GREAT-WEST
LIFECO INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year 2016

GREAT-WEST
LIFECO INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(in Canadian $ millions except per share amounts)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Income		
Premium income		
Gross premiums written	**$ 35,050**	$ 28,129
Ceded premiums	**(3,925)**	(3,628)
Total net premiums	**31,125**	24,501
Net investment income (note 5)		
Regular net investment income	**6,252**	6,271
Changes in fair value through profit or loss	**3,903**	(2,010)
Total net investment income	**10,155**	4,261
Fee and other income	**5,101**	5,058
	46,381	33,820
Benefits and expenses		
Policyholder benefits		
Gross	**28,315**	22,553
Ceded	**(2,103)**	(2,000)
Total net policyholder benefits	**26,212**	20,553
Policyholder dividends and experience refunds	**1,502**	1,477
Changes in insurance and investment contract liabilities	**6,961**	812
Total paid or credited to policyholders	**34,675**	22,842
Commissions	**2,602**	2,218
Operating and administrative expenses (note 27)	**4,799**	4,466
Premium taxes	**411**	339
Financing charges (note 14)	**302**	303
Amortization of finite life intangible assets (note 9)	**177**	146
Restructuring and acquisition expenses (note 28)	**63**	35
Earnings before income taxes	**3,352**	3,471
Income taxes (note 26)	**396**	460
Net earnings before non-controlling interests	**2,956**	3,011
Attributable to non-controlling interests (note 18)	**192**	123
Net earnings	**2,764**	2,888
Preferred share dividends	**123**	126
Net earnings - common shareholders	**$ 2,641**	$ 2,762
Earnings per common share (note 20)		
Basic	**$ 2.668**	$ 2.774
Diluted	**$ 2.663**	$ 2.768

GREAT-WEST LIFECO INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in Canadian $ millions)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Net earnings	**$ 2,764**	$ 2,888
Other comprehensive income		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Consolidated Statements of Earnings		
Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations	**(1,485)**	2,058
Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on euro debt designated as hedge of the net investment in foreign operations	**42**	(50)
Income tax (expense) benefit	**(6)**	9
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	**115**	(20)
Income tax (expense) benefit	**(10)**	7
Realized gains on available-for-sale assets	**(80)**	(104)
Income tax expense	**12**	17
Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	**107**	(251)
Income tax (expense) benefit	**(40)**	95
Realized losses on cash flow hedges	**2**	2
Income tax benefit	**(1)**	(1)
Non-controlling interests	**48**	(57)
Income tax (expense) benefit	**(10)**	3
Total items that may be reclassified	**(1,306)**	1,708
Items that will not be reclassified to Consolidated Statements of Earnings		
Re-measurements on defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans (note 23)	**(231)**	167
Income tax (expense) benefit	**60**	(32)
Non-controlling interests	**6**	(5)
Income tax (expense) benefit	**(1)**	2
Total items that will not be reclassified	**(166)**	132
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	**(1,472)**	1,840
Comprehensive income	**$ 1,292**	$ 4,728

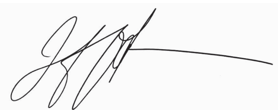
GREAT-WEST
LIFECO INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in Canadian $ millions)

	December 31	
	2016	2015 (note 33)
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	**$ 3,259**	$ 2,813
Bonds (note 5)	**116,773**	114,943
Mortgage loans (note 5)	**21,651**	22,021
Stocks (note 5)	**8,665**	7,873
Investment properties (note 5)	**4,340**	5,237
Loans to policyholders	**8,467**	8,694
	163,155	161,581
Funds held by ceding insurers (note 6)	**10,781**	15,512
Goodwill (note 9)	**5,977**	5,913
Intangible assets (note 9)	**3,972**	4,036
Derivative financial instruments (note 29)	**528**	461
Owner occupied properties (note 10)	**649**	653
Fixed assets (note 10)	**304**	298
Other assets (note 11)	**2,263**	2,643
Premiums in course of collection, accounts and interest receivable	**4,311**	3,553
Reinsurance assets (note 12)	**5,627**	5,131
Current income taxes	**97**	69
Deferred tax assets (note 26)	**1,845**	1,891
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders (note 13)	**200,403**	198,194
Total assets	**$ 399,912**	$ 399,935
Liabilities		
Insurance contract liabilities (note 12)	**$ 155,940**	$ 158,492
Investment contract liabilities (note 12)	**2,009**	2,253
Debentures and other debt instruments (note 15)	**5,980**	5,395
Capital trust securities (note 16)	**161**	161
Funds held under reinsurance contracts	**320**	356
Derivative financial instruments (note 29)	**2,012**	2,624
Accounts payable	**2,049**	1,755
Other liabilities (note 17)	**3,836**	3,367
Current income taxes	**549**	492
Deferred tax liabilities (note 26)	**1,645**	1,586
Investment and insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders (note 13)	**200,403**	198,194
Total liabilities	**374,904**	374,675
Equity		
Non-controlling interests (note 18)		
Participating account surplus in subsidiaries	**2,782**	2,626
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**224**	195
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 19)		
Preferred shares	**2,514**	2,514
Common shares	**7,130**	7,156
Accumulated surplus	**11,465**	10,416
Accumulated other comprehensive income (note 24)	**746**	2,218
Contributed surplus	**147**	135
Total equity	**25,008**	25,260
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 399,912**	$ 399,935

Approved by the Board of Directors:



Jeffrey Orr
Chair of the Board

Paul Mahon
President and CEO

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in Canadian $ millions)

	December 31, 2016					
	Share capital	**Contributed surplus**	**Accumulated surplus**	**Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 9,670**	**$ 135**	**$ 10,416**	**$ 2,218**	**$ 2,821**	**$ 25,260**
Net earnings	**—**	**—**	**2,764**	**—**	**192**	**2,956**
Other comprehensive loss	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(1,472)**	**(43)**	**(1,515)**
	9,670	**135**	**13,180**	**746**	**2,970**	**26,701**
Dividends to shareholders						
Preferred shareholders (note 20)	**—**	**—**	**(123)**	**—**	**—**	**(123)**
Common shareholders	**—**	**—**	**(1,369)**	**—**	**—**	**(1,369)**
Shares exercised and issued under share-based payment plans (note 19)	**31**	**(60)**	**—**	**—**	**62**	**33**
Share-based payment plans expense	**—**	**72**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**72**
Equity settlement of Putnam share-based plans	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(39)**	**(39)**
Shares purchased and cancelled under Normal Course Issuer Bid (note 19)	**(267)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(267)**
Excess of redemption proceeds over stated capital per Normal Course Issuer Bid (note 19)	**210**	**—**	**(210)**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Dilution loss on non-controlling interests	**—**	**—**	**(13)**	**—**	**13**	**—**
Balance, end of year	**$ 9,644**	**$ 147**	**$ 11,465**	**$ 746**	**$ 3,006**	**$ 25,008**

	December 31, 2015 (note 33)					
	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance, beginning of year	$ 9,616	$ 126	$ 9,119	$ 378	$ 2,658	$ 21,897
Net earnings	—	—	2,888	—	123	3,011
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,840	57	1,897
	9,616	126	12,007	2,218	2,838	26,805
Dividends to shareholders						
Preferred shareholders (note 20)	—	—	(126)	—	—	(126)
Common shareholders	—	—	(1,298)	—	—	(1,298)
Shares exercised and issued under share-based payment plans (note 19)	99	(49)	—	—	39	89
Share-based payment plans expense	—	58	—	—	—	58
Equity settlement of Putnam share-based plans	—	—	—	—	(47)	(47)
Shares purchased and cancelled under Normal Course Issuer Bid (note 19)	(221)	—	—	—	—	(221)
Excess of redemption proceeds over stated capital per Normal Course Issuer Bid (note 19)	176	—	(176)	—	—	—
Dilution gain on non-controlling interests	—	—	9	—	(9)	—
Balance, end of year	$ 9,670	$ 135	$ 10,416	$ 2,218	$ 2,821	$ 25,260

GREAT-WEST LIFECO INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in Canadian $ millions)

	For the years ended December 31	
	2016	2015
Operations		
Earnings before income taxes	**$ 3,352**	$ 3,471
Income taxes paid, net of refunds received	**(223)**	(361)
Adjustments:		
Change in insurance and investment contract liabilities	**7,128**	(1,088)
Change in funds held by ceding insurers	**505**	821
Change in funds held under reinsurance contracts	**18**	28
Change in deferred acquisition costs	**42**	32
Change in reinsurance assets	**(567)**	367
Changes in fair value through profit or loss	**(3,903)**	2,010
Other	**(98)**	(157)
	6,254	5,123
Financing Activities		
Issue of common shares (note 19)	**31**	99
Purchased and cancelled common shares (note 19)	**(267)**	(221)
Issue of euro-denominated debt (note 15)	**706**	—
Decrease in line of credit of subsidiary	**(31)**	(130)
Increase (decrease) in debentures and other debt instruments	**8**	(7)
Dividends paid on common shares	**(1,369)**	(1,298)
Dividends paid on preferred shares	**(123)**	(126)
	(1,045)	(1,683)
Investment Activities		
Bond sales and maturities	**29,949**	29,082
Mortgage loan repayments	**2,616**	2,926
Stock sales	**2,717**	2,107
Investment property sales	**427**	206
Change in loans to policyholders	**48**	8
Business acquisitions, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired (note 3)	**(33)**	(4)
Investment in bonds	**(34,186)**	(32,015)
Investment in mortgage loans	**(3,264)**	(3,033)
Investment in stocks	**(2,737)**	(2,423)
Investment in investment properties	**(102)**	(278)
	(4,565)	(3,424)
Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	**(198)**	299
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**446**	315
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**2,813**	2,498
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 3,259**	$ 2,813
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest income received	**$ 5,303**	$ 5,386
Interest paid	**$ 294**	$ 295
Dividend income received	**$ 251**	$ 239

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in Canadian $ millions except per share amounts)

1. Corporate Information

Great-West Lifeco Inc. (Lifeco or the Company) is a publicly listed company (Toronto Stock Exchange: GWO), incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The registered address of the Company is 100 Osborne Street North, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 1V3. Lifeco is a member of the Power Corporation of Canada group of companies and its direct parent is Power Financial Corporation (Power Financial).

Lifeco is a financial services holding company with interests in the life insurance, health insurance, retirement savings, investment management and reinsurance businesses, primarily in Canada, the United States and Europe through its operating subsidiaries including The Great-West Life Assurance Company (Great-West Life), London Life Insurance Company (London Life), The Canada Life Assurance Company (Canada Life), Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company (Great-West Financial) and Putnam Investments, LLC (Putnam).

The consolidated financial statements (financial statements) of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016 were approved by the Board of Directors on February 9, 2017.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Consistent accounting policies were applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the subsidiaries of the Company.

