Business Group Summary Statement of Operations

	2018					2017	
(\$ millions, after-tax)	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asset Management	SLF Asia	Corporate	Total	Total
Net premiums	11,886	4,803	—	1,947	6	18,642	15,281
Net investment income	1,942	305	13	76	53	2,389	8,211
Fee income	1,240	73	4,111	514	28	5,966	5,842
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>15,068</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>26,997</b>	<b>29,334</b>
Gross claims and benefits paid and Changes in insurance/investment contract liabilities	11,529	4,308	—	836	(309)	16,364	21,542
Operating expenses, commissions and other expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	3,106	1,557	2,931	1,247	302	9,143	9,376
Reinsurance expenses (recoveries)	(1,138)	(682)	—	(164)	(37)	(2,021)	(4,373)
<b>Total benefits and expenses</b>	<b>13,497</b>	<b>5,183</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>23,486</b>	<b>26,545</b>
Income tax expense (benefit)	308	(19)	284	51	(27)	597	302
Preferred shareholders' dividends	—	—	—	—	94	94	93
Participating policyholders' income and non-controlling interests in net income of subsidiaries	321	(35)	—	12	—	298	245
<b>Reported net income (loss)</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>2,149</b>

(1) Includes net transfer to (from) segregated funds, premium taxes and interest expense.

#### SLF Canada

Revenue was \$15.1 billion in 2018, an increase of \$1.8 billion from 2017, primarily due to higher net premiums in GB and GRS, partially offset by decreases in the fair value of FVTPL assets.

#### SLF U.S.

Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 was US\$4.0 billion (\$5.2 billion), an decrease of US\$1.3 billion from 2017, primarily due to an decrease in net investment income of US\$1.2 billion. The decrease in net investment income was largely due to decreases in the fair value of FVTPL assets and non-hedging derivatives.

#### SLF Asset Management

Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$4.1 billion, consistent with 2017.

#### SLF Asia

SLF Asia's revenue was \$2.5 billion in 2018 compared to \$4.5 billion in 2017 largely due to decreases in the fair value of FVTPL assets in 2018, and lower net premiums in International.

### ii. Revenue

Revenue includes: (i) premiums received on life and health insurance policies and fixed annuity products, net of premiums ceded to reinsurers; (ii) net investment income comprised of income earned on general fund assets, realized gains and losses on AFS assets and changes in the value of derivative instruments and assets designated as FVTPL and currency changes on assets and liabilities; and (iii) fee income received for services provided. Premium and deposit equivalents from ASO, as well as deposits received by the Company on investment contracts such as segregated funds, mutual funds and managed funds are not included in revenue; however, the Company does receive fee income from these contracts, which is included in revenue. Fee income and ASO premium and deposit equivalents are an important part of our business and as a result, revenue does not fully represent sales and other activity taking place during the respective periods.

Net investment income can experience volatility arising from the quarterly fluctuation in the value of FVTPL assets and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities, which may in turn affect the comparability of revenue from period to period. The change in fair value of FVTPL assets is driven largely by market related factors such as interest rates, credit spreads and equity returns. The debt and equity securities that support insurance contract liabilities are generally designated as FVTPL and changes in fair values of these assets are recorded in net investment income in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Changes in the fair values of the FVTPL assets supporting insurance contract liabilities are largely offset by a corresponding change in the liabilities.

<b>Revenue</b> (\$ millions)	<b>2018</b>	2017	2016
<b>Premiums</b>			
Gross			
Life insurance	<b>8,677</b>	8,831	8,894
Health insurance	<b>9,121</b>	8,519	7,909
Annuities	<b>3,183</b>	2,488	2,624
	<b>20,981</b>	19,838	19,427
Ceded			
Life insurance	<b>(1,521)</b>	(1,659)	(1,772)
Health insurance	<b>(489)</b>	(2,554)	(2,247)
Annuities	<b>(329)</b>	(344)	(360)
	<b>(2,339)</b>	(4,557)	(4,379)
<b>Net premiums</b>	<b>18,642</b>	15,281	15,048
<b>Net investment income (loss)</b>			
Interest and other investment income	<b>5,641</b>	5,413	5,489
Fair value <sup>(1)</sup> and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities	<b>(3,373)</b>	2,603	2,233
Net gains (losses) on AFS assets	<b>121</b>	195	223
<b>Net investment income (loss)</b>	<b>2,389</b>	8,211	7,945
<b>Fee income</b>	<b>5,966</b>	5,842	5,580
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>26,997</b>	29,334	28,573
<b>Adjusted revenue<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>31,034</b>	29,757	28,724

(1) Represents the change in FVTPL assets and liabilities.

(2) Adjusted revenue is a non-IFRS financial measure that excludes from revenue the impact of Constant Currency Adjustment, FV Adjustment and Reinsurance in SLF Canada's Group Operations Adjustment as described in section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

Revenue of \$27.0 billion in 2018 was down \$2.3 billion from revenue of \$29.3 billion in 2017. The decrease was mainly attributable to decreases in the fair value of FVTPL assets largely due to widening credit spreads and higher interest rates in 2018, partially offset by higher net premium revenue in SLF Canada. The currency impact from the change in the Canadian dollar relative to average exchange rates in 2017 decreased revenue by \$50 million. Adjusted revenue in 2018 was \$31.0 billion, an increase of \$1.3 billion from 2017. The increase was primarily driven by higher net premium revenue in SLF Canada, partially offset by lower fee income due to market volatility from our asset management and wealth businesses primarily due to lower asset values.

Gross premiums were \$21.0 billion in 2018, up from \$19.8 billion in 2017. The increase in gross premiums was primarily driven by increases in GB and GRS in SLF Canada, partially offset by decreases in international in SLF Asia.

Ceded premiums in 2018 were \$2.3 billion, compared to \$4.6 billion from 2017. The decrease was primarily attributable to the termination of a reinsurance agreements in GB in SLF Canada, partially offset by increases in SLF U.S.

Net investment income in 2018 was \$2.4 billion, down \$5.8 billion from \$8.2 billion in 2017. The decrease in net investment income was primarily due to decreases in the fair value of FVTPL assets compared to the prior year in SLF Canada, SLF U.S. and SLF Asia.

Fee income was \$6.0 billion in 2018, compared to \$5.8 billion in 2017. The increase was mainly driven by increased fee income in SLF Asset Management, SLF Canada, partially offset by decreased fee income in SLF U.S.

### iii. Benefits and Expenses

Total benefits and expenses were \$23.5 billion in 2018, down \$3.1 billion from \$26.5 billion in 2017.

(\$ millions)	<b>2018</b>	2017	2016
<b>Benefits and Expenses</b>			
Gross claims and benefits paid	<b>15,986</b>	15,353	15,210
Changes in insurance/investment contract liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>378</b>	6,189	5,511
Reinsurance expenses (recoveries)	<b>(2,021)</b>	(4,373)	(4,313)
Commissions	<b>2,339</b>	2,403	2,372
Operating expenses	<b>6,432</b>	6,410	6,000
Other <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>372</b>	563	348
<b>Total benefits and expenses</b>	<b>23,486</b>	26,545	25,128

(1) Includes increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities, decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets, increase (decrease) in investment contract liabilities.

(2) Other includes net transfer to (from) segregated funds, premium taxes and interest expense.

Gross claims and benefits paid in 2018 were \$16.0 billion, up \$0.6 billion from 2017 primarily as a result of increases in GB in SLF Canada, partially offset by International in SLF Asia.

Changes in insurance/investment contract liabilities and reinsurance assets of \$0.4 billion, decreased by \$5.8 billion over 2017. The change was primarily attributable to changes in actuarial liabilities in 2018.

Commission expenses of \$2.3 billion in 2018 remained largely unchanged from 2017.

Operating expenses of \$6.4 billion in 2018 were level with 2017. The movement of the Canadian dollar decreased operating expenses \$23 million from the strengthening of the Canadian dollar. Additional information on operating expenses can be found in Note 18 in our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other expenses of \$0.4 billion were down \$0.2 billion from 2017 primarily as a result of an increase in net transfers from segregated funds.

