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SHAREHOLDERS' REPORT

SUN LIFE FINANCIAL INC.

For the period ended
June 30, 2020

sunlife.com

2020

CANADIAN RESIDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE SHARE ACCOUNT

Shareholders holding shares in the Canadian Share Account can sell their shares for \$15 plus 3 cents per share. Complete Form A on the front of your Share Ownership Statement, tear it off and return it by mail to AST Trust Company (Canada). For more information call AST Trust Company (Canada) at 1 877 224-1760.

Sun Life Reports Second Quarter 2020 Results

Sun Life Financial Inc. ("SLF Inc."), its subsidiaries and, where applicable, its joint ventures and associates are collectively referred to as "the Company", "Sun Life", "we", "our", and "us". We manage our operations and report our financial results in five business segments: Canada, United States ("U.S."), Asset Management, Asia, and Corporate. The information in this document is based on the unaudited interim financial results of SLF Inc. for the period ended June 30, 2020 and should be read in conjunction with the interim management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") and our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes ("Interim Consolidated Financial Statements") for the period ended June 30, 2020, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), which are available on www.sunlife.com under Investors - Financial results and reports. Additional information relating to SLF Inc. is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com and on the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's website at www.sec.gov. Unless otherwise noted, all amounts are in Canadian dollars.

TORONTO, ON - (August 6, 2020) - Sun Life Financial Inc. (TSX: SLF) (NYSE: SLF) today announced its results for the second quarter ended June 30, 2020. Second quarter reported net income was \$519 million and underlying net income⁽¹⁾ was \$739 million.

		Quarterly results		Year-to-date	
Profitability		Q2'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
	Reported net income (\$ millions)	519	595	910	1,218
	Underlying net income ⁽¹⁾ (\$ millions)	739	739	1,509	1,456
	Reported EPS (\$) ⁽²⁾	0.88	1.00	1.55	2.04
	Underlying EPS (\$) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	1.26	1.24	2.57	2.44
	Reported return on equity ("ROE") ⁽¹⁾	9.4%	11.0%	8.3%	11.3%
	Underlying ROE ⁽¹⁾	13.4%	13.7%	13.7%	13.5%
Growth		Q2'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
	Insurance sales (\$ millions) ⁽¹⁾	619	657	1,395	1,437
	Wealth sales (\$ millions) ⁽¹⁾	56,638	36,976	116,542	72,969
	Value of new business ("VNB")(\$ millions) ⁽¹⁾	206	235	586	617
	Assets under management ("AUM")(\$ billions) ⁽¹⁾	1,122	1,025	1,122	1,025
Financial Strength		Q2'20	Q4'19	2020	2019
	LICAT ratios (at period end) ⁽³⁾				
	Sun Life Financial Inc.	146%	143%	146%	144%
	Sun Life Assurance ⁽⁴⁾	126%	130%	126%	133%
	Financial leverage ratio (at period end) ⁽¹⁾	23.2%	21.2%	23.2%	20.4%

"These are unprecedented and challenging times, and our thoughts go out to the many people whose lives have been impacted by the pandemic. Sun Life employees and advisors around the world have the honour of serving Clients at a time when they need us the most," said Dean Connor, President and CEO, Sun Life.

"While the pandemic increased death claims in the second quarter, and resulted in elevated credit charges, our underlying growth and well-balanced business mix delivered underlying net income level with prior year. The declines in our reported net income reflect lower interest rates and credit spreads. We saw declines in our insurance sales compared to the second quarter of 2019 reflecting pandemic lockdowns. Wealth and asset management sales grew significantly over the prior year. Sun Life's capital position remained strong and cash flows, liquidity and leverage are healthy."

"Our prior digital investments have served us well in the early stages of the pandemic, making it easy for Clients and advisors to virtually access advice and solutions. We will continue to accelerate our digital investments to drive greater ease of doing business for Clients and to build on our business momentum," added Connor.

⁽¹⁾ Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See the Non-IFRS Financial Measures section in this document and in our interim MD&A for the period ended June 30, 2020 ("Q2 2020 MD&A").

⁽²⁾ All earnings per share ("EPS") measures refer to fully diluted EPS, unless otherwise stated.

⁽³⁾ For further information on the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test ("LICAT"), see section E - Financial Strength in our Q2 2020 MD&A.

⁽⁴⁾ Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ("Sun Life Assurance") is SLF Inc.'s principal operating life insurance subsidiary.

Financial and Operational Highlights - Quarterly Comparison (Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019)

Our strategy is focused on four key pillars of growth, where we aim to be a leader in the markets in which we operate, with our continued progress detailed below.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)

	Reported net income (loss)			Underlying net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾			Insurance sales ⁽¹⁾			Wealth sales ⁽¹⁾		
	Q2'20	Q2'19	change	Q2'20	Q2'19	change	Q2'20	Q2'19	change	Q2'20	Q2'19	change
Canada	117	148	(21%)	281	243	16%	151	194	(22%)	2,608	3,248	(20%)
U.S.	118	94	26%	123	110	12%	228	225	1%	—	—	—
Asset Management	223	229	(3%)	259	245	6%	—	—	—	51,575	31,929	62%
Asia	126	134	(6%)	144	147	(2%)	240	238	1%	2,455	1,799	36%
Corporate	(65)	(10)	nm ⁽²⁾	(68)	(6)	nm ⁽²⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	519	595	(13%)	739	739	—%	619	657	(6%)	56,638	36,976	53%

⁽¹⁾ Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See the Non-IFRS Financial Measures section in this document and in our Q2 2020 MD&A.

⁽²⁾ Not meaningful.

Reported net income was \$519 million in the second quarter of 2020, a decrease of \$76 million or 13% compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable market-related impacts and impacts from fair value adjustments on MFS's⁽¹⁾ share-based payments, partially offset by assumption changes and management actions ("ACMA"). Unfavourable market-related impacts reflected interest rate impacts and changes in the fair value of investment properties, partially offset by equity market impacts. Underlying net income was in line with the same period in 2019, with positive impacts from business growth, investing activity, morbidity experience and higher net investment returns on surplus, largely offset by unfavourable tax impacts, credit experience and expense experience. Refer to the Non-IFRS Financial Measures section in this document for a reconciliation between reported net income and underlying net income.

Our reported ROE was 9.4% in the second quarter of 2020. Underlying ROE was 13.4%, compared to 13.7% in the second quarter of 2019, reflecting the increase in common shareholders' equity. Common shareholders' equity increased, driven by shareholders' net income and the impacts of foreign exchange, partially offset by dividend distributions, the impact on equity from the BGO acquisition⁽²⁾ and the repurchase of common shares.

SLF Inc. and its wholly-owned holding companies ended the quarter with \$3.5 billion in cash and other liquid assets. Our cash and other liquid assets balance provides us with the flexibility and opportunities for capital deployment. Subsequent to June 30, 2020, we completed our acquisition of a majority stake in InfraRed Capital Partners ("InfraRed") for approximately \$510 million. Subject to regulatory approval, we anticipate redeeming, in full, the \$500 million principal amount of Series 2015-1 Subordinated Unsecured 2.60% Fixed/Floating Debentures, callable on September 25, 2020, in accordance with the redemption terms attached to the debentures. These events will not impact Sun Life Assurance, however, will reduce the SLF Inc. LICAT ratio by approximately 5 percentage points and are expected to be funded from our \$3.5 billion in cash and other liquid assets.

A leader in insurance and wealth solutions in our Canadian Home Market

Canada's reported net income was \$117 million, a decrease of \$31 million or 21% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable market-related impacts, partially offset by improved ACMA impacts. Unfavourable market-related impacts predominantly reflected interest rate impacts and changes in the fair value of investment properties, partially offset by the rise in equity markets. Underlying net income was \$281 million, an increase of \$38 million or 16% compared to the same period in 2019, driven by higher investing activity of \$62 million, partially offset by credit experience of \$22 million. In addition, underlying net income includes the favourable impact of business growth, partially offset by unfavourable results in GB. Unfavourable results in GB reflected disability experience and impacts of ASO⁽³⁾ expense experience, partially offset by lower dental and paramedical claims.

Canada insurance sales were \$151 million in the second quarter of 2020, a decrease of \$43 million or 22% compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting lower large case sales in GB, and lower sales in Individual Insurance as a result of the impact of COVID-19. Wealth sales were \$2.6 billion, a decrease of \$640 million or 20%, reflecting the timing of large case sales in Group Retirement Services ("GRS") and lower sales in Individual Wealth.

We continue to shape the Canadian market with innovative new offerings delivering on our Purpose to help Clients achieve lifetime financial security and live healthier lives. We have taken a leadership position in executing on our sustainability commitment by launching our proprietary Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") evaluation framework for every major asset category on our core GRS investment platform. This enables us to empower Clients and plan sponsors in making informed decisions on sustainable investment options. In addition, we continue to maximize the value we provide our Clients by transforming the way we do business, with over 61,000 virtual Advisor-Client meetings in the second quarter and doubling the use of electronic signature options to complete retail wealth transactions.

⁽¹⁾ MFS Investment Management ("MFS").

⁽²⁾ Our acquisition of a majority stake in BentallGreenOak ("BGO acquisition") that closed in July 2019. Upon acquisition, total equity was reduced by \$860 million, primarily driven by the establishment of financial liabilities associated with the anticipated increase of our future ownership in BentallGreenOak.

⁽³⁾ Administrative Services Only ("ASO").

A leader in U.S. group benefits

U.S.'s reported net income was \$118 million in the second quarter of 2020, an increase of \$24 million or 26% compared to the same period in 2019, driven by improved market-related impacts and lower integration costs. Underlying net income was \$123 million, an increase of \$13 million or 12%, driven by business growth, favourable morbidity experience and a gain arising from the conclusion of a legal matter, partially offset by unfavourable mortality experience and credit experience. Favourable morbidity experience was driven by dental and short-term disability experience, partially offset by less favourable long-term disability claims. The after-tax profit margin for Group Benefits⁽¹⁾ was 7.5% as of the second quarter of 2020 compared to 7.3% as of the second quarter of 2019.

U.S. insurance sales were US\$165 million in the second quarter of 2020, in line with the same period in 2019, reflecting resilient performance across all businesses in a challenging environment.

Our strength in the employee benefits marketplace was fueled by several flexible solutions that respond to Client needs during the pandemic which provide a seamless, virtual benefits experience and coverage for out-of-pocket health costs to close financial coverage gaps. We temporarily waived the platform fee for employers on our advanced Maxwell Health digital benefits platform and launched several updates, including enhanced mobile enrollment, text messaging and live chat features, and additional integration for employee payroll deductions. Furthermore, we added other virtual options to enroll members for Sun Life benefits, including one-on-one or group enrollment meetings to help ensure they can easily choose their benefits any time on any device. We have also announced the addition of a new Sun Life hospital indemnity product to our supplemental health portfolio, which pays members cash benefits during hospital stays.

A leader in Global Asset Management

Asset Management's reported net income was \$223 million in the second quarter of 2020, a decrease of \$6 million or 3% compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards and costs related to the acquisition of BGO. Underlying net income was \$259 million, an increase of \$14 million or 6%, driven by the increase in SLC Management's performance fees and the net income from the BGO acquisition that closed in July 2019, partially offset by higher sales expenses in MFS. The pre-tax net operating profit margin ratio for MFS⁽¹⁾ was 36% in the second quarter of 2020, compared to 37% in the same period last year.

Asset Management ended the second quarter with \$779.1 billion in assets under management, consisting of \$690.2 billion (US\$508.5 billion) in MFS and \$88.9 billion in SLC Management. MFS reported net inflows of \$7.4 billion (US\$5.4 billion), including positive flows from U.S. retail products for the sixth consecutive quarter. SLC Management reported net outflows of \$0.2 billion.

In the second quarter of 2020, 86%, 88% and 80% of MFS's U.S. retail mutual fund assets ranked in the top half of their Lipper categories based on ten-, five- and three-year performance, respectively.

On July 1, 2020, we completed the acquisition of the majority stake in InfraRed, a global infrastructure and real estate investment manager. As a leader in global infrastructure investing including renewable energy, InfraRed will broaden SLC Management's suite of alternative investment solutions while also creating the opportunity for InfraRed to access North American investors through our distribution networks. The transaction includes the ability to acquire the remaining 20% interest of InfraRed in the future.

A leader in Asia through distribution excellence in higher growth markets

Asia's reported net income was \$126 million in the second quarter of 2020, a decrease of \$8 million or 6% compared to the same period in 2019, due to unfavourable market-related impacts, predominantly due to interest rate impacts, partially offset by favourable ACMA impacts. Underlying net income was \$144 million, a decrease of \$3 million or 2%, due to unfavourable credit experience and lower available-for-sale asset ("AFS") gains, largely offset by a gain from a mortgage investment prepayment and favourable morbidity experience.

Asia insurance sales were \$240 million in the second quarter of 2020, in line with the second quarter of 2019, as increases in International Hubs, China and Vietnam were offset by a decrease in sales in other insurance markets as a result of the impact of COVID-19. Asia wealth sales were \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$656 million or 36%, driven by fixed income sales in India and money market sales in the Philippines.

We have accelerated digital development across Asia to ensure our advisors have the appropriate capabilities to provide Clients with much-needed protection solutions during this time. New virtual sales experiences have been rolled out in Hong Kong, Indonesia, India and the Philippines, with Vietnam and Malaysia set to launch virtual engagement capabilities in the coming months. Clients and advisors in these markets are now able to transact comfortably and securely, from application submission to digital signing, providing Clients with a quick and seamless experience, all without using paper or meeting face-to-face. For example, in the Philippines, during the COVID-19 restrictions, the majority of our applications were processed using our new digital solutions. Our wealth offerings continue to outperform; for example, in Hong Kong mandatory provident funds ("MPF"), we are now ranked #3 in AUM, and #2 in net inflows⁽²⁾.

Corporate

Corporate's reported net loss was \$65 million in the second quarter of 2020, an increased loss of \$55 million compared to the same period in 2019, due predominantly to the impacts on underlying net income. Underlying net loss was \$68 million, an increased loss of \$62 million, primarily due to an unfavourable adjustment relating to the prior year's Canadian tax filings and lower tax-exempt investment income, and credit experience in the UK, partially offset by higher net investment returns on surplus of \$23 million, predominantly from seed investment gains, and mortality experience in the UK.

⁽¹⁾ Represents a non-IFRS financial measure. See the Non-IFRS Financial Measures section in this document and in our Q2 2020 MD&A.

⁽²⁾ Mercer MPF Market Shares Report, for the three month period ended March 31, 2020.

COVID-19 Pandemic Update⁽¹⁾

COVID-19 has affected all areas of our business and we are working to continue to be there for our Clients, advisors, employees, communities and shareholders. We continue to adjust our operations across each of our businesses as government restrictions and measures evolve around the globe. Our business continuity processes have been successful in ensuring that key business functions and normal operations continue during this unprecedented disruption. We have processes in place to monitor and maintain ongoing systems availability, stability, and security. We thank our employees and advisors for being there for our Clients through these difficult times.

Our working from home strategy continues to operate effectively and return to offices has been gradual and measured to ensure the health and safety of our employees and our communities.

We continue to support Clients facing financial hardships. This includes the extension of grace periods for premium payments for individual insurance and Group Benefits Clients, and rebates and credits to Group Benefits Clients.

Digital enhancements in Canada and the U.S. have provided Clients with alternative ways to interact with service providers, while new virtual sales experiences were rolled out in various markets in Asia, allowing Clients to transact digitally, from application submission to digital signing. We have also provided tools to support our advisors, such as a centralized resource hub, to enable them to connect with Clients seamlessly.

For the second quarter, the Sun Life Assurance LICAT ratio ended at 126%, a decrease from year-end, which was primarily driven by a scenario switch⁽²⁾ in the LICAT calculation, and the subsequent change in credit spread sensitivities. In the past, we have communicated that the impact of the discontinuity caused by the scenario switch can be up to four LICAT ratio percentage points. As a result of OSFI's⁽³⁾ updated guidance released in April of this year, the discontinuity impact has reduced to less than one LICAT percentage point in the quarter, with the remaining three percentage points decline coming through over the next five quarters if we remain on the current scenario. Subsequent to the scenario switch, our LICAT sensitivity to credit spreads has changed direction such that increases in credit spreads are favourable and decreases in credit spreads are unfavourable. As such, in addition to the one percentage point decline we saw in the second quarter, the remaining drop in the ratio at the end of the second quarter was mainly driven by narrowing credit spreads during the quarter, given the change in the credit spread sensitivities. The LICAT ratio in SLF Inc. experienced similar impacts but increased from year-end, due to the \$1 billion subordinated debt issuance in May. Our strong capital and cash position at SLF Inc. continue to provide flexibility and opportunities for capital deployment.

In the second quarter, sales were mixed with insurance sales decreasing 6% and wealth sales increasing 53%, in comparison to the prior year. We saw some markets benefiting from digital tools, pre-existing sales pipelines, re-pricing and return to office opportunities in some markets. In other markets, we experienced significant sales declines resulting from strict quarantine protocols impacting face-to-face sales transactions. Strong wealth sales were driven by MFS, SLC Management, India and money market funds in the Philippines. In the month of July, individual sales across our products and businesses were mixed, with total individual insurance and wealth sales at approximately 95% and 110%, respectively, of the prior year. As a result of the mixed experience, the absence of clear return to office time frames and challenged economic conditions, our sales levels for the third quarter of 2020 remain uncertain at this time.

To support our Clients who may be facing financial hardships, we have extended grace periods for premium payment for individual insurance and Group Benefits Clients of up to 90 days. The impact to premium receivables has not been significant. Should we experience a prolonged period of non-payment, we may see a change in lapses and other policyholder behaviour. Up to June 30, 2020, the pandemic has had an immaterial impact on lapse and other policyholder behaviour.

Our Group Benefit and Group Pension businesses cover employees in the worksite. To the extent their employment is terminated and not replaced, premiums and business in-force would decline over time, all other things being equal. July premiums and business in force results were relatively unchanged from the end of the second quarter.

As of June 30, 2020, information from public health authorities indicates that COVID-19 related deaths in the U.S. and Canada were approximately 130,000 and 8,600, respectively. Based on the limited cause of death information provided to us, we estimate that most of the unfavourable mortality experience of \$12 million in the second quarter was COVID-19 related, which is comprised of the net impact of life insurance claim losses, partially offset by annuity gains.

Favourable morbidity experience of \$27 million for the second quarter of 2020, included gains from lower benefit utilization of dental, extended health care, vision, and hospital and surgical coverages that were partially offset by Group Benefit premium credits. Our overall morbidity result for the quarter also includes a continuation of heightened long-term disability claims in Canada Group Benefits. As a result of lower benefits utilization during COVID-19 lockdowns, we also saw lower fee income in our Canadian Group Benefits ASO business, which correlated to the number of claims processed. The impact of lower fee income during the second quarter is included in expense experience as this drove lower expense recoveries.

In July, our mortality and morbidity claims experience from COVID-19 has been small amounting to less than 5% of our monthly average for mortality and disability claims paid. With Canada and the U.S. gradually reopening businesses and services, health and dental benefits claims have increased compared to the monthly average of the second quarter, however were still below historical levels.

⁽¹⁾ Information relating to July 2020 financial metrics, including but not limited to, sales, claims and benefits, premiums and fee income is not indicative of future results. Future results, including for the remainder of the third quarter 2020, may differ materially from the information presented in this section. The Company does not undertake any obligation to provide information on a monthly basis in the future or to update this information to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document, except as required by applicable law.

⁽²⁾ For additional details regarding the scenario switch on the LICAT calculation, refer to section H - Risk Management in our Q2 2020 MD&A.

⁽³⁾ The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

While there remains uncertainty in our COVID-19-related mortality and morbidity claims experience, we benefited from our product and geographic diversification, and differences in outcomes between the general and our insured population.

For the first six months of 2020, operating expenses are up 4% from the same period last year, or 3% when excluding the impact of foreign exchange translation, primarily from a restructuring provision established in the first quarter, new run rate costs associated with the BGO acquisition, and additional expenditures in response to COVID-19. These increases were partially offset by management actions focused on reducing discretionary spend. The reduction in discretionary spend will allow us to accelerate our investments in digital tools and capabilities to drive greater ease of doing business for Clients.

For our borrowers and real estate tenants, we have granted interest, principal and rent payment deferrals, on a case by case basis, with the majority of the deferrals being up to 3 months. As at June 30, 2020, we collected approximately 99% of our expected investment-related cash inflows. Outstanding deferrals as at the end of July were just less than \$40 million with additional requests currently under assessment.

The month of July saw MFS AUM grow 5% to US\$532 billion reflecting market growth, fund performance and flows.

The overall impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still uncertain and dependent on the progression of the virus, potential treatments and therapies, the availability of a vaccine and on actions taken by governments, businesses and individuals, which could vary by country and result in differing outcomes. Given the extent of the circumstances, it is difficult to reliably measure or predict the potential impact of this uncertainty on our future financial results. For additional information, please refer to section H - Risk Management in our Q2 2020 MD&A.

Sun Life Financial Inc.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the period ended June 30, 2020

Dated August 6, 2020

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About Sun Life

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 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 June 30, 2020, Sun Life had total assets under management ("AUM") of \$1,122 billion. For more information please visit www.sunlife.com.