The Company adopted the narrow scope amendments to IFRS for IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*, IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* and *Annual Improvements 2012 - 2014 Cycle* effective January 1, 2016. The adoption of these narrow scope amendments did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company were prepared as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016 with comparative information for December 31, 2015. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The Company has control when it has the power to direct the relevant activities, has significant exposure to variable returns from these activities and has the ability to use its power to affect the variable returns. All intercompany balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits or losses, including dividends resulting from intercompany transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Use of Significant Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

In preparation of these financial statements, management is required to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net earnings and related disclosures. Although some uncertainty is inherent in these judgments and estimates, management believes that the amounts recorded are reasonable. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and areas where significant judgments have been made are listed below and discussed throughout the notes to these financial statements including:

- Management uses independent qualified appraisal services to determine the fair value of investment properties, which utilize judgments and estimates. These appraisals are adjusted by applying management judgments and estimates for material changes in property cash flows, capital expenditures or general market conditions (note 5).

- In the determination of the fair value of financial instruments, the Company's management exercises judgment in the determination of fair value inputs, particularly those items categorized within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (note 8).
- Cash generating unit groupings for goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets have been determined by management as the lowest level that the assets are monitored for internal reporting purposes, which requires management judgment in the determination of the lowest level of monitoring (note 9).
- Management evaluates the synergies and future benefit for initial recognition and measurement of goodwill and intangible assets as well as testing the recoverable amounts. The determination of the carrying value and recoverable amounts of the cash generating unit groupings for goodwill and intangible assets relies upon the determination of fair value or value-in-use using valuation methodologies (note 9).
- Judgments are used by management in determining whether deferred acquisition costs and deferred income reserves can be recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Deferred acquisition costs are recognized if management determines the costs meet the definition of an asset and are incremental and related to the issuance of the investment contract. Deferred income reserves are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the policy (notes 11 and 17).
- Management uses judgment to evaluate the classification of insurance and reinsurance contracts to determine whether these arrangements should be accounted for as insurance, investment or service contracts.
- The actuarial assumptions, such as interest rates, inflation, policyholder behaviour, mortality and morbidity of policyholders, used in the valuation of insurance and certain investment contract liabilities under the Canadian Asset Liability Method require significant judgment and estimation (note 12).
- The actuarial assumptions used in determining the expense and benefit obligations for the Company's defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment benefits requires significant judgment and estimation. Management reviews previous experience of its plan members and market conditions including interest rates and inflation rates in evaluating the assumptions used in determining the expense for the current year (note 23).
- The Company operates within various tax jurisdictions where significant management judgments and estimates are required when interpreting the relevant tax laws, regulations and legislation in the determination of the Company's tax provisions and the carrying amounts of its tax assets and liabilities (note 26).
- Management assesses the recoverability of the deferred income tax asset carrying values based on future years' taxable income projections and believes the carrying values of the deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2016 are recoverable (note 26).
- Legal and other provisions are recognized resulting from a past event which, in the judgment of management, has resulted in a probable outflow of economic resources which would be passed to a third-party to settle the obligation. Management uses judgment to evaluate the possible outcomes and risks in determining the best estimate of the provision at the balance sheet date (note 30).
- The operating segments of the Company, which are the segments reviewed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer to assess performance and allocate resources within the Company, are aligned with the Company's geographic operations. Management applies judgment in the aggregation of the business units into the Company's operating segments (note 32).
- The Company consolidates all subsidiaries and entities which management determines that the Company controls. Control is evaluated on the ability of the Company to direct the activities of the subsidiary or entity to derive variable returns and management uses judgment in determining whether control exists. Judgment is exercised in the evaluation of the variable returns and in determining the extent to which the Company has the ability to exercise its power to generate variable returns.
- Management uses judgments, such as the determination of the risks and benefits associated with the transaction that are used in determining whether the Company retains the primary obligation with a client in sub-advisor arrangements. Where the Company retains the risks and benefits, revenue and expenses are recorded on a gross basis.

- Within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, purchases and sales of portfolio investments are recorded within investment activities due to management's judgment that these investing activities are long-term in nature.
- The results of the Company reflect management’s judgments regarding the impact of prevailing global credit, equity and foreign exchange market conditions. The provision for future credit losses within the Company's insurance contract liabilities relies upon investment credit ratings. The Company’s practice is to use third-party independent credit ratings where available. Management judgment is required when setting credit ratings for instruments that do not have a third-party rating.

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Portfolio Investments

Portfolio investments include bonds, mortgage loans, stocks and investment properties. Portfolio investments are classified as fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables or as non-financial instruments based on management’s intention relating to the purpose and nature of the instrument or characteristics of the investment. The Company has not classified any investments as held-to-maturity.

Investments in bonds and stocks normally actively traded on a public market or where fair value can be reliably measured are either designated or classified as fair value through profit or loss or classified as available-for-sale on a trade date basis. A financial asset is designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. Changes in the fair value of financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss are generally offset by changes in insurance contract liabilities, since the measurement of insurance contract liabilities is determined with reference to the assets supporting the liabilities. A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if it is part of a portfolio that is actively traded for the purpose of earning investment income. Fair value through profit or loss investments are recognized at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Available-for-sale investments are recognized at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income. Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments are reclassified from other comprehensive income and recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings when the investment is sold. Interest income earned on both fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale bonds is recorded as net investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Investments in stocks where a fair value cannot be measured reliably are classified as available–for–sale and carried at cost. Investments in stocks for which the Company exerts significant influence over but does not control are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Investments in stocks over which the Company exerts significant influence but does not control include the Company’s investment in an affiliated company, IGM Financial Inc. (IGM), a member of the Power Financial group of companies, and Allianz Ireland, an unlisted general insurance company operating in Ireland.

Investments in mortgages and bonds not normally actively traded on a public market are classified as loans and receivables and are carried at amortized cost net of any allowance for credit losses. Interest income earned and realized gains and losses on the sale of investments classified as loans and receivables are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and included in net investment income.

Investment properties are real estate held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are initially measured at cost and subsequently carried at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. All changes in fair value are recorded as net investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Properties held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation that have an insignificant portion that is owner occupied or where there is no intent to occupy on a long-term basis are classified as investment properties. Properties that do not meet these criteria are classified as owner occupied properties. Property that is leased that would otherwise be classified as investment property if owned by the Company is also included within investment properties.

Fair Value Measurement

Financial instrument carrying values necessarily reflect the prevailing market liquidity and the liquidity premiums embedded within the market pricing methods that the Company relies upon.

Fair value movement on the assets supporting insurance contract liabilities is a major factor in the movement of insurance contract liabilities. Changes in the fair value of bonds designated or classified as fair value through profit or loss that support insurance and investment contract liabilities are largely offset by corresponding changes in the fair value of liabilities except when the bond has been deemed impaired.

The following is a description of the methodologies used to value instruments carried at fair value:

Bonds - Fair Value Through Profit or Loss and Available-for-Sale

Fair values for bonds classified and designated as fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale are determined with reference to quoted market bid prices primarily provided by third-party independent pricing sources. Where prices are not quoted in a normally active market, fair values are determined by valuation models. The Company maximizes the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company obtains quoted prices in active markets, when available, for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure bonds at fair value in its fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale portfolios.

The Company estimates the fair value of bonds not traded in active markets by referring to actively traded securities with similar attributes, dealer quotations, matrix pricing methodology, discounted cash flow analyses and/or internal valuation models. This methodology considers such factors as the issuer's industry, the security's rating, term, coupon rate and position in the capital structure of the issuer, as well as, yield curves, credit curves, prepayment rates and other relevant factors. For bonds that are not traded in active markets, valuations are adjusted to reflect illiquidity, and such adjustments generally are based on available market evidence. In the absence of such evidence, management's best estimate is used.

Bonds and Mortgages - Loans and Receivables

For disclosure purposes only, fair values for bonds and mortgages classified as loans and receivables are determined by discounting expected future cash flows using current market rates for similar instruments. Valuation inputs typically include benchmark yields and risk-adjusted spreads based on current lending activities and market activity.

Stocks - Fair Value Through Profit or Loss and Available-for-Sale

Fair values for stocks traded on an active market are generally determined by the last bid price for the security from the exchange where it is principally traded. Fair values for stocks for which there is no active market is typically based upon alternative valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis, review of price movement relative to the market and utilization of information provided by the underlying investment manager. The Company maximizes the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value. The Company obtains quoted prices in active markets, when available, for identical assets at the balance sheet date to measure stocks at fair value in its fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale portfolios.

Investment Properties

Fair values for investment properties are determined using independent qualified appraisal services and include management adjustments for material changes in property cash flows, capital expenditures or general market conditions in the interim period between appraisals. The determination of the fair value of investment property requires the use of estimates including future cash flows (such as future leasing assumptions, rental rates, capital and operating expenditures) and discount, reversionary and overall capitalization rates applicable to the asset based on current market conditions. Investment property under construction is valued at fair value if such values can be reliably determined; otherwise they are recorded at cost.

Impairment

Investments are reviewed regularly on an individual basis to determine impairment status. The Company considers various factors in the impairment evaluation process, including, but not limited to, the financial condition of the issuer, specific adverse conditions affecting an industry or region, decline in fair value not related to interest rates, bankruptcy or defaults, and delinquency in payments of interest or principal.

Investments are deemed to be impaired when there is objective evidence that timely collection of future cash flows can no longer be reliably estimated. The fair value of an investment is not a definitive indicator of impairment, as it may be significantly influenced by other factors including the remaining term to maturity and liquidity of the asset; however, market price is taken into consideration when evaluating impairment.

For impaired mortgages and bonds classified as loans and receivables, provisions are established or write-offs made to adjust the carrying value to the net realizable amount. Wherever possible the fair value of collateral underlying the loans or observable market price is used to establish net realizable value. For impaired available-for-sale bonds recorded at fair value, the accumulated loss recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income is reclassified to net investment income. Impairments on available-for-sale debt instruments are reversed if there is objective evidence that a permanent recovery has occurred. All gains and losses on bonds classified or designated as fair value through profit or loss are already recorded in net investment income; therefore a reduction due to impairment of these assets will be recorded in net investment income. As well, when determined to be impaired, interest is no longer accrued and previous interest accruals are reversed.

Securities Lending

The Company engages in securities lending through its securities custodians as lending agents. Loaned securities are not derecognized, and continue to be reported within invested assets, as the Company retains substantial risks and rewards and economic benefits related to the loaned securities.

(b) Transaction Costs

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss. Transaction costs for financial assets classified as available-for-sale or loans and receivables are added to the value of the instrument at acquisition and taken into net earnings using the effective interest method. Transaction costs for financial liabilities classified as other than fair value through profit or loss are included in the value of the instrument issued and taken into net earnings using the effective interest method.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, current operating accounts, overnight bank and term deposits with maturities of three months or less held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash requirements. Net payments in transit and overdraft bank balances are included in other liabilities.

(d) Trading Account Assets

Trading account assets consist of investments in sponsored funds, open ended investment companies and sponsored unit-trusts in Europe, which are carried at fair value based on the net asset value of these funds. Investments in these assets are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(e) Debentures and Other Debt Instruments and Capital Trust Securities

Debentures and other debt instruments and capital trust securities are initially recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method with amortization expense recorded in financing charges in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. These liabilities are derecognized when the obligation is cancelled or redeemed.