## iv. Taxes

### Income Taxes

In 2018, we had an income tax expense of \$597 million on reported net income before taxes of \$3,511 million, which resulted in an effective income tax rate of 17.0%. This compares to an income tax expense of \$302 million on reported net income before taxes of \$2,789 million and an effective income tax rate of 10.8% in 2017.

On an underlying basis<sup>(1)</sup>, in 2018, we had an income tax expense of \$642 million on our underlying net income before taxes of \$3,731 million, representing an effective income tax rate of 17.2% which is within our expected range. This compares to an income tax expense of \$692 million on our underlying net income before taxes of \$3,381 million and an effective income tax rate of 20.5% in 2017.

See section D - Profitability - vi - Income taxes for additional information on our effective tax rates.

### Other Taxes

In addition to income taxes, we pay various indirect taxes in jurisdictions in which we carry on business. Indirect taxes include premium taxes, investment income tax, payroll related taxes, property taxes, sales taxes, business taxes and other taxes, as follows:

(\$ millions)	2018	2017
Income tax expense	597	302
Indirect taxes		
Premium taxes (net of premium taxes on ceded business) <sup>(1)</sup>	345	350
Payroll taxes	163	156
Property taxes	126	127
Goods and services tax (GST), harmonized tax (HST) and other sales taxes	122	118
Business taxes and other	38	24
Total indirect taxes	794	775
Total taxes	1,391	1,077
Reported effective income tax rate	17.0%	10.8%
Total taxes as a percentage of net income before deduction of total taxes	32.3%	30.2%

(1) Premium taxes include investment income tax.

## 2. Items related to Statement of Financial Position

### i. Changes in Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Insurance contract liabilities balances before Other policy liabilities and assets of \$114.9 billion as at December 31, 2018 increased by \$3.8 billion compared to December 31, 2017, mainly due to balances arising from new policies and changes in balances on in-force policies (which include fair value changes on FVTPL assets supporting insurance contract liabilities), partially offset by the currency impact of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar relative to exchange rates at December 31, 2017.

Shareholders' equity, including preferred share capital, was \$23.7 billion as at December 31, 2018, compared to \$22.3 billion as at December 31, 2017. The \$1.4 billion increase in shareholders' equity was primarily due to:

- (i) shareholders' net income of \$2.6 billion in 2018, before preferred share dividends of \$94 million;
- (ii) an increase of \$757 million from the change of the Canadian dollar relative to exchange rates at the end of the fourth quarter of 2017;
- (iii) the impact of \$89 million from the transfer of seed capital from the participating account to the shareholder account;
- (iv) changes in the remeasurement of defined benefit plans of \$84 million; and
- (v) \$13 million from stock options exercised and \$4 million from stock-based compensation; partially offset by
- (vi) common share dividend payments of \$1,147 million;
- (vii) a decrease of \$641 million from the repurchase and cancellation of common shares; and
- (viii) net unrealized losses on AFS assets in OCI of \$402 million.

### ii. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

In the normal course of business, we are engaged in a variety of financial arrangements. The principal purposes of these arrangements are to earn management fees and additional spread on a matched book of business and to reduce financing costs.

(1) Our effective income tax rate on underlying net income is calculated using underlying net income and income tax expense associated with underlying net income, which excludes amounts attributable to participating policyholders.

While most of these activities are reflected on our balance sheet with respect to assets and liabilities, certain of them are either not recorded on our balance sheet or are recorded on our balance sheet in amounts that differ from the full contract or notional amounts. The types of off-balance sheet activities we undertake primarily include asset securitizations and securities lending.

### Asset Securitizations

In the past, we sold mortgage or bond assets to non-consolidated structured entities, which may also purchase investment assets from third parties. Our securitized AUM held by these non-consolidated structured entities were \$1 million as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

However, the majority of our securitization activities are recorded on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. We securitize multi-residential mortgages under the National Housing Act Mortgage-Backed Securities program sponsored by the CMHC. The securitization of the multi-residential mortgages with the CMHC does not qualify for de-recognition and remains on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Additional information on this program can be found in Note 5 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

### Securities Lending

We lend securities in our investment portfolio to other institutions for short periods to generate additional fee income. We conduct our program only with well-established, reputable banking institutions that carry a minimum credit rating of "AA". Collateral, which exceeds the fair value of the loaned securities, 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. We monitor the fair value of the loaned securities on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained or refunded as the fair value fluctuates. Certain arrangements allow us to invest the cash collateral received for the securities loaned. Loaned securities are recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as Invested Assets. As at December 31, 2018, we loaned securities with a carrying value of \$2.2 billion for which the collateral held was \$2.3 billion. This compares to loaned securities of \$1.5 billion, with collateral of \$1.5 billion as at December 31, 2017. The increase is a result of an increase in our program limit.

### iii. Goodwill and Intangibles Impairment

The Company completed its annual goodwill and indefinite life intangible asset impairment testing in the fourth quarter of 2018. There were no goodwill impairment charges in 2018 or 2017. No impairment charges on intangible assets were recognized in 2018 or 2017.

### iv. Commitments, Guarantees, Contingencies and Reinsurance Matters

In the normal course of business, we enter into leasing agreements, outsourcing arrangements and agreements involving indemnities to third parties. We are also engaged in arbitration proceedings from time to time with certain companies that have contracts to provide reinsurance to the Company. Information regarding our commitments, guarantees and contingencies are summarized in Note 23 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. A table summarizing our significant financial liabilities and contractual obligations can be found in this MD&A in the section J - Risk Management - 8 - Risk Categories - vi - Liquidity Risk.

## 3. Fourth Quarter 2018 Profitability

The following table reconciles our net income measures and sets out the impact that other notable items had on our net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 and 2017. All factors discussed in this document that impact our underlying net income are also applicable to reported net income.

	Q4'18	Q4'17
(\$ millions, after-tax)		
Reported net income	580	207
Market related impacts <sup>(1)</sup>	(153)	(57)
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	13	(34)
Other adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	2	(92)
U.S. tax reform <sup>(2)</sup>	—	(251)
Underlying net income <sup>(3)</sup>	718	641
Reported ROE <sup>(3)</sup>	10.9%	4.1%
Underlying ROE <sup>(3)</sup>	13.6%	12.7%
Experience related items <sup>(4)</sup>		
Impact of investment activity on insurance contract liabilities	28	15
Mortality	(11)	11
Morbidity	(12)	10
Credit	23	23
Lapse and other policyholder behaviour	(4)	(12)
Expenses	(26)	(45)
Other	44	(8)

(1) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

(2) ACMA in 2017 excludes the charge that is included in U.S. tax reform, shown separately.

(3) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(4) Experience related items reflect the difference between actual experience during the reporting period and best estimate assumptions used in the determination of our insurance contract liabilities.

Reported net income was \$580 million in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to \$207 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. Underlying net income was \$718 million compared to \$641 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. Reported net income compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 primarily reflected the \$251 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The increase also reflected positive impacts from other adjustments and ACMA, partially offset by market related impacts. Underlying net income compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflected the effect of the lower income tax rate in the U.S., favourable expense experience and favourable other experience, partially offset by unfavourable mortality and morbidity experience. Market volatility reduced our fee income from our asset management and wealth businesses primarily due to lower asset values, offsetting business growth in our life and health insurance businesses.

In the fourth quarter of 2018, our effective income tax rates on reported net income and underlying net income were 14.5% and 16.8%, respectively.

## Performance by Business Group - Fourth Quarter

We manage our operations and report our financial results in five business segments. The following section describes the operations and financial performance of SLF Canada, SLF U.S., SLF Asset Management, SLF Asia and Corporate.

The following table sets out the differences between our reported net income (loss) and underlying net income (loss) by business segment.