Sun Life Financial Inc. trades on the Toronto (TSX), New York (NYSE) and Philippine (PSE) stock exchanges under the ticker symbol SLF.

A. How We Report Our Results

SLF Inc., its subsidiaries and, where applicable, its joint ventures and associates are collectively referred to as "the Company", "Sun Life", "we", "our", and "us". We manage our operations and report our financial results in five business segments: Canada, United States ("U.S."), Asset Management, 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 interim and annual management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A"). We prepare our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and in accordance with the International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. Reported net income (loss) refers to Common shareholders' net income (loss) determined in accordance with IFRS.

The information in this document is in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

1. 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 in isolation from or 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 M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document. Non-IFRS Financial Measures and reconciliations are also included in our annual and interim MD&A and the Supplementary Financial Information packages that are available on www.sunlife.com under Investors - Financial results and reports.

2. 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 N - Forward-looking Statements in this document.

3. Additional Information

Additional information about SLF Inc. can be found in the Consolidated Financial Statements, the annual and interim MD&A and SLF Inc.'s Annual Information Form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2019. These documents are filed with securities regulators in Canada and are available at 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&A and Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are furnished to the SEC on Form 6-Ks and are available at www.sec.gov.

4. COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations

In early 2020, the world was impacted by COVID-19, which was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. The overall impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still uncertain and dependent on the progression of the virus and on actions taken by governments, businesses and individuals, which could vary by country and result in differing outcomes. Given the extent of the circumstances, it is difficult to reliably measure or predict the potential impact of this uncertainty on our future financial results. For additional information, refer to section H - Risk Management - 8 - Risks relating to the COVID-19 Pandemic in this document.

B. Financial Summary

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Profitability					
Net income (loss)					
Reported net income (loss)	519	391	595	910	1,218
Underlying net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	739	770	739	1,509	1,456
Diluted earnings per share ("EPS") (\$)					
Reported EPS (diluted)	0.88	0.67	1.00	1.55	2.04
Underlying EPS (diluted) ⁽¹⁾	1.26	1.31	1.24	2.57	2.44
Reported basic EPS (\$)	0.89	0.67	1.00	1.55	2.05
Return on equity ("ROE") (%)					
Reported ROE ⁽¹⁾	9.4%	7.2%	11.0%	8.3%	11.3%
Underlying ROE ⁽¹⁾	13.4%	14.2%	13.7%	13.7%	13.5%
Growth					
Sales					
Insurance sales ⁽¹⁾	619	776	657	1,395	1,437
Wealth sales ⁽¹⁾	56,638	59,904	36,976	116,542	72,969
Value of new business ("VNB")⁽¹⁾	206	380	235	586	617
Premiums and deposits					
Net premium revenue	5,521	5,146	4,480	10,667	8,850
Segregated fund deposits	2,492	3,277	2,872	5,769	5,936
Mutual fund sales ⁽¹⁾	35,697	38,089	23,703	73,786	47,367
Managed fund sales ⁽¹⁾	18,810	16,878	10,539	35,688	20,515
ASO ⁽²⁾ premium and deposit equivalents ⁽¹⁾	1,774	1,811	1,681	3,585	3,388
Total premiums and deposits ⁽¹⁾	64,294	65,201	43,275	129,495	86,056
Assets under management					
General fund assets	195,489	188,366	174,325	195,489	174,325
Segregated funds	112,944	102,824	111,684	112,944	111,684
Mutual funds, managed funds and other AUM ⁽¹⁾	813,140	732,130	738,767	813,140	738,767
Total AUM ⁽¹⁾	1,121,573	1,023,320	1,024,776	1,121,573	1,024,776
Financial Strength					
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q4'19	2020	2019
LICAT ratios⁽³⁾					
Sun Life Financial Inc.	146%	143%	143%	146%	144%
Sun Life Assurance ⁽⁴⁾	126%	130%	130%	126%	133%
Financial leverage ratio⁽¹⁾	23.2%	20.7%	21.2%	23.2%	20.4%
Dividend					
Dividend payout ratio ⁽¹⁾	44%	42%	41%	43%	42%
Dividends per common share (\$)	0.550	0.550	0.550	1.100	1.025
Capital					
Subordinated debt and innovative capital instruments ⁽⁵⁾	4,734	3,739	3,738	4,734	3,491
Participating policyholders' equity and non-controlling interests	1,200	1,090	1,110	1,200	974
Total shareholders' equity	24,219	24,178	23,398	24,219	23,684
Total capital	30,153	29,007	28,246	30,153	28,149
Average common shares outstanding (millions)	585	587	588	586	595
Closing common shares outstanding (millions)	585	585	588	585	591

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

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

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

⁽⁴⁾ Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ("Sun Life Assurance") is SLF Inc.'s principal operating life insurance subsidiary.

⁽⁵⁾ Innovative capital instruments consist of Sun Life Exchangeable Capital Securities ("SLECS"), which qualify as regulatory capital. However, under IFRS they are reported as Senior debentures in the Consolidated Financial Statements. For additional information, see section I - Capital and Liquidity Management - 1 - Capital in our 2019 annual MD&A.

C. Profitability

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

(\$ millions, after-tax)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Reported net income	519	391	595	910	1,218
Less: Market-related impacts ⁽¹⁾	(187)	(293)	(97)	(480)	(166)
Assumption changes and management actions ⁽¹⁾	5	(53)	(20)	(48)	(31)
Other adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(38)	(33)	(27)	(71)	(41)
Underlying net income⁽²⁾	739	770	739	1,509	1,456
Reported ROE⁽²⁾	9.4%	7.2%	11.0%	8.3%	11.3%
Underlying ROE⁽²⁾	13.4%	14.2%	13.7%	13.7%	13.5%
Impacts of other notable items on reported and underlying net income					
Experience-related items ⁽³⁾					
Impacts of investment activity on insurance contract liabilities ("investing activity")	97	130	28	227	89
Credit	(58)	(15)	12	(73)	(17)
Mortality	(12)	(4)	(3)	(16)	12
Morbidity	27	9	(3)	36	22
Lapse and other policyholder behaviour	(19)	(14)	(4)	(33)	(12)
Expenses	(14)	(11)	13	(25)	24
Other experience	18	(39)	(9)	(21)	(27)

⁽¹⁾ Represents an adjustment made to arrive at a non-IFRS financial measure. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

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

⁽³⁾ 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.

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Reported net income decreased by \$76 million or 13% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable market-related impacts and impacts from fair value adjustments on MFS's⁽¹⁾ share-based payments, partially offset by assumption changes and management actions ("ACMA"). Unfavourable market-related impacts reflected interest rate impacts and changes in the fair value of investment properties, partially offset by equity market impacts. Underlying net income was in line with the same period in 2019, with positive impacts from business growth, investing activity, morbidity experience and higher net investment returns on surplus, largely offset by unfavourable tax impacts, credit experience and expense experience. Refer to section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a reconciliation between reported net income and underlying net income.

Our reported ROE was 9.4% in the second quarter of 2020. Underlying ROE was 13.4%, compared to 13.7% in the second quarter of 2019, reflecting the increase in common shareholders' equity. Common shareholders' equity increased, driven by shareholders' net income and the impacts of foreign exchange, partially offset by dividend distributions, the impact on equity from the BGO acquisition⁽²⁾ and the repurchase of common shares.

1. Market-related impacts

Market-related impacts in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019 reflected interest rate impacts and changes in the fair value of investment properties, partially offset by equity market impacts. Favourable equity market impacts of \$59 million in the quarter include unfavourable experience relating to basis risk and private equity valuation losses of approximately \$46 million and \$30 million, respectively. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of the components of market-related impacts.

2. Assumption changes and management actions

In the second quarter of 2020, the net impact of assumption changes and management actions was an increase of \$5 million to reported net income, compared to a decrease of \$20 million in the same period in 2019.

⁽¹⁾ MFS Investment Management ("MFS").

⁽²⁾ Our acquisition of a majority stake in BentallGreenOak ("BGO acquisition") that closed in July 2019. Upon acquisition, total equity was reduced by \$860 million, primarily driven by the establishment of financial liabilities associated with the anticipated increase of our future ownership in BentallGreenOak.

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.

3. Other adjustments

Other adjustments decreased reported net income by \$38 million in the second quarter of 2020, compared to a decrease of \$27 million in the same period in 2019. The change from prior year primarily reflected impacts from fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payments awards.

4. Experience-related items

Compared to the second quarter of 2019, the significant changes in experience-related items are as follows:

- Higher investing activity in Canada and the UK in Corporate;
- Unfavourable credit experience in all insurance businesses. Our credit experience is as follows:

(\$ millions, after-tax)	Quarterly results		
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19
Changes in ratings	(60)	(39)	(1)
Impairments, net of recoveries	(24)	(1)	(12)
Release of best estimate credit	26	25	25
Credit Experience	(58)	(15)	12

- Unfavourable mortality experience in the U.S. partially offset in the UK in Corporate;
- Favourable morbidity experience, primarily in the U.S.;
- Unfavourable lapse and other policyholder behavior experience, primarily in individual business in Canada and U.S.;
- Unfavourable expense experience in Group Benefits ("GB") in Canada; and
- Favourable other experience relating to a gain arising from the conclusion of a legal matter in the U.S. and a gain from a mortgage investment prepayment in Asia.

5. Income taxes

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. In the second quarter of 2020, our effective income tax rates on reported net income and underlying net income⁽¹⁾ were 8.6% and 26.1% compared to 11.9% and 15.6% in the second quarter of 2019, respectively. Our effective tax rate on reported net income reflects favourable tax-exempt investment income within market-related impacts. Our effective tax rate on underlying net income is above our expected range of 15% to 20%, primarily due an unfavourable adjustment relating to the prior year's Canadian tax filings and lower tax-exempt investment income. For additional information, refer to Note 9 in our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2020.

6. Impacts of foreign exchange translation

During the second quarter of 2020, the impacts of foreign exchange translation increased reported and underlying net income by \$17 million and \$21 million, respectively.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Reported net income decreased by \$308 million or 25% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, mainly from unfavourable market-related impacts and increases in acquisition, integration and restructuring costs. Unfavourable market-related impacts primarily reflected the decline in equity markets and changes in the fair value of investment properties, partially offset by interest rate impacts. Underlying net income increased by \$53 million or 4%, driven by business growth and investing activity, partially offset by unfavourable tax impacts, credit, expense and mortality experience. Refer to section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a reconciliation between reported net income and underlying net income.

Our reported ROE was 8.3% in the first six months of 2020. Underlying ROE was 13.7% compared to 13.5% in the first six months of 2019, as higher net income was partially offset by the increase in common shareholders' equity, as noted above.

1. Market-related impacts

Market-related impacts in the first six months of 2020, compared to the first six months of 2019, primarily reflected the decline in equity markets and changes in the fair value of investment properties, partially offset by interest rate impacts largely due to credit spread movements. Unfavourable equity market impacts of \$301 million in 2020 include unfavourable experience relating to basis risk and private equity valuation losses of approximately \$103 million and \$40 million, respectively. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of the components of market-related impacts.

⁽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.

2. Assumption changes and management actions

Assumption changes and management actions impacts decreased net income by \$48 million in the first six months of 2020, compared to a decrease of \$31 million in the first six months of 2019.

3. Other adjustments

Other adjustments decreased reported net income by \$71 million in the first six months of 2020, compared to a decrease of \$41 million in the same period in 2019. The change from prior year reflected increases in acquisition, integration and restructuring costs.

4. Experience-related items

Compared to the first six months of 2019, the significant changes in experience-related items are as follows:

- Higher investing activity in Canada, the U.S. and the UK in Corporate;
- Unfavourable credit experience in all insurance businesses, except Asia. Our credit experience is as follows:

(\$ millions, after-tax)	Year-to-date	
	2020	2019
Changes in ratings	(99)	(54)
Impairments, net of recoveries	(25)	(12)
Release of best estimate credit	51	49
Credit Experience	(73)	(17)

- Unfavourable mortality experience in the U.S., partially offset in the UK in Corporate and Asia;
- Favourable morbidity experience, across the organization;
- Unfavourable lapse and other policyholder behavior experience in most business segments; and
- Unfavourable expense experience from GB in Canada.

5. Income taxes

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. For the first six months of 2020, our effective tax rates on reported and underlying net income⁽¹⁾ were 24.7% and 22.4%, respectively, compared to 11.4% and 16.7%, respectively, for the first six months of 2019. Our effective tax rate on reported net income reflects unfavourable tax-exempt investment income within market-related impacts. Our effective tax rate on underlying net income is above our expected range of 15% to 20%, primarily due to an unfavourable adjustment relating to the prior year's Canadian tax filings and lower tax-exempt investment income. For additional information, refer to Note 9 in our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2020.

6. Impacts of foreign exchange translation

During the first six months of 2020, the impacts of foreign exchange translation increased reported and underlying net income by \$24 million and \$28 million, respectively.

D. Growth

1. Sales and Value of New Business

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Insurance sales by business segment ⁽¹⁾					
Canada	151	295	194	446	556
U.S.	228	163	225	391	385
Asia	240	318	238	558	496
Total insurance sales ⁽¹⁾	619	776	657	1,395	1,437
Wealth sales by business segment ⁽¹⁾					
Canada	2,608	5,629	3,248	8,237	6,073
Asia	2,455	2,321	1,799	4,776	3,680
Total wealth sales excluding Asset Management ⁽¹⁾	5,063	7,950	5,047	13,013	9,753
Asset Management sales ⁽¹⁾	51,575	51,954	31,929	103,529	63,216
Total wealth sales ⁽¹⁾	56,638	59,904	36,976	116,542	72,969
Value of New Business ⁽¹⁾	206	380	235	586	617

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

⁽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.

Total Company insurance sales decreased by \$38 million or 6% (\$50 million or 8%, excluding the impacts of foreign exchange translation) in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019.

- Canada insurance sales decreased by 22%, reflecting lower sales in GB and Individual Insurance.
- U.S. insurance sales were consistent between periods, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$8 million.
- Asia insurance sales were consistent between periods, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$4 million, with higher sales in International Hubs, China and Vietnam which were offset by a decrease in sales in other insurance markets.

Total Company wealth sales increased by \$19.7 billion or 53% (\$17.9 billion or 48%, excluding the impacts of foreign exchange translation) in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019.

- Canada wealth sales decreased by 20%, reflecting lower sales in Group Retirement Services ("GRS") and Individual Wealth.
- Asia wealth sales increased by 36%, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$13 million, driven by India and the Philippines.
- Asset Management sales increased by 56%, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$1.8 billion, driven by higher mutual fund and managed fund sales in MFS and higher sales in SLC Management.

Total Company VNB was \$206 million in the second quarter of 2020, a decrease of 12% compared to the same period in 2019, largely driven by lower sales in Canada and Asia due to the impact of COVID-19, partially offset by favourable product mix.

2. Premiums and Deposits

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Net premium revenue	5,521	5,146	4,480	10,667	8,850
Segregated fund deposits	2,492	3,277	2,872	5,769	5,936
Mutual fund sales ⁽¹⁾	35,697	38,089	23,703	73,786	47,367
Managed fund sales ⁽¹⁾	18,810	16,878	10,539	35,688	20,515
ASO premium and deposit equivalents ⁽¹⁾	1,774	1,811	1,681	3,585	3,388
Total premiums and deposits ⁽¹⁾	64,294	65,201	43,275	129,495	86,056
Total adjusted premiums and deposits ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	62,540	65,199	43,423	127,329	86,347

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

⁽²⁾ Adjusted premiums and deposits is a non-IFRS financial measure that excludes from premiums and deposits the impacts of Constant Currency Adjustment and Reinsurance in Canada's GB Operations Adjustment as described in section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

Premiums and deposits increased by \$19.1 billion or 44% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$1.9 billion, driven by increased mutual fund sales, managed fund sales and net premium revenue, partially offset by lower segregated fund deposits. Premiums and deposits increased by \$41.0 billion or 48% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$2.5 billion, driven by increased mutual and managed fund sales. Adjusted premiums and deposits increased by \$19.1 billion or 44% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Adjusted premiums and deposits increased by \$41.0 billion or 47% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019.

Net premium revenue increased by \$945 million or 21% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$96 million, predominantly driven by increases in Asia and Canada. Net premium revenue increased by \$1.7 billion or 19% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$119 million, predominantly driven by increases in Asia and Canada.

Segregated fund deposits decreased by \$391 million or 14% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$11 million, reflecting lower deposits in Canada. Segregated fund deposits decreased by \$185 million or 3% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$18 million, reflecting lower deposits in Canada.

Mutual fund sales increased by \$10.8 billion or 46% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$1.2 billion. Mutual fund sales increased by \$24.9 billion or 52% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$1.6 billion. The increase in mutual fund sales in the second quarter of 2020 and the first six months of 2020 were driven by MFS.

Managed fund sales increased by \$7.6 billion or 72% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$0.6 billion, driven by MFS and SLC Management. Managed fund sales increased by \$14.4 billion or 70% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$0.8 billion, driven by MFS, SLC Management, and Hong Kong.

ASO premium and deposit equivalents increased by \$89 million or 5% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$4 million, driven by Canada. ASO premium and deposit equivalents increased by \$192 million or 6% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$5 million, driven by Canada and Hong Kong.

3. Assets Under Management

AUM consists 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)	Quarterly results				
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q4'19	Q3'19	Q2'19
Assets under management⁽¹⁾					
General fund assets	195,489	188,366	180,229	180,206	174,325
Segregated funds	112,944	102,824	116,973	112,806	111,684
Mutual funds, managed funds and other AUM ⁽¹⁾	813,140	732,130	802,145	769,920	738,767
Total AUM⁽¹⁾	1,121,573	1,023,320	1,099,347	1,062,932	1,024,776

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

AUM increased by \$22.2 billion or 2% as at June 30, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019, resulting primarily from:

- (i) an increase of \$30.1 billion from the impacts of foreign exchange translation (excluding the impacts from general fund assets);
- (ii) an increase in AUM of general fund assets of \$15.3 billion;
- (iii) net inflows from mutual, managed and segregated funds of \$8.0 billion; and
- (iv) an increase from other business activities of \$3.9 billion; partially offset by
- (v) a decrease from unfavourable market movements on the value of mutual funds, managed funds and segregated funds of \$35.1 billion;

In the second quarter of 2020, net inflows of mutual, managed and segregated funds were \$8.5 billion, predominantly driven by net inflows from MFS of \$7.4 billion, net inflows of \$0.7 billion from Asia and \$0.6 billion from Canada, partially offset by net outflows of \$0.2 billion from SLC Management.

E. Financial Strength

(in \$ millions, unless otherwise stated)	Quarterly results				
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q4'19	Q3'19	Q2'19
LICAT ratio					
Sun Life Financial Inc.	146%	143%	143%	146%	144%
Sun Life Assurance	126%	130%	130%	133%	133%
Financial leverage ratio⁽¹⁾	23.2%	20.7%	21.2%	22.8%	20.4%
Dividend					
Dividend payout ratio ⁽¹⁾	44%	42%	41%	38%	42%
Dividends per common share (\$)	0.550	0.550	0.550	0.525	0.525
Capital					
Subordinated debt and innovative capital instruments ⁽²⁾	4,734	3,739	3,738	4,238	3,491
Participating policyholders' equity and non-controlling interests	1,200	1,090	1,110	1,045	974
Preferred shareholders' equity	2,257	2,257	2,257	2,257	2,257
Common shareholders' equity	21,962	21,921	21,141	20,896	21,427
Total capital	30,153	29,007	28,246	28,436	28,149

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

⁽²⁾ 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 - 1 - Capital in our 2019 annual MD&A.

The Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI") has developed the regulatory capital framework referred to as the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test for Canada. 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.

On April 9, 2020, OSFI announced certain changes to capital requirements under the LICAT guideline in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The changes pertain to the capital treatment of (i) payment deferrals for mortgages, leases, and other loans, (ii) payment deferrals on insurance premiums to policyholders, and (iii) interest rate risk requirements for participating lines of business.

For payment deferrals granted due to the COVID-19 pandemic, OSFI allows for the loans, leases and receivables to continue to be treated as performing assets under the LICAT guideline. This means that these assets will not fall into the impaired and restructured category, and therefore, will not be subject to a higher capital charge. The capital treatment for these deferrals will remain in place for the duration of the payment deferral, up to a maximum of 6 months. For our June 30, 2020 LICAT ratio, the impact of the change in capital treatment for payment deferrals remains small.

The change with respect to the interest rate risk requirements for participating lines of businesses reduces the impact of a discontinuity in the LICAT ratio caused from a switch in the interest rate scenarios applied, by smoothing the impact of participating lines of business interest rate risk over six quarters. As per OSFI's communication, this new treatment will remain in place until OSFI communicates otherwise.

Both SLF Inc. and Sun Life Assurance experienced a switch in the interest rate scenario in North America this quarter. In the past, we have communicated that the impact of the discontinuity caused by the scenario switch can be up to four LICAT ratio percentage points. As a result of OSFI's new methodology for interest rates risk for participating lines of business, the discontinuity has reduced to less than one LICAT percentage point in the quarter, with the remaining three percentage points coming through over the next five quarters if we remain on the current scenario. The smoothing is a moving average and not simply the discontinuity divided by six quarters.