(f) Other Assets and Other Liabilities

Other assets, which include prepaid expenses, deferred acquisition costs and miscellaneous other assets, are measured at cost. Other liabilities, which include, deferred income reserves and bank overdraft, are measured at cost. Pension and other post-employment benefits also included within other assets and other liabilities are measured in accordance with note 2(w).

(g) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative products as risk management instruments to hedge or manage asset, liability and capital positions, including fee and investment income. The Company's policy guidelines prohibit the use of derivative instruments for speculative trading purposes.

The Company includes disclosure of the maximum credit risk, future credit exposure, credit risk equivalent and risk weighted equivalent in note 29 as prescribed by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) in Canada.

All derivatives including those that are embedded in financial and non-financial contracts that are not closely related to the host contracts are recorded at fair value on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The method of recognizing unrealized and realized fair value gains and losses depends on whether the derivatives are designated as hedging instruments. For derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments, unrealized and realized gains and losses are recorded in net investment income on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. For derivatives designated as hedging instruments, unrealized and realized gains and losses are recognized according to the nature of the hedged item.

Derivatives are valued using market transactions and other market evidence whenever possible, including market based inputs to models, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency. When models are used, the selection of a particular model to value a derivative depends on the contractual terms of, and specific risks inherent in, the instrument, as well as the availability of pricing information in the market. The Company generally uses similar models to value similar instruments. Valuation models require a variety of inputs, including contractual terms, market prices and rates, yield curves, credit curves, measures of volatility, prepayment rates and correlations of such inputs.

To qualify for hedge accounting, the relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument must meet several strict conditions on documentation, probability of occurrence, hedge effectiveness and reliability of measurement. If these conditions are not met, the relationship does not qualify for hedge accounting treatment and both the hedged item and the hedging instrument are reported independently as if there was no hedging relationship.

Where a hedging relationship exists, the Company documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking derivatives that are used in hedging transactions to specific assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions. The Company also assesses, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. Hedge effectiveness is reviewed quarterly through correlation testing. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

Derivatives not designated as hedges for accounting purposes
For derivative investments not designated as accounting hedges, changes in fair value are recorded in net investment income.

Fair value hedges
For fair value hedges, changes in fair value of both the hedging instrument and the hedged risk are recorded in net investment income and consequently any ineffective portion of the hedge is recorded immediately in net investment income.

The Company currently has no instruments designated as fair value hedges.

Cash flow hedges
For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded in the same manner as the hedged item in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in net investment income. Gains and losses that accumulate in other comprehensive income are recorded in net investment income in the same period the hedged item affects net earnings. Gains and losses on cash flow hedges are immediately reclassified from other comprehensive income to net investment income if and when it is probable that a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur.

The Company currently uses interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps designated as cash flow hedges.

Net investment hedges
For net investment hedges the effective portion of changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recorded in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognized immediately in net investment income. The unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on the instruments are recorded within accumulated other comprehensive income and will be reclassified into net earnings when the Company disposes of the foreign operation.

The Company currently has instruments designated as net investment hedges.

(h) Embedded Derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a host contract that modifies the cash flows of the host contract in a manner similar to a derivative, according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, underlying index or other variable. Embedded derivatives are treated as separate contracts and are recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not itself recorded at fair value through the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Embedded derivatives that meet the definition of an insurance contract are accounted for and measured as an insurance contract.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company operates with multiple functional currencies. The Company’s consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars as this presentation is most meaningful to financial statement users. For those subsidiaries with different functional currencies, exchange rate differences arising from the translation of monetary items that form part of the net investment in the foreign operation are recorded in unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations in other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet dates and all income and expense items are translated at an average of daily rates. Unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses on translation of the Company’s net investment in its foreign operations are presented separately as a component of other comprehensive income. Unrealized gains and losses will be recognized proportionately in net investment income on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings when there has been a disposal of the investment in the foreign operations.

Foreign currency translation gains and losses on foreign currency transactions of the Company are included in net investment income.

(j) Loans to Policyholders

Loans to policyholders are classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortized cost. Loans to policyholders are shown at their unpaid principal balance and are fully secured by the cash surrender values of the policies. Carrying value of loans to policyholders approximates their fair value.

(k) Reinsurance Contracts

The Company, in the normal course of business, is a user of reinsurance in order to limit the potential for losses arising from certain exposures and a provider of reinsurance. Assumed reinsurance refers to the acceptance of certain insurance risks by the Company underwritten by another company. Ceded reinsurance refers to the transfer of insurance risk, along with the respective premiums, to one or more reinsurers who will share the risks. To the extent that assuming reinsurers are unable to meet their obligations, the Company remains liable to its policyholders for the portion reinsured. Consequently, allowances are made for reinsurance contracts which are deemed uncollectible.

Reinsurance contracts are insurance contracts and undergo the classification as described within the Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities section of this note. Assumed reinsurance premiums, commissions and claim settlements, as well as the reinsurance assets associated with insurance and investment contracts, are accounted for in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying reinsurance contract. Reinsurance assets are reviewed for impairment on a regular basis for any events that may trigger impairment. The Company considers various factors in the impairment evaluation process, including but not limited to, collectability of amounts due under the terms of the contract. The carrying amount of a reinsurance asset is adjusted through an allowance account with any impairment loss being recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Any gains or losses on buying reinsurance are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings immediately at the date of purchase in accordance with the Canadian Asset Liability Method.

Assets and liabilities related to reinsurance are reported on a gross basis in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amount of liabilities ceded to reinsurers is estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability associated with reinsured risks.

(l) Funds Held by Ceding Insurers/Funds Held Under Reinsurance Contracts

On the asset side, funds held by ceding insurers are assets that would normally be paid to the Company but are withheld by the cedant to reduce potential credit risk. Under certain forms of reinsurance contracts it is customary for the cedant to retain amounts on a funds withheld basis supporting the insurance or investment contract liabilities ceded. For the funds withheld assets where the underlying asset portfolio is managed by the Company, the credit risk is retained by the Company. The funds withheld balance where the Company assumes the credit risk is measured at the fair value of the underlying asset portfolio with the change in fair value recorded in net investment income. See note 6 for funds held by ceding insurers that are managed by the Company. Other funds held by ceding insurers are general obligations of the cedant and serve as collateral for insurance contract liabilities assumed from cedants. Funds withheld assets on these contacts do not have fixed maturity dates, their release generally being dependent on the run-off of the corresponding insurance contract liabilities.

On the liability side, funds held under reinsurance contracts consist mainly of amounts retained by the Company from ceded business written on a funds withheld basis. The Company withholds assets related to ceded insurance contract liabilities in order to reduce credit risk.

(m) Business Combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The Company identifies and classifies, in accordance with the Company's accounting policies, all assets acquired and liabilities assumed as at the acquisition date. Goodwill represents the excess of purchase consideration over the fair value of net assets of the acquired subsidiaries of the Company. Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets represent finite life and indefinite life intangible assets of acquired subsidiaries of the Company and software acquired or internally developed by the Company. Finite life intangible assets include the value of technology/software, certain customer contracts and distribution channels. These finite life intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, typically ranging between 3 and 30 years.

Indefinite life intangible assets include brands and trademarks, certain customer contracts and the shareholders' portion of acquired future participating account profits. Amounts are classified as indefinite life intangible assets when based on an analysis of all the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Company. The identification of indefinite life intangible assets is made by reference to relevant factors such as product life cycles, potential obsolescence, industry stability and competitive position. Following initial recognition, indefinite life intangible assets are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment Testing

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events indicate that impairment may have occurred. Intangible assets that were previously impaired are reviewed at each reporting date for evidence of reversal. In the event that certain conditions have been met, the Company would be required to reverse the impairment charge or a portion thereof.

Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets have been allocated to cash generating unit groupings, representing the lowest level that the assets are monitored for internal reporting purposes. Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value of each cash generating unit grouping containing the assets to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use.

Finite life intangible assets are reviewed annually to determine if there are indicators of impairment and assess whether the amortization period and method are appropriate. If indicators of impairment have been identified, a test for impairment is performed and then the amortization of these assets are adjusted or impairment is recognized as necessary.

(n) Revenue Recognition

Premiums for all types of insurance contracts, and contracts with limited mortality or morbidity risk, are generally recognized as revenue when due and collection is reasonably assured.

Interest income on bonds and mortgages is recognized and accrued using the effective yield method.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established. This is the ex-dividend date for listed stocks, and usually the notification date or date when the shareholders have approved the dividend for private equity instruments.

Investment property income includes rents earned from tenants under lease agreements and property tax and operating cost recoveries. Rental income leases with contractual rent increases and rent-free periods are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Fee and other income primarily includes fees earned from management of segregated fund assets, proprietary mutual funds assets, fees earned on administrative services only Group health contracts, commissions and fees earned from management services. Fee and other income is recognized when services are rendered and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

The Company has sub-advisor arrangements where the Company retains the primary obligation with the client; as a result, fee income earned is reported on a gross basis with the corresponding sub-advisor expense recorded in operating and administrative expenses.

(o) Owner Occupied Properties and Fixed Assets

Property held for own use and fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairments. Depreciation is charged to write-off the cost of assets, over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following bases:

Owner occupied properties	15 - 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10 years
Other fixed assets	3 - 10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually and adjusted if necessary.

(p) Deferred Acquisition Costs

Included in other assets are deferred acquisition costs. These are recognized as assets if the costs are incremental and incurred due to the contract being issued and are primarily amortized on a straight-line basis over the policy term, not to exceed 20 years.

(q) Segregated Funds

Segregated funds assets and liabilities arise from contracts where all financial risks associated with the related assets are borne by policyholders and are presented separately in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The assets and liabilities are set equal to the fair value of the underlying asset portfolio. Investment income and changes in fair value of the segregated fund assets are offset by a corresponding change in the segregated fund liabilities.

(r) Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities

Contract Classification

When significant insurance risk exists, the Company's products are classified at contract inception as insurance contracts, in accordance with IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4). Significant insurance risk exists when the Company agrees to compensate policyholders or beneficiaries of the contract for specified uncertain future events that adversely affect the policyholder and whose amount and timing is unknown. Refer to note 12 for discussion of insurance risk.

In the absence of significant insurance risk, the contract is classified as an investment contract or service contract. Investment contracts with discretionary participating features are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 4 and investment contracts without discretionary participating features are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition & Measurement*. The Company has not classified any contracts as investment contracts with discretionary participating features.

Investment contracts may be reclassified as insurance contracts after inception if insurance risk becomes significant. A contract that is classified as an insurance contract at contract inception remains as such until all rights and obligations under the contract are extinguished or expire.

Investment contracts are contracts that carry financial risk, which is the risk of a possible future change in one or more of the following: interest rate, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, or credit rating. Refer to note 7 for discussion of Financial Instruments Risk Management.