(\$ millions, after-tax)	Q4'18					Q4'17	
	SLF Canada	SLF U.S.	SLF Asset Management	SLF Asia	Corporate	Total	Total
Reported net income (loss)	96	118	244	125	(3)	580	207
Market related impacts <sup>(1)</sup>	(134)	5	—	(22)	(2)	(153)	(57)
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(1)(3)</sup>	(14)	—	—	9	18	13	(34)
Other adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	(1)	(8)	17	(2)	(4)	2	(92)
U.S. tax reform <sup>(3)</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	(251)
Underlying net income (loss) <sup>(2)</sup>	245	121	227	140	(15)	718	641

(1) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

(2) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

(3) ACMA in 2017 excludes the charge that is included in U.S. tax reform, shown separately.

### SLF Canada

SLF Canada's reported net income was \$96 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to \$172 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. Underlying net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 was \$245 million, compared to \$232 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. Reported net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflected unfavourable equity market impacts partially offset by favourable credit spread impacts, and favourable ACMA. Underlying net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 reflected favourable expense experience that resulted from ongoing expense management and lower incentive compensation costs and favourable policy administration updates, partially offset by less favourable investment experience.

### SLF U.S.

SLF U.S.'s reported net income was US\$89 million (\$118 million) in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to reported net loss of US\$49 million (\$63 million) in the fourth quarter of 2017. Underlying net income was US\$91 million (\$121 million), compared to US\$74 million (\$95 million) in the fourth quarter of 2017. The impact from the movement of the Canadian dollar in the fourth quarter of 2018 relative to average exchange rates in the fourth quarter of 2017 increased reported and underlying net income by \$5 million.

Reported net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflected the US\$90 million (\$114 million) charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The increase also reflected favourable interest rate impacts in the fourth quarter of 2018. Underlying net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflected the impact of lower income tax rates in the U.S., business growth, favourable lapse and policyholder behaviour experience in In-force Management, and reinsurance administration updates, partially offset by unfavourable morbidity experience in Group Benefits and unfavourable mortality experience in In-force Management.

The after-tax profit margin for Group Benefits<sup>(1)</sup> was 6.7% as of the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to 5.0% as of the fourth quarter of 2017.

### SLF Asset Management

SLF Asset Management's reported net income was \$244 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to \$114 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. SLF Asset Management had underlying net income of \$227 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to \$226 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. The impact from the movement of the Canadian dollar in the fourth quarter of 2018 relative to average exchange rates in the fourth quarter of 2017 increased reported net income and underlying net income by \$10 million and \$9 million, respectively.

In U.S. dollars, MFS's reported net income was US\$189 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to US\$72 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. MFS's reported net income compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflected the US\$75 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The increase also reflected the impact of negative fair value adjustments on

(1) Based on underlying net income, on a trailing four quarters basis, and which is described in section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

MFS's share-based payment awards. MFS's underlying net income was US\$167 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to US\$174 million in the fourth quarter of 2017 as a result of lower average net assets, largely offset by the lower income tax rate in the U.S. Pre-tax net operating profit margin ratio for MFS<sup>(1)</sup> for the fourth quarter of 2018 of 38%, down from 40% for the fourth quarter of 2017.

SLIM's reported net loss was \$5 million compared to net income of \$23 million in the fourth quarter of 2017, primarily due to the \$17 million benefit in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The decrease also reflected acquisition expenses incurred in 2018 for the pending GreenOak transaction. SLIM's underlying net income of \$6 million was in line with the fourth quarter of 2017.

#### **SLF Asia**

SLF Asia's reported net income was \$125 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to reported net income of \$121 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. Underlying net income was \$140 million, compared to \$111 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. The impact from the movement of the Canadian dollar in the fourth quarter of 2018 relative to average exchange rates in the fourth quarter of 2017 increased reported net income and underlying net income by \$1 million and \$2 million, respectively.

Reported net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflected unfavourable market related impacts, primarily equity markets as well as net interest rate impacts, partially offset by favourable ACMA. Underlying net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflected favourable investment experience and investment related experience in International, partially offset by higher new business strain.

#### **Corporate**

Corporate had reported net loss of \$3 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to reported loss of \$137 million in the fourth quarter of 2017, which reflected the \$54 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform. The favourable change also reflected the 2017 restructuring charge and favourable ACMA in 2018 relating to the termination of assumed business. Underlying net loss was \$15 million, compared to underlying loss of \$23 million in the fourth quarter of 2017.

SLF U.K.'s reported net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 increased compared to the fourth quarter of 2017 reflecting the unfavourable impacts from the treatment of policyholder tax losses in 2017 and ACMA.

Corporate Support had a reported net loss of \$34 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to a reported net loss of \$143 million in the fourth quarter of 2017. The favourable change was primarily due to the \$54 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. tax reform and the 2017 restructuring charge. The favourable change also reflected favourable ACMA relating to the termination of assumed business.

#### **Growth - Fourth Quarter**

Revenue for the fourth quarter of 2018 was \$8.2 billion, compared to \$8.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2017. Revenues decreased primarily as a result of the decreases in the fair value of FVTPL assets largely due to widening credit spreads and higher interest rates in the fourth quarter of 2018, compared to net gains generated from decreases in interest rates and narrowing credit spreads in the same period last year, partially offset by increased premiums. The currency impact from the change in the Canadian dollar relative to average exchange rates in the fourth quarter of 2017 increased revenue by \$121 million. Adjusted revenue was \$8.3 billion for the fourth quarter of 2018, up \$0.5 billion from the fourth quarter of 2017.

Premiums and deposits were \$41.5 billion for the quarter ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$41.0 billion for the quarter ended December 31, 2017. The increase was primarily driven by mutual fund sales growth, increased net premiums and the currency impact of \$1.1 billion from the weakening Canadian dollar, partially offset by lower managed fund sales. Total adjusted premiums and deposits in the fourth quarter of 2018 were down \$1.2 billion compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease was mainly due to lower managed fund sales, partially offset by increased mutual fund sales and net premiums.

(1) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

## 4. Previous Quarters

The following table provides a summary of our results for the eight most recently completed quarters. A more complete discussion of our historical quarterly results can be found in our interim and annual MD&As for the relevant periods.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Quarterly results							
	Q4'18	Q3'18	Q2'18	Q1'18	Q4'17	Q3'17	Q2'17	Q1'17
Total revenue	<b>8,180</b>	5,998	6,826	5,993	8,648	5,555	8,122	7,009
Common shareholders' net income (loss)								
Reported	<b>580</b>	567	706	669	207	817	574	551
Underlying <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>718</b>	730	729	770	641	643	689	573
Diluted EPS (\$)								
Reported	<b>0.96</b>	0.93	1.16	1.09	0.34	1.32	0.93	0.89
Underlying <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>1.19</b>	1.20	1.20	1.26	1.05	1.05	1.12	0.93
Basic reported EPS (\$)								
Reported	<b>0.96</b>	0.94	1.16	1.10	0.34	1.33	0.93	0.90
Reported net income (loss) by segment								
SLF Canada	<b>96</b>	335	262	249	172	340	185	266
SLF U.S.	<b>118</b>	(267)	105	96	(63)	72	(178)	25
SLF Asset Management	<b>244</b>	241	214	210	114	185	183	171
SLF Asia	<b>125</b>	164	133	133	121	216	356	85
Corporate	<b>(3)</b>	94	(8)	(19)	(137)	4	28	4
Total reported net income (loss)	<b>580</b>	567	706	669	207	817	574	551
Underlying net income (loss) by segment <sup>(1)</sup>								
SLF Canada <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>245</b>	251	245	295	232	222	266	229
SLF U.S. <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>121</b>	139	125	129	95	121	101	59
SLF Asset Management <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>227</b>	251	216	231	226	204	199	183
SLF Asia <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>140</b>	110	145	128	111	130	123	97
Corporate <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>(15)</b>	(21)	(2)	(13)	(23)	(34)	—	5
Total underlying net income (loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>718</b>	730	729	770	641	643	689	573

(1) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

### Third Quarter 2018

Reported net income was \$567 million in the second quarter of 2018, reflecting a \$269 million unfavourable change in ACMA compared to the same quarter in 2017. Underlying net income was \$730 million, primarily driven by strong business growth, the lower income tax rate in the U.S., higher investment income on surplus assets, partially offset by new business strain.