SLF Inc. is a non-operating insurance company and is subject to the LICAT guideline. As at June 30, 2020, SLF Inc.'s LICAT ratio was 146%, compared to 143% as at December 31, 2019. The favourable impact of subordinated debt issuance was partially offset by this quarter's smoothing impact of the North America interest rate scenario switch and the unfavourable market movements under the new scenario.

Sun Life Assurance, SLF Inc.'s principal operating life insurance subsidiary, is also subject to the LICAT guideline. As at June 30, 2020, Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio was 126%, compared to 130% as at December 31, 2019. The unfavourable impact is driven by this quarter's smoothing impact of the North America interest rate scenario switch and the unfavourable market movements under the new scenario.

The change in the scenario has changed the direction of the credit spread sensitivities, where increases in credit spreads are favourable and decreases in credit spreads are unfavourable.

The Sun Life Assurance LICAT ratios in both periods are well above OSFI's supervisory ratio of 100% and regulatory minimum ratio of 90%.

Our total capital consists of subordinated debt and other capital instruments, participating policyholders' equity, and total shareholders' equity, which includes common shareholders' equity, preferred shareholders' equity and non-controlling interests. As at June 30, 2020, our total capital was \$30.2 billion compared to \$28.2 billion as at December 31, 2019. The increase in total capital included the issuance of \$1 billion principal amount of Series 2020-1 Subordinated Unsecured 2.58% Fixed/Floating Debentures ("Series 2020-1 Debentures") detailed below, common shareholders' reported net income of \$910 million, the impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$557 million included in other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI"), net unrealized gains on available-for-sale ("AFS") assets of \$196 million, and the change in participating policyholders' equity of \$76 million, partially offset by the payment of \$647 million of dividends on common shares of SLF Inc. ("common shares") and the decrease of \$200 million from the repurchase and cancellation of common shares.

Our capital and liquidity positions remain strong, supported by a low financial leverage ratio of 23.2%, a strong LICAT ratio of 146% at SLF Inc., and \$3.5 billion in cash and other liquid assets⁽¹⁾ as at June 30, 2020 in the legal entity SLF Inc. (the ultimate parent company), and its wholly-owned holding companies (\$2.3 billion as at December 31, 2019), which includes the impact of the issuance of \$1 billion of subordinated debentures in May 2020.

Subsequent to June 30, 2020, we completed our acquisition of a majority stake in InfraRed Capital Partners ("InfraRed") for approximately \$510 million. Subject to regulatory approval, we anticipate redeeming in full the \$500 million principal amount of Series 2015-1 Subordinated Unsecured 2.60% Fixed/Floating Debentures, callable on September 25, 2020, in accordance with the redemption terms attached to the debentures. These events will not impact Sun Life Assurance, however, will reduce the SLF Inc. LICAT ratio by approximately 5 percentage points and are expected to be funded from our \$3.5 billion in cash and other liquid assets.

Capital Transactions

On May 8, 2020, SLF Inc. issued \$1 billion principal amount of Series 2020-1 Subordinated Unsecured 2.58% Fixed/Floating Debentures due 2032. The net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes of SLF Inc., which may include investments in subsidiaries and repayment of indebtedness.

On June 30, 2020, 0.1 million of the 5.2 million Class A Non-cumulative Rate Reset Preferred Shares Series 8R (the "Series 8R Shares") were converted into Class A Non-cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares Series 9QR (the "Series 9QR Shares") on a one-for-one basis and 1.1 million of the 6.0 million Series 9QR Shares were converted into Series 8R Shares on a one-for-one basis. As a result, as of June 30, 2020, SLF Inc. has approximately 6.2 million Series 8R Shares and 5.0 million Series 9QR Shares issued and outstanding.

Normal Course Issuer Bids

On August 14, 2019, SLF Inc. renewed its normal course issuer bid, which remains in effect until August 13, 2020, or such earlier date as SLF Inc. may determine, or until SLF Inc. has purchased an aggregate of 15.0 million common shares under the bid. There were no common shares purchased during the second quarter of 2020. In the first six months of 2020, SLF Inc. purchased approximately 3.5 million common shares at a total cost of \$200 million. All of the common shares purchased under SLF Inc.'s normal course issuer bid were subsequently cancelled. As at June 30, 2020, the total aggregate shares cancelled and associated cost under SLF Inc.'s normal course issuer bid were 6.3 million and \$347 million, respectively.

On March 13, 2020, OSFI set the expectation for all federally regulated financial institutions that dividend increases and share buybacks should be halted for the time being.

⁽¹⁾ Other liquid assets include cash equivalents, short-term investments, and publicly traded securities.

F. Performance by Business Segment

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Reported net income (loss)					
Canada	117	(42)	148	75	385
U.S.	118	164	94	282	218
Asset Management	223	239	229	462	448
Asia	126	100	134	226	214
Corporate	(65)	(70)	(10)	(135)	(47)
Total reported net income (loss)	519	391	595	910	1,218
Underlying net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾					
Canada	281	256	243	537	480
U.S.	123	161	110	284	260
Asset Management	259	242	245	501	472
Asia	144	155	147	299	269
Corporate	(68)	(44)	(6)	(112)	(25)
Total underlying net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	739	770	739	1,509	1,456

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

Information describing the business segments and their respective business units is included in our 2019 annual MD&A. All factors discussed in this document that impact our underlying net income are also applicable to reported net income.

1. Canada

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Individual Insurance & Wealth	(13)	(144)	(3)	(157)	103
Group Benefits	73	63	80	136	154
Group Retirement Services	57	39	71	96	128
Reported net income (loss)	117	(42)	148	75	385
Less: Market-related impacts ⁽¹⁾	(161)	(275)	(72)	(436)	(73)
Assumption changes and management actions ⁽¹⁾	(3)	(22)	(20)	(25)	(20)
Other adjustments ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	—	(1)	(3)	(1)	(2)
Underlying net income (loss) ⁽³⁾	281	256	243	537	480
Reported ROE (%) ⁽³⁾	6.5%	(2.4)%	8.5%	2.1%	11.0%
Underlying ROE (%) ⁽³⁾	15.6%	14.3%	13.8%	15.0%	13.7%
Insurance sales ⁽³⁾	151	295	194	446	556
Wealth sales ⁽³⁾	2,608	5,629	3,248	8,237	6,073

⁽¹⁾ Represents an adjustment made to arrive at a non-IFRS financial measure. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

⁽²⁾ Mainly comprised of certain hedges in Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting and acquisition, integration and restructuring costs. For further information, see section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

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

Profitability

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Canada's reported net income decreased by \$31 million or 21% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable market-related impacts, partially offset by improved ACMA impacts. Unfavourable market-related impacts predominantly reflected interest rate impacts and changes in the fair value of investment properties, partially offset by the rise in equity markets. Underlying net income increased by \$38 million or 16% compared to the same period in 2019, driven by higher investing activity of \$62 million, partially offset by credit experience of \$22 million. In addition, underlying net income includes the favourable impact of business growth, partially offset by unfavourable results in GB. Unfavourable results in GB reflected disability experience and impacts of ASO expense experience, partially offset by lower dental and paramedical claims.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Canada's reported net income decreased by \$310 million or 81% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable market-related impacts, predominantly due to the decline in equity markets. Underlying net income increased by \$57 million or 12%, driven by higher investing activity of \$100 million, and business growth, partially offset by unfavourable results in GB, lower net investment returns on surplus and credit experience. Unfavourable results in GB reflected disability experience and impacts of ASO expense experience, partially offset by lower dental and paramedical claims.

Growth

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Canada insurance sales decreased by \$43 million or 22% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Individual insurance sales were \$77 million, a decrease of \$17 million or 18% as a result of the impact of COVID-19. GB sales were \$74 million, a decrease of \$26 million or 26%, due to lower large case sales.

Canada wealth sales decreased by \$640 million or 20% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Individual wealth sales were \$1.4 billion, a decrease of \$53 million or 4%. GRS sales were \$1.2 billion, a decrease of \$587 million or 33%, due to the timing of large case sales.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Canada insurance sales decreased by \$110 million or 20% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Individual insurance sales were \$160 million, a decrease of \$27 million or 14%. GB sales were \$286 million, a decrease of \$83 million or 22%, due to lower large case sales.

Canada wealth sales increased by \$2.2 billion or 36% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Individual wealth sales were \$3.5 billion, an increase of \$479 million or 16%, driven by strong mutual fund sales. GRS sales were \$4.7 billion, an increase of \$1.7 billion or 56%, driven by higher retained sales in the large case market.

2. U.S

(US\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Group Benefits	80	78	41	158	127
In-force Management	6	46	29	52	36
Reported net income (loss)	86	124	70	210	163
Less: Market-related impacts ⁽¹⁾	(3)	21	(8)	18	(19)
Assumption changes and management actions ⁽¹⁾	—	(17)	1	(17)	(1)
Acquisition, integration and restructuring ⁽¹⁾	(1)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(10)
Underlying net income (loss) ⁽²⁾	90	121	81	211	193
Reported ROE (%) ⁽²⁾	12.1%	17.5%	9.9%	14.8%	11.8%
Underlying ROE (%) ⁽²⁾	12.6%	17.1%	11.6%	14.8%	13.9%
After-tax profit margin for Group Benefits (%) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	7.5%	6.8%	7.3%	7.5%	7.3%
Insurance sales ⁽²⁾	165	122	168	287	288
(C\$ millions)					
Reported net income (loss)	118	164	94	282	218
Underlying net income (loss) ⁽²⁾	123	161	110	284	260

⁽¹⁾ Represents an adjustment made to arrive at a non-IFRS financial measure. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

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

⁽³⁾ Based on underlying net income, on a trailing four-quarter basis, and which is described in section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document.

Profitability

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

U.S.'s reported net income increased by US\$16 million (\$24 million) or 23% (26%) in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, driven by improved market-related impacts and lower integration costs. Underlying net income increased by US\$9 million (\$13 million) or 11% (12%), driven by business growth, favourable morbidity experience and a gain arising from the conclusion of a legal matter, partially offset by unfavourable mortality experience and credit experience. Favourable morbidity experience was driven by dental and short-term disability experience, partially offset by less favourable long-term disability claims. The impacts of foreign exchange translation increased both reported and underlying net income by \$4 million.

The after-tax profit margin for Group Benefits was 7.5% as of the second quarter of 2020, compared to 7.3% as of the second quarter of 2019.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

U.S.'s reported net income increased by US\$47 million (\$64 million) or 29% (29%) in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, driven by favourable market-related impacts and lower integration costs, partially offset by unfavourable ACMA. Market-related impacts include favourable changes in interest rates, partially offset by changes in the fair value of investment properties. Underlying net income increased by US\$18 million (\$24 million) or 9% (9%), driven by favourable investing activity, AFS gains, business growth and a gain arising from the conclusion of a legal matter, partially offset by unfavourable mortality experience. The impacts of foreign exchange translation increased both reported and underlying net income by \$5 million.

Growth

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

U.S. insurance sales in the second quarter of 2020 were in line with the same period in 2019, reflecting resilient performance across all businesses in a challenging environment.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

U.S. insurance sales in the first six months of 2020 were in line with the same period in 2019, reflecting an increase in employee benefits sales offset by lower medical stop-loss sales.

3. Asset Management

Asset Management (C\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Reported net income	223	239	229	462	448
Less: Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards ⁽¹⁾	(24)	10	(11)	(14)	(19)
Acquisition, integration and restructuring ⁽¹⁾	(12)	(13)	(5)	(25)	(5)
Underlying net income ⁽²⁾	259	242	245	501	472
Assets under management (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	779.1	702.9	708.1	779.1	708.1
Gross sales (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	51.6	51.9	31.9	103.5	63.2
Net sales (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	7.2	0.4	(7.9)	7.6	(14.4)
MFS (C\$ millions)					
Reported net income	205	240	225	445	440
Less: Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards ⁽¹⁾	(24)	10	(11)	(14)	(19)
Underlying net income ⁽²⁾	229	230	236	459	459
Assets under management (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	690.2	613.5	639.9	690.2	639.9
Gross sales (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	47.6	49.7	30.3	97.3	59.3
Net sales (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	7.4	2.4	(8.1)	9.8	(15.9)
MFS (US\$ millions)					
Reported net income	147	180	168	327	330
Less: Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards ⁽¹⁾	(18)	8	(8)	(10)	(14)
Underlying net income ⁽²⁾	165	172	176	337	344
Pre-tax net operating profit margin ratio ⁽²⁾	36%	36%	37%	36%	37%
Average net assets (US\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	479.1	504.5	480.2	491.8	468.5
Assets under management (US\$ billions) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	508.5	436.4	488.8	508.5	488.8
Gross sales (US\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	34.3	37.1	22.6	71.4	44.4
Net sales (US\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	5.4	1.8	(6.1)	7.1	(12.0)
Asset appreciation (depreciation) (US\$ billions)	66.7	(92.8)	22.0	26.0	72.4
S&P 500 Index (daily average)	2,927	3,068	2,884	2,997	2,803
MSCI EAFE Index (daily average)	1,681	1,865	1,888	1,773	1,861
SLC Management (C\$ millions)					
Reported net income	18	(1)	4	17	8
Less: Acquisition, integration and restructuring ⁽¹⁾	(12)	(13)	(5)	(25)	(5)
Underlying net income ⁽²⁾	30	12	9	42	13
Assets under management (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	88.9	89.4	68.2	88.9	68.2
Gross sales (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	4.0	2.2	1.6	6.2	3.9
Net sales (C\$ billions) ⁽²⁾	(0.2)	(2.0)	0.2	(2.2)	1.5

⁽¹⁾ Represents an adjustment made to arrive at a non-IFRS financial measure. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

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

⁽³⁾ Monthly information on AUM is provided by MFS in its Corporate Fact Sheet, which can be found at www.mfs.com/CorpFact. The Corporate Fact Sheet also provides MFS's U.S. GAAP assets and liabilities as at June 30, 2020.

Profitability

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Asset Management's reported net income decreased by \$6 million or 3% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards and costs related to the acquisition of BGO. Underlying net income increased by \$14 million or 6%, driven by the increase in SLC Management's performance fees and the net income from the BGO acquisition that closed in July 2019, partially offset by higher sales expenses in MFS. The impacts of foreign exchange translation increased reported and underlying net income by \$7 million and \$9 million, respectively.

In U.S. dollars, MFS's reported net income decreased by US\$21 million or 13% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards. Underlying net income decreased by US\$11 million or 6%, reflecting higher sales expenses. Pre-tax net operating profit margin ratio for MFS for the second quarter of 2020 was 36%, compared to 37% for the second quarter of 2019.

SLC Management's reported net income was \$18 million in the second quarter of 2020, an increase of \$14 million compared to the same period in 2019, driven by underlying net income, partially offset by costs related to the acquisition of BGO. Underlying net income increased by \$21 million, driven by the increase in performance fees and the net income from the BGO acquisition that closed in July 2019.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Asset Management's reported net income increased by \$14 million or 3% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, driven by underlying net income, partially offset by costs related to the acquisition of BGO. Underlying net income increased by \$29 million or 6%, driven by higher average net assets ("ANA") in MFS, the net income from the BGO acquisition that closed in July 2019 and the increase in SLC Management's performance fees, partially offset by changes in net investment returns and higher sales expenses in MFS. The impacts of foreign exchange translation increased reported and underlying net income by \$9 million and \$11 million, respectively.

In U.S. dollars, MFS's reported net income in the first six months of 2020 was in line with the same period in 2019. Underlying net income decreased by US\$7 million or 2%, reflecting changes in net investment returns and higher sales expenses, partially offset by impacts from higher ANA.

SLC Management's reported net income was \$17 million in the first six months of 2020, an increase of \$9 million, compared to the same period in 2019, driven by underlying net income, partially offset by costs related to the acquisition of BGO. Underlying net income increased by \$29 million, driven by the net income from the BGO acquisition in July 2019 and the increase in performance fees.

Growth

Asset Management's AUM increased by \$10.3 billion as at June 30, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019, driven by the impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$30.0 billion, net inflows of \$7.6 billion and other increases of \$2.1 billion, partially offset by asset depreciation of \$29.4 billion.

MFS's AUM decreased by US\$18.9 billion or 4% as at June 30, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019, reflecting asset depreciation of \$26.0 billion, partially offset by net inflows of US\$7.1 billion. In the second quarter of 2020, MFS reported net inflows of US\$5.4 billion (\$7.4 billion), including positive flows from U.S. retail products for the sixth consecutive quarter.

In the second quarter of 2020, 86%, 88% and 80% of MFS's U.S. retail mutual fund assets ranked in the top half of their Lipper categories based on ten-, five- and three-year performance, respectively.

SLC Management's AUM increased by \$4.9 billion or 6% as at June 30, 2020 compared to December 31, 2019, driven by the impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$2.7 billion, asset appreciation of \$2.3 billion, and other items of \$2.1 billion, partially offset by outflows of \$2.2 billion. Outflows are comprised of \$1.6 billion of Client distributions due to the profitable sale of underlying assets in a closed-end fund, and flows relating to Client rebalancing. In the second quarter of 2020, SLC Management reported net outflows of \$0.2 billion.

4. Asia

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Local Markets ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	66	65	86	131	150
International Hubs ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	60	35	48	95	64
Reported net income (loss)	126	100	134	226	214
Less: Market-related impacts ⁽³⁾	(24)	(47)	(14)	(71)	(56)
Assumption changes and management actions ⁽³⁾	7	(9)	1	(2)	1
Acquisition, integration and restructuring ⁽³⁾	(1)	1	—	—	—
Underlying net income (loss) ⁽⁴⁾	144	155	147	299	269
Reported ROE (%) ⁽⁴⁾	8.7%	7.3%	9.9%	8.0%	7.9%
Underlying ROE (%) ⁽⁴⁾	9.9%	11.2%	10.9%	10.6%	10.0%
Insurance sales ⁽⁴⁾	240	318	238	558	496
Wealth sales ⁽⁴⁾	2,455	2,321	1,799	4,776	3,680

⁽¹⁾ Prior to the first quarter of 2020, these business units were referred to as Insurance and Wealth, and International, respectively, in our interim and annual MD&A. Effective the first quarter of 2020, Insurance and Wealth was renamed to Local Markets and we combined our International business and Hong Kong business into a new management structure called "International Hubs". We have updated prior period amounts to reflect this change in presentation.

⁽²⁾ Local Markets is comprised of Philippines, Indonesia, India, China, Malaysia and Vietnam. International Hubs is comprised of International and Hong Kong.

⁽³⁾ Represents an adjustment made to arrive at a non-IFRS financial measure. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

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

During the first quarter of 2020, we combined our International business and Hong Kong business into a new management structure called "International Hubs", to leverage the high-net-worth opportunities in Asia and offer our Clients and distribution partners best-in-class product and service offerings across all geographies.

Profitability

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Asia's reported net income decreased by \$8 million or 6% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, due to unfavourable market-related impacts, predominantly due to interest rate impacts, partially offset by favourable ACMA impacts. Underlying net income decreased by \$3 million or 2%, due to unfavourable credit experience and lower AFS gains, largely offset by a gain from a mortgage investment prepayment and favourable morbidity experience. The impacts of foreign exchange translation increased reported and underlying net income by \$5 million and \$7 million, respectively.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Asia's reported net income increased by \$12 million or 6% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, driven by underlying net income, as described below, partially offset by unfavourable market-related impacts. Unfavourable market-related impacts consist of unfavourable equity market impacts, partially offset by improved interest rate impacts. Underlying net income increased by \$30 million or 11%, driven by business growth, new business gains, primarily in International Hubs, favourable morbidity experience and improved mortality experience, partially offset by unfavourable lapse and other policyholder behaviour experience. The impacts of foreign exchange translation increased reported and underlying net income by \$9 million and \$11 million, respectively.

Growth

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Asia insurance sales in the second quarter of 2020 were in line with the same period in 2019. Individual insurance sales were \$231 million, in line with the comparable period, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$4 million, as increases in International Hubs, China and Vietnam were offset by a decrease in sales in other insurance markets as a result of the impact of COVID-19.

Asia wealth sales increased by \$643 million or 36% in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$13 million, driven by fixed income sales in India and money market sales in the Philippines.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Asia insurance sales increased by \$62 million or 13% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Individual insurance sales were \$535 million, an increase of \$55 million or 11%, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$6 million, driven by International Hubs, partially offset by the Philippines and India.

Asia wealth sales increased by \$1,053 million or 29% in the first six months of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, excluding the favourable impacts of foreign exchange translation of \$43 million, driven by money market sales in the Philippines.

5. Corporate

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
UK	45	51	39	96	68
Corporate Support	(110)	(121)	(49)	(231)	(115)
Reported net income (loss)	(65)	(70)	(10)	(135)	(47)
Less: Market-related impacts ⁽¹⁾	2	1	—	3	(9)
Assumption changes and management actions ⁽¹⁾	1	1	(2)	2	(11)
Acquisition, integration and restructuring ⁽¹⁾	—	(28)	(2)	(28)	(2)
Underlying net income (loss) ⁽²⁾	(68)	(44)	(6)	(112)	(25)

⁽¹⁾ Represents an adjustment made to arrive at a non-IFRS financial measure. See section M - Non-IFRS Financial Measures in this document for a breakdown of components within this adjustment.