Measurement

Insurance contract liabilities represent the amounts required, in addition to future premiums and investment income, to provide for future benefit payments, policyholder dividends, commission and policy administrative expenses for all insurance and annuity policies in force with the Company. The Appointed Actuaries of the Company's subsidiary companies are responsible for determining the amount of the liabilities to make appropriate provisions for the Company's obligations to policyholders. The Appointed Actuaries determine the liabilities for insurance contracts using generally accepted actuarial practices, according to the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. The valuation uses the Canadian Asset Liability Method. This method involves the projection of future events in order to determine the amount of assets that must be set aside currently to provide for all future obligations and involves a significant amount of judgment.

In the computation of insurance contract liabilities, valuation assumptions have been made regarding rates of mortality/morbidity, investment returns, levels of operating expenses, rates of policy termination and rates of utilization of elective policy options or provisions. The valuation assumptions use best estimates of future experience together with a margin for adverse deviation. These margins are necessary to provide for possibilities of mis-estimation and/for future deterioration in the best estimate assumptions and provide reasonable assurance that insurance contract liabilities cover a range of possible outcomes. Margins are reviewed periodically for continued appropriateness.

Investment contract liabilities are measured at fair value determined using discounted cash flows utilizing the yield curves of financial instruments with similar cash flow characteristics.

(s) Deferred Income Reserves

Included in other liabilities are deferred income reserves relating to investment contracts. These are amortized on a straight-line basis to recognize the initial policy fees over the policy term, not to exceed 20 years.

(t) Income Taxes

The income tax expense for the period represents the sum of current income tax and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized as an expense or income in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items that are recognized outside profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the income tax is also recognized outside profit or loss.

Current Income Tax

Current income tax is based on taxable income for the year. Current income tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in each respective jurisdiction. Current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the recognized amounts and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

A provision for tax uncertainties which meet the probable threshold for recognition is measured based on the probability weighted average approach.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred income tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and carryforwards can be utilized.

Recognition is based on the fact that it is probable that the entity will have taxable profits and/or tax planning opportunities available to allow the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Changes in circumstances in future periods may adversely impact the assessment of the recoverability. The uncertainty of the recoverability is taken into account in establishing the deferred income tax assets. The Company's annual financial planning process provides a significant basis for the measurement of deferred income tax assets.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to net current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred income tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except where the group controls the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

(u) Policyholder Benefits

Policyholder benefits include benefits and claims on life insurance contracts, maturity payments, annuity payments and surrenders. Gross benefits and claims for life insurance contracts include the cost of all claims arising during the year and settlement of claims. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received. Maturities and annuity payments are recorded when due.

(v) Repurchase Agreements

The Company accounts for certain forward settling to be announced "TBA" security transactions as derivatives as the Company does not regularly accept delivery of such securities when issued.

(w) Pension Plans and Other Post-Employment Benefits

The Company's subsidiaries maintain contributory and non-contributory defined benefit pension plans for certain employees and advisors. The Company's subsidiaries also provide post-employment health, dental and life insurance benefits to eligible employees, advisors and their dependents.

The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost is determined using the projected unit credit method (note 23). Pension plan assets are recorded at fair value.

For the defined benefit plans of the Company's subsidiaries, service costs and net interest costs are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Service costs include current service cost, administration expenses, past service costs and the impact of curtailments and settlements. To determine the net interest costs (income) recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, the Company's subsidiaries apply a discount rate to the net benefit liability (asset), where the discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the beginning of the year on high quality corporate bonds.

For the defined benefit plans of the Company's subsidiaries, re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) due to asset returns less (greater) than interest income, actuarial losses (gains) and changes in the asset ceiling are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The Company's subsidiaries also maintain defined contribution pension plans for certain employees and advisors. For the defined contribution plans of the Company's subsidiaries, the current service costs are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(x) Share Capital and Surplus

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as share capital if they represent a residual interest in the assets of the Company. Preferred share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or retractable only at the Company's option and any dividends are discretionary. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of share capital are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of income tax.

Contributed surplus represents the vesting expense on unexercised equity instruments under share-based payment plans.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) represents the total of the unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on translation of foreign operations, the unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on euro debt designated as a hedge of the net investment of foreign operations, the unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets, the unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges, and the remeasurements on defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans net of tax, where applicable.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries represents the proportion of equity that is attributable to minority shareholders.

Participating account surplus in subsidiaries represents the proportion of equity attributable to the participating account of the Company's subsidiaries.

(y) Share-Based Payments

The Company provides share-based compensation to certain employees and Directors of the Company and its subsidiaries.

The Company follows the fair value based method of accounting for the valuation of compensation expense for shares and share options granted to employees under its stock option plans (note 22). This share-based payment expense is recognized in operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and as an increase to contributed surplus over the vesting period of the granted options. When options are exercised, the proceeds received, along with the amount in contributed surplus, are transferred to share capital.

The Company and certain of its affiliates have established Deferred Share Unit Plans (DSU Plans) in which Directors of the Company participate. Units issued under the DSU Plans vest when granted. The Company recognizes an increase in operating and administrative expenses for the units granted under the DSU Plans. The Company recognizes a liability for units granted under the DSU Plans which is re-measured at each reporting period based on the market value of the Company's common shares.

Certain employees of the Company are entitled to participate in the Performance Share Unit Plan (PSU Plan). Units issued under the Performance Share Unit Plan vest over a three year period. The Company uses the fair value method to recognize compensation expense for the units granted under the plan over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in the liability based on the market value of the Company's common shares.

The Company has an Employee Share Ownership Program (ESOP) where, subject to certain conditions being met, the Company will match contributions up to a maximum amount. The Company's contributions are expensed within operating and administrative expenses as incurred.

(z) Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings per common share is calculated using net earnings after preferred share dividends and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting common shareholders' net earnings and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all potential dilutive common shares assuming that all convertible instruments are converted and outstanding options are exercised.

(aa) Leases

Leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases, where the Company is the lessee, are charged to net earnings over the period of use.

Where the Company is the lessor under an operating lease for its investment property, the assets subject to the lease arrangement are presented within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Income from these leases is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Investments in a lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as a finance lease. The Company is the lessor under a finance lease and the investment is recognized as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease, which is represented as the present value of the minimum lease payments due from the lessee and is presented within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Payments received from the lessee are apportioned between the recognition of finance lease income and the reduction of the finance lease receivable. Income from the finance leases is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings at a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the finance lease.

(ab) Operating Segments

Operating segments have been identified based on internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer to allocate resources and assess performance of segments. The Company's reportable operating segments are categorized by geographic region and include Canada, the United States and Europe. The Canada segment comprises the Individual Insurance, Wealth Management and Group Insurance business units. Great-West Financial and Putnam are reported in the United States segment. The Europe segment comprises Insurance & Annuities and Reinsurance. The Lifeco Corporate segment represents activities and transactions that are not directly attributable to the measurement of the operating segments of the Company.

(ac) Future Accounting Policies

IFRS that have been issued by the IASB and could impact the Company are as follows:

New Standard	Summary of Future Changes
IFRS 4 - *Insurance Contracts*	In September 2016, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* (IFRS 4). The amendment "Applying IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* with IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*" provides qualifying insurance companies with two options to address the potential volatility associated with implementing the IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9) standard before the new proposed insurance contract standard is effective. The two options are as follows: • *Deferral Approach* - provides the option to defer implementation of IFRS 9 until the year 2021 or the effective date of the new insurance contract standard, whichever is earlier; or • *Overlay Approach* - provides the option to recognize the volatility that could arise when IFRS 9 is applied within other comprehensive income, rather than profit or loss. The Company qualifies for the amendment and will be applying the deferral approach to allow adoption of both IFRS 9 and the new insurance contract standard simultaneously on January 1, 2021.

New Standard	**Summary of Future Changes**
IFRS 9 - *Financial Instruments*	In July 2014, the IASB issued a final version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* to replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The standard provides changes to financial instruments accounting for the following: • classification and measurement of financial instruments based on a business model approach for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset; • impairment based on an expected loss model; and • hedge accounting that incorporates the risk management practices of an entity. Due to applying the deferral method as noted above, the standard will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2021.
IFRS 15 - *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which provides a single revenue recognition standard to align the financial reporting of revenue from contracts with customers and related costs. The revenue arising from insurance contracts, leases and financial instruments are not required to apply the revenue recognition requirements in IFRS 15. A company would recognize revenue when it transfers goods or services to a customer in the amount of consideration the company expects to receive from the customer. In September 2015, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 15 providing a deferral of one year of the effective date of the standard, from January 1, 2017 to January 1, 2018. In April 2016, an additional amendment to IFRS 15 was issued clarifying requirements of the standard and providing additional transitional relief for companies implementing the standard. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard. The Company does not anticipate a significant impact for the adoption of this standard, however it is not yet possible to provide a reliable estimate of the impact on the Company's financial statements.
IFRS 16 - *Leases*	In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, *Leases,* which introduces new guidance for identifying leases as well as a new right-of-use accounting model for lessees, replacing the operating and finance lease accounting models that currently exist. The new accounting model will generally require all lessees to recognize lease assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, initially measured at the present value of unavoidable lease payments for all leases with a maximum possible term of more than 12 months. In contrast to the significant changes for lessees, the new standard will retain many key aspects of the current lessor accounting model. The standard is effective January 1, 2019. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard, however it is not yet possible to provide a reliable estimate of the impact on the Company's financial statements.

New Standard	Summary of Future Changes
Annual Improvements 2014 - 2016 Cycle	In December 2016, the IASB issued *Annual Improvements 2014 - 2016 Cycle* as part of its ongoing process to efficiently deal with non-urgent narrow scope amendments to IFRS. Three amendments were included in this issue relating to IFRS 12, *Disclosure if Interests in Other Entities*, IFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.* The amendments to IFRS 12 are effective January 1, 2017, while the amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are effective January 1, 2018. Adoption of these amendments will not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
IAS 40 - *Investment Property*	In December 2016, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 40*, Investment Property* to clarify the requirements on transfers to, or from, investment property. The amendment is effective January 1, 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this standard.
IAS 7 - *Statement of Cash Flows*	In January 2016, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 7*, Statement of Cash Flows* that requires additional disclosures to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendment is effective January 1, 2017. Adoption of this amendment will not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
IFRS 2 - *Share-based Payment*	In June 2016, the IASB issued narrow scope amendments to IFRS 2*, Share-based Payment* clarifying how to account for certain types of share-based payment transactions. The amendment is effective January 1, 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this amendment.
IAS 12 - *Income Taxes*	In January 2016, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 12*, Income Taxes* that clarifies the accounting for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value. The amendment is effective January 1, 2017. Adoption of this amendment will not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.
IFRIC 22 - *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*	In December 2016, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 22*, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration* that provides requirements about which exchange rate to use in reporting foreign currency transactions when payment is made or received in advance. The interpretation is effective January 1, 2018. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this interpretation.

3. Business Acquisitions

On August 1, 2016, the Company, through an indirect wholly owned Irish subsidiary, Irish Life Group Limited (Irish Life), completed the acquisition of Aviva Health Insurance Ireland Limited (Aviva Health), an Irish health insurance company, and obtained control of GloHealth Financial Services Limited (GloHealth), where Irish Life previously held 49%. The fair value of the 49% equity interest in GloHealth at acquisition was $32 which includes a fair value increase of $24 recorded in net investment income for the period ended December 31, 2016. The Company now holds 100% of the equity interest of GloHealth.