### Second Quarter 2018

Reported net income was \$706 million in the second quarter of 2018, reflecting an \$82 million favourable change in market related impacts compared to the same quarter in 2017. Underlying net income was \$729 million, primarily driven by strong business growth and favourable morbidity experience, partially offset by expenses, credit experience, and the impact of investment activity on insurance contract liabilities.

### First Quarter 2018

Reported net income was \$669 million in the first quarter of 2018, reflecting a \$79 million unfavourable change in market related impacts compared to the same quarter in 2017. Underlying net income was \$770 million, primarily driven by interest on par seed capital of \$110 million, strong business growth, the lower income tax rate in the U.S., as well as the impact of investment activity on insurance contract liabilities, partially offset by weaker mortality and lapse experience.

### Fourth Quarter 2017

Reported net income was \$207 million in the fourth quarter of 2017, reflecting unfavourable impact of the U.S. tax reform, a restructuring charge, and the impact from interest rates compared to the fourth quarter of 2016. Underlying net income was \$641 million, reflecting the growth in our wealth businesses and favourable morbidity and mortality experience.

### Third Quarter 2017

Reported net income was \$817 million in the third quarter of 2017, reflecting favourable market related activity primarily driven by interest rates and changes in the fair values of real estate, and favourable impact of ACMA, partially offset by the unfavourable impact of the movement of the Canadian dollar and other adjustments compared to the third quarter of 2016. Underlying net income was \$643 million, reflecting favourable mortality experience, growth in fee income on our wealth businesses and new business gains, partially offset by a lower level of gains from investing activity.

## Second Quarter 2017

Reported net income was \$574 million in the second quarter of 2017, reflecting the unfavourable effect of market related impacts driven by interest rate changes, the unfavourable impact of acquisition, integration and restructuring amounts, fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards, and certain hedges in SLF Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting. Reported net income also reflected the factors discussed in underlying net income. Underlying net income was \$689 million, reflecting business growth, gains from investing activity on insurance contract liabilities, positive credit experience and favourable morbidity and mortality experience, partially offset by unfavourable lapse and other policyholder experience, unfavourable expense experience, including investment in growing our businesses, and unfavourable other experience.

## First Quarter 2017

Reported net income was \$551 million in the first quarter of 2017, reflecting the favourable effect of market related impacts partially offset by the unfavourable impact of acquisition, integration and restructuring amounts and fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards. Reported net income also reflected the factors discussed in underlying net income. Underlying net income was \$573 million, reflecting favourable mortality experience in SLF Canada and SLF U.K. and gains from investing activities on insurance contract liabilities, partially offset by lapse and other policyholder behaviour experience and unfavourable mortality experience in SLF U.S.

# L. Non-IFRS Financial Measures

## i. Underlying Net Income and Underlying EPS

Underlying net income (loss) and financial measures based on underlying net income (loss), including underlying EPS or underlying loss per share, and underlying ROE, are non-IFRS financial measures. Underlying net income (loss) removes from reported net income (loss) the impact of the following items that create volatility in our results under IFRS and when removed assist in explaining our results from period to period:

- (a) market related impacts that differ from our best estimate assumptions, which include: (i) impact of returns in equity markets, net of hedging, for which our best estimate assumptions are approximately 2% per quarter. This also includes the impact of the basis risk inherent in our hedging program, which is the difference between the return on underlying funds of products that provide benefit guarantees and the return on the derivative assets used to hedge those benefit guarantees; (ii) the impact of changes in interest rates in the reporting period and on the value of derivative instruments used in our hedging programs including changes in credit and swap spreads, and any changes to the assumed fixed income reinvestment rates in determining the actuarial liabilities; and (iii) the impact of changes in the fair value of investment properties in the reporting period;
- (b) assumption changes and management actions, which include: (i) the impact of revisions to the methods and assumptions used in determining our liabilities for insurance contracts and investment contracts and (ii) the impact on insurance contracts and investment contracts of actions taken by management in the current reporting period, referred to as management actions which include, for example, changes in the prices of in-force products, new or revised reinsurance on in-force business, and material changes to investment policies for assets supporting our liabilities; and
- (c) Other adjustments:
  - (i) certain hedges in SLF Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting - this adjustment enhances the comparability of our net income from period to period, as it reduces volatility to the extent it will be offset over the duration of the hedges;
  - (ii) fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards that are settled with MFS's own shares and accounted for as liabilities and measured at fair value each reporting period until they are vested, exercised and repurchased - this adjustment enhances the comparability of MFS's results with publicly traded asset managers in the United States;
  - (iii) acquisition, integration and restructuring costs (including impacts related to acquiring and integrating acquisitions); and
  - (iv) other items that are unusual or exceptional in nature.

All factors discussed in this document that impact our underlying net income are also applicable to reported net income.

All EPS measures in this document refer to fully diluted EPS, unless otherwise stated. As noted below, underlying EPS excludes the dilutive impact of convertible instruments.

The following table sets out the amounts that were excluded from our underlying net income (loss) and underlying EPS, and provides a reconciliation to our reported net income (loss) and EPS based on IFRS. A reconciliation of our underlying net income to our reported net income for the fourth quarters of 2018 and 2017 is provided in this MD&A in section K - Additional Financial Disclosure - 3 - Fourth Quarter 2018 Profitability.

## Reconciliations of Select Net Income Measures

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	2018	2017	2016
Reported net income	2,522	2,149	2,485
Equity market impact			
Impact from equity market changes	(159)	68	62
Basis risk impact	(15)	(6)	(11)
Equity market impact	(174)	62	51
Interest rate impact			
Impact of interest rate changes	(116)	(79)	45
Impact of credit spread movements	56	(54)	(41)
Impact of swap spread movements	(31)	(24)	30
Interest rate impact <sup>(1)</sup>	(91)	(157)	34
Impact of changes in the fair value of investment properties	77	88	22
Market related impacts <sup>(3)</sup>	(188)	(7)	107
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	(155)	81	45
Other adjustments:			
Certain hedges in SLF Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting	5	(16)	(5)
Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards	(5)	(81)	30
Acquisition, integration and restructuring	(82)	(123)	(27)
Total of other adjustments	(82)	(220)	(2)
U.S. tax reform <sup>(2)</sup>	—	(251)	—
Underlying net income	2,947	2,546	2,335
Reported EPS (diluted) (\$)	4.14	3.49	4.03
Market related impacts (\$)	(0.31)	(0.01)	0.18
Assumption changes and management actions (\$)	(0.26)	0.13	0.07
Certain hedges in SLF Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting (\$)	0.01	(0.03)	(0.01)
Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards (\$)	(0.01)	(0.13)	0.05
Acquisition, integration and restructuring (\$)	(0.14)	(0.20)	(0.04)
U.S. tax reform (\$)	—	(0.41)	—
Impact of convertible securities on diluted EPS (\$)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Underlying EPS (diluted) (\$)	4.86	4.15	3.80

(1) Our exposure to interest rates varies by product type, line of business, and geography. Given the long-term nature of our business, we have a higher degree of sensitivity in respect of interest rates at long durations.

(2) ACMA in 2017 excludes the \$(288) million change that is included in U.S. tax reform, shown separately.

(3) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

The following table shows the pre-tax amount of underlying net income adjustments:

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	2018	2017	2016
Reported net income (after tax)	2,522	2,149	2,485
Underlying net income adjustments (pre-tax):			
Market related impacts <sup>(1)</sup>	(179)	(79)	67
Assumption changes and management actions <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	(246)	(61)	10
Other adjustments <sup>(1)</sup>	(150)	(297)	(40)
U.S. tax reform <sup>(2)</sup>	—	(444)	—
Total underlying net income adjustments (pre-tax)	(575)	(881)	37
Tax related to underlying net income adjustments	150	484	113
Underlying net income <sup>(3)</sup> (after tax)	2,947	2,546	2,335

(1) See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

(2) U.S. tax reform of \$(444) million (pre-tax) is shown separately, and is excluded from ACMA of \$(61) million (pre-tax).