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

Profitability

Quarterly Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Corporate's reported net loss was \$65 million in the second quarter of 2020, an increased loss of \$55 million compared to the same period in 2019, due predominantly to the impacts on underlying net income. Underlying net loss was \$68 million, an increased loss of \$62 million, primarily due to an unfavourable adjustment relating to the prior year's Canadian tax filings and lower tax-exempt investment income, and credit experience in the UK, partially offset by higher net investment returns on surplus of \$23 million, predominantly from seed investment gains, and mortality experience in the UK.

Year-to-Date Comparison - Q2 2020 vs. Q2 2019

Corporate's reported net loss was \$135 million in the first six months of 2020, an increased loss of \$88 million compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting restructuring costs, offset by favourable ACMA and market-related impacts. Underlying net loss was \$112 million, an increased loss of \$87 million, primarily due to an unfavourable adjustment relating to the prior year's Canadian tax filings and lower tax-exempt investment income, and credit experience in the UK, partially offset by favourable investing activity in the UK and mortality experience.

G. Investments

We had total general fund invested assets of \$176.5 billion as at June 30, 2020, compared to \$161.6 billion as at December 31, 2019. The increase in general fund invested assets was primarily due to net fair value growth from declining interest rates, operating activities, including the issuance of subordinated debt, as well as the favourable impacts from foreign exchange translation. 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.

The following table sets out the composition of our general fund invested assets⁽¹⁾.

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020		December 31, 2019	
	Carrying value	% of total carrying value	Carrying value	% of total carrying value
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	11,792	7%	9,575	6%
Debt securities	90,038	51%	81,606	50%
Equity securities	5,530	3%	4,787	3%
Mortgages and loans	49,858	28%	48,222	30%
Derivative assets	2,914	2%	1,548	1%
Other invested assets	5,658	3%	5,357	3%
Policy loans	3,308	2%	3,218	2%
Investment properties	7,404	4%	7,306	5%
Total invested assets	176,502	100%	161,619	100%

⁽¹⁾ The values and ratios presented are based on the carrying value of the respective asset categories. Generally, the carrying values for fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and AFS invested assets are equal to their fair values; however our mortgages and loans are generally carried at amortized cost. 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.

Highlighted Exposures Arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic and Other Related items

As a leading international financial services organization, we have a well-diversified portfolio which is duration-matched to insurance contract liabilities and includes a variety of investment types spread across a broad range of sectors and geographies. As at June 30, 2020, our direct and indirect exposure to the industries most immediately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic includes oil & gas, transportation, hotels, restaurants & leisure, as well as office, retail, and multi-family residential property types. We are closely monitoring the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on our investment portfolio. Although the sectors noted below have been significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, other areas within our investments portfolio may also be adversely impacted by the pandemic.

Oil & Gas

As at June 30, 2020, our direct exposure to oil & gas through our debt securities and corporate loan holdings was approximately \$5.5 billion or 3% of total invested assets and 95% were rated investment grade, including 65% rated BBB (as at December 31, 2019, \$4.9 billion, of which 98% were rated investment grade, including 66% rated BBB)⁽¹⁾. Approximately 59% of our oil & gas industry portfolio was invested in pipeline, storage and transportation entities, 13% was invested individually in integrated oil & gas and exploration & production entities, and the remaining portion was invested in companies involved in refining and drilling & servicing, none of which exceeds 12% of our total oil & gas industry portfolio on an individual basis. This compared to approximately 58% and 12% as at December 31, 2019, respectively.

Our mortgage and real estate portfolios include office, industrial, retail, and multi-family buildings occupied by tenants in diversified industries. As at June 30, 2020, our indirect exposure to oil & gas through our mortgage and real estate holdings was approximately \$2.4 billion⁽²⁾, consisting of \$1.1 billion of mortgages and \$1.3 billion of real estate holdings. As a proportion of our total mortgage and real estate portfolios, our indirect exposures to oil & gas represents 7% and 17%, respectively.

Transportation

As at June 30, 2020, our direct exposure to transportation through our debt securities and corporate loan holdings was approximately \$3.8 billion or 2% of total invested assets and 91% were rated investment grade, including 34% rated BBB (as at December 31, 2019, \$3.6 billion of which 99% were rated investment grade, including 30% rated BBB)⁽¹⁾. Of our \$3.8 billion direct exposure, \$2.1 billion or 55% are secured by collateral (\$2.0 billion or 56% as at December 31, 2019). As at June 30, 2020, we do not have any significant direct or indirect exposure to aviation through our mortgage or real estate holdings, and have limited indirect exposure to auto through well-diversified mortgage and real estate holdings.

⁽¹⁾ The credit risk ratings were established in accordance with the process described in our annual MD&A under the heading Risk Categories - Credit Risk Management Governance and Control.

⁽²⁾ The indirect exposure from mortgages and real estate includes real estate holdings and uninsured mortgages in Alberta and Texas.

Hotels, Restaurants & Leisure

As at June 30, 2020, our direct exposure to hotels, restaurants & leisure through our debt securities and corporate loan holdings was approximately \$1.1 billion or 1% of total invested assets and 79% were rated investment grade, including 40% rated BBB (as at December 31, 2019, \$1.0 billion of which 99% were rated investment grade, including 59% rated BBB)⁽¹⁾. Of our \$1.1 billion direct exposure, \$0.6 billion or 56% are secured by collateral (\$0.6 billion or 62% as at December 31, 2019). As at June 30, 2020, we do not have any significant direct or indirect exposure to hotels through our mortgage or real estate holdings, and we have limited indirect exposure to restaurants & leisure through well-diversified mortgage and real estate holdings.

Office, Retail & Multi-Family Residential Property Types

As at June 30, 2020, we had exposure to office, retail, and multi-family residential property types through our uninsured commercial mortgage and investment property portfolios of \$14.8 billion. Through our debt securities and corporate loan holdings, we had exposures of \$2.5 billion of which 96% were rated investment grade, including 45% rated BBB (as at December 31, 2019, \$2.5 billion, of which 100% were rated investment grade, including 43% rated BBB)⁽¹⁾. Our holdings in these property types totaled \$7.2 billion for office, \$6.4 billion for retail, and \$3.7 billion for multi-family residential properties representing 4%, 4%, and 2% of total invested assets, respectively.

Our mortgage portfolio is well-secured with a weighted average loan-to-value ratio of approximately 54% and a weighted average debt service coverage of 1.81 times as at June 30, 2020. Our investment property portfolio is diversified across geographies and our tenants represent a broad range of industries.

1. 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 in our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as at June 30, 2020.

Debt Securities by Geography

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

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total	% of Total	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total	% of Total
Debt securities								
Canada	32,629	4,865	37,494	42%	28,221	5,031	33,252	41%
United States	27,299	5,642	32,941	37%	24,224	5,822	30,046	37%
Europe	8,971	1,252	10,223	11%	8,827	1,178	10,005	12%
Asia	4,982	680	5,662	6%	4,074	573	4,647	6%
Other	2,580	1,138	3,718	4%	2,548	1,108	3,656	4%
Total debt securities	76,461	13,577	90,038	100%	67,894	13,712	81,606	100%

Our debt securities with a credit rating of A or higher represented 73% of the total debt securities as at June 30, 2020, compared to 74% as at December 31, 2019. Debt securities with a credit rating of BBB or higher represented 99% of total debt securities as at June 30, 2020, consistent with December 31, 2019.

Our gross unrealized losses as at June 30, 2020 for FVTPL and AFS debt securities were \$0.2 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, compared with \$0.1 billion and \$0.1 billion, respectively, as at December 31, 2019. The increase in gross unrealized losses was largely due to the impact from widening credit spreads.

⁽¹⁾ The credit risk ratings were established in accordance with the process described in our annual MD&A under the heading Risk Categories - Credit Risk Management Governance and Control.

Debt Securities by Issuer and Industry Sector

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

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total
Debt securities issued or guaranteed by:						
Canadian federal government	3,902	2,240	6,142	3,890	2,556	6,446
Canadian provincial and municipal government	16,855	1,260	18,115	13,826	1,139	14,965
U.S. government and agency	1,425	785	2,210	1,748	1,363	3,111
Other foreign government	5,503	823	6,326	5,181	736	5,917
Total government issued or guaranteed debt securities	27,685	5,108	32,793	24,645	5,794	30,439
Corporate debt securities by industry sector: ⁽¹⁾						
Financials	10,408	1,632	12,040	9,341	1,585	10,926
Utilities	7,635	643	8,278	6,693	565	7,258
Industrials	5,443	683	6,126	4,800	629	5,429
Energy	4,292	443	4,735	3,867	365	4,232
Communication services	3,549	554	4,103	3,075	471	3,546
Real estate	2,542	395	2,937	2,595	368	2,963
Health care	2,088	244	2,332	1,886	236	2,122
Consumer staples	2,005	258	2,263	1,703	221	1,924
Consumer discretionary	1,434	289	1,723	1,268	219	1,487
Materials	1,461	201	1,662	1,331	212	1,543
Information technology	1,346	236	1,582	1,122	213	1,335
Total corporate debt securities	42,203	5,578	47,781	37,681	5,084	42,765
Asset-backed securities	6,573	2,891	9,464	5,568	2,834	8,402
Total debt securities	76,461	13,577	90,038	67,894	13,712	81,606

⁽¹⁾ Our grouping of debt securities by sector is based on the Global Industry Classification Standard and S&P Dow Jones Indices.

Debt Securities by Credit Rating

Investment grade debt securities are those rated BBB and above. Our debt security portfolio was 99% investment grade based on carrying value as at June 30, 2020 (99% as at December 31, 2019). The credit risk ratings were established in accordance with the internal rating process described in the Credit Risk Management Governance and Control section in our annual MD&A.

The following table summarizes our debt securities by credit quality:

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total	FVTPL debt securities	AFS debt securities	Total
Debt securities by credit rating:						
AAA	11,663	5,865	17,528	11,097	6,630	17,727
AA	12,111	1,708	13,819	10,503	1,670	12,173
A	30,823	3,270	34,093	27,341	3,037	30,378
BBB	20,711	2,549	23,260	18,339	2,248	20,587
BB and lower	1,153	185	1,338	614	127	741
Total debt securities	76,461	13,577	90,038	67,894	13,712	81,606

2. Mortgages and Loans

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

Mortgages and Loans by Geography

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

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020			December 31, 2019		
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Canada	9,231	13,141	22,372	9,310	13,249	22,559
United States	7,005	13,192	20,197	6,915	11,994	18,909
Europe	—	4,938	4,938	—	4,561	4,561
Asia	—	406	406	—	352	352
Other	—	1,945	1,945	—	1,841	1,841
Total	16,236	33,622	49,858	16,225	31,997	48,222
% of Total Invested Assets	9%	19%	28%	10%	20%	30%

⁽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.

As at June 30, 2020, we held \$16.2 billion of mortgages, consistent with December 31, 2019. Our mortgage portfolio consists entirely of commercial mortgages, including retail, office, multi-family, industrial and land properties. As at June 30, 2020, 36% 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 56% as at June 30, 2020, compared to 55% as at December 31, 2019. 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 1.78 times. Of the \$4.0 billion of multi-family residential mortgages in the Canadian commercial mortgage portfolio, 92% were insured by the CMHC.

As at June 30, 2020, we held \$33.6 billion of loans, compared to \$32.0 billion as at December 31, 2019. 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.

Mortgages and Loans by Credit Rating

The credit quality of mortgages and loans is evaluated internally through regular monitoring of credit-related exposures. We use judgment and experience to determine what factors should be considered when assigning an internal credit rating, which is validated through the use of credit scoring models, to a particular mortgage or corporate loan. The internal credit ratings reflect the credit quality of the borrower as well as the value of any collateral held as security. The credit risk ratings were established in accordance with the internal rating process described in the Credit Risk Management Governance and Control section in our annual MD&A.

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

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Mortgages by credit rating:		
Insured	3,991	3,966
AAA	—	1
AA	1,863	2,087
A	5,486	5,481
BBB	3,907	3,943
BB and lower	923	670
Impaired	66	77
Total mortgages	16,236	16,225

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Loans by credit rating:		
AAA	227	224
AA	4,781	5,044
A	12,584	12,516
BBB	13,668	12,920
BB and lower	2,311	1,207
Impaired	51	86
Total loans	33,622	31,997

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.

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020					
	Gross carrying value			Allowance for losses		
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Not past due	16,170	33,571	49,741	—	—	—
Past due:						
Past due less than 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
Past due 90 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired	142	110	252	76	59	135
Total	16,312	33,681	49,993	76	59	135

(\$ millions)	December 31, 2019					
	Gross carrying value			Allowance for losses		
	Mortgages	Loans	Total	Mortgages	Loans	Total
Not past due	16,148	31,911	48,059	—	—	—
Past due:						
Past due less than 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
Past due 90 days or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impaired	147	133	280	70	47	117
Total	16,295	32,044	48,339	70	47	117

Our impaired mortgages and loans, net of allowances for losses, were \$117 million as at June 30, 2020, compared to \$163 million as at December 31, 2019.

3. Derivative Financial 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 generally not exchanged.

(\$ millions)	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Net fair value asset (liability)	(399)	(492)
Total notional amount	66,340	62,131
Credit equivalent amount ⁽¹⁾	735	796
Risk-weighted credit equivalent amount ⁽¹⁾	16	17

⁽¹⁾ Amounts presented are net of collateral received.

The net fair value of derivatives was a liability of \$399 million as at June 30, 2020, compared to a liability of \$492 million as at December 31, 2019. The increase in net fair value was primarily due to the impact from downward shifts in yield curves, partially offset by the weakening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar on foreign exchange contracts.

The total notional amount of our derivatives increased to \$66.3 billion as at June 30, 2020 from \$62.1 billion as at December 31, 2019. The change in notional is mainly attributable to an increase of \$3.1 billion in foreign exchange contracts used for hedging foreign currency assets and an increase of \$1.8 billion in interest rate contracts primarily for duration matching purposes.

4. Investment Properties

Office, retail and industrial properties are the major components of our investment properties portfolio, representing approximately 77% as at June 30, 2020. The increase in our investment property portfolio is predominantly driven by net purchases and the impacts of foreign exchange translation, partially offset by market appraisal losses this year. Investment properties are presented by type and geography in the following table.

June 30, 2020							
(\$ millions)	Office	Industrial	Retail	Multi-family residential	Other	Total	% of Total
Canada	1,975	1,506	930	1,016	565	5,992	81%
United States	710	303	254	—	85	1,352	18%
Europe	20	12	26	—	2	60	1%
Total	2,705	1,821	1,210	1,016	652	7,404	100%

December 31, 2019							
(\$ millions)	Office	Industrial	Retail	Multi-family residential	Other	Total	% of Total
Canada	1,958	1,405	967	1,064	460	5,854	80%
United States	772	269	273	—	72	1,386	19%
Europe	22	13	30	—	1	66	1%
Total	2,752	1,687	1,270	1,064	533	7,306	100%

5. 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 June 30, 2020 was \$3,034 million compared to \$2,637 million as at December 31, 2019. The increase of \$397 million was primarily due to increases in the provisions for assets purchased net of dispositions, changes in credit ratings and impacts of foreign exchange translation, partially offset by the release of provisions on fixed income assets supporting our insurance contract liabilities.

A one-notch downgrade of 25% of our fixed income investment portfolio⁽¹⁾ would result in an increase in insurance contract liabilities from the changes in ratings of \$125 million post-tax and a decrease to our common shareholders' net income. This excludes the impact from the release of best estimate credit provision and fixed income investments not impacting shareholders net income, for example assets supporting participating policyholders. Of this total amount, 55% relates to our BBB portfolio.

⁽¹⁾ Excluding federal and provincial securities, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities, and CMHC mortgages.

H. Risk Management

The shaded text and tables in this section represent our disclosure on market risks in accordance with IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments - Disclosures* and is an integral part of our unaudited Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2020. 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.

The Company has established a Risk Management Framework to assist in identifying, measuring, managing, monitoring and reporting risks. The Risk Management Framework covers all risks and these have been grouped into six major categories: market, insurance, credit, business and strategic, operational and liquidity risks. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is resulting in the potential for simultaneous adverse impacts across all six major risk categories, though the time horizon and magnitude of these impacts is uncertain at this time. For additional information, refer to section H - Risk Management - 8 - Risks relating to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Through our enterprise risk management processes, we oversee the various risk factors identified in the Risk Management Framework and provide reports to senior management and to the Board Committees at least quarterly. Our enterprise risk management processes and risk factors are described in our annual MD&A and AIF.

When referring to segregated funds in this section, it is inclusive of segregated fund guarantees, variable annuities and investment products and includes Run-off reinsurance in Corporate.

1. Market Risk Sensitivities

Our net income⁽¹⁾ is affected by the determination of policyholder obligations under our annuity and insurance contracts. These amounts are determined using internal valuation models and are recorded in our Consolidated Financial Statements, primarily as Insurance contract liabilities. The determination of these obligations requires management to make assumptions about the future level of equity market performance, interest rates, credit and swap spreads and other factors over the life of our products. Differences between our actual experience and our best estimate assumptions are reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements. Refer to 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 \$43 million (pre-tax) in net gains on the sale of AFS assets during the second quarter of 2020 (\$33 million pre-tax in the second quarter of 2019). The net unrealized gains (losses) or OCI position on AFS fixed income and equity assets were \$460 million and \$48 million, respectively, after-tax as at June 30, 2020 (\$251 million and \$62 million, respectively, after-tax as at December 31, 2019).

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

Equity Market Sensitivities

The following table sets out the estimated immediate impact on, or sensitivity of, our net income, OCI, and Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio to certain instantaneous changes in equity market prices as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

It is important to note that these estimates are illustrative and performance of our segregated fund dynamic hedging program may differ as actual equity-related exposures vary from broad market indices (the impact of active management, basis risk, and other factors) and higher or lower volatility level than assumed.

As at June 30, 2020				
(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)				
Change in Equity Markets ⁽¹⁾	25% decrease	10% decrease	10% increase	25% increase
Potential impact on net income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ (350)	\$ (150)	\$ 100	\$ 250
Potential impact on OCI ⁽³⁾	\$ (50)	\$ —	\$ 50	\$ 50
Potential impact on LICAT ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.0% point decrease	0.5% point decrease	0.0% point increase	0.0% point increase

As at December 31, 2019				
(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)				
Change in Equity Markets ⁽¹⁾	25% decrease	10% decrease	10% increase	25% increase
Potential impact on net income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$ (350)	\$ (150)	\$ 100	\$ 250
Potential impact on OCI ⁽³⁾	\$ (50)	\$ (50)	\$ 50	\$ 50
Potential impact on LICAT ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.5% point decrease	0.0% point decrease	0.0% point increase	0.0% point increase

⁽¹⁾ Represents the respective change across all equity markets as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. 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).

⁽²⁾ The market risk sensitivities include the estimated mitigation impact of our hedging programs in effect as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, and include new business added and product changes implemented prior to such dates.

⁽³⁾ 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.

⁽⁴⁾ The LICAT sensitivities illustrate the impact on Sun Life Assurance as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. 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, OCI, and Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio to certain instantaneous changes in interest rates as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Our LICAT sensitivities may be non-linear and can change due to the interrelationships between market rates and spreads, actuarial assumptions and LICAT calculations.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	As at June 30, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase
Change in Interest Rates ⁽¹⁾				
Potential impact on net income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	\$ (100)	\$ 50	\$ (150)	\$ 50
Potential impact on OCI ⁽³⁾	\$ 250	\$ (250)	\$ 250	\$ (250)
Potential impact on LICAT ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	3.0% point increase	1.5% point decrease	2.0% point increase	3.0% point decrease

⁽¹⁾ Interest rate sensitivities assume a parallel shift in assumed interest rates across the entire yield curve as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 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).

⁽²⁾ The market risk sensitivities include the estimated mitigation impact of our hedging programs in effect as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, and include new business added and product changes implemented prior to such dates.

⁽³⁾ 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.

⁽⁴⁾ 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.

⁽⁵⁾ The LICAT sensitivities illustrate the impact on Sun Life Assurance as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The sensitivities assume that a scenario switch does not occur in the quarter. The June 30, 2020 sensitivities are calculated using a different North America scenario than that used at December 31, 2019. 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 June 30, 2020. 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.

2. Credit Spread and Swap Spread Sensitivities

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.

The following table sets out the estimated the immediate impact or sensitivity of our net income and Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio attributable to certain instantaneous changes in credit and swap spreads as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	As at June 30, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
Change in Credit Spreads ⁽¹⁾	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase	50 basis point decrease	50 basis point increase
Potential impact on net income ⁽²⁾	\$ (75)	\$ 50	\$ (75)	\$ 50
Potential impact on LICAT ⁽³⁾	0.5% point decrease	0.5% point increase	0.0% point increase	0.5% point decrease

⁽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.