During the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company completed its comprehensive evaluation of the fair value of the net assets acquired from both Aviva Health and GloHealth and the purchase price allocation. As a result, initial goodwill presented in the September 30, 2016 interim financial statements of $126 recognized upon the acquisition of Aviva Health and GloHealth has been adjusted in the fourth quarter of 2016. Adjustments were made to the provisional amounts disclosed in the September 30, 2016 interim unaudited financial statements for the recognition and measurement of intangible assets.

The amounts assigned to the assets acquired, goodwill, liabilities assumed and contingent consideration on August 1, 2016 reported as at December 31, 2016 for both Aviva Health and GloHealth are as follows:

Assets acquired and goodwill		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	**85**
Portfolio investments		**123**
Reinsurance assets		**242**
Other assets		**292**
Intangibles		**35**
Goodwill		**95**
Total assets acquired and goodwill	$	**872**
Liabilities assumed and contingent consideration		
Insurance contract liabilities	$	**360**
Other liabilities		**318**
Contingent consideration		**37**
Total liabilities assumed and contingent consideration	$	**715**

The following provides the change in the carrying value from September 30 to December 31 of the goodwill on the acquisition:

Goodwill previously reported at September 30, 2016	$	**126**
Recognition and measurement of intangible assets		**(35)**
Deferred tax liabilities and other adjustments to purchase price allocation		**4**
Goodwill reported at December 31, 2016	$	**95**

The goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets, representing the synergies or future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired that are not individually identified and separately recognized in the acquisition. The goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

Aviva Health was rebranded as Irish Life Health, the combined operations of Aviva Health and GloHealth contributed $117 in revenue and incurred net losses of $8, which included acquisition and restructuring expenses of $13, from the date of acquisition to December 31, 2016. These amounts are included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income.

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts held at the Lifeco holding company level and amounts held in Lifeco's consolidated subsidiary companies.

	2016	2015
Cash	**$ 1,559**	$ 1,792
Short-term deposits	**1,700**	1,021
Total	**$ 3,259**	$ 2,813

At December 31, 2016 cash of $185 was restricted for use by the Company ($159 at December 31, 2015) in respect of cash held in trust for reinsurance agreements or with regulatory authorities, cash held under certain indemnity arrangements, client monies held by brokers and cash held in escrow.

5. Portfolio Investments

(a) Carrying values and estimated fair values of portfolio investments are as follows:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	Carrying value	Fair value
Bonds				
Designated fair value through profit or loss [1]	**$ 85,739**	**$ 85,739**	$ 83,688	$ 83,688
Classified fair value through profit or loss [1]	**2,586**	**2,586**	2,815	2,815
Available-for-sale	**11,478**	**11,478**	11,535	11,535
Loans and receivables	**16,970**	**18,484**	16,905	18,253
	116,773	**118,287**	114,943	116,291
Mortgage loans				
Residential	**8,062**	**8,260**	7,783	8,148
Commercial	**13,589**	**14,290**	14,238	15,298
	21,651	**22,550**	22,021	23,446
Stocks				
Designated fair value through profit or loss [1]	**7,606**	**7,606**	6,647	6,647
Available-for-sale	**48**	**48**	57	57
Available-for-sale, at cost [2]	**391**	**391**	534	534
Equity method	**620**	**610**	635	601
	8,665	**8,655**	7,873	7,839
Investment properties	**4,340**	**4,340**	5,237	5,237
Total	**$ 151,429**	**$ 153,832**	$ 150,074	$ 152,813

[1] A financial asset is designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch. Changes in the fair value of financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss are generally offset by changes in insurance contract liabilities, since the measurement of insurance contract liabilities is determined with reference to the assets supporting the liabilities.

A financial asset is classified as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if it is part of a portfolio that is actively traded for the purpose of earning investment income.

[2] Fair value cannot be reliably measured, therefore the investments are held at cost.

(b) Carrying value of bonds and mortgages by term to maturity are as follows:

	2016			
	Term to maturity			
	1 year or less	**Over 1-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Bonds	**$ 11,841**	**$ 26,601**	**$ 78,016**	**$ 116,458**
Mortgage loans	**1,259**	**6,764**	**13,571**	**21,594**
Total	**$ 13,100**	**$ 33,365**	**$ 91,587**	**$ 138,052**

	2015			
	Term to maturity			
	1 year or less	Over 1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Bonds	$ 11,679	$ 25,784	$ 77,113	$ 114,576
Mortgage loans	1,358	6,037	14,598	21,993
Total	$ 13,037	$ 31,821	$ 91,711	$ 136,569

The above excludes the carrying value of impaired bonds and mortgage loans, as the ultimate timing of collectability is uncertain.

(c) Certain stocks where equity method earnings are computed are discussed below:

(i) Stocks include the Company's investment, held through Great-West Life, in an affiliated company, IGM, a member of the Power Financial group of companies, over which it exerts significant influence but does not control. The Company's proportionate share of IGM's earnings is recorded in net investment income in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The Company owns 9,202,706 shares of IGM at December 31, 2016 (9,203,174 at December 31, 2015) representing a 3.83% ownership interest (3.73% at December 31, 2015). The Company uses the equity method to account for its investment in IGM as it exercises significant influence. Significant influence arises from several factors, including, but not limited to the following: common control of the Company and IGM by Power Financial, shared representation on the Boards of Directors of the Company and IGM, interchange of managerial personnel, and certain shared strategic alliances, significant intercompany transactions and services agreements that influence the financial and operating policies of both companies.

	2016	2015
Carrying value, beginning of year	**$ 358**	$ 356
Equity method share of IGM earnings	**23**	23
Dividends received	**(20)**	(21)
Carrying value, end of year	**$ 361**	$ 358
Share of equity, end of year	**$ 181**	$ 180
Fair value, end of year	**$ 351**	$ 325

The Company and IGM both have a year-end date of December 31. The Company's year-end results are approved and reported before IGM publicly reports its financial result; therefore, the Company reports IGM's financial information by estimating the amount of earnings attributable to the Company, based on prior quarter information as well as consensus expectations, to complete equity method accounting. The difference between actual and estimated results is reflected in the subsequent quarter and is not material to the Company's financial statements.

IGM's financial information as at December 31, 2016 can be obtained in its publicly available information.

At December 31, 2016 and 2015 IGM owned 39,737,388 common shares of the Company.

(ii) Stocks include the Company's 30.43% investment (30.43% at December 31, 2015), held through Irish Life, in Allianz Ireland, an unlisted general insurance company operating in Ireland.

		2016		2015
Carrying value, beginning of year	**$**	**218**	$	191
Equity method share of Allianz comprehensive income		**2**		18
Dividends received		**(18)**		(4)
Changes in foreign exchange rate		**(10)**		13
Carrying value, end of year	**$**	**192**	$	218
Share of equity, end of year	**$**	**140**	$	161

The fair value of Allianz Ireland at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 approximates the carrying value.

The Company and Allianz Ireland both have a year-end date of December 31. The Company's year-end financial results are approved and reported before Allianz Ireland reports its financial results; therefore, the Company reports Allianz Ireland's financial information by estimating the amount of income attributable to the Company, based on prior quarter information, to complete equity method accounting. The difference between actual and estimated results is reflected in the subsequent quarter and is not material to the Company's financial statements.

(d) Included in portfolio investments are the following:

(i) Carrying amount of impaired investments

		2016		2015
Impaired amounts by classification				
Fair value through profit or loss	**$**	**283**	$	355
Available-for-sale		**10**		11
Loans and receivables		**79**		30
Total	**$**	**372**	$	396

The carrying amount of impaired investments includes $315 bonds and $57 mortgage loans at December 31, 2016 ($367 bonds, $1 stocks and $28 mortgage loans at December 31, 2015). The above carrying values for loans and receivables are net of allowances of $43 at December 31, 2016 and $20 at December 31, 2015.

(ii) The allowance for credit losses and changes in the allowance for credit losses related to investments classified as loans and receivables are as follows:

	2016			2015		
	Bonds	**Mortgage loans**	**Total**	Bonds	Mortgage loans	Total
Balance, beginning of year	**$ —**	**$ 20**	**$ 20**	$ —	$ 18	$ 18
Net provision for credit losses - in year	**7**	**28**	**35**	—	—	—
Write-offs, net of recoveries	**—**	**(6)**	**(6)**	—	—	—
Other (including foreign exchange rate changes)	**—**	**(6)**	**(6)**	—	2	2
Balance, end of year	**$ 7**	**$ 36**	**$ 43**	$ —	$ 20	$ 20

The allowance for credit losses is supplemented by the provision for future credit losses included in insurance contract liabilities.

(e) Net investment income comprises the following:

	2016					
	Bonds	**Mortgage loans**	**Stocks**	**Investment properties**	**Other**	**Total**
Regular net investment income:						
Investment income earned	**$ 4,230**	**$ 921**	**$ 266**	**$ 325**	**$ 571**	**$ 6,313**
Net realized gains						
Available-for-sale	**80**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**—**	**84**
Other classifications	**30**	**51**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**81**
Net allowances for credit losses on loans and receivables	**(7)**	**(28)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(35)**
Other income and expenses	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(84)**	**(107)**	**(191)**
	4,333	**944**	**270**	**241**	**464**	**6,252**
Changes in fair value on fair value through profit or loss assets:						
Designated fair value through profit or loss	**3,182**	**—**	**957**	**—**	**(297)**	**3,842**
Recorded at fair value through profit or loss	**—**	**—**	**—**	**61**	**—**	**61**
	3,182	**—**	**957**	**61**	**(297)**	**3,903**
Total	**$ 7,515**	**$ 944**	**$ 1,227**	**$ 302**	**$ 167**	**$ 10,155**

	2015					
	Bonds	Mortgage loans	Stocks	Investment properties	Other	Total
Regular net investment income:						
Investment income earned	$ 4,252	$ 965	$ 279	$ 356	$ 416	$ 6,268
Net realized gains						
Available-for-sale	104	—	2	—	—	106
Other classifications	10	97	—	—	—	107
Other income and expenses	—	—	—	(100)	(110)	(210)
	4,366	1,062	281	256	306	6,271
Changes in fair value on fair value through profit or loss assets:						
Classified fair value through profit or loss	13	—	—	—	—	13
Designated fair value through profit or loss	(2,000)	—	(409)	—	137	(2,272)
Recorded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	249	—	249
	(1,987)	—	(409)	249	137	(2,010)
Total	$ 2,379	$ 1,062	$ (128)	$ 505	$ 443	$ 4,261

Investment income earned comprises income from investments that are classified as available-for-sale, loans and receivables and investments classified or designated as fair value through profit or loss. Investment income from bonds and mortgages includes interest income and premium and discount amortization. Income from stocks includes dividends, distributions from private equity and equity income from the investment in IGM and Allianz Ireland. Investment properties income includes rental income earned on investment properties, ground rent income earned on leased and sub-leased land, fee recoveries, lease cancellation income, and interest and other investment income earned on investment properties. Other income includes policyholder loan income, foreign exchange gains and losses, income earned from derivative financial instruments and other miscellaneous income.