(3) Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See section L - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

Tax related to underlying net income adjustments may vary from the expected effective tax rate range reflecting the mix of business based on the Company's international operations. The aggregate tax effect depends on whether the underlying adjustment increases and reductions to pre-tax income occurred in high or low tax jurisdictions.

## ii. Additional Non-IFRS Measures

Management also uses the following non-IFRS financial measures:

**Return on equity.** IFRS does not prescribe the calculation of ROE and therefore a comparable measure under IFRS is not available. To determine reported ROE and underlying ROE, respectively, reported net income (loss) and underlying net income (loss) is divided by the total weighted average common shareholders' equity for the period. The quarterly ROE is annualized.

**Financial leverage ratio.** This total debt to total capital ratio is ratio of debt plus preferred shares to total capital, where debt consists of all capital qualifying debt securities. Capital qualifying debt securities consist of subordinated debt and innovative capital instruments.

**Dividend payout ratio.** This is the ratio of dividends paid per share to diluted underlying EPS for the period.

**Sales.** In SLF Canada, insurance sales consist of sales of individual insurance and group benefits products; wealth sales consist of sales of individual wealth products and sales in GRS. In SLF U.S., insurance sales consist of sales by Group Benefits. In SLF Asia, insurance sales consist of the individual and group insurance sales by our subsidiaries and joint ventures and associates, based on our proportionate equity interest, in the Philippines, Hong Kong, Indonesia, India, China, Malaysia, and Vietnam and sales from our International business unit; wealth sales consist of Hong Kong wealth sales, Philippines mutual fund sales, wealth sales by our India and China insurance joint ventures and associates, and Aditya Birla Sun Life AMC Limited's equity and fixed income mutual fund sales based on our proportionate equity interest, including sales as reported by our bank distribution partners. SLF Asset Management sales consist of gross sales (inflows) for retail and institutional Clients; unfunded commitments are not included in sales. Sales are also expressed on a constant currency basis, which is a measure of sales that provides greater comparability across reporting periods by excluding the impact of exchange rate fluctuations from the translation of functional currencies to the Canadian dollar.

**Value of New Business.** VNB represents the present value of our best estimate of future distributable earnings, net of the cost of capital, from new business contracts written in a particular time period, except new business in our SLF Asset Management pillar. The assumptions used in the calculations are generally consistent with those used in the valuation of our insurance contract liabilities except that discount rates used approximate theoretical return expectations of an equity investor. Capital required is generally based on Sun Life Assurance's LICAT operating target. VNB is a useful metric to evaluate the present value created from new business contracts. There is no directly comparable IFRS measure.

**Adjusted revenue.** This measure is an alternative measure of revenue that provides greater comparability across reporting periods, by excluding the impact of: (i) exchange rate fluctuations, from the translation of functional currencies to the Canadian dollar, for comparisons ("Constant Currency Adjustment"); (ii) Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities ("FV Adjustment"); and (iii) reinsurance for the insured business in SLF Canada's GB operations ("Reinsurance in SLF Canada's GB Operations Adjustment").

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
Revenues	26,997	29,334	28,573
Constant Currency Adjustment	(62)	—	374
FV Adjustment	(3,373)	2,603	2,233
Reinsurance in SLF Canada's GB Operations Adjustment	(602)	(3,026)	(2,758)
Adjusted revenue	31,034	29,757	28,724

**Adjusted premiums and deposits.** This measure is an alternative measure of premiums and deposits that provides greater comparability across reporting periods by excluding the impact of: (i) the Constant Currency Adjustment; and (ii) the Reinsurance in SLF Canada's GB Operations Adjustment.

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
Premiums and deposits	160,108	164,680	158,459
Constant Currency Adjustment	(661)	—	2,620
Reinsurance in SLF Canada's GB Operations Adjustment	(602)	(3,026)	(2,758)
Adjusted premiums and deposits	161,371	167,706	158,597

**Pre-tax net operating profit margin ratio for MFS.** This ratio is a measure of the profitability of MFS, which excludes the impact of fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards, investment income, and certain commission expenses that are offsetting. These commission expenses are excluded in order to neutralize the impact these items have on the pre-tax net operating profit margin ratio and have no impact on the profitability of MFS. There is no directly comparable IFRS measure.

**After-tax profit margin for SLF U.S. Group Benefits.** This ratio assists in explaining our results from period to period and is a measure of profitability that expresses SLF U.S. Group Benefits underlying net income as a percentage of net premiums. This ratio is calculated by dividing underlying net income (loss) by net premiums for the trailing four quarters. There is no directly comparable IFRS measure.

**Impact of foreign exchange.** Items impacting our Consolidated Statements of Operations, such as Revenue, Benefits and expenses, and Total net income (loss), are translated into Canadian dollars using average exchange rates for the respective period. For items impacting our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, such as Assets and Liabilities, period end rates are used for currency translation purposes.

Several IFRS financial measures are presented on a constant currency adjusted basis to exclude the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations. These measures are calculated using the average or period end foreign exchange rates, as appropriate, in effect at the date of the comparative period.

**Assumption changes and management actions.** In this MD&A, the impact of assumption changes and management actions on shareholders' net income (after-tax) is included in reported net income and is excluded in calculating underlying net income, as described in this MD&A under the heading D - Profitability - 2018 vs. 2017. Note 10.A of our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements shows the pre-tax impact of method and assumption changes on shareholder and participating policyholder Insurance Contract Liabilities net of reinsurance assets, excluding changes in other policy liabilities and assets.

The MD&A view of assumption changes and management actions is the impact on shareholders' net income (after tax). The Annual Consolidated Financial Statement view is a component of the change in total company liabilities. The following table provides a reconciliation of the differences between the two measures:

(\$ millions)	2018	2017	2016
Impact of method and assumption changes on Insurance Contract Liabilities (pre-tax) <sup>(1)</sup>	278	173	(35)
Less: Participating Policyholders <sup>(2)</sup>	533	181	181
Impact of method and assumption changes excluding participating policyholders (pre-tax)	(255)	(8)	(216)
Less: Tax	(90)	(51)	(114)
Impact of method and assumption changes excluding participating policyholders (after-tax)	(165)	43	(102)
Add: Management Actions (after-tax) <sup>(3)</sup>	23	(243)	153
Other (after-tax) <sup>(4)</sup>	(13)	(7)	(6)
Assumption changes and management actions (after-tax) <sup>(5)(6)(7)</sup>	(155)	(207)	45

- (1) Note 10.A of our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements shows the pre-tax impact of method and assumption changes on shareholder and participating policyholder Insurance contract liabilities net of reinsurance assets, excluding changes in other policy liabilities and assets. The amount shown in the table above is the shareholders' income impact related to the amount shown in Note 10.A of our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (2) Adjustment to remove the pre-tax impact of method and assumption changes on amounts attributed to participating policyholders.
- (3) Adjustment to include the after-tax impact of management actions on insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities which include, for example, changes in the prices of in-force products, new or revised reinsurance on in-force business, and material changes to investment policies for assets supporting our liabilities. In the second quarter of 2017, management actions were mainly in SLF U.S., primarily comprised of the expected impact of recapturing certain reinsurance treaties and the expected cost of reinsurance in certain other treaties.
- (4) Adjustments to include the after-tax impact of method and assumption changes on investment contracts and other policy liabilities.
- (5) Includes the tax impacts of assumption changes and management actions on insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities, reflecting the tax rates in the jurisdictions in which we do business.
- (6) Assumption changes and management actions is included in reported net income and is excluded in calculating underlying net income, in this MD&A under the heading D - Profitability - 2018 vs. 2017.
- (7) In 2017, the impact on reported net income of an increase of \$81 million is presented as an adjustment to arrive at underlying net income as Assumption changes and management actions. The impact on reported net income of a decrease of \$288 million (\$444 million pre-tax) related to the U.S. tax legislation changes enacted on December 22, 2017, included in the \$(207) million above, is included as part of the U.S. tax reform impact that is reported separately as an adjustment to arrive an underlying net income (see section D - Profitability - iv - U.S. tax reform).