⁽³⁾ The LICAT sensitivities illustrate the impact on Sun Life Assurance as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The sensitivities assume that a scenario switch does not occur in the quarter. The June 30, 2020 sensitivities are calculated using a different North America scenario than that used at December 31, 2019. LICAT ratios are rounded to the nearest 0.5%.

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	As at June 30, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
Change in Swap Spreads	20 basis point decrease	20 basis point increase	20 basis point decrease	20 basis point increase
Potential impact on net income ⁽¹⁾	\$ 50	\$ (50)	\$ 50	\$ (50)

⁽¹⁾ 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.

LICAT Interest Rate Scenario Switch

The LICAT interest rate risk is assessed under four different interest rate scenarios, and the scenario leading to the highest capital requirement is chosen as the worst scenario. Changes and interaction between the level and term movements in interest rates and credit spreads can shift the interest rate scenario applied in the LICAT calculation causing a discontinuity where capital requirements change materially. However, OSFI recently updated the LICAT guideline for interest rate risk requirements for participating business to be smoothed over six quarters. As a result, the actual impact to the LICAT ratio from participating business in any quarter will reflect the scenarios from the prior six quarters and switching from either an adverse or beneficial scenario would have the effect of offsetting the previous impacts over time. It should be noted that the changing of the scenario can also change the direction of the credit spread sensitivities. Prior to June 30, 2020, under the most adverse scenario used for determining LICAT interest risk requirements, increases in credit spreads have been unfavourable and decreases in credit spreads have been favourable for Sun Life. However, after the scenario switch, under the new most adverse scenario, the sensitivities change direction such that increases in credit spreads are favourable and decreases in credit spreads are unfavourable.

Both SLF Inc. and Sun Life Assurance experienced a switch in the interest rate scenario in North America this quarter. In the past, we have communicated that the impact of the discontinuity caused by the scenario switch can be up to four LICAT ratio percentage points. As a result of OSFI's new methodology for interest rates risk for participating lines of business, the discontinuity has reduced to less than one LICAT percentage point in the current quarter, with the remaining three percentage points coming through over the next five quarters if we remain on the current scenario.

3. 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.

4. Segregated Fund Guarantees

Approximately one-third of our equity market sensitivity and a small amount of interest rate risk sensitivity as at June 30, 2020 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 by business segment.

As at June 30, 2020

(\$ millions)	Fund value	Amount at Risk ⁽¹⁾	Value of guarantees ⁽²⁾	Insurance contract liabilities ⁽³⁾
Canada	11,501	689	10,813	1,082
Asia	2,107	291	2,274	162
Corporate ⁽⁴⁾	2,272	227	1,069	270
Total	15,880	1,207	14,156	1,514

As at December 31, 2019

(\$ millions)	Fund value	Amount at Risk ⁽¹⁾	Value of guarantees ⁽²⁾	Insurance contract liabilities ⁽³⁾
Canada	12,131	362	10,678	505
Asia	2,337	212	2,380	99
Corporate ⁽⁴⁾	2,302	207	1,063	228
Total	16,770	781	14,121	832

⁽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⁾ Corporate includes Run-off reinsurance, a closed block of reinsurance. 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.

The movement of the items in the table above from December 31, 2019 to June 30, 2020 primarily resulted from the following factors:

- (i) the total fund values decreased due to a decrease in equity markets, 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 decrease in equity markets;
- (iii) the total value of guarantees increased due to lower interest rates, which was partially offset by net redemptions from products closed to new business; and
- (iv) the total insurance contract liabilities increased due to a decrease in equity markets and lower interest rates.

5. Segregated Fund Hedging

Our hedging programs use derivative instruments to mitigate the interest and equity related exposure of our segregated fund contracts. As at June 30, 2020, 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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

It is important to note that these estimates are illustrative and performance of our segregated fund dynamic hedging program may differ as actual equity-related exposures vary from broad market indices (the impact of active management, basis risk, and other factors) and higher or lower volatility level than assumed.

Impact of Segregated Fund Hedging

June 30, 2020				
(\$ millions)	Changes in interest rates ⁽³⁾		Changes in equity markets ⁽⁴⁾	
Net income sensitivity ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	50 basis point decrease	10% decrease	25% decrease	
Before hedging	(250)	(200)	(500)	
Hedging impact	250	150	400	
Net of hedging	—	(50)	(100)	
December 31, 2019				
(\$ millions)	Changes in interest rates ⁽³⁾		Changes in equity markets ⁽⁴⁾	
Net income sensitivity ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	50 basis point decrease	10% decrease	25% decrease	
Before hedging	(150)	(150)	(400)	
Hedging impact	150	100	300	
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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. Assumes that actual equity exposures consistently and precisely track the broader equity markets. 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).

6. 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 June 30, 2020 would decrease net income⁽¹⁾ by approximately \$275 million (\$275 million decrease as at December 31, 2019). Conversely, an instantaneous 10% increase in the value of our direct real estate investments as at June 30, 2020 would increase net income by approximately \$275 million (\$275 million increase as at December 31, 2019).

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

7. 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, 2019 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 M - 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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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 June 30 and 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 June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019, 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 ("OTC") contracts, cleared through central clearing houses, exchange-traded contracts or bilateral OTC 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 section M - Accounting and Control Matters - 1 - Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates in our 2019 annual MD&A. Additional information on market risk can be found in Note 6 of our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the Risk Factors section in the AIF.

8. Risks relating to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The duration and impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak in the countries in which we operate are varied and cannot currently be determined. If the COVID-19 pandemic is prolonged, the adverse impact on the global economy could deepen, augmenting financial market declines or volatility, corporate insolvency risks and negative household wealth impacts. The continuing or worsening of the economic and market conditions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and impact on Clients, industries and individual countries could have a material adverse effect on our businesses including sales, fee income, investment performance, results of operations, corporate reputation and financial condition. Sustained adverse effects could also make it difficult for us to access capital markets, could impact our liquidity and capital position, or may result in downgrades in our credit ratings. To the extent the COVID-19 pandemic adversely affects our business, results of operations, corporate reputation and financial condition, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in our AIF and "J - Risk Management" in our annual MD&A. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Market risks, such as equity, interest rates and spread, real estate, and foreign currency risks, including impact on fee income;
- Insurance risk, including higher than expected mortality and, morbidity claims and adverse policyholder behaviour including but not limited to higher than expected policy lapses, withdrawals, and surrenders;
- Credit risk, including defaults, impairments and downgrades;

- Business and strategic risk including economic and political risk, implementation of our business strategy implementation risk, distribution risk, expense risk, changes in client behaviour, sales, investment performance, and changes in legal and regulatory environment;
- Operational risk, including information security and privacy risk, human resources risks, regulatory compliance, legal and conduct risk, information technology risk, processing risk, third-party risk, and business disruption risk, and change management risk with the need to quickly implement and execute new programs and procedures to support clients, advisors, employees, products, and services; and
- Liquidity risk including collateral, and payment deferrals on invested assets or policyholder insurance premium impacts.

The overall impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still uncertain and dependent on the progression of the virus, potential treatments and therapies, the availability of a vaccine and on actions taken by governments, businesses and individuals, which could vary by country and result in differing outcomes. Given the extent of the circumstances, it is difficult to reliably measure or predict the potential impact of this uncertainty on our future financial results.

I. Additional Financial Disclosure

1. Revenue

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Premiums					
Gross	6,160	5,739	5,088	11,899	10,030
Ceded	(639)	(593)	(608)	(1,232)	(1,180)
Net premiums	5,521	5,146	4,480	10,667	8,850
Net investment income					
Interest and other investment income	1,403	1,424	1,465	2,827	2,863
Fair value ⁽¹⁾ and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities	6,623	(1,809)	2,626	4,814	6,780
Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	43	70	33	113	56
Fee income	1,596	1,639	1,542	3,235	2,989
Total revenue	15,186	6,470	10,146	21,656	21,538
Adjusted revenue ⁽²⁾	8,564	8,347	7,668	16,957	15,049

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

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

Revenue was \$15.2 billion in the second quarter of 2020, an increase of \$5.0 billion or 50% compared to the same period in 2019, driven by increases in the fair value of FVTPL assets and higher net premium revenue in Asia and Canada. Revenue was \$21.7 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2020, in line with the same period in 2019. The impacts of foreign exchange translation in the second quarter of 2020 and the first six months of 2020 increased revenue by \$252 million and \$263 million, respectively.

Adjusted revenue was \$8.6 billion in the second quarter of 2020, an increase of \$0.9 billion or 12% compared to the same period in 2019, driven by higher net premium revenue in Asia and Canada. Adjusted revenue was \$17.0 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2020, an increase of \$1.9 billion or 13% compared to the same period in 2019, driven by higher net premium revenue in Asia and Canada.

2. Changes in the Statements of Financial Position and in Shareholders' Equity

Total general fund assets were \$195.5 billion as at June 30, 2020, compared to \$180.2 billion as at December 31, 2019, driven by other business activities of \$7.2 billion, the change in value of FVTPL assets of \$4.8 billion and \$3.3 billion of impacts of foreign exchange translation.

Insurance contract liabilities balances before other policy liabilities of \$134.3 billion as at June 30, 2020 increased by \$10.4 billion compared to December 31, 2019, mainly due to the impacts of changes in balances on in-force policies (which include fair value changes on FVTPL assets supporting insurance contract liabilities), partially offset by increases in Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets.

Total shareholders' equity, including preferred share capital, was \$24.2 billion as at June 30, 2020, compared to \$23.4 billion as at December 31, 2019. The change in shareholders' equity included:

- shareholders' net income of \$958 million, before preferred share dividends of \$48 million;
- an increase of \$562 million from the impacts of foreign exchange translation;
- net unrealized gains on AFS assets in OCI of \$196 million; and
- \$10 million from stock options exercised and \$3 million from stock-based compensation; partially offset by
- common share dividend payments of \$647 million;
- a decrease of \$200 million from the repurchase and cancellation of common shares; and
- changes in the remeasurement of defined benefit plans of \$30 million.

As at July 24, 2020, SLF Inc. had 584,758,786 common shares, 3,404,071 options to acquire SLF Inc. common shares, and 92,200,000 Class A Shares outstanding.

3. Cash Flows

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results		Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Net cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,340	5,252	6,685	7,194
Cash flows provided by (used in):				
Operating activities	3,056	1,901	3,139	674
Investing activities	(94)	(55)	(191)	(92)
Financing activities	607	(696)	(81)	(1,297)
Changes due to fluctuations in exchange rates	(163)	(81)	194	(158)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,406	1,069	3,061	(873)
Net cash and cash equivalents, end of period	9,746	6,321	9,746	6,321
Short-term securities, end of period	2,045	1,859	2,045	1,859
Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities, end of period	11,791	8,180	11,791	8,180

The operating activities of the Company generate cash flows which include net premium revenue, net investment income, fee income, and the sale and maturity of investments. They are the principal source of funds to pay for policyholder claims and benefits, commissions, operating expenses, and the purchase of investments. Cash flows used in investing activities primarily include transactions related to associates, joint ventures and acquisitions. Cash flows provided by and used in financing activities largely reflect capital transactions including payments of dividends, the issuance and repurchase of shares, and the issuance and retirement of debt instruments and preferred shares.

The cash flows provided by financing activities in the second quarter of 2020 compared to the same period last year increased due to the issuance of debt and the absence of repurchase of common shares for cancellation.

4. Quarterly Financial Results

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							
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q4'19	Q3'19	Q2'19	Q1'19	Q4'18	Q3'18
Total revenue	15,186	6,470	8,525	9,616	10,146	11,392	8,180	5,998
Common shareholders' net income (loss)								
Reported	519	391	719	681	595	623	580	567
Underlying ⁽¹⁾	739	770	792	809	739	717	718	730
Diluted EPS (\$)								
Reported	0.88	0.67	1.22	1.15	1.00	1.04	0.96	0.93
Underlying ⁽¹⁾	1.26	1.31	1.34	1.37	1.24	1.20	1.19	1.20
Basic reported EPS (\$)								
Reported	0.89	0.67	1.22	1.15	1.00	1.04	0.96	0.94
Reported net income (loss) by segment								
Canada	117	(42)	275	223	148	237	96	335
U.S.	118	164	131	(186)	94	124	118	(267)
Asset Management	223	239	228	221	229	219	244	241
Asia	126	100	136	170	134	80	125	164
Corporate	(65)	(70)	(51)	253	(10)	(37)	(3)	94
Total reported net income (loss)	519	391	719	681	595	623	580	567
Underlying net income (loss) by segment ⁽¹⁾								
Canada	281	256	264	268	243	237	245	251
U.S.	123	161	137	135	110	150	121	139
Asset Management	259	242	281	251	245	227	227	251
Asia	144	155	143	138	147	122	140	110
Corporate	(68)	(44)	(33)	17	(6)	(19)	(15)	(21)
Total underlying net income (loss) ⁽¹⁾	739	770	792	809	739	717	718	730

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

First Quarter 2020

Reported net income decreased by \$232 million or 37% in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, reflecting unfavourable market-related and ACMA impacts and higher acquisition, integration and restructuring costs, partially offset by favourable fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards. Market-related impacts predominantly reflected the decline in equity markets, partially offset by the impact of credit spreads. Underlying net income increased by \$53 million or 7%, driven by higher investing activity in Canada and the U.S., business growth, higher AFS gains, higher new business gains and improved credit experience compared to the first quarter of 2019. These were partially offset by lower net investment returns on surplus in Canada and Corporate, unfavourable expense and mortality experience, less favourable morbidity experience and unfavourable other experience.

Fourth Quarter 2019

Reported net income increased by \$139 million or 24% in the fourth quarter of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, driven by favourable market-related impacts, primarily from equity markets, partially offset by higher fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards, unfavourable ACMA impacts and higher acquisition, integration and restructuring costs. Underlying net income increased by \$74 million or 10%, driven by business growth, tax benefits in Corporate and favourable credit experience, partially offset by unfavourable morbidity experience in Canada and unfavourable expense experience, predominantly resulting from higher incentive compensation costs reported in Corporate.

Third Quarter 2019

Reported net income increased by \$114 million or 20% in the third quarter of 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, driven by improved impacts from ACMA, partially offset by unfavourable market-related impacts, predominantly from interest rates, and higher acquisition costs related to our acquisition of a majority stake in BentallGreenOak. Underlying net income increased by \$79 million or 11% in the third quarter of 2019, compared to the same period in 2018, which includes the favourable impact of tax matters from prior years of \$78 million - \$58 million in Corporate and \$20 million in Canada. Underlying net income also reflected business growth, favourable credit experience, a gain from a mortgage investment prepayment in the U.S. and higher available-for-sale gains, offset by unfavourable morbidity experience in Canada and the U.S., and lower investing activity gains.

Second Quarter 2019

Reported net income of \$595 million in the second quarter of 2019 decreased \$111 million compared to the second quarter of 2018, primarily reflecting unfavourable market-related and ACMA impacts. Underlying net income in the second quarter of 2019 increased \$10 million to \$739 million compared to the same period in 2018, primarily driven by business growth, favourable expense experience and benefits from tax-related items primarily in the U.S., partially offset by unfavourable morbidity experience in Canada and the U.S., lower new business gains in International in Asia and lower AFS gains in the U.S.

First Quarter 2019

Reported net income of \$623 million in the first quarter of 2019 decreased \$46 million from the first quarter of 2018, while underlying net income decreased \$53 million to \$717 million. This variance was primarily due to interest on par seed capital of \$110 million in the first quarter of 2018 and unfavourable credit experience, partially offset by favourable mortality, lapse and other policyholder behaviour, investing activity gains, morbidity experience and other experience.

Fourth Quarter 2018

Reported net income was \$580 million in the fourth quarter of 2018, an increase compared to the same quarter in 2017, reflecting the \$251 million charge in 2017 related to the enactment of the U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, positive impacts from other adjustments and ACMA, partially offset by market-related impacts. Underlying net income in the fourth quarter of 2018 increased to \$718 million compared to 2017, driven by the effect of the lower income tax rate in the U.S., favourable expense experience that resulted from ongoing expense management and lower incentive compensation costs, and other experience, partially offset by mortality and morbidity experience.

Third Quarter 2018

Reported net income was \$567 million in the third 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. and higher investment income on surplus assets, partially offset by new business strain.

J. Legal and Regulatory Matters

Information concerning legal and regulatory matters is provided in our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, our annual MD&A, and the AIF, in each case for the year ended December 31, 2019, and in our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2020.

Sun Life is subject to regulation and supervision by government authorities in the jurisdictions in which it does business. Various regulators have introduced new measures or adjustments to respond to the evolving situation with the COVID-19 pandemic. OSFI, which supervises the activities of Sun Life, has announced various measures to support the resilience of the financial institutions that it regulates. On March 27, 2020, OSFI announced that, under regulatory capital requirements for insurers, payment deferrals will not cause insured mortgages to be treated as delinquent or in arrears. OSFI has also suspended the IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* ("IFRS 17") semi-annual progress reporting that insurers are required to file with OSFI. On March 13, 2020, OSFI set an expectation for all federally regulated financial institutions that dividend increases and share buybacks should be halted for the time being. On April 9, 2020, OSFI announced continued regulatory flexibility measures including: (1) determining that under LICAT, life insurers granting payment deferrals due to the COVID-19 pandemic will not be subject to increased capital requirements for related mortgages, loans and leases; (2) determining that life, property & casualty and mortgage insurers that approve premium payment deferrals to

policyholders will not be subject to increased capital requirements related to those deferred premiums; and (3) introducing a smoothing mechanism to LICAT interest rate risk requirements to reduce increased and unwarranted volatility in required capital. In the U.S., the National Association of Insurance Commissioners issued guidance to U.S. insurers on March 27, 2020 encouraging insurers to work with borrowers who may be unable to meet obligations because of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and on April 15, 2020 adopted interpretations of statutory accounting principles applicable to U.S. insurers related to, among other things, direct mortgage loans and Schedule BA mortgages. For purposes of statutory financial statements for the first and second quarters of 2020 and any risk-based capital ("RBC") calculations prepared by insurers for those quarters, if the insurer chooses (or is government mandated) to grant forbearance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, such mortgages are not required to be reclassified as impaired and therefore subject to a different RBC charge than was utilized during the December 31, 2019 RBC filing and which may have otherwise required a higher capital charge for such mortgage.

K. Changes in Accounting Policies

We adopted several amended IFRS standards in the current year. The adoption of these amendments had no material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. In addition, new IFRS amendments were issued in the current year and are expected to be adopted by us in 2022 and later. For additional information, refer to Note 2 in our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2020.

In 2017, a new accounting standard on insurance contracts, IFRS 17, was issued, replacing the current accounting standard on insurance contracts (IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*). In June 2020, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") issued amendments to IFRS 17, which include deferral of the effective date to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 from the original effective date of January 1, 2021. The IASB also extended the deferral option of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") for insurers to that same date. We will consider the implications of these amendments as we assess the financial statements and business implications of the standard as a whole.

L. 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 the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of its financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the period, which began on April 1, 2020 and ended on June 30, 2020 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

M. Non-IFRS Financial Measures

1. 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 impacts 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) impacts 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 impacts 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 impacts of changes in the fair value of investment properties in the reporting period;
- (b) assumption changes and management actions, which include: (i) the impacts of revisions to the methods and assumptions used in determining our liabilities for insurance contracts and investment contracts; and (ii) the impacts 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 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 impacts 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.

Reconciliations of Select Net Income Measures

(\$ millions, unless otherwise noted)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Reported net income	519	391	595	910	1,218
Market-related impacts					
Equity market impacts					
Impacts from equity market changes	105	(303)	14	(198)	82
Basis risk impacts	(46)	(57)	6	(103)	(4)
Equity market impacts	59	(360)	20	(301)	78
Interest rate impacts ⁽¹⁾					
Impacts of interest rate changes	(123)	(87)	(99)	(210)	(221)
Impacts of credit spread movements	(72)	127	(22)	55	(49)
Impacts of swap spread movements	(10)	39	7	29	23
Interest rate impacts	(205)	79	(114)	(126)	(247)
Impacts of changes in the fair value of investment properties	(41)	(12)	(3)	(53)	3
Less: Market-related impacts	(187)	(293)	(97)	(480)	(166)
Less: Assumption changes and management actions	5	(53)	(20)	(48)	(31)
Other adjustments					
Certain hedges in Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting	—	(1)	(5)	(1)	(4)
Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards	(24)	10	(11)	(14)	(19)
Acquisition, integration and restructuring ⁽²⁾	(14)	(42)	(11)	(56)	(18)
Less: Total of other adjustments	(38)	(33)	(27)	(71)	(41)
Underlying net income	739	770	739	1,509	1,456
Reported EPS (diluted) (\$)	0.88	0.67	1.00	1.55	2.04
Less: Market-related impacts (\$)	(0.32)	(0.50)	(0.16)	(0.82)	(0.27)
Assumption changes and management actions (\$)	0.01	(0.09)	(0.03)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Certain hedges in Canada that do not qualify for hedge accounting (\$)	—	—	(0.01)	—	(0.01)
Fair value adjustments on MFS's share-based payment awards (\$)	(0.04)	0.02	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Acquisition, integration and restructuring (\$)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(0.10)	(0.03)
Impact of convertible securities on diluted EPS (\$)	—	—	—	—	(0.01)
Underlying EPS (diluted) (\$)	1.26	1.31	1.24	2.57	2.44

⁽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⁾ Amounts include acquisition costs for the BGO acquisition, which includes the unwinding of the discount for the Put option and Deferred payments liability of \$11 million and \$10 million in the second and first quarters of 2020, respectively. As a result of various ongoing projects initiated in the fourth quarter of 2019 to simplify our organizational structure and drive efficiencies, we also recorded a restructuring charge of \$28 million in the first quarter of 2020.