(f) The carrying value of investment properties and changes in the carrying value of investment properties are as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 5,237**	$ 4,613
Additions	**102**	278
Change in fair value through profit or loss	**61**	249
Disposals	**(427)**	(282)
Foreign exchange rate changes	**(633)**	379
Balance, end of year	**$ 4,340**	$ 5,237

(g) Transferred Financial Assets

The Company engages in securities lending to generate additional income. The Company's securities custodians are used as lending agents. Collateral, which exceeds the fair value of the loaned securities, is deposited by the borrower with the Company's lending agent and maintained by the lending agent until the underlying security has been returned. The fair value of the loaned securities is monitored on a daily basis by the lending agent who obtains or refunds additional collateral as the fair value of the loaned securities fluctuates. There was no cash collateral included in the collateral deposited with the Company's lending agent as of December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015. In addition, the securities lending agent indemnifies the Company against borrower risk, meaning that the lending agent agrees contractually to replace securities not returned due to a borrower default. As at December 31, 2016, the Company had loaned securities (which are included in invested assets) with a fair value of $7,520 ($6,593 at December 31, 2015).

6. Funds Held by Ceding Insurers

At December 31, 2016, the Company had amounts on deposit of $10,781 ($15,512 at December 31, 2015) for funds held by ceding insurers on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Income and expenses arising from the agreements are included in net investment income on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

During 2016, the Company completed the transfer of approximately $1,600 of annuity policies from The Equitable Life Assurance Company (Equitable Life) acquired during 2015. As a result, the related assets presented as Funds Held by Ceding Insurers at December 31, 2015 are recorded in Portfolio Investments at December 31, 2016.

During 2016, a subsidiary of the Company completed a portfolio transfer of approximately $1,300 whereby investment contract liabilities and supporting bonds and cash were acquired. The portfolio of investment contract liabilities had been previously reinsured by the Company on a funds withheld basis. As a result, the related assets presented in Funds Held by Ceding Insurers at December 31, 2015 are recorded in Portfolio Investments at December 31, 2016.

The details of the funds on deposit for certain agreements where the Company has credit risk are as follows:

(a) Carrying values and estimated fair values:

	2016		2015	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	Carrying value	Fair value
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 214**	**$ 214**	$ 180	$ 180
Bonds	**8,391**	**8,391**	13,472	13,472
Other assets	**118**	**118**	178	178
Total	**$ 8,723**	**$ 8,723**	$ 13,830	$ 13,830
Supporting:				
Reinsurance liabilities	**$ 8,218**	**$ 8,218**	$ 13,222	$ 13,222
Surplus	**505**	**505**	608	608
Total	**$ 8,723**	**$ 8,723**	$ 13,830	$ 13,830

(b) The following provides details of the carrying value of bonds included in the funds on deposit by issuer and industry sector:

	2016	2015
Bonds issued or guaranteed by:		
Treasuries	**$ 1,143**	$ 2,357
Government related	**1,506**	2,153
Agency securitized	**3**	20
Non-agency securitized	**1,126**	1,580
Financials	**1,764**	2,679
Communications	**132**	205
Consumer products	**692**	1,248
Energy	**276**	557
Industrials	**252**	435
Technology	**72**	243
Transportation	**164**	233
Utilities	**1,228**	1,738
Total long-term bonds	**8,358**	13,448
Short-term bonds	**33**	24
Total	**$ 8,391**	$ 13,472

(c) Asset quality

Bond Portfolio By Credit Rating

	2016	2015
AAA	**$ 618**	$ 3,697
AA	**3,792**	3,405
A	**3,300**	5,186
BBB	**476**	798
BB and lower	**205**	386
Total	**$ 8,391**	$ 13,472

7. Financial Instruments Risk Management

The Company has policies relating to the identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting of risks associated with financial instruments. The key risks related to financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (currency, interest rate and equity). The Risk Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of the Company's key risks.

The following sections describe how the Company manages each of these risks.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from an obligor's potential inability or unwillingness to fully meet its contractual obligations to the Company.

The following policies and procedures are in place to manage this risk:

- Investment policies are in place that require only the purchase of investment-grade assets and minimize undue concentration within issuers, connected companies, industries or individual geographies.
- Investment limits specify minimum and maximum limits for each asset class.
- Identification of credit risk through an internal credit risk rating system which includes a detailed assessment of an obligor's creditworthiness. Internal credit risk ratings cannot be higher than the highest rating provided by certain independent ratings companies.
- Portfolios are monitored continuously, and reviewed regularly with the Risk Committee and the Investment Committee of the Board of Directors.
- Credit risk associated with derivative instruments is evaluated quarterly based on conditions that existed at the balance sheet date, using practices that are at least as conservative as those recommended by regulators. The Company seeks to mitigate derivative credit risk by setting rating based counterparty limits in investment policies and through collateral arrangements where possible.
- Counterparties providing reinsurance to the Company are reviewed for financial soundness as part of an ongoing monitoring process. The minimum financial strength of reinsurers is outlined in the Corporate Reinsurance Ceded Risk Management Policy. The Company seeks to minimize reinsurance credit risk by setting rating based limits on net ceded exposure by counterparty as well as seeking protection in the form of collateral or funds withheld arrangements where possible.
- Investment guidelines also specify collateral requirements.

(i) Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

The following summarizes the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk related to financial instruments. The maximum credit exposure is the carrying value of the asset net of any allowances for losses.

	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,259**	$ 2,813
Bonds		
Fair value through profit or loss	**88,325**	86,503
Available-for-sale	**11,478**	11,535
Loans and receivables	**16,970**	16,905
Mortgage loans	**21,651**	22,021
Loans to policyholders	**8,467**	8,694
Funds held by ceding insurers [1]	**10,781**	15,512
Reinsurance assets	**5,627**	5,131
Interest due and accrued	**1,310**	1,430
Accounts receivable	**1,835**	1,420
Premiums in course of collection	**1,166**	703
Trading account assets	**516**	590
Finance leases receivable	**273**	293
Other assets [2]	**648**	772
Derivative assets	**528**	461
Total	**$ 172,834**	$ 174,783

[1] Includes $8,723 ($13,830 at December 31, 2015) of funds held by ceding insurers where the Company retains the credit risk of the assets supporting the liabilities ceded (note 6).

[2] Includes items such as current income taxes receivable and miscellaneous other assets of the Company (note 11).

Credit risk is also mitigated by entering into collateral agreements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and the valuation parameters. Management monitors the value of the collateral, requests additional collateral when needed and performs an impairment valuation when applicable. The Company has $149 of collateral received from counterparties as at December 31, 2016 ($107 at December 31, 2015) relating to derivative assets.

(ii) Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise from exposures to a single debtor, a group of related debtors or groups of debtors that have similar credit risk characteristics in that they operate in the same geographic region or in similar industries. The characteristics are similar in that changes in economic or political environments may impact their ability to meet obligations as they come due.

The following provides details of the carrying value of bonds by issuer, industry sector and geographic distribution:

	2016			
	Canada	**United States**	**Europe**	**Total**
Bonds issued or guaranteed by:				
Treasuries	**$ 1,422**	**$ 786**	**$ 10,880**	**$ 13,088**
Government related	**18,379**	**3,903**	**6,765**	**29,047**
Agency securitized	**100**	**3,685**	**158**	**3,943**
Non-agency securitized	**2,392**	**4,293**	**1,875**	**8,560**
Financials	**3,167**	**3,268**	**5,245**	**11,680**
Communications	**634**	**1,336**	**970**	**2,940**
Consumer products	**2,799**	**3,305**	**3,224**	**9,328**
Energy	**1,618**	**2,102**	**986**	**4,706**
Industrials	**1,358**	**3,951**	**1,634**	**6,943**
Technology	**506**	**1,054**	**471**	**2,031**
Transportation	**2,246**	**826**	**1,095**	**4,167**
Utilities	**6,226**	**4,454**	**4,259**	**14,939**
Total long-term bonds	**40,847**	**32,963**	**37,562**	**111,372**
Short-term bonds	**3,871**	**10**	**1,520**	**5,401**
Total	**$ 44,718**	**$ 32,973**	**$ 39,082**	**$ 116,773**

	2015			
	Canada	United States	Europe	Total
Bonds issued or guaranteed by:				
Treasuries	$ 1,376	$ 1,064	$ 10,974	$ 13,414
Government related	17,171	3,972	7,095	28,238
Agency securitized	105	4,161	218	4,484
Non-agency securitized	2,851	3,790	2,131	8,772
Financials	3,467	2,970	5,916	12,353
Communications	652	1,204	1,028	2,884
Consumer products	2,689	2,935	3,075	8,699
Energy	1,565	2,047	928	4,540
Industrials	1,432	3,706	1,635	6,773
Technology	513	877	247	1,637
Transportation	2,160	802	912	3,874
Utilities	5,898	4,307	4,277	14,482
Total long-term bonds	39,879	31,835	38,436	110,150
Short-term bonds	3,241	216	1,336	4,793
Total	$ 43,120	$ 32,051	$ 39,772	$ 114,943

The following provides details of the carrying value of mortgage loans by geographic location:

	2016			
	Single family residential	**Multi-family residential**	**Commercial**	**Total**
Canada	**$ 2,075**	**$ 3,709**	**$ 7,108**	**$ 12,892**
United States	**—**	**1,895**	**3,274**	**5,169**
Europe	**—**	**383**	**3,207**	**3,590**
Total	**$ 2,075**	**$ 5,987**	**$ 13,589**	**$ 21,651**

	2015			
	Single family residential	Multi-family residential	Commercial	Total
Canada	$ 1,962	$ 3,674	$ 7,055	$ 12,691
United States	—	1,770	3,162	4,932
Europe	—	377	4,021	4,398
Total	$ 1,962	$ 5,821	$ 14,238	$ 22,021

(iii) Asset Quality

Bond Portfolio By Credit Rating

	2016	2015
AAA	**$ 27,762**	$ 36,434
AA	**29,816**	20,364
A	**37,787**	35,623
BBB	**20,116**	20,984
BB and lower	**1,292**	1,538
Total	**$ 116,773**	$ 114,943

Derivative Portfolio By Credit Rating

	2016	2015
Over-the-counter contracts (counterparty ratings):		
AA	**$ 221**	$ 209
A	**288**	248
BBB	**16**	—
Exchange-traded	**3**	4
Total	**$ 528**	$ 461

(iv) Loans Past Due, But Not Impaired

Loans that are past due but not considered impaired are loans for which scheduled payments have not been received, but management has reasonable assurance of collection of the full amount of principal and interest due. The following provides carrying values of the loans past due, but not impaired:

	2016	2015
Less than 30 days	**$ 54**	$ 33
30 - 90 days	**—**	2
Greater than 90 days	**2**	3
Total	**$ 56**	$ 38

(v) The following outlines the future asset credit losses provided for in insurance contract liabilities. These amounts are in addition to the allowance for asset losses included with assets:

	2016	2015
Participating	**$ 1,155**	$ 1,395
Non-participating	**1,791**	2,163
Total	**$ 2,946**	$ 3,558

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The following policies and procedures are in place to manage this risk:

- The Company closely manages operating liquidity through cash flow matching of assets and liabilities and forecasting earned and required yields, to ensure consistency between policyholder requirements and the yield of assets. Approximately 67% (approximately 69% in 2015) of insurance and investment contract liabilities are non-cashable prior to maturity or subject to fair value adjustments.
- Management closely monitors the solvency and capital positions of its principal subsidiaries opposite liquidity requirements at the holding company. Additional liquidity is available through established lines of credit or via capital market transactions. The Company maintains $350 of liquidity at the Lifeco level through committed lines of credit with Canadian chartered banks. As well, the Company maintains a $150 liquidity facility at Great-West Life, a U.S. $500 revolving credit agreement with a syndicate of banks for use by Putnam, and a U.S. $50 line of credit at Great-West Financial.