**Real estate market sensitivities.** Real estate market sensitivities are non-IFRS financial measures for which there are no directly comparable measures under IFRS so it is not possible to provide a reconciliation of these amounts to the most directly comparable IFRS measures.

**Other.** Management also uses the following non-IFRS financial measures for which there are no comparable financial measures in IFRS: (i) ASO premium and deposit equivalents, mutual fund sales, managed fund sales, insurance sales, and total premiums and deposits; (ii) AUM, mutual fund assets, managed fund assets, other AUM, and assets under administration; (iii) the value of new business, which is used to measure the estimated lifetime profitability of new sales and is based on actuarial calculations; and (iv) assumption changes and management actions, which is a component of our sources of earnings disclosure. Sources of earnings is an alternative presentation of our Consolidated Statements of Operations that identifies and quantifies various sources of income. The Company is required to disclose its sources of earnings by its principal regulator, OSFI.

## M. Accounting and Control Matters

### 1. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting and actuarial policies are described in Notes 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 10 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. Management must make judgments involving assumptions and estimates, some of which may relate to matters that are inherently uncertain, under these policies. The estimates described below are considered particularly significant to understanding our financial performance. As part of our financial control and reporting, judgments involving assumptions and estimates are reviewed by the independent auditor and by other independent advisors on a periodic basis. Accounting policies requiring estimates are applied consistently in the determination of our financial results.

#### Benefits to Policyholders

##### 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.

## **Critical Accounting Estimates**

Significant factors affecting the determination of policyholders' benefits, the methodology by which they are determined, their significance to the Company's financial condition and results of operations are described below.

### **Non-fixed Income Market Movements**

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.

### **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.

For certain products, including participating insurance and certain forms of universal life policies and annuities, policyholders share investment performance through routine changes in the amount of dividends declared or in the rate of interest credited. These products generally have minimum interest rate guarantees.

Hedging programs are in place to help mitigate the impact of interest rate movements.

### **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 U.S., our experience is used for both medical stop-loss and disability assumptions, with some consideration of industry experience.

### **Policy Termination Rates**

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.

### **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.

## Sensitivities to Best Estimate Assumptions

The sensitivities presented below are forward-looking statements. They include measures of our estimated net income sensitivity to changes in the best estimate assumptions in our insurance contract liabilities based on a starting point and business mix as at December 31, 2018 and as at December 31, 2017, reflecting the update of actuarial method and assumption changes described in this MD&A under the heading Assumption Changes and Management Actions and, where appropriate, taking into account hedging programs in place as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 described in this MD&A under the heading Market Risk.

These sensitivities represent the Company's estimate of changes in best estimate assumptions that are reasonably likely based on the Company's and/or the industry's historical experience and industry standards and best practices as at December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. We have also disclosed in the table below the impact of a 50 basis point change in risk free interest rates and 25% and 10% changes in equity markets to illustrate the impact of immediate market shocks.

Changes to the starting point for interest rates, equity market prices and business mix will result in different estimated sensitivities. Additional information regarding equity and interest rate sensitivities, including key assumptions, can be found under the heading J - Risk Management - 8 - Risk Categories - Market Risk Sensitivities in this document. The following table summarizes the impact these sensitivities would have on our net income.

Critical Accounting Estimate	Sensitivity	2018	2017
(\$ millions, after-tax)			
Interest Rates	50 basis point parallel decrease in interest rates across the entire yield curve	(100)	(100)
	50 basis point parallel increase in interest rates across the entire yield curve	50	50
Equity Markets	25% decrease across all equity markets	(300)	(300)
	10% decrease across all equity markets	(100)	(100)
	10% increase across all equity markets	100	100
	25% increase across all equity markets	250	300
	1% reduction in assumed future equity and real estate returns	(560)	(485)
Mortality	2% increase in the best estimate assumption for insurance products - where higher mortality would be financially adverse	(35)	(55)
	2% decrease in the best estimate assumption for annuity products - where lower mortality would be financially adverse	(120)	(120)
Morbidity	5% adverse change in the best estimate assumption	(185)	(175)
Policy Termination Rates	10% decrease in the termination rate - where fewer terminations would be financially adverse	(250)	(240)
	10% increase in the termination rate - where more terminations would be financially adverse	(195)	(175)
Operating Expenses and Inflation	5% increase in unit maintenance expenses	(175)	(160)

## Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities

Debt securities, equity securities and certain other invested assets are designated as FVTPL or AFS and are recorded at fair value in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Changes in fair value of assets designated as FVTPL, and realized gains and losses on sale of FVTPL assets are recorded in income. Changes in fair value of AFS assets are recorded in OCI. For foreign currency translation, exchange differences calculated on the amortized cost of AFS debt securities are recognized in income and 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. Net impairment losses and realized gains and losses on sale of AFS assets are reclassified from OCI to income.

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.

Mortgages and loans are generally carried at amortized cost. 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.

Derivative financial instruments are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in income unless the derivative is part of a qualifying hedging relationship for accounting purposes. 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 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.

Investment properties are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in income. 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.

Due to their nature, the fair value of policy loans and cash are assumed to be equal to their carrying values, which is the amount these assets are recorded at in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Investments for accounts of segregated fund holders are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in net realized and unrealized gains (losses) within the segregated fund and are not recorded in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The fair value of investments for accounts 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 accounts 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 fair value of the secured borrowings from mortgage securitization is based on the methodologies and assumptions as described above for asset-backed securities.

The methodologies and assumptions for determining the fair values of investment contract liabilities are included in Note 10.B of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

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.

As pricing inputs become more or less observable, assets are transferred between levels in the hierarchy. Total gains and losses in income and OCI are calculated assuming transfers into or out of Level 3 occur at the beginning of the period. For a financial instrument that transfers into Level 3 during the reporting period, the entire change in fair value for the period is included in the Level 3 reconciliation schedule in Note 5 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. For transfers out of Level 3 during the reporting period, the change in fair value for the period is excluded from the Level 3 reconciliation schedule in Note 5 to our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. Transfers into Level 3 occur when the inputs used to price the financial instrument lack observable market data and as a result, no longer meet the Level 1 or 2 criteria 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 at the reporting date.

Transfers into and out of Level 3 for financial assets were \$14 million and \$380 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively, compared to \$512 million and \$546 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2017. The total amount of the net realized/unrealized gains (losses) related to financial instruments transferred out of Level 3 during the period, which were excluded from the Level 3 reconciliation, was a loss of \$9 million as at December 31, 2018 compared to a gain of \$14 million as at December 31, 2017.

Additional information on the fair value measurement of investments can be found in Note 5 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Impairment

Management assesses debt and equity securities, mortgages and loans and other invested assets for objective evidence of impairment at each reporting date. 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 that have 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 the financial assets. All equity instruments in an unrealized loss position are reviewed to determine if objective evidence of impairment exists. 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, and a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an equity instrument or other invested asset below its cost.

Additional information on the impairment of financial assets can be found in Notes 1 and 6 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## 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. Goodwill 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 cash generating unit ("CGU") 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. 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 cost to sell and value in use. Impairment losses are recognized immediately and cannot be reversed in future periods.

No impairment charges were recognized in 2018. We had a carrying value of \$5.4 billion in goodwill as at December 31, 2018. Additional information on goodwill can be found in Note 9 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of finite life and indefinite 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. Indefinite life intangibles are not amortized, and are assessed for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. Impairment is assessed by comparing the carrying values of the indefinite life intangible assets to their recoverable amounts. If the carrying values of the indefinite life intangibles exceed their recoverable amounts, these assets are considered impaired, and a charge for impairment is recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. The recoverable amount of intangible assets is determined using various valuation models, which require management to make certain judgments and assumptions that could affect the estimates of the recoverable amount. There were no impairment charges in 2018 and 2017.