2. 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 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 the U.S., insurance sales consist of sales by Group Benefits. In 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, Indonesia, India, China, Malaysia and Vietnam and sales from International and Hong Kong; 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. 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. There is no directly comparable IFRS measure.

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 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 based on the higher of Sun Life Assurance's LICAT operating target and local (country specific) operating target capital. 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 impacts 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 Canada's GB operations ("Reinsurance in Canada's GB Operations Adjustment").

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Revenue	15,186	6,470	10,146	21,656	21,538
Less: Constant Currency Adjustment	165	88	—	207	—
FV Adjustment	6,623	(1,809)	2,626	4,814	6,780
Reinsurance in Canada's GB Operations Adjustment	(166)	(156)	(148)	(322)	(291)
Adjusted revenue	8,564	8,347	7,668	16,957	15,049

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

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Premiums and deposits	64,294	65,201	43,275	129,495	86,056
Less: Constant Currency Adjustment	1,920	158	—	2,488	—
Reinsurance in Canada's GB Operations Adjustment	(166)	(156)	(148)	(322)	(291)
Adjusted premiums and deposits	62,540	65,199	43,423	127,329	86,347

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 U.S. Group Benefits. This ratio assists in explaining our results from period to period and is a measure of profitability that expresses U.S. employee benefits and medical stop-loss 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.

Impacts of foreign exchange translation. 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 impacts of foreign exchange translation. 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 document the impacts of ACMA on shareholders' net income (after-tax) is included in reported net income and is excluded in calculating underlying net income, as described in section C - Profitability in this document.

Note 6.A of our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2020 shows the pre-tax impacts of method and assumption changes on shareholders' and participating policyholders' Insurance Contract Liabilities net of Reinsurance Assets, excluding changes in other policy liabilities and assets. The view in this document of ACMA is the impacts on shareholders' reported net income (after-tax). The view in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statement for the period ended June 30, 2020 is a component of the change in total company liabilities.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the differences between the two measures.

(\$ millions)	Quarterly results			Year-to-date	
	Q2'20	Q1'20	Q2'19	2020	2019
Impacts of method and assumption changes on insurance contract liabilities (pre-tax) ⁽¹⁾	57	(69)	(27)	(12)	(33)
Less: Participating policyholders ⁽²⁾	49	(4)	—	45	—
Impacts of method and assumption changes excluding participating policyholders (pre-tax)	8	(65)	(27)	(57)	(33)
Less: Tax	—	(13)	(7)	(13)	(8)
Impacts of method and assumption changes excluding participating policyholders (after-tax)	8	(52)	(20)	(44)	(25)
Add: Management actions (after-tax) ⁽³⁾	(3)	—	—	(3)	(6)
Other (after-tax) ⁽⁴⁾	—	(1)	—	(1)	—
Assumption changes and management actions (after-tax) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	5	(53)	(20)	(48)	(31)

⁽¹⁾ Note 6.A of our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2020 shows the pre-tax impacts of method and assumption changes on shareholders' and participating policyholders' Insurance contract liabilities net of Reinsurance Assets, excluding changes in other policy liabilities and assets, whereas the amounts shown in the table above are the shareholders' and participating policyholders' income impacts related to the amount shown in Note 6.A of our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2020.

⁽²⁾ Adjustment to remove the pre-tax impacts of method and assumption changes on amounts attributed to participating policyholders.

⁽³⁾ Adjustment to include the after-tax impacts 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.

⁽⁴⁾ Adjustments to include the after-tax impacts of method and assumption changes on investment contracts and other policy liabilities.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes the tax impacts of ACMA on insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities, reflecting the tax rates in the jurisdictions in which we do business.

⁽⁶⁾ ACMA is included in reported net income and is excluded in calculating underlying net income, as described in section C - Profitability in this document

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) VNB, which is used to measure the estimated lifetime profitability of new sales and is based on actuarial calculations; and (iv) ACMA, 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.

N. 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 document include statements (i) relating to our strategies, (ii) relating to our growth initiatives and other business objectives, (iii) relating to the plans we have implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and related economic conditions and their impact on the Company, (iv) relating to our anticipated redemption of the \$500 million principal amount of Series 2015-1 subordinated unsecured debentures, (v) relating to our expected tax range for future years, (vi) set out in this document under the heading H - Risk Management - 1 - Market Risk Sensitivities - Equity Market Sensitivities and Interest Rate Sensitivities and 2 -Credit Spread and Swap Spread Sensitivities, (vii) that are predictive in nature or that depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, and (viii) 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. 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, and remain subject to change, particularly in light of the ongoing and developing COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on the global economy and its uncertain impact on our business.

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 impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and related economic conditions on our operations, liquidity, financial conditions or results and the matters set out in this document under the headings C - Profitability - 5 - Income taxes, E - Financial Strength and H - Risk Management and in SLF Inc.'s 2019 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 and www.sec.gov, respectively.

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, are set out below. The realization of our forward-looking statements, essentially depends on our business performance which, in turn, is subject to many risks, which have been further heightened with the current COVID-19 pandemic given the uncertainty of its duration and impact. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations include, but are not limited to: **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; **credit risks** - related to issuers of securities held in our investment portfolio, debtors, structured securities, reinsurers, counterparties, other financial institutions and other entities; **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; **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; **liquidity risks** - the possibility that we will not be able to fund all cash outflow commitments as they fall due; and **other risks** - 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.

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.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(unaudited, in millions of Canadian dollars, except for per share amounts)	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Revenue				
Premiums				
Gross	\$ 6,160	\$ 5,088	\$ 11,899	\$ 10,030
Less: Ceded	639	608	1,232	1,180
Net premiums	5,521	4,480	10,667	8,850
Net investment income (loss):				
Interest and other investment income	1,403	1,465	2,827	2,863
Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities (Note 4)	6,623	2,626	4,814	6,780
Net gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	43	33	113	56
Net investment income (loss)	8,069	4,124	7,754	9,699
Fee income (Note 8)	1,596	1,542	3,235	2,989
Total revenue	15,186	10,146	21,656	21,538
Benefits and expenses				
Gross claims and benefits paid (Note 6)	4,778	4,353	9,196	8,473
Increase (decrease) in insurance contract liabilities (Note 6)	8,603	3,268	8,372	7,908
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets (Note 6)	(3)	(119)	(54)	(140)
Increase (decrease) in investment contract liabilities (Note 6)	34	18	41	42
Reinsurance expenses (recoveries) (Note 7)	(609)	(503)	(1,140)	(1,011)
Commissions	619	586	1,267	1,150
Net transfer to (from) segregated funds (Note 11)	(922)	(96)	(1,308)	(181)
Operating expenses	1,771	1,697	3,504	3,365
Premium taxes	112	104	220	204
Interest expense	90	84	180	172
Total benefits and expenses	14,473	9,392	20,278	19,982
Income (loss) before income taxes	713	754	1,378	1,556
Less: Income tax expense (benefit) (Note 9)	61	90	340	178
Total net income (loss)	652	664	1,038	1,378
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders	105	45	70	112
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	4	—	10	—
Shareholders' net income (loss)	543	619	958	1,266
Less: Preferred shareholders' dividends	24	24	48	48
Common shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 519	\$ 595	\$ 910	\$ 1,218
Average exchange rates during the reporting periods:	U.S. dollars	1.39	1.34	1.36
		1.33		
Earnings (loss) per share (Note 13)				
Basic	\$ 0.89	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.55	\$ 2.05
Diluted	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.55	\$ 2.04
Dividends per common share	\$ 0.550	\$ 0.525	\$ 1.100	\$ 1.025

The attached notes form part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(unaudited, in millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Total net income (loss)	\$ 652	\$ 664	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,378
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income:				
Change in unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses):				
Unrealized gains (losses)	(482)	(259)	562	(539)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets:				
Unrealized gains (losses)	519	166	279	435
Reclassifications to net income (loss)	(27)	(17)	(83)	(35)
Change in unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges:				
Unrealized gains (losses)	(14)	7	9	21
Reclassifications to net income (loss)	21	(4)	(23)	(12)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) in joint ventures and associates:				
Unrealized gains (losses)	(27)	(24)	37	4
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to income	(10)	(131)	781	(126)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(149)	(57)	(30)	(100)
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income	(149)	(57)	(30)	(100)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(159)	(188)	751	(226)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	493	476	1,789	1,152
Less: Participating policyholders' comprehensive income (loss)	103	44	76	110
Non-controlling interests' comprehensive income (loss)	4	—	10	—
Shareholders' comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 386	\$ 432	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,042

INCOME TAXES INCLUDED IN OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(unaudited, in millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Income tax benefit (expense):				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income:				
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses)	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	(127)	(40)	(82)	(102)
Reclassifications to net income for available-for-sale assets	9	12	24	16
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(4)	(3)	7	(8)
Reclassifications to net income for cash flow hedges	1	1	(2)	4
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to income	(120)	(30)	(53)	(90)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	48	17	9	37
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income	48	17	9	37
Total income tax benefit (expense) included in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (72)	\$ (13)	\$ (44)	\$ (53)

The attached notes form part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(unaudited, in millions of Canadian dollars)	As at	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Assets		
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities (Note 4)	\$ 11,792	\$ 9,575
Debt securities (Note 4)	90,038	81,606
Equity securities (Note 4)	5,530	4,787
Mortgages and loans	49,858	48,222
Derivative assets	2,914	1,548
Other invested assets (Note 4)	5,658	5,357
Policy loans	3,308	3,218
Investment properties (Note 4)	7,404	7,306
Invested assets	176,502	161,619
Other assets	5,049	5,216
Reinsurance assets (Note 6)	4,315	4,024
Deferred tax assets	1,534	1,455
Intangible assets	2,142	2,083
Goodwill	5,947	5,832
Total general fund assets	195,489	180,229
Investments for account of segregated fund holders (Note 11)	112,944	116,973
Total assets	\$ 308,433	\$ 297,202
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities (Note 6)	\$ 142,501	\$ 131,184
Investment contract liabilities (Note 6)	3,198	3,116
Derivative liabilities	3,313	2,040
Deferred tax liabilities	391	406
Other liabilities	15,633	14,937
Senior debentures	500	500
Subordinated debt	4,534	3,538
Total general fund liabilities	170,070	155,721
Insurance contracts for account of segregated fund holders (Note 11)	106,776	110,269
Investment contracts for account of segregated fund holders (Note 11)	6,168	6,704
Total liabilities	\$ 283,014	\$ 272,694
Equity		
Issued share capital and contributed surplus	\$ 10,582	\$ 10,619
Shareholders' retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income	13,637	12,779
Total shareholders' equity	24,219	23,398
Participating policyholders' equity	1,167	1,091
Non-controlling interests' equity	33	19
Total equity	\$ 25,419	\$ 24,508
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 308,433	\$ 297,202

Exchange rates at the end of the reporting periods: U.S. dollars 1.36 1.30

The attached notes form part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors on August 6, 2020.



Dean A. Connor
President and Chief Executive Officer



Sara Grootwassink Lewis
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(unaudited, in millions of Canadian dollars)	For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Shareholders:		
Preferred shares		
Balance, beginning and end of period	\$ 2,257	\$ 2,257
Common shares (Note 10)		
Balance, beginning of period	8,289	8,419
Stock options exercised	14	16
Common shares purchased for cancellation	(50)	(107)
Balance, end of period	8,253	8,328
Contributed surplus		
Balance, beginning of period	73	73
Share-based payments	3	4
Stock options exercised	(4)	(3)
Balance, end of period	72	74
Retained earnings		
Balance, beginning of period, as previously reported	11,318	11,267
Adjustment for change in accounting policy (Note 2)	—	(22)
Balance, beginning of period, after change in accounting policy	11,318	11,245
Net income (loss)	958	1,266
Dividends on common shares	(647)	(611)
Dividends on preferred shares	(48)	(48)
Common shares purchased for cancellation (Note 10)	(150)	(293)
Balance, end of period	11,431	11,559
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes (Note 14)		
Balance, beginning of period	1,461	1,690
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	745	(224)
Balance, end of period	2,206	1,466
Total shareholders' equity, end of period	\$ 24,219	\$ 23,684
Participating policyholders:		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,091	\$ 864
Net income (loss)	70	112
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period (Note 14)	6	(2)
Total participating policyholders' equity, end of period	\$ 1,167	\$ 974
Non-controlling interests:		
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 19	\$ —
Net income (loss)	10	—
Additional contribution	9	—
Distribution to non-controlling interests	(5)	—
Total non-controlling interests' equity, end of period	\$ 33	\$ —
Total equity	\$ 25,419	\$ 24,658

The attached notes form part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(unaudited, in millions of Canadian dollars)	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities				
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 713	\$ 754	\$ 1,378	\$ 1,556
Adjustments:				
Interest expense related to financing activities	55	62	110	128
Increase (decrease) in insurance and investment contract liabilities	8,637	3,286	8,413	7,950
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets	(3)	(119)	(54)	(140)
Realized and unrealized (gains) losses and foreign currency changes on invested assets	(6,666)	(2,659)	(4,927)	(6,836)
Sales, maturities and repayments of invested assets	20,005	14,663	38,841	31,071
Purchases of invested assets	(21,013)	(14,543)	(41,124)	(32,333)
Income taxes received (paid)	(97)	(268)	(182)	(498)
Mortgage securitization (Note 4)	79	33	166	129
Other operating activities	1,346	692	518	(353)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	3,056	1,901	3,139	674
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities				
Net (purchase) sale of property and equipment	(37)	(21)	(74)	(52)
Investment in and transactions with joint ventures and associates	3	—	9	14
Dividends received from joint ventures and associates	—	17	20	31
Other investing activities	(60)	(51)	(146)	(85)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(94)	(55)	(191)	(92)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities				
Increase in (repayment of) borrowed funds	26	161	(30)	164
Issuance of subordinated debt, net of issuance costs	995	—	995	—
Redemption of senior debentures and subordinated debt (Note 10)	—	(250)	—	(250)
Issuance of common shares on exercise of stock options	3	5	10	13
Transactions with non-controlling interest	4	—	4	—
Common shares purchased for cancellation (Note 10)	—	(200)	(200)	(400)
Dividends paid on common and preferred shares	(341)	(331)	(682)	(650)
Payment of lease liabilities	(35)	(31)	(72)	(60)
Interest expense paid	(45)	(50)	(106)	(114)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	607	(696)	(81)	(1,297)
Changes due to fluctuations in exchange rates	(163)	(81)	194	(158)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,406	1,069	3,061	(873)
Net cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	6,340	5,252	6,685	7,194
Net cash and cash equivalents, end of period	9,746	6,321	9,746	6,321
Short-term securities, end of period	2,045	1,859	2,045	1,859
Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities, end of period (Note 4)	\$ 11,791	\$ 8,180	\$ 11,791	\$ 8,180

The attached notes form part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Condensed Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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

1. Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Sun Life Financial Inc. (“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”). SLF Inc. and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as “us”, “our”, “ours”, “we”, or “the Company”.

Our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued and adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”). We have used accounting policies which are consistent with our accounting policies in our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, except as disclosed in Note 2 below. Our Interim Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, as interim financial statements do not include all the information incorporated in annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the IASB (“IFRS”).

COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations

In early 2020, the world was impacted by COVID-19, which was declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization. The overall impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is still uncertain and dependent on the progression of the virus and on actions taken by governments, businesses and individuals, which could vary by country and result in differing outcomes.

The application of our accounting policies requires estimates, assumptions and judgments as they relate to matters that are inherently uncertain. We have established procedures to ensure that our accounting policies are applied consistently and that the processes for changing methodologies for determining estimates are controlled and occur in an appropriate and systematic manner. For additional information, please refer to Note 1 of our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Changes in Accounting Policies

2.A New and Amended International Financial Reporting Standards Adopted in 2020

We adopted the following amendments on January 1, 2020:

In March 2018, the IASB issued a revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* (“Conceptual Framework”), which replaced the Conceptual Framework issued in 2010. The revised Conceptual Framework includes revised definitions of an asset and a liability, as well as new guidance on measurement, derecognition, presentation and disclosure, to be applied prospectively. The adoption of this guideline did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In October 2018, the IASB issued *Definition of a Business*, which amended 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, and are applied prospectively. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

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 adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In September 2019, the IASB issued the *Interest Rate Benchmark Reform*, which includes amendments to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (“IFRS 9”), IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (“IFRS 7”). The amendments clarify that entities can continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

We adopted the following amendment on June 1, 2020:

In May 2020, the IASB issued *COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions*, which is an amendment to IFRS 16 *Leases*. The amendment provides lessees with a practical expedient to not account for COVID-19-related rent concessions as lease modifications. The amendment does not affect lessors. The adoption of this amendment did not have a material impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements. The amendment was applied retrospectively.

2.B Amended International Financial Reporting Standards to be Adopted in 2022 or Later

We are currently assessing the impact the adoption these amendments will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements:

In May 2020, the IASB issued *Reference to the Conceptual Framework*, which includes amendments to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* (“IFRS 3”). The amendments update an outdated reference to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS 3 without significantly changing the requirements in the standard. The amendments are effective to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2022.

In May 2020, the IASB issued *Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use*, which includes amendments to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The amendments apply retrospectively to assets ready for use in the comparative period. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

In May 2020, the IASB issued *Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract*, which includes amendments to IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

In May 2020, the IASB issued *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020*, which includes minor amendments to three IFRS standards applicable to our Consolidated Financial Statements. The amendments apply prospectively. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* (“IFRS 17”), which will replace IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*. IFRS 17 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts. In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 17, which include deferral of the effective date to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 from the original effective date of January 1, 2021. The deferral option of IFRS 9 for insurers was also extended to that same date. IFRS 17 will affect how we account for our insurance contracts and how we report our financial performance in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

3. Segmented Information

We have five reportable business segments: Canada, United States (“U.S.”), Asset Management, Asia and Corporate. These business segments operate in the financial services industry and reflect our management structure and internal financial reporting. Corporate includes the results of our United Kingdom (“UK”) business unit and our Corporate Support operations, which include run-off reinsurance operations, as well as investment income, expenses, capital and other items not allocated to our other business groups.

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

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

Intersegment transactions consist primarily of internal financing agreements which are measured at fair values prevailing when the arrangements are negotiated. Intersegment investment income consists primarily of interest paid by U.S. to Corporate. Intersegment fee income is primarily asset management fees paid by our business segments to Asset Management. Effective January 1, 2020, SLC Management is collecting fee income and is incurring the operational expenses associated with the management of the general fund assets. Intersegment transactions are eliminated in the Consolidation adjustments column in the following tables.