In the normal course of business the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments of future minimum payments that impact short-term and long-term liquidity. The following summarizes the principal repayment schedule of certain of the Company's financial liabilities.

	Payments due by period						
	Total	**1 year**	**2 years**	**3 years**	**4 years**	**5 years**	**over 5 years**
Debentures and other debt instruments	$ 6,013	$ 712	$ 200	$ —	$ 500	$ —	$ 4,601
Capital trust securities [(1)]	150	—	—	—	—	—	150
Purchase obligations	283	108	53	62	42	15	3
Pension contributions	273	273	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**$ 6,719**	**$ 1,093**	**$ 253**	**$ 62**	**$ 542**	**$ 15**	**$ 4,754**

(1) Payments due have not been reduced to reflect that the Company held capital trust securities of $37 principal amount ($50 carrying value).

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market factors which include three types: currency risk, interest rate (including related inflation) risk and equity risk.

Caution Related to Risk Sensitivities

These financial statements include estimates of sensitivities and risk exposure measures for certain risks, such as the sensitivity due to specific changes in interest rate levels projected and market prices as at the valuation date. Actual results can differ significantly from these estimates for a variety of reasons including:

- Assessment of the circumstances that led to the scenario may lead to changes in (re)investment approaches and interest rate scenarios considered,
- Changes in actuarial, investment return and future investment activity assumptions,
- Actual experience differing from the assumptions,
- Changes in business mix, effective income tax rates and other market factors,
- Interactions among these factors and assumptions when more than one changes, and
- The general limitations of the Company's internal models.

For these reasons, the sensitivities should only be viewed as directional estimates of the underlying sensitivities for the respective factors based on the assumptions outlined above. Given the nature of these calculations, the Company cannot provide assurance that the actual impact on net earnings attributed to shareholders will be as indicated.

(i) Currency Risk

Currency risk relates to the Company operating and holding financial instruments in different currencies. For the assets backing insurance and investment contract liabilities that are not matched by currency, changes in foreign exchange rates can expose the Company to the risk of foreign exchange losses not offset by liability decreases. The Company has net investments in foreign operations. The Company's debt obligations are denominated in Canadian dollars, euros, and U.S. dollars. In accordance with IFRS, foreign currency translation gains and losses from net investments in foreign operations, net of related hedging activities and tax effects, are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. Strengthening or weakening of the Canadian dollar spot rate compared to the U.S. dollar, British pound and euro spot rates impacts the Company's total equity. Correspondingly, the Company's book value per share and capital ratios monitored by rating agencies are also impacted.

The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to currency risk:

- The Company uses financial measures such as constant currency calculations to monitor the effect of currency translation fluctuations.
- Investments are normally made in the same currency as the liabilities supported by those investments. Segmented Investment Guidelines include maximum tolerances for unhedged currency mismatch exposures.
- For assets backing liabilities not matched by currency, the Company would normally convert the assets back to the currency of the liability using foreign exchange contracts.

- A 10% weakening of the Canadian dollar against foreign currencies would be expected to increase non-participating insurance and investment contract liabilities and their supporting assets by approximately the same amount resulting in an immaterial change to net earnings. A 10% strengthening of the Canadian dollar against foreign currencies would be expected to decrease non-participating insurance and investment contract liabilities and their supporting assets by approximately the same amount resulting in an immaterial change in net earnings.

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk exists if asset and liability cash flows are not closely matched and interest rates change causing a difference in value between the asset and liability. The following policies and procedures are in place to mitigate the Company's exposure to interest rate risk:

- The Company utilizes a formal process for managing the matching of assets and liabilities. This involves grouping general fund assets and liabilities into segments. Assets in each segment are managed in relation to the liabilities in the segment.
- Interest rate risk is managed by investing in assets that are suitable for the products sold.
- Where these products have benefit or expense payments that are dependent on inflation (inflation-indexed annuities, pensions and disability claims) the Company generally invests in real return instruments to hedge its real dollar liability cash flows. Some protection against changes in the inflation index is achieved as any related change in the fair value of the assets will be largely offset by a similar change in the fair value of the liabilities.
- For products with fixed and highly predictable benefit payments, investments are made in fixed income assets or real estate whose cash flows closely match the liability product cash flows. Where assets are not available to match certain period cash flows, such as long-tail cash flows, a portion of these are invested in equities and the rest are duration matched. Hedging instruments are employed where necessary when there is a lack of suitable permanent investments to minimize loss exposure to interest rate changes. To the extent these cash flows are matched, protection against interest rate change is achieved and any change in the fair value of the assets will be offset by a similar change in the fair value of the liabilities.
- For products with less predictable timing of benefit payments, investments are made in fixed income assets with cash flows of a shorter duration than the anticipated timing of benefit payments, or equities as described below.
- The risk associated with the mismatch in portfolio duration and cash flow, asset prepayment exposure and the pace of asset acquisition are quantified and reviewed regularly.

Projected cash flows from the current assets and liabilities are used in the Canadian Asset Liability Method to determine insurance contract liabilities. Valuation assumptions have been made regarding rates of returns on supporting assets, fixed income, equity and inflation. The valuation assumptions use best estimates of future reinvestment rates and inflation assumptions with an assumed correlation together with margins for adverse deviation set in accordance with professional standards. These margins are necessary to provide for possibilities of misestimation and/or future deterioration in the best estimate assumptions and provide reasonable assurance that insurance contract liabilities cover a range of possible outcomes. Margins are reviewed periodically for continued appropriateness.

Projected cash flows from fixed income assets used in actuarial calculations are reduced to provide for potential asset default losses. The net effective yield rate reduction averaged 0.14% (0.18% in 2015). The calculation for future credit losses on assets is based on the credit quality of the underlying asset portfolio.

Testing under a number of interest rate scenarios (including increasing, decreasing and fluctuating rates) is done to assess reinvestment risk. The total provision for interest rates is sufficient to cover a broader or more severe set of risks than the minimum arising from the current Canadian Institute of Actuaries prescribed scenarios.

The range of interest rates covered by these provisions is set in consideration of long-term historical results and is monitored quarterly with a full review annually. An immediate 1% parallel shift in the yield curve would not have a material impact on the Company’s view of the range of interest rates to be covered by the provisions. If sustained however, the parallel shift could impact the Company’s range of scenarios covered.

The total provision for interest rates also considers the impact of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries prescribed scenarios:

- The effect of an immediate 1% parallel increase in the yield curve on the prescribed scenarios would not change the total provision for interest rates.
- The effect of an immediate 1% parallel decrease in the yield curve on the prescribed scenarios would not change the total provision for interest rates.

Another way of measuring the interest rate risk associated with this assumption is to determine the effect on the insurance and investment contract liabilities impacting the shareholders' net earnings of the Company of a 1% change in the Company's view of the range of interest rates to be covered by these provisions. The following provides information on the effect of an immediate 1% increase or 1% decrease in the interest rates at both the low and high end of the range of interest rates recognized in the provisions:

	2016		2015	
	1% increase	**1% decrease**	1% increase	1% decrease
Change in interest rates				
Increase (decrease) in insurance and investment contract liabilities	**$ (202)**	**$ 677**	$ (163)	$ 614
Increase (decrease) in net earnings	**$ 149**	**$ (491)**	$ 109	$ (430)

(iii) Equity Risk

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets and liabilities arising from changes in equity markets and other pricing risk. To mitigate pricing risk, the Company has investment policy guidelines in place that provide for prudent investment in equity markets within clearly defined limits. The risks associated with segregated fund guarantees have been mitigated through a hedging program for lifetime Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit guarantees using equity futures, currency forwards, and interest rate derivatives. For policies with segregated fund guarantees, the Company generally determines insurance contract liabilities at a conditional tail expectation of 75 (CTE75) level.

Some insurance and investment contract liabilities are supported by investment properties, common stocks and private equities, for example segregated fund products and products with long-tail cash flows. Generally these liabilities will fluctuate in line with equity values. There will be additional impacts on these liabilities as equity values fluctuate. The following provides information on the expected impacts of a 10% increase or 10% decrease in equity values:

	2016		2015	
	10% increase	**10% decrease**	10% increase	10% decrease
Change in equity values				
Increase (decrease) in non-participating insurance and investment contract liabilities	**$ (51)**	**$ 61**	$ (53)	$ 139
Increase (decrease) in net earnings	**$ 43**	**$ (50)**	$ 45	$ (108)

The best estimate return assumptions for equities are primarily based on long-term historical averages. Changes in the current market could result in changes to these assumptions and will impact both asset and liability cash flows. The following provides information on the expected impacts of a 1% increase or 1% decrease in the best estimate assumptions:

	2016		2015	
	1% increase	**1% decrease**	1% increase	1% decrease
Change in best estimate return assumptions				
Increase (decrease) in non-participating insurance contract liabilities	**$ (504)**	**$ 552**	$ (534)	$ 573
Increase (decrease) in net earnings	**$ 407**	**$ (438)**	$ 433	$ (457)

(d) Enforceable Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreements

The Company enters into International Swaps and Derivative Association's (ISDA's) master agreements for transacting over-the-counter derivatives. The Company receives and pledges collateral according to the related ISDA's Credit Support Annexes. The ISDA's master agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting on the Consolidated Balance Sheets because they create a right of set-off that is enforceable only in the event of default, insolvency, or bankruptcy.

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

The Company's reverse repurchase agreements are also subject to right of set-off in the event of default. These transactions and agreements include master netting arrangements which provide for the netting of payment obligations between the Company and its counterparties in the event of default.