As at December 31, 2018 our finite life intangible assets had a carrying value of \$1,110 million, which reflected the value of the field force, asset administration contracts, and Client relationships acquired as part of the Clarica, CMG Asia, Genworth EBG, Ryan Labs, Prime Advisors, Bentall Kennedy, and the U.S. employee benefits business acquisitions, as well as software costs. Our indefinite life intangible assets had a carrying value of \$668 million as at December 31, 2018. The value of the indefinite life intangible assets reflected fund management contracts of MFS and Bentall Kennedy.

## Income Taxes

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. Our provision for income taxes is calculated based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

As a multinational organization, we are subject to taxation in numerous jurisdictions. We seek to operate in a tax efficient manner while ensuring that we are in compliance with all laws and regulations. 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 and that we make

assumptions about the expected timing of realization of deferred income tax assets and liabilities. Tax laws are complex and their interpretation requires significant judgment. The provision for income taxes reflects management's interpretation of the relevant tax laws and its best estimate of the income tax implications of the transactions and events during the period. We believe that our provisions for uncertain tax positions appropriately reflect the risk of tax positions that are under audit, dispute or appeal with tax authorities, or which are otherwise considered to involve uncertainty. The adequacy of our tax provision is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. To the extent that our interpretations differ from those of tax authorities or the timing of realization is not as expected, the provision for income taxes may increase or decrease in future periods to reflect actual experience. The amount of any increase or decrease cannot be reasonably estimated.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits 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 recorded. If it is probable that the benefit of tax losses and tax deductions will not be realized, a deferred income tax asset is not recognized. The assessment requires significant estimates and judgment about future events based on the information available at the reporting date. On December 22, 2017 due to enactment of new U.S. tax law, the U.S. federal corporate tax rate decreased from 35% to 21% effective January 1, 2018. As a result, deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to U.S. temporary differences were revalued at the tax rate expected to apply when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, which decreased to 21%.

From time to time, local governments, in countries in which we operate, enact changes to statutory corporate income tax rates. These changes require us to review and re-measure our deferred tax assets and liabilities as of the date of enactment. As at December 31, 2018, our net deferred tax asset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position was \$887 million, primarily in Canada. Any future tax rate reductions in jurisdictions where we carry a net deferred tax asset, could result in a reduction in the carrying value of the deferred tax asset and a corresponding income tax expense at the time of substantial enactment of a rate reduction.

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

The Company sponsors 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. Our defined benefit pension plans offer benefits based on length of service and final average earnings and certain plans offer some indexation of benefits. We maintain certain supplementary non-contributory defined benefit pension arrangements for eligible employees, which are primarily for benefits which are in excess of local tax limits. In addition to these plans, in some countries the Company sponsors certain post-retirement benefit plans (for medical, dental and/or life insurance benefits) for eligible qualifying employees and their dependents who meet certain requirements.

In Canada, since January 1, 2009, all new employees participate in a defined contribution plan, while existing employees continue to accrue future benefits in the prior plan which provides a defined benefit plan and an optional contributory defined contribution plan.

With the closure of the Canadian defined benefit plans to new entrants, the volatility associated with future service accruals for active members has been limited and will decline over time. As at December 31, 2018, there are no active members in the U.K. and no active employees accruing future service benefits in the U.S. defined benefit plans.

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 continue to implement our plan to de-risk our material defined benefit pension plans Company-wide by systematically shifting the pension asset mix towards liability matching investments over the next few years. The target for our significant plans is to minimize volatility in funded status arising from changes in discount rates and exposure to equity markets.

Due to the long-term nature of these defined benefit plans, the calculation of benefit expenses and accrued benefit obligations depends on various assumptions, including discount rates, rates of compensation increases, health care cost trend rates, retirement ages, mortality rates and termination rates. Based upon consultation with external pension actuaries, management determines the assumptions used for these plans on an annual basis. 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.

Actual experience may differ from that assumed, which would impact the valuation of defined benefit plans and the level of benefit expenses recognized in future years. Details of our pension and post-retirement benefit plans and the key assumptions used for the valuation these plans are included in Note 25 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## **2. Changes in Accounting Policies**

We have included in this section a summary of changes in accounting policies. Where there are references to Notes, these are part of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

### **New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards Adopted in 2018**

The following new and amended IFRS are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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 (which are treated as service contracts) that are reported in Fee income and primarily arise from our asset management businesses are within the scope of IFRS 15. IFRS 15 also provides guidance related to the costs to obtain and to fulfill a contract. We adopted IFRS 15 on a cumulative retrospective basis and recognized differences on transition to IFRS 15 as at January 1, 2018 in retained earnings. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 15, we derecognized a portion of our deferred acquisition costs (previously recognized in Other assets) and the related deferred tax liability on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, which reduced opening retained earnings by \$44 on an after-tax basis as at January 1, 2018.

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”) (“deferral approach”). On January 1, 2018, we qualified for and elected to take the deferral approach. Consequently, we will continue to apply IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (“IAS 39”), the existing financial instrument standard. To enable a comparison to entities applying IFRS 9, entities that apply the deferral approach are required to provide fair value disclosures separately for those financial assets that pass and fail the Solely Payment of Principal and Interest (“SPPI”) test, and disclose credit ratings of financial assets that pass the SPPI test. Financial assets which pass the SPPI test are assets with contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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 applicable to awards granted on or after that date and to unvested and vested but unexercised awards outstanding at that date. These amendments were applied prospectively.

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”).

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.

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.

## **New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards to be Adopted in 2019**

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

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 to be recognized on the statement of financial position, with certain exemptions allowed by this new standard. 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 will be adopting IFRS 16 on a modified retrospective basis. At the time of adoption of IFRS 16, we expect to recognize right-of-use assets of approximately \$800 and lease liabilities of approximately \$900 on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Together with the derecognition of deferred balances previously recognized under IAS 17, the overall impact to retained earnings is not expected to be material.

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 *Income Taxes* (“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 do not expect IFRIC 23 to have a material impact 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 do not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact 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 do not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a material impact 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.

## **New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards to be Adopted in 2020 or Later**

The following new and amended standards were issued by the IASB and are expected to be adopted by us in 2020 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 elected the deferral approach permitted under IFRS 4 to continue to apply IAS 39. We are currently assessing the impact that IFRS 9, along with these amendments, will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2017, the IASB issued 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.

In November 2018, the IASB tentatively decided to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 by one year, to January 1, 2022. Additionally, the IASB has commenced a process of evaluating the need for making possible amendments to IFRS 17. This discussion will continue into 2019, and will be followed by a public consultation on the proposed amendment(s) before any changes are confirmed.

IFRS 17 will affect how we account for our insurance contracts and how we report our financial performance in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Any regulatory and tax regimes that are dependent upon IFRS accounting values may also be impacted. In particular, the introduction of IFRS 17 will require revisions to OSFI’s LICAT guideline that became effective on January 1, 2018. OSFI has indicated that, in developing the revisions to align the LICAT guideline with the accounting standard, they intend to maintain capital frameworks with current capital policies and minimize the potential industry-wide capital impacts.

The adoption of IFRS 17 will be a significant change for us and for the industry. In order to ensure effective implementation, we have established a transition program for IFRS 17 and dedicated significant resources to the implementation. IFRS 17 requires a more expansive set of data, calculations, external disclosure, analyses and controls than the current accounting standard. This necessitates new technologies to support computational aspects and controls relevant to managing the business under IFRS 17. As a result, the project to implement IFRS 17 is a multi-year suite of enterprise-wide actions, technology upgrades, policy and process changes, education and change management initiatives.

We continue to assess both the potential financial statement and business implications of the standard and have regular discussions on application and interpretation of IFRS 17 with our peers in Canada through industry and professional associations. We are also monitoring and participating in international developments related to the adoption and interpretation of this standard.

In March 2018, the IASB issued a revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* (“2018 Conceptual Framework”), which replaces the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2010. The 2018 Conceptual Framework includes revised definitions of an asset and a liability, as well as new guidance on measurement, derecognition, presentation and disclosure. The 2018 Conceptual Framework is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of this framework will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In October 2018, the IASB issued *Definition of a Business*, which amends IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. The amendments clarify the definition of a business to assist entities in determining whether a transaction represents a business combination or an acquisition of assets. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020, to be applied prospectively. We will assess the impact the adoption of these amendments will have on the accounting treatment of future transactions.