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

Results by segment for the three months ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Canada	U.S.	Asset Management ⁽¹⁾	Asia	Corporate	Consolidation adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Total
2020							
Gross premiums:							
Annuities	\$ 533	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 35	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 571
Life insurance	1,307	402	—	1,074	22	—	2,805
Health insurance	1,596	1,173	—	9	6	—	2,784
Total gross premiums	3,436	1,575	—	1,118	31	—	6,160
Less: Ceded premiums	402	180	—	53	4	—	639
Net investment income (loss)	4,823	1,165	32	1,534	525	(10)	8,069
Fee income	306	21	1,176	134	26	(67)	1,596
Total revenue	8,163	2,581	1,208	2,733	578	(77)	15,186
Less:							
Total benefits and expenses	8,121	2,433	905	2,569	522	(77)	14,473
Income tax expense (benefit)	(158)	30	76	16	97	—	61
Total net income (loss)	\$ 200	\$ 118	\$ 227	\$ 148	\$ (41)	\$ —	\$ 652
Less:							
Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders	83	—	—	22	—	—	105
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 117	\$ 118	\$ 223	\$ 126	\$ (41)	\$ —	\$ 543
2019							
Gross premiums:							
Annuities	\$ 389	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7	\$ —	\$ 396
Life insurance	1,277	401	—	510	22	—	2,210
Health insurance	1,415	1,055	—	8	4	—	2,482
Total gross premiums	3,081	1,456	—	518	33	—	5,088
Less: Ceded premiums	381	170	—	52	5	—	608
Net investment income (loss)	2,096	932	19	855	219	3	4,124
Fee income	323	23	1,103	133	29	(69)	1,542
Total revenue	5,119	2,241	1,122	1,454	276	(66)	10,146
Less:							
Total benefits and expenses	4,917	2,141	831	1,299	286	(82)	9,392
Income tax expense (benefit)	12	11	62	13	(8)	—	90
Total net income (loss)	\$ 190	\$ 89	\$ 229	\$ 142	\$ (2)	\$ 16	\$ 664
Less:							
Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders	42	(5)	—	8	—	—	45
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 148	\$ 94	\$ 229	\$ 134	\$ (2)	\$ 16	\$ 619

Results by segment for the six months ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Canada	U.S.	Asset Management ⁽¹⁾	Asia	Corporate	Consolidation adjustments ⁽¹⁾	Total
2020							
Gross premiums:							
Annuities	\$ 960	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 65	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 1,031
Life insurance	2,583	800	—	1,975	44	—	5,402
Health insurance	3,114	2,320	—	22	10	—	5,466
Total gross premiums	6,657	3,120	—	2,062	60	—	11,899
Less: Ceded premiums	776	346	—	102	8	—	1,232
Net investment income (loss)	4,080	1,823	18	1,380	474	(21)	7,754
Fee income	647	41	2,361	270	54	(138)	3,235
Total revenue	10,608	4,638	2,379	3,610	580	(159)	21,656
Less:							
Total benefits and expenses	10,421	4,278	1,751	3,384	603	(159)	20,278
Income tax expense (benefit)	19	78	156	23	64	—	340
Total net income (loss)	\$ 168	\$ 282	\$ 472	\$ 203	\$ (87)	\$ —	\$ 1,038
Less:							
Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders	93	—	—	(23)	—	—	70
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 75	\$ 282	\$ 462	\$ 226	\$ (87)	\$ —	\$ 958
2019							
Gross premiums:							
Annuities	\$ 787	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 13	\$ —	\$ 801
Life insurance	2,525	808	—	906	45	—	4,284
Health insurance	2,817	2,102	—	18	8	—	4,945
Total gross premiums	6,129	2,911	—	924	66	—	10,030
Less: Ceded premiums	743	325	—	102	10	—	1,180
Net investment income (loss)	5,339	1,824	47	1,869	618	2	9,699
Fee income	631	44	2,134	259	57	(136)	2,989
Total revenue	11,356	4,454	2,181	2,950	731	(134)	21,538
Less:							
Total benefits and expenses	10,883	4,198	1,613	2,701	751	(164)	19,982
Income tax expense (benefit)	(20)	43	120	26	9	—	178
Total net income (loss)	\$ 493	\$ 213	\$ 448	\$ 223	\$ (29)	\$ 30	\$ 1,378
Less:							
Net income (loss) attributable to participating policyholders	108	(5)	—	9	—	—	112
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 385	\$ 218	\$ 448	\$ 214	\$ (29)	\$ 30	\$ 1,266

⁽¹⁾ Reflects a change in presentation for our Asset Management segment effective January 1, 2020. We have updated the prior period to reflect this change in presentation.

4. Total Invested Assets and Related Net Investment Income

4.A Asset Classification

The carrying values of our Debt securities, Equity securities and Other invested assets presented in our Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position consist of the following:

As at	Fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
June 30, 2020				
Debt securities	\$ 76,461	\$ 13,577	\$ —	\$ 90,038
Equity securities	\$ 5,217	\$ 313	\$ —	\$ 5,530
Other invested assets	\$ 3,090	\$ 981	\$ 1,587	\$ 5,658
December 31, 2019				
Debt securities	\$ 67,894	\$ 13,712	\$ —	\$ 81,606
Equity securities	\$ 4,474	\$ 313	\$ —	\$ 4,787
Other invested assets	\$ 3,016	\$ 813	\$ 1,528	\$ 5,357

⁽¹⁾ Other consists primarily of investments accounted for using the equity method of accounting.

4.B Fair Value and Foreign Currency Changes on Assets and Liabilities

Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities presented in our Interim Consolidated Statements of Operations consist of the following:

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Fair value change:				
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ (3)	\$ (1)	\$ (1)	\$ (3)
Debt securities	5,741	2,131	4,596	5,038
Equity securities	533	86	(251)	507
Derivative investments	766	547	434	1,353
Other invested assets	(106)	(2)	(169)	47
Total change in fair value through profit or loss assets and liabilities	6,931	2,761	4,609	6,942
Fair value changes on investment properties	(63)	64	(61)	197
Foreign exchange gains (losses) ⁽¹⁾	(245)	(199)	266	(359)
Fair value and foreign currency changes on assets and liabilities	\$ 6,623	\$ 2,626	\$ 4,814	\$ 6,780

⁽¹⁾ Primarily arises from the translation of foreign currency denominated available-for-sale assets and mortgages and loans. Any offsetting amounts arising from foreign currency derivatives are included in the fair value change on derivative investments.

4.C Impairment of Available-for-Sale Assets

We recognized impairment losses (recoveries) on available-for-sale assets of \$(2) and \$1 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, respectively (\$19 and \$34 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively).

4.D Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Securities

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

As at	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019	June 30, 2019
Cash	\$ 2,560	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,928
Cash equivalents	7,187	5,059	4,401
Short-term securities	2,045	2,860	1,859
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	11,792	9,575	8,188
Less: Bank overdraft, recorded in Other liabilities	1	30	8
Net cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 11,791	\$ 9,545	\$ 8,180

4.E Mortgage Securitization

We securitize certain insured fixed rate commercial mortgages as described in Note 5 of our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

The carrying value and fair value of the securitized mortgages as at June 30, 2020 are \$1,757 and \$1,831, respectively (\$1,587 and \$1,592, respectively, as at December 31, 2019). The carrying value and fair value of the associated liabilities as at June 30, 2020 are \$1,881 and \$2,010, respectively (\$1,715 and \$1,734, respectively, as at December 31, 2019). The carrying value of asset-backed securities in the principal reinvestment account ("PRA") as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019 are \$137 and \$124, respectively. There are no cash and cash equivalents in the PRA as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

The fair value of the secured borrowings from mortgage securitization is based on the methodologies and assumptions for asset-backed securities described in Note 5 of our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value of these liabilities is categorized in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

4.F Fair Value Measurement

The fair value methodologies and assumptions for assets and liabilities carried at fair value, as well as disclosures on unobservable inputs, sensitivities and valuation processes for Level 3 assets can be found in Note 5 of our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

4.F.i Fair Value Hierarchy

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

As at	June 30, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets								
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	\$ 10,993	\$ 799	\$ —	\$ 11,792	\$ 9,044	\$ 531	\$ —	\$ 9,575
Debt securities - fair value through profit or loss	1,270	74,980	211	76,461	1,641	66,005	248	67,894
Debt securities - available-for-sale	785	12,738	54	13,577	1,363	12,299	50	13,712
Equity securities - fair value through profit or loss	2,792	2,237	188	5,217	1,868	2,418	188	4,474
Equity securities - available-for-sale	138	106	69	313	152	126	35	313
Derivative assets	26	2,888	—	2,914	20	1,528	—	1,548
Other invested assets	1,109	397	2,565	4,071	1,000	384	2,445	3,829
Investment properties	—	—	7,404	7,404	—	—	7,306	7,306
Total invested assets	\$ 17,113	\$ 94,145	\$ 10,491	\$ 121,749	\$ 15,088	\$ 83,291	\$ 10,272	\$ 108,651
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	24,575	87,845	524	112,944	26,380	90,044	549	116,973
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 41,688	\$ 181,990	\$ 11,015	\$ 234,693	\$ 41,468	\$ 173,335	\$ 10,821	\$ 225,624
Liabilities								
Investment contract liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 2
Derivative liabilities	25	3,288	—	3,313	14	2,026	—	2,040
Put option Liability	—	—	1,015	1,015	—	—	956	956
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ 25	\$ 3,288	\$ 1,017	\$ 4,330	\$ 14	\$ 2,026	\$ 958	\$ 2,998

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

As at	June 30, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Canadian federal government	\$ —	\$ 3,888	\$ 14	\$ 3,902	\$ —	\$ 3,875	\$ 15	\$ 3,890
Canadian provincial and municipal government	—	16,855	—	16,855	—	13,811	15	13,826
U.S. government and agency	1,270	155	—	1,425	1,641	106	1	1,748
Other foreign government	—	5,503	—	5,503	—	5,172	9	5,181
Corporate	—	42,025	178	42,203	—	37,508	173	37,681
Asset-backed securities:								
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	2,023	4	2,027	—	1,753	6	1,759
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	2,607	—	2,607	—	2,176	—	2,176
Collateralized debt obligations	—	214	—	214	—	157	—	157
Other	—	1,710	15	1,725	—	1,447	29	1,476
Total debt securities - fair value through profit or loss	\$ 1,270	\$ 74,980	\$ 211	\$ 76,461	\$ 1,641	\$ 66,005	\$ 248	\$ 67,894

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

As at	June 30, 2020				December 31, 2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Canadian federal government	\$ —	\$ 2,240	\$ —	\$ 2,240	\$ —	\$ 2,556	\$ —	\$ 2,556
Canadian provincial and municipal government	—	1,260	—	1,260	—	1,139	—	1,139
U.S. government and agency	785	—	—	785	1,363	—	—	1,363
Other foreign government	—	822	1	823	—	735	1	736
Corporate	—	5,529	49	5,578	—	5,039	45	5,084
Asset-backed securities:								
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	841	—	841	—	777	—	777
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	374	—	374	—	362	—	362
Collateralized debt obligations	—	740	—	740	—	730	—	730
Other	—	932	4	936	—	961	4	965
Total debt securities - available-for-sale	\$ 785	\$ 12,738	\$ 54	\$ 13,577	\$ 1,363	\$ 12,299	\$ 50	\$ 13,712

There were no significant transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019.

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

For the three months ended	Debt securities - fair value through profit or loss	Debt securities - available-for-sale	Equity securities - fair value through profit or loss	Equity securities - available-for-sale	Other invested assets	Investment properties	Total invested assets measured at fair value	Investments for account of segregated fund holders	Total assets measured at fair value	Put option liability
June 30, 2020										
Beginning balance	\$ 205	\$ 53	\$ 203	\$ 38	\$ 2,753	\$ 7,359	\$ 10,611	\$ 535	\$ 11,146	\$ 1,043
Included in net income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	11	—	2	—	(221)	(73)	(281)	4	(277)	(9)
Included in OCI ⁽²⁾	—	3	—	(1)	(12)	—	(10)	—	(10)	—
Purchases	21	—	1	33	118	169	342	2	344	—
Sales / Payments	(1)	—	—	—	(43)	—	(44)	(2)	(46)	—
Settlements	(1)	—	(15)	—	—	—	(16)	—	(16)	—
Transfers (out) of Level 3 ⁽⁴⁾	(22)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(23)	—	(23)	—
Foreign currency translation ⁽⁵⁾	(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(30)	(51)	(88)	(15)	(103)	(19)
Ending balance	\$ 211	\$ 54	\$ 188	\$ 69	\$ 2,565	\$ 7,404	\$ 10,491	\$ 524	\$ 11,015	\$ 1,015
Gains (losses) included in earnings relating to instruments still held at the reporting date ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ (220)	\$ (73)	\$ (283)	\$ (11)	\$ (294)	\$ —
June 30, 2019										
Beginning balance	\$ 301	\$ 58	\$ 195	\$ 40	\$ 2,260	\$ 6,999	\$ 9,853	\$ 1,671	\$ 11,524	\$ —
Included in net income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	—	—	2	(22)	(37)	48	(9)	24	15	—
Included in OCI ⁽²⁾	—	2	—	2	7	—	11	—	11	—
Purchases	28	13	1	16	111	402	571	32	603	—
Sales / Payments	(2)	—	(4)	—	(34)	(190)	(230)	(14)	(244)	—
Settlements	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)	—
Transfers (out) of Level 3 ⁽⁴⁾	(18)	(14)	—	—	—	—	(32)	—	(32)	—
Foreign currency translation ⁽⁵⁾	(2)	—	(2)	(1)	(12)	(30)	(47)	(17)	(64)	—
Ending balance	\$ 306	\$ 59	\$ 192	\$ 35	\$ 2,295	\$ 7,229	\$ 10,116	\$ 1,696	\$ 11,812	\$ —
Gains (losses) included in earnings relating to instruments still held at the reporting date ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ —	\$ (37)	\$ 49	\$ 16	\$ 16	\$ 32	\$ —

For the six months ended	Debt securities - fair value through profit or loss	Debt securities - available-for-sale	Equity securities - fair value through profit or loss	Equity securities - available-for-sale	Other invested assets	Investment properties	Total invested assets measured at fair value	Investments for account of segregated fund holders	Total assets measured at fair value	Put option liability
June 30, 2020										
Beginning balance	\$ 248	\$ 50	\$ 188	\$ 35	\$ 2,445	\$ 7,306	\$ 10,272	\$ 549	\$ 10,821	\$ 956
Included in net income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	6	—	5	—	(125)	(102)	(216)	(32)	(248)	36
Included in OCI ⁽²⁾	—	3	—	—	(2)	—	1	—	1	—
Purchases	21	—	6	33	314	235	609	17	626	—
Sales / Payments	(10)	—	—	—	(98)	(96)	(204)	(11)	(215)	—
Settlements	(2)	—	(15)	—	—	—	(17)	—	(17)	—
Transfers (out) of Level 3 ⁽⁴⁾	(59)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(60)	—	(60)	—
Foreign currency translation ⁽⁵⁾	7	2	4	1	31	61	106	1	107	23
Ending balance	\$ 211	\$ 54	\$ 188	\$ 69	\$ 2,565	\$ 7,404	\$ 10,491	\$ 524	\$ 11,015	\$ 1,015
Gains (losses) included in earnings relating to instruments still held at the reporting date ⁽¹⁾	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 5	\$ —	\$ (124)	\$ (97)	\$ (212)	\$ (34)	\$ (246)	\$ —
June 30, 2019										
Beginning balance	\$ 373	\$ 43	\$ 202	\$ 36	\$ 2,241	\$ 7,157	\$ 10,052	\$ 1,596	\$ 11,648	\$ —
Included in net income ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	9	—	(1)	(22)	(61)	155	80	22	102	—
Included in OCI ⁽²⁾	—	4	—	2	9	—	15	—	15	—
Purchases	45	27	4	22	191	454	743	117	860	—
Sales / Payments	(11)	—	(5)	—	(61)	(471)	(548)	(18)	(566)	—
Settlements	(3)	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)	—
Transfers (out) of Level 3 ⁽⁴⁾	(102)	(14)	(4)	—	—	—	(120)	—	(120)	—
Foreign currency translation ⁽⁵⁾	(5)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(24)	(66)	(103)	(21)	(124)	—
Ending balance	\$ 306	\$ 59	\$ 192	\$ 35	\$ 2,295	\$ 7,229	\$ 10,116	\$ 1,696	\$ 11,812	\$ —
Gains (losses) included in earnings relating to instruments still held at the reporting date ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (61)	\$ 174	\$ 119	\$ 8	\$ 127	\$ —

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

⁽²⁾ Total gains and losses in net income (loss) and other comprehensive income ("OCI") are calculated assuming transfers into or out of Level 3 occur at the beginning of the period. For an asset or liability that transfers into Level 3 during the reporting period, the entire change in fair value for the period is included in the table above. For transfers out of Level 3 during the reporting period, the change in fair value for the period is excluded from the table above.

⁽³⁾ Investment properties included in net income are comprised of fair value changes on investment properties of \$(63) and \$(61) for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, respectively (\$64 and \$197 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively), net of amortization of leasing commissions and tenant inducements of \$10 and \$41 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, respectively (\$16 and \$42 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, respectively). For the key unobservable inputs used in the valuation of investment properties, please refer to Note 5.A.iii Fair Value Hierarchy in our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements. As at June 30, 2020, we have used assumptions that reflect known changes in the property values including changes in expected future cash flows.

⁽⁴⁾ Transfers out of Level 3 occur when the pricing inputs become more transparent and satisfy the Level 1 or 2 criteria and are primarily the result of observable market data being available at the reporting date, thus removing the requirement to rely on inputs that lack observability.

⁽⁵⁾ Foreign currency translation relates to the foreign exchange impact of translating Level 3 assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries from their functional currencies to Canadian dollars.

5. Financial Instruments and Insurance Risk Management

Our risk management policies and procedures for managing risks related to financial instruments and insurance contracts can be found in Notes 6 and 7, respectively, of our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our financial instruments market risk sensitivities are included in our Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") as at June 30, 2020 and December 31, 2019. The shaded text and tables in the Risk Management section of the MD&A represent our disclosures on market risk sensitivities in accordance with IFRS 7 and include discussions on how we measure our risk and our objectives, policies and methodologies for managing this risk. Therefore, the shaded text and tables in the MD&A represent an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

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. Our single life or joint-first-to-die basis retention limit is \$40 (\$40 in 2019) in Canada and US\$40 (US\$40 in 2019) outside of Canada. For survivorship life insurance, our maximum global retention limit is \$50 (\$50 in 2019) in Canada and US\$50 (US\$50 in 2019) 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.

6. Insurance Contract Liabilities and Investment Contract Liabilities

6.A Insurance Contract Liabilities

6.A.i Changes in Insurance Contract Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets

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

	For the three months ended June 30, 2020			For the three months ended June 30, 2019		
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance assets	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance assets	Net
Balances before Other policy liabilities and assets, beginning of period	\$ 127,669	\$ 3,710	\$ 123,959	\$ 118,564	\$ 3,601	\$ 114,963
Change in balances on in-force policies ⁽¹⁾	7,833	(19)	7,852	2,978	84	2,894
Balances arising from new policies ⁽¹⁾	827	22	805	263	35	228
Method and assumption changes	(57)	—	(57)	27	—	27
Increase (decrease) in Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets	8,603	3	8,600	3,268	119	3,149
Foreign exchange rate movements	(1,993)	(120)	(1,873)	(1,136)	(65)	(1,071)
Balances before Other policy liabilities and assets	134,279	3,593	130,686	120,696	3,655	117,041
Other policy liabilities and assets	8,222	722	7,500	7,032	555	6,477
Total Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets, end of period	\$ 142,501	\$ 4,315	\$ 138,186	\$ 127,728	\$ 4,210	\$ 123,518

	For the six months ended June 30, 2020			For the six months ended June 30, 2019		
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance assets	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurance assets	Net
Balances before Other policy liabilities and assets, beginning of period	\$ 123,894	\$ 3,395	\$ 120,499	\$ 114,902	\$ 3,653	\$ 111,249
Change in balances on in-force policies ⁽¹⁾	6,865	3	6,862	7,293	70	7,223
Balances arising from new policies ⁽¹⁾	1,494	50	1,444	582	70	512
Method and assumption changes	13	1	12	33	—	33
Increase (decrease) in Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets	8,372	54	8,318	7,908	140	7,768
Foreign exchange rate movements	2,013	144	1,869	(2,114)	(138)	(1,976)
Balances before Other policy liabilities and assets	134,279	3,593	130,686	120,696	3,655	117,041
Other policy liabilities and assets	8,222	722	7,500	7,032	555	6,477
Total Insurance contract liabilities and Reinsurance assets, end of period	\$ 142,501	\$ 4,315	\$ 138,186	\$ 127,728	\$ 4,210	\$ 123,518

⁽¹⁾ Comparative figures in 2019 have been amended to conform to the current year's methodology.

6.B Investment Contract Liabilities

6.B.i Changes in Investment Contract Liabilities

Changes in investment contract liabilities without discretionary participation features (“DPF”) are as follows:

	For the three months ended		For the three months ended	
	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019	
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost
Balances, beginning of period	\$ 2	\$ 2,585	\$ 2	\$ 2,620
Deposits	—	135	—	92
Interest	—	15	—	13
Withdrawals	—	(72)	—	(95)
Fees	—	(3)	—	(2)
Other	—	4	—	5
Foreign exchange rate movements	—	(1)	—	1
Balances, end of period	\$ 2	\$ 2,663	\$ 2	\$ 2,634

	For the six months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019	
	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost	Measured at fair value	Measured at amortized cost
Balances, beginning of period	\$ 2	\$ 2,612	\$ 3	\$ 2,646
Deposits	—	214	—	181
Interest	—	31	—	28
Withdrawals	—	(198)	—	(229)
Fees	—	(4)	—	(3)
Other	—	8	—	10
Foreign exchange rate movements	—	—	(1)	1
Balances, end of period	\$ 2	\$ 2,663	\$ 2	\$ 2,634

Changes in investment contract liabilities with DPF are as follows:

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Balances, beginning of period	\$ 533	\$ 514	\$ 502	\$ 515
Change in liabilities on in-force policies	19	5	10	14
Increase (decrease) in liabilities	19	5	10	14
Foreign exchange rate movements	(19)	(10)	21	(20)
Balances, end of period	\$ 533	\$ 509	\$ 533	\$ 509

6.C Gross Claims and Benefits Paid

Gross claims and benefits paid consist of the following:

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Maturities and surrenders	\$ 763	\$ 766	\$ 1,473	\$ 1,427
Annuity payments	497	482	982	954
Death and disability benefits	1,212	1,053	2,271	2,115
Health benefits	1,610	1,794	3,431	3,464
Policyholder dividends and interest on claims and deposits	696	258	1,039	513
Total gross claims and benefits paid	\$ 4,778	\$ 4,353	\$ 9,196	\$ 8,473

7. Reinsurance (Expenses) Recoveries

Reinsurance (expenses) recoveries consist of the following:

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Recovered claims and benefits	\$ 561	\$ 465	\$ 1,046	\$ 933
Commissions	17	17	34	33
Reserve adjustments	10	—	20	5
Operating expenses and other	21	21	40	40
Total reinsurance (expenses) recoveries	\$ 609	\$ 503	\$ 1,140	\$ 1,011

8. Fee Income

Fee income consists of the following:

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Fee income from insurance contracts	\$ 243	\$ 247	\$ 502	\$ 482
Fee income from service contracts:				
Distribution fees	204	205	416	399
Fund management and other asset-based fees	976	891	1,953	1,724
Administrative service and other fees	173	199	364	384
Total fee income	\$ 1,596	\$ 1,542	\$ 3,235	\$ 2,989

Distribution fees and Fund management and other asset-based fees are primarily earned in the Asset Management segment. Administrative service and other fees are primarily earned in the Canada segment. The fee income by business segment is presented in Note 3.