In October 2018, the IASB issued *Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)*. The amendments clarify the definition of material and provide guidance to improve consistency in its application in IFRS standards. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of these amendments will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

### 3. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company has established disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that all relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management, including the Company's President and CEO, Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and Executive Vice-President, Chief Legal Officer and Public Affairs, on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

An evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under rules adopted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the SEC, as at December 31, 2018, was carried out under the supervision of and with the participation of the Company's management, including the CEO and the CFO. Based on our evaluation, the CEO and the CFO concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2018.

#### Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2018, based on the framework and criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that assessment, we have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018.

Our internal control over financial reporting, as of December 31, 2018, has been audited by the Company's external auditor, Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, who also audited our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018. As stated in the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, they have expressed an unqualified opinion on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018.

#### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No changes were made in our internal control over financial reporting for the period which began on January 1, 2018 and ended December 31, 2018 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

## N. Legal and Regulatory Proceedings

We are regularly involved in legal actions, both as a defendant and as a plaintiff. Information on legal and regulatory proceedings can be found in Note 23 of our 2018 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

## O. Forward-looking Statements

From time to time, the Company makes written or oral forward-looking statements within the meaning of certain securities laws, including the "safe harbour" provisions of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and applicable Canadian securities legislation. Forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A include statements (i) relating to our growth strategies, financial objectives, future results of operations, and strategic goals; (ii) concerning the expected impact of the U.S. employee benefits business acquisition completed in 2016 on earnings per share, excluding transaction and integration costs and our expected pre-tax run rate synergies which are described in this MD&A under the heading G - Performance by Business Group - 2 - SLF U.S.; (iii) concerning our medium-term financial objectives which are described in this MD&A under the heading B - Overview - 2 - Financial Objectives, (collectively, our "medium-term financial objectives"); (iv) relating to productivity and expense initiatives, growth initiatives, outlook, and other business objectives; (v) relating to the expected impact of the U.S. tax reform on the Company's tax expense (vi) relating to our expected tax range for future years; (vii) relating to the merger of Bentall Kennedy and GreenOak and our acquisition of a majority stake in the combined entity; (viii) that are predictive in nature or that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions; (ix) set out in this document under the heading J - Risk Management - 8 Risk Categories - Market Risk - Market Risk Sensitivities - Equity Market Sensitivities and Interest Rate Sensitivities; (x) relating to cash flows, anticipated payment obligations, funding requirements and our ability to meet these obligations; (xi) relating to tax provisions; (xii) relating to risks and uncertainties; and (xiii) that include words such as "achieve", "aim", "ambition", "anticipate", "aspiration", "assumption", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "goal", "initiatives", "intend", "may", "objective", "outlook", "plan", "project", "seek", "should", "strategy", "strive", "target", "will" and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations. These statements represent our current expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events and are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Future results and shareholder value may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements due to, among other factors, the matters set out in this MD&A under the headings B - Overview - 2 - Financial Objectives; D - Profitability - 2018 vs. 2017; I - Capital and Liquidity Management; J - Risk Management; and M - Accounting and Control Matters - 1 - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates and in the AIF under the heading Risk Factors, and the factors detailed in SLF Inc.'s other filings with Canadian and U.S. securities regulators, which are available for review at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

## Medium-Term Financial Objectives

The Company's medium-term financial objectives set out in B - Overview - 2 - Financial Objectives are forward-looking non-IFRS financial measures. Our ability to achieve those objectives is dependent on our success in achieving growth initiatives and business objectives and on certain key assumptions that include: (i) no significant changes in the level of interest rates; (ii) average total equity market return of approximately 8% per annum; (iii) credit experience in line with best estimate actuarial assumptions; (iv) no significant changes in the level of our regulatory capital requirements; (v) no significant changes to our effective tax rate; (vi) no significant increase in the number of shares outstanding; (vii) other key assumptions include: no material changes to our hedging program, hedging costs that are consistent with our best estimate assumptions, no material assumption changes including updates to the economic scenario generator and no material accounting standard changes; and (viii) our best estimate actuarial assumptions used in determining our insurance and investment contract liabilities. Our underlying ROE is dependent upon capital levels and options for deployment of excess capital. Our medium-term financial objectives do not reflect the indirect effects of interest rate and equity market movements including the potential impacts on goodwill or the current valuation allowance on deferred tax assets as well as other items that may be non-operational in nature.

Our target dividend payout ratio of 40%-50% of our underlying net income assumes that economic conditions and our results will enable us to maintain our payout ratio in the target range, while maintaining a strong capital position. The declaration, amount and payment of dividends is subject to the approval of SLF Inc.'s Board of Directors and our compliance with the capital requirements in the Insurance Companies Act (Canada). Additional information on dividends is provided in the section I - Capital and Liquidity Management - 3 - Shareholder Dividends in this MD&A.

Although considered reasonable by the Company, we may not be able to achieve our medium-term financial objectives as the assumptions on which these objectives were based may prove to be inaccurate. Accordingly, our actual results could differ materially from our medium-term financial objectives as described in the section B - Overview - 2 - Financial Objectives in this MD&A. Our medium-term financial objectives do not constitute guidance.

## Risk Factors

Important risk factors that could cause our assumptions and estimates, and expectations and projections to be inaccurate and our actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this document, including our medium-term financial objectives, are set out below. The realization of our forward-looking statements, including our ability to meet our medium-term financial objectives, essentially depends on our business performance which, in turn, is subject to many risks. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations include, but are not limited to: **credit risks** - related to issuers of securities held in our investment portfolio, debtors, structured securities, reinsurers, counterparties, other financial institutions and other entities; **market risks** - related to the performance of equity markets; changes or volatility in interest rates or credit spreads or swap spreads; real estate investments; and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; **insurance risks** - related to policyholder behaviour; mortality experience, morbidity experience and longevity; product design and pricing; the impact of higher-than-expected future expenses; and the availability, cost and effectiveness of reinsurance; **business and strategic risks** - related to global economic and political conditions; the design and implementation of business strategies; changes in distribution channels or Client behaviour including risks relating to market conduct by intermediaries and agents; the impact of competition; the performance of our investments and investment portfolios managed for Clients such as segregated and mutual funds; changes in the legal or regulatory environment, including capital requirements and tax laws; the environment, environmental laws and regulations; tax matters, including estimates and judgments used in calculating taxes; our international operations, including our joint ventures; market conditions that affect our capital position or ability to raise capital; downgrades in financial strength or credit ratings; and the impact of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures; **operational risks** - related to breaches or failure of information system security and privacy, including cyber-attacks; our ability to attract and retain employees; legal, regulatory compliance and market conduct, including the impact of regulatory inquiries and investigations; the execution and integration of mergers, acquisitions, strategic investments and divestitures; our information technology infrastructure; a failure of information systems and Internet-enabled technology; dependence on third-party relationships, including outsourcing arrangements; business continuity; model errors; information management; and **liquidity risks** - the possibility that we will not be able to fund all cash outflow commitments as they fall due.

The following risk factors are related to the merger of Bentall Kennedy and GreenOak and our acquisition of a majority stake in the combined entity that could have a material adverse effect on our forward-looking statements: (1) the ability of the parties to complete the transaction; (2) failure of the parties to obtain necessary consents and approvals or to otherwise satisfy the conditions to the completion of the transaction in a timely manner, or at all; (3) our ability to realize the financial and strategic benefits of the transaction; (4) failure to effectively or efficiently reorganize the operations of Bentall Kennedy and GreenOak after the transaction has closed; and (5) the impact of the announcement of the transaction and the dedication of Sun Life Financial's resources to completing the transaction on Bentall Kennedy and GreenOak. These risks all could have an impact on our business relationships (including with future and prospective employees, Clients, distributors and partners) and could have a material adverse effect on our current and future operations, financial conditions and prospects.

The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise its forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, except as required by law.