9. Income Taxes

Our effective income tax rate differs from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate as follows:

	For the three months ended				For the six months ended			
	June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019		June 30, 2020		June 30, 2019	
	%		%		%		%	
Total net income (loss)	\$ 652	\$ 664	\$ 1,038	\$ 1,378				
Add: Income tax expense (benefit)	61	90	340	178				
Total net income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 713	\$ 754	\$ 1,378	\$ 1,556				
Taxes at the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate	\$ 189	26.5	\$ 200	26.5	\$ 365	26.5	\$ 412	26.5
Increase (decrease) in rate resulting from:								
Higher (lower) effective rates on income subject to taxation in foreign jurisdictions	(39)	(5.5)	(34)	(4.5)	(79)	(5.7)	(56)	(3.6)
Tax exempt investment (income) loss	(153)	(21.4)	(40)	(5.3)	(14)	(1.0)	(146)	(9.4)
Adjustments in respect of prior periods, including resolution of tax disputes	53	7.4	(9)	(1.2)	53	3.8	(17)	(1.1)
Tax (benefit) cost of unrecognized tax losses and tax credits	3	0.4	1	0.1	8	0.6	6	0.4
Tax rate and other legislative changes	—	—	2	0.3	(5)	(0.4)	2	0.1
Other	8	1.2	(30)	(4.0)	12	0.9	(23)	(1.5)
Total tax expense (benefit) and effective income tax rate	\$ 61	8.6	\$ 90	11.9	\$ 340	24.7	\$ 178	11.4

Statutory income tax rates in other jurisdictions in which we conduct business range from 0% to 30%, which creates a tax rate differential and corresponding tax provision difference compared to the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate when applied to foreign income not subject to tax in Canada. Generally, higher earnings in jurisdictions with higher statutory tax rates result in an increase of our tax expense, while earnings arising in tax jurisdictions with statutory rates lower than 26.5% reduce our tax expense. These differences are reported in Higher (lower) effective rates on income subject to taxation in foreign jurisdictions.

Tax exempt investment (income) loss includes tax rate differences related to various types of investment income or losses that are taxed at rates lower than our statutory income tax rate. Examples include but are not limited to dividend income, capital gains arising in Canada and changes in market values including those resulting from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Adjustments in respect of prior periods, including the resolution of tax disputes, for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2020 relates mainly to the finalization of the prior year's Canadian tax filings. For the three months ended June 30, 2019, the adjustments related primarily to the finalization of and amendments to prior years' tax filings, and for the six months ended June 30, 2019, included the resolution of tax audits.

Tax (benefit) cost of unrecognized tax losses and tax credits reflects unrecognized losses in Asia.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, Other primarily reflects withholding taxes on distributions from our foreign subsidiaries and the benefit relating to investments in joint ventures in Asia. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2019, Other also reflects the reversal of withholding taxes no longer expected to be paid.

10. Capital Management

10.A Capital

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. We strive to achieve an optimal capital structure by balancing the use of debt and equity financing. Capital is managed both on a consolidated basis under the principles that consider all the risks associated with the business, as well as at the business group level under the principles appropriate to the jurisdiction in which each operates. We manage the capital for all of our international subsidiaries on a local statutory basis in a manner commensurate with their individual risk profiles. Further details on our capital, and how it is managed, are included in Note 21 of our 2019 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements.

SLF Inc. is a non-operating insurance company and is subject to the Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test ("LICAT") guideline. As at June 30, 2020, SLF Inc.'s LICAT ratio exceeded the regulatory minimum target as set out by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI"). Sun Life Assurance, SLF Inc.'s principal operating life insurance subsidiary in Canada, is also subject to the LICAT guideline. As at June 30, 2020, Sun Life Assurance's LICAT ratio exceeded OSFI's minimum regulatory target; as well as OSFI's supervisory target applicable to operating life insurance companies.

In the U.S., Sun Life Assurance operates through a branch which is subject to U.S. regulatory supervision and it exceeded the levels under which regulatory action would be required as at June 30, 2020. In addition, other subsidiaries of SLF Inc. that must comply with local capital or solvency requirements in the jurisdiction in which they operate maintained capital levels above minimum local requirements as at June 30, 2020.

Our capital base consists mainly of common shareholders' equity, preferred shareholders' equity, participating policyholders' equity, non-controlling interest's equity and certain other capital securities that qualify as regulatory capital.

10.B Significant Capital Transactions

10.B.i Common Shares

Changes in common shares issued and outstanding were as follows:

	June 30, 2020		For the six months ended June 30, 2019	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Common shares (in millions of shares)				
Balance, beginning of period	587.8	\$ 8,289	598.5	\$ 8,419
Stock options exercised	0.3	14	0.4	16
Common shares purchased for cancellation	(3.5)	(50)	(7.9)	(107)
Balance, end of period	584.6	\$ 8,253	591.0	\$ 8,328

On August 14, 2019, SLF Inc. launched a normal course issuer bid to purchase and cancel up to 15 million common shares of SLF Inc. ("common shares") between August 14, 2019 and August 13, 2020 (the "2019 NCIB") and implemented an automatic repurchase plan with its designated broker in order to facilitate purchases of common shares under such bid. Under such automatic repurchase plan, SLF Inc.'s designated broker may purchase common shares pursuant to the 2019 NCIB at times when SLF Inc. ordinarily would not be active in the market due to regulatory restrictions or self-imposed blackout periods. SLF Inc. launched a normal course issuer bid on August 14, 2018 and amended it effective May 14, 2019.

Pursuant to the 2019 NCIB, common shares purchased for cancellation are able to be purchased through the facilities of the Toronto Stock Exchange, other Canadian stock exchanges, and/or alternative Canadian trading platforms, at prevailing market rates, or by way of private agreements or share repurchase programs under issuer bid exemption orders issued by securities regulatory authorities at a discount to the prevailing market price.

For the six months ended June 30, 2020, SLF Inc. purchased and cancelled approximately 3.5 million common shares at an average price per share of \$56.86 for a total amount of \$200 under the 2019 NCIB. The total amount paid to purchase the shares is allocated to Common shares and Retained earnings in our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity. The amount allocated to Common shares is based on the average cost per common share and the amounts paid above the average cost are allocated to Retained earnings.

On March 13, 2020, OSFI set the expectation for all federally regulated financial institutions that dividend increases and share buybacks should be halted for the time being.

10.B.ii Other Capital Transactions

On May 8, 2020, SLF Inc. issued \$1,000 principal amount of Series 2020-1 Subordinated Unsecured 2.58% Fixed/Floating Debentures due 2032. The net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes of SLF Inc., which may include investments in subsidiaries and repayment of indebtedness.

On June 30, 2020, 0.1 million of the 5.2 million Class A Non-cumulative Rate Reset Preferred Shares Series 8R (the "Series 8R Shares") were converted into Class A Non-cumulative Floating Rate Preferred Shares Series 9QR (the "Series 9QR Shares") on a one-for-one basis and 1.1 million of the 6.0 million Series 9QR Shares were converted into Series 8R Shares on a one-for-one basis. As a result, as of June 30, 2020, SLF Inc. has approximately 6.2 million Series 8R Shares and 5.0 million Series 9QR Shares issued and outstanding.

11. Segregated Funds

11.A Investments for Account of Segregated Fund Holders

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

As at	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
Segregated and mutual fund units	\$ 100,223	\$ 102,071
Equity securities	8,389	10,565
Debt securities	3,733	3,825
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term securities	929	589
Investment properties	362	403
Mortgages	20	21
Other assets	181	146
Total assets	\$ 113,837	\$ 117,620
Less: Liabilities arising from investing activities	893	647
Total investments for account of segregated fund holders	\$ 112,944	\$ 116,973

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

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

For the three months ended	Insurance contracts		Investment contracts	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Balances, beginning of period	\$ 97,043	\$ 103,265	\$ 5,781	\$ 6,746
Additions to segregated funds:				
Deposits	2,472	2,852	20	20
Net transfer (to) from general funds	(922)	(96)	—	—
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	10,533	2,017	678	144
Other investment income	227	323	35	56
Total additions	\$ 12,310	\$ 5,096	\$ 733	\$ 220
Deductions from segregated funds:				
Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries	1,990	2,587	97	163
Management fees	254	263	13	13
Taxes and other expenses	111	90	6	4
Foreign exchange rate movements	222	253	230	270
Total deductions	\$ 2,577	\$ 3,193	\$ 346	\$ 450
Net additions (deductions)	9,733	1,903	387	(230)
Balances, end of period	\$ 106,776	\$ 105,168	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,516

	Insurance contracts		Investment contracts	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
For the six months ended				
Balances, beginning of period	\$ 110,269	\$ 96,663	\$ 6,704	\$ 6,399
Additions to segregated funds:				
Deposits	5,729	5,893	40	43
Net transfers (to) from general funds	(1,308)	(181)	—	—
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	(2,928)	9,628	(309)	628
Other investment income	550	563	79	83
Total additions	\$ 2,043	\$ 15,903	\$ (190)	\$ 754
Deductions from segregated funds:				
Payments to policyholders and their beneficiaries	5,052	6,319	231	312
Management fees	521	505	26	26
Taxes and other expenses	178	187	(1)	9
Foreign exchange rate movements	(215)	387	90	290
Total deductions	\$ 5,536	\$ 7,398	\$ 346	\$ 637
Net additions (deductions)	(3,493)	8,505	(536)	117
Balances, end of period	\$ 106,776	\$ 105,168	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,516

12. Commitments, Guarantees and Contingencies

Guarantees of Sun Life Assurance Preferred Shares and Subordinated Debentures

SLF Inc. has provided a guarantee on the \$150 of 6.30% subordinated debentures due 2028 issued by Sun Life Assurance. Claims under this guarantee will rank equally with all other subordinated indebtedness of SLF Inc. SLF Inc. has also provided a subordinated guarantee of the preferred shares issued by Sun Life Assurance from time to time, other than such preferred shares which are held by SLF Inc. and its affiliates. Sun Life Assurance has no outstanding preferred shares subject to the guarantee. As a result of these guarantees, Sun Life Assurance is entitled to rely on exemptive relief from most continuous disclosure and the certification requirements of Canadian securities laws.

The following tables set forth certain consolidating summary financial information for SLF Inc. and Sun Life Assurance (consolidated):

For the three months ended	SLF Inc. (unconsolidated)	Sun Life Assurance (consolidated)	Other subsidiaries of SLF Inc. (combined)	Consolidation adjustments	SLF Inc. (consolidated)
June 30, 2020					
Revenue	\$ 71	\$ 13,293	\$ 2,794	\$ (972)	\$ 15,186
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 543	\$ 243	\$ 268	\$ (511)	\$ 543
June 30, 2019					
Revenue	\$ 52	\$ 8,997	\$ 1,700	\$ (603)	\$ 10,146
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 619	\$ 350	\$ 250	\$ (600)	\$ 619

For the six months ended	SLF Inc. (unconsolidated)	Sun Life Assurance (consolidated)	Other subsidiaries of SLF Inc. (combined)	Consolidation adjustments	SLF Inc. (consolidated)
June 30, 2020					
Revenue	\$ 113	\$ 17,945	\$ 4,846	\$ (1,248)	\$ 21,656
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 958	\$ 350	\$ 567	\$ (917)	\$ 958
June 30, 2019					
Revenue	\$ 107	\$ 19,271	\$ 3,331	\$ (1,171)	\$ 21,538
Shareholders' net income (loss)	\$ 1,266	\$ 770	\$ 456	\$ (1,226)	\$ 1,266

As at	SLF Inc. (unconsolidated)	Sun Life Assurance (consolidated)	Other subsidiaries of SLF Inc. (combined)	Consolidation adjustments	SLF Inc. (consolidated)
June 30, 2020					
Invested assets	\$ 24,900	\$ 166,945	\$ 9,259	\$ (24,602)	\$ 176,502
Total other general fund assets	\$ 4,869	\$ 25,216	\$ 12,943	\$ (24,041)	\$ 18,987
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	\$ —	\$ 112,887	\$ 57	\$ —	\$ 112,944
Insurance contract liabilities	\$ —	\$ 142,707	\$ 10,959	\$ (11,165)	\$ 142,501
Investment contract liabilities	\$ —	\$ 3,198	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,198
Total other general fund liabilities	\$ 5,551	\$ 27,652	\$ 7,807	\$ (16,639)	\$ 24,371
December 31, 2019					
Invested assets	\$ 23,639	\$ 152,512	\$ 8,552	\$ (23,084)	\$ 161,619
Total other general fund assets	\$ 4,135	\$ 24,000	\$ 11,955	\$ (21,480)	\$ 18,610
Investments for account of segregated fund holders	\$ —	\$ 116,918	\$ 55	\$ —	\$ 116,973
Insurance contract liabilities	\$ —	\$ 131,428	\$ 9,644	\$ (9,888)	\$ 131,184
Investment contract liabilities	\$ —	\$ 3,116	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,116
Total other general fund liabilities	\$ 4,376	\$ 23,780	\$ 8,053	\$ (14,788)	\$ 21,421

13. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Details of the calculation of the net income (loss) and the weighted average number of shares used in the earnings per share computations are as follows:

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Common shareholders' net income (loss) for basic earnings per share	\$ 519	\$ 595	\$ 910	\$ 1,218
Add: Increase in income due to convertible instruments ⁽¹⁾	3	2	5	5
Common shareholders' net income (loss) on a diluted basis	\$ 522	\$ 597	\$ 915	\$ 1,223
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in millions)	585	593	586	595
Add: Dilutive impact of stock options ⁽²⁾ (in millions)	—	1	1	1
Dilutive impact of convertible instruments ⁽¹⁾ (in millions)	4	4	4	4
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding on a diluted basis (in millions)	589	598	591	600
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.89	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.55	\$ 2.05
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.55	\$ 2.04

⁽¹⁾ The convertible instruments are the Sun Life Exchangeable Capital Securities ("SLEECs") – Series B issued by Sun Life Capital Trust.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the impact of 2 million and 1 million stock options for the three and six months ended June 30, 2020, respectively, because these stock options were anti-dilutive for the periods (1 million for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2019).

14. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

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

	For the three months ended June 30, 2020			For the three months ended June 30, 2019		
	Balance, beginning of period	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Balance, end of period	Balance, beginning of period	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Balance, end of period
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income:					
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses), net of hedging activities	\$ 2,403	\$ (482)	\$ 1,921	\$ 1,643	\$ (259)	\$ 1,384
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	17	492	509	195	149	344
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(28)	7	(21)	(15)	3	(12)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) in joint ventures and associates	31	(27)	4	4	(24)	(20)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(186)	(149)	(335)	(306)	(57)	(363)
Revaluation surplus on transfers to investment properties	145	—	145	145	—	145
Total	\$ 2,382	\$ (159)	\$ 2,223	\$ 1,666	\$ (188)	\$ 1,478
Total attributable to:						
Participating policyholders	\$ 19	\$ (2)	\$ 17	\$ 13	\$ (1)	\$ 12
Shareholders	2,363	(157)	2,206	1,653	(187)	1,466
Total	\$ 2,382	\$ (159)	\$ 2,223	\$ 1,666	\$ (188)	\$ 1,478

	For the six months ended June 30, 2020			For the six months ended June 30, 2019		
	Balance, beginning of period	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Balance, end of period	Balance, beginning of period	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Balance, end of period
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income:					
Unrealized foreign currency translation gains (losses), net of hedging activities	\$ 1,359	\$ 562	\$ 1,921	\$ 1,923	\$ (539)	\$ 1,384
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	313	196	509	(56)	400	344
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	(7)	(14)	(21)	(21)	9	(12)
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) in joint ventures and associates	(33)	37	4	(24)	4	(20)
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to income:						
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(305)	(30)	(335)	(263)	(100)	(363)
Revaluation surplus on transfers to investment properties	145	—	145	145	—	145
Total	\$ 1,472	\$ 751	\$ 2,223	\$ 1,704	\$ (226)	\$ 1,478
Total attributable to:						
Participating policyholders	\$ 11	\$ 6	\$ 17	\$ 14	\$ (2)	\$ 12
Shareholders	1,461	745	2,206	1,690	(224)	1,466
Total	\$ 1,472	\$ 751	\$ 2,223	\$ 1,704	\$ (226)	\$ 1,478

15. Legal and Regulatory Proceedings

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

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

Two class action lawsuits have been filed against Sun Life Assurance in connection with sales practices relating to, and the administration of, individual policies issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (“MLIC”). These policies were assumed by Clarica when Clarica acquired the bulk of MLIC’s Canadian operations in 1998 and subsequently assumed by Sun Life Assurance as a result of its amalgamation with Clarica. One of the lawsuits (*Fehr et al v Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada*) is issued in Ontario and the other (*Alamwala v Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada*) is in British Columbia. The *Fehr* action has been certified as a class action and notice will be made to class members once the court determines the scope of the class and the manner of delivery. The next step in the process is the discovery phase. The other action (*Alamwala v Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada*) has remained largely dormant since it was commenced in 2011 and has not been certified. We will continue to vigorously defend against the claims in these actions. In connection with the acquisition of the Canadian operations of MLIC, MLIC agreed to indemnify Clarica for certain losses, including those incurred relating to the sales of its policies. Should either of the *Fehr* or the *Alamwala* lawsuits result in a loss, Sun Life Assurance will seek recourse against MLIC under that indemnity through arbitration.

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

16. Subsequent Event

On July 1, 2020, we acquired 80% of InfraRed Capital Partners (“InfraRed”), a UK-based global infrastructure and real estate investment manager, as well as the ability to acquire the remaining interest in the future. InfraRed will form part of our Asset Management business segment. Consideration included approximately \$510 in cash and a small contingent earn-out payment to the former owners of InfraRed.

InfraRed minority shareholders have the option to require us to purchase their shares (“put option”) in 2024. We have a call option to acquire the remaining outstanding shares in InfraRed commencing in 2025. Due to the recent close of this transaction, the fair value determination and purchase accounting have not been completed, including the valuation for the earn-out payment and put option liability.

Corporate and Shareholder Information

For information about Sun Life, corporate news and financial results, please visit sunlife.com.

Corporate office

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Website: www.sunlife.com

Investor Relations

For financial analysts, portfolio managers and institutional investors requiring information, please contact:

Investor Relations
Fax: 416-979-4080
Email: investor.relations@sunlife.com
Please note that financial information can also be obtained from www.sunlife.com.

Transfer agent

For information about your shareholdings, dividends, change in share registration or address, estate transfers, lost certificates, or to advise of duplicate mailings, please contact the Transfer Agent in the country where you reside. If you do not live in any of the countries listed, please contact the Canadian Transfer Agent.

Canada

AST Trust Company (Canada)
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From the Provinces: 1-800-1-888-2422
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Email: hkinfo@computershare.com.hk

Shareholder services

For shareholder account inquiries, please contact the Transfer Agent in the country where you reside, or Shareholder Services:
Fax: 416-598-3121
English Email: shareholderservices@sunlife.com
French Email: servicesauxactionnaires@sunlife.com

2020 dividend dates

Common Shares

Record dates	Payment dates
March 2, 2020	March 31, 2020
May 27, 2020	June 30, 2020
August 26, 2020	September 30, 2020
November 25, 2020*	December 31, 2020*

* Subject to approval by the Board of Directors

Direct deposit of dividends

Common shareholders residing in Canada or the U.S. may have their dividend payments deposited directly into their bank account.

The Request for Electronic Payment of Dividends Form is available for downloading from the AST Trust Company (Canada) website, www.astfinancial.com/ca-en, or you can contact AST Trust Company (Canada) to have a form sent to you.

Canadian dividend reinvestment and share purchase plan

Canadian-resident common shareholders can enroll in the Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan. For details visit our website at sunlife.com or contact the Plan Agent, AST Trust Company (Canada) at sunlifeinquiries@astfinancial.com

Stock exchange listings

Sun Life Financial Inc. common shares are listed on the Toronto (TSX), New York (NYSE) and Philippine (PSE) stock exchanges. Ticker Symbol: SLF

Sun Life Financial Inc. Class A Preferred Shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX).

Ticker Symbols:

Series 2 – SLF.PR.B
Series 3 – SLF.PR.C
Series 4 – SLF.PR.D
Series 5 – SLF.PR.E
Series 8R – SLF.PR.G
Series 9QR – SLF.PR.J
Series 10R – SLF.PR.H
Series 11QR – SLF.PR.K
Series 12R – SLF.PR.I



Life's brighter under the sun

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2020