The table sets out the potential effect on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets on financial instruments that have been shown in a gross position where right of set-off exists under certain circumstances that do not qualify for netting on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	2016			
		Related amounts not set-off in the Balance Sheet		
	Gross amount of financial instruments presented in the Balance Sheet	**Offsetting counterparty position [1]**	**Financial collateral received/ pledged [2]**	**Net exposure**
Financial instruments - assets				
Derivative financial instruments	**$ 528**	**$ (341)**	**$ (131)**	**$ 56**
Total financial instruments - assets	**$ 528**	**$ (341)**	**$ (131)**	**$ 56**
Financial instruments - liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	**$ 2,012**	**$ (341)**	**$ (403)**	**$ 1,268**
Total financial instruments - liabilities	**$ 2,012**	**$ (341)**	**$ (403)**	**$ 1,268**

	2015			
		Related amounts not set-off in the Balance Sheet		
	Gross amount of financial instruments presented in the Balance Sheet	Offsetting counterparty position [1]	Financial collateral received/ pledged [2]	Net exposure
Financial instruments - assets				
Derivative financial instruments	$ 461	$ (302)	$ (104)	$ 55
Reverse repurchase agreements [3]	43	—	(43)	—
Total financial instruments - assets	$ 504	$ (302)	$ (147)	$ 55
Financial instruments - liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	$ 2,624	$ (302)	$ (586)	$ 1,736
Total financial instruments - liabilities	$ 2,624	$ (302)	$ (586)	$ 1,736

(1) Includes counterparty amounts recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets where the Company has a potential offsetting position (as described above) but does not meet the criteria for offsetting on the balance sheet, excluding collateral.

(2) Financial collateral presented above excludes overcollateralization and, for exchange-traded derivatives, initial margin. Financial collateral received on reverse repurchase agreements is held by a third party. Total financial collateral, including initial margin and overcollateralization, received on derivative assets was $159 ($107 at December 31, 2015), received on reverse repurchase agreements was nil ($44 at December 31, 2015), and pledged on derivative liabilities was $475 ($671 at December 31, 2015).

(3) Assets related to reverse repurchase agreements are included in bonds, in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

8. Fair Value Measurement

The Company's assets and liabilities recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Fair value measurements utilize observable, quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 1 inputs include actively exchange-traded equity securities, exchange-traded futures, and mutual and segregated funds which have available prices in an active market with no redemption restrictions.

Level 2: Fair value measurements utilize inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. The fair values for some Level 2 securities were obtained from a pricing service. The pricing service inputs include, but are not limited to, benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issuer spreads, two-sided markets, benchmark securities, offers and reference data. Level 2 assets and liabilities include those priced using a matrix which is based on credit quality and average life, government and agency securities, restricted stock, some private bonds and equities, most investment-grade and high-yield corporate bonds, most asset-backed securities, most over-the-counter derivatives, and mortgage loans. Investment contracts that are measured at fair value through profit or loss are mostly included in the Level 2 category.

Level 3: Fair value measurements utilize one or more significant inputs that are not based on observable market inputs and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability. The values of the majority of Level 3 securities were obtained from single broker quotes, internal pricing models, or external appraisers. Assets and liabilities utilizing Level 3 inputs generally include certain bonds, certain asset-backed securities, some private equities, investments in mutual and segregated funds where there are redemption restrictions, certain over-the-counter derivatives, and investment properties.

The following presents the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by hierarchy level:

	2016			
Assets measured at fair value	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,259	$ —	$ —	$ 3,259
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	—	88,324	1	88,325
Stocks	7,520	6	80	7,606
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,520	88,330	81	95,931
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Bonds	—	11,478	—	11,478
Stocks	47	—	1	48
Total available-for-sale financial assets	47	11,478	1	11,526
Investment properties	—	—	4,340	4,340
Funds held by ceding insurers	214	8,391	—	8,605
Derivatives [(1)]	3	525	—	528
Other assets:				
Trading account assets	302	213	1	516
Total assets measured at fair value	**$ 11,345**	**$ 108,937**	**$ 4,423**	**$ 124,705**
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives [(2)]	$ 1	$ 2,011	$ —	$ 2,012
Investment contract liabilities	—	1,989	20	2,009
Total liabilities measured at fair value	**$ 1**	**$ 4,000**	**$ 20**	**$ 4,021**

(1) Excludes collateral received from counterparties of $149.
(2) Excludes collateral pledged to counterparties of $425.

There were no transfers of the Company's assets and liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 in the year.

8. Fair Value Measurement (cont'd)

	2015 (note 33)			
Assets measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,813	$ —	$ —	$ 2,813
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	—	86,493	10	86,503
Stocks	6,573	8	66	6,647
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,573	86,501	76	93,150
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Bonds	—	11,534	1	11,535
Stocks	56	—	1	57
Total available-for-sale financial assets	56	11,534	2	11,592
Investment properties	—	—	5,237	5,237
Funds held by ceding insurers	180	13,472	—	13,652
Derivatives [(1)]	4	457	—	461
Other assets:				
Trading account assets	381	204	5	590
Total assets measured at fair value	$ 10,007	$ 112,168	$ 5,320	$ 127,495
Liabilities measured at fair value				
Derivatives [(2)]	$ 3	$ 2,621	$ —	$ 2,624
Investment contract liabilities	—	2,226	27	2,253
Total liabilities measured at fair value	$ 3	$ 4,847	$ 27	$ 4,877

(1) Excludes collateral received from counterparties of $107.
(2) Excludes collateral pledged to counterparties of $608.

There were no transfers of the Company's assets and liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 in the year.

8. Fair Value Measurement (cont'd)

The following presents additional information about assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

	2016							
	Fair value through profit or loss bonds	**Available-for-sale bonds**	**Fair value through profit or loss stocks** [3]	**Available-for-sale stocks**	**Investment properties**	**Other assets - trading account** [4]	**Total Level 3 assets**	**Investment contract liabilities**
Balance, beginning of year	$ 10	$ 1	$ 66	$ 1	$ 5,237	$ 5	$ 5,320	$ 27
Total gains								
Included in net earnings	—	—	2	—	61	—	63	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss) [1]	—	—	—	—	(633)	—	(633)	—
Purchases	—	—	50	—	102	—	152	—
Sales	—	—	(38)	—	(427)	(5)	(470)	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7)
Transfers into Level 3 [2]	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Transfers out of Level 3 [2]	(9)	(1)	—	—	—	—	(10)	—
Balance, end of year	$ 1	$ —	$ 80	$ 1	$ 4,340	$ 1	$ 4,423	$ 20
Total gains for the year included in net investment income	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ —	$ 61	$ —	$ 63	$ —
Change in unrealized gains for the year included in earnings for assets held at December 31, 2016	$ —	$ —	$ 3	$ —	$ 1	$ —	$ 4	$ —

(1) Amount of other comprehensive income for investment properties represents the unrealized gains (losses) on foreign exchange.

(2) Transfers into Level 3 are due primarily to decreased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies. Transfers out of Level 3 are due primarily to increased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies as evidenced by corroboration of market prices with multiple pricing vendors or the lifting of redemption restrictions on investments in mutual and segregated funds.

(3) Includes investments in mutual and segregated funds where there are redemption restrictions. The fair value is based on observable, quoted prices.

(4) Includes illiquid equities where prices are not quoted; however, the Company does not believe changing the inputs to reasonably alternate assumptions would change the values significantly.

8. Fair Value Measurement (cont'd)

	2015							
	Fair value through profit or loss bonds	Available-for-sale bonds	Fair value through profit or loss stocks [3]	Available-for-sale stocks	Investment properties	Other assets - trading account [4]	Total Level 3 assets	Investment contract liabilities
Balance, beginning of year	$ 86	$ 1	$ 17	$ 1	$ 4,613	$ —	$ 4,718	$ 28
Total gains								
Included in net earnings	5	—	7	—	249	—	261	—
Included in other comprehensive income [1]	—	—	—	—	379	—	379	—
Purchases	—	—	50	—	278	5	333	—
Sales	—	—	(4)	—	(282)	—	(286)	—
Repayments	(47)	—	—	—	—	—	(47)	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Transfers into Level 3 [2]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 [2]	(34)	—	(4)	—	—	—	(38)	—
Balance, end of year	$ 10	$ 1	$ 66	$ 1	$ 5,237	$ 5	$ 5,320	$ 27
Total gains for the year included in net investment income	$ 5	$ —	$ 7	$ —	$ 249	$ —	$ 261	$ —
Change in unrealized gains for the year included in earnings for assets held at December 31, 2015	$ 5	$ —	$ 7	$ —	$ 243	$ —	$ 255	$ —

[1] Amount of other comprehensive income for investment properties represents the unrealized gains on foreign exchange.

[2] Transfers into Level 3 are due primarily to decreased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies. Transfers out of Level 3 are due primarily to increased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies as evidenced by corroboration of market prices with multiple pricing vendors or the lifting of redemption restrictions on investments in mutual and segregated funds.

[3] Includes investments in mutual and segregated funds where there are redemption restrictions. The fair value is based on observable, quoted prices.

[4] Includes illiquid equities where prices are not quoted; however, the Company does not believe changing the inputs to reasonably alternate assumptions would change the values significantly.

8. Fair Value Measurement (cont'd)

The following sets out information about significant unobservable inputs used at year-end in measuring assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy:

Type of asset	Valuation approach	Significant unobservable input	Input value	Inter-relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Investment properties	Investment property valuations are generally determined using property valuation models based on expected capitalization rates and models that discount expected future net cash flows. The determination of the fair value of investment property requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows (such as future leasing assumptions, rental rates, capital and operating expenditures) and discount, reversionary and overall capitalization rates applicable to the asset based on current market rates.	Discount rate	Range of 2.9% - 10.3%	A decrease in the discount rate would result in an increase in fair value. An increase in the discount rate would result in a decrease in fair value.
		Reversionary rate	Range of 5.0% - 8.3%	A decrease in the reversionary rate would result in an increase in fair value. An increase in the reversionary rate would result in a decrease in fair value.
		Vacancy rate	Weighted average of 3.1%	A decrease in the expected vacancy rate would generally result in an increase in fair value. An increase in the expected vacancy rate would generally result in a decrease in fair value.

The following presents the Company’s assets and liabilities disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis by hierarchy level:

	2016				
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Other assets/ liabilities not held at fair value**	**Total**
Assets disclosed at fair value					
Loans and receivables financial assets					
Bonds	$ —	$ 18,355	$ 129	$ —	$ 18,484
Mortgage loans	—	22,550	—	—	22,550
Loans to policyholders	—	8,467	—	—	8,467
Total loans and receivables financial assets	—	49,372	129	—	49,501
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Stocks [(1)]	—	—	—	391	391
Other stocks [(2)]	351	—	—	259	610
Funds held by ceding insurers	—	—	—	118	118
Total assets disclosed at fair value	$ 351	$ 49,372	$ 129	$ 768	$ 50,620
Liabilities disclosed at fair value					
Debentures and other debt instruments	$ 428	$ 6,001	$ —	$ —	$ 6,429
Capital trust securities	—	212	—	—	212
Total liabilities disclosed at fair value	$ 428	$ 6,213	$ —	$ —	$ 6,641

(1) Fair value of certain stocks available for sale cannot be reliably measured, therefore, these investments are recorded at cost.

(2) Other stocks include the Company's investments in an affiliated company, IGM, a member of the Power Financial group of companies and Allianz Ireland, an unlisted general insurance company operating in Ireland over which the Company exerts significant influence but does not control.

	2015				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Other assets/ liabilities not held at fair value	Total
Assets disclosed at fair value					
Loans and receivables financial assets					
Bonds	$ —	$ 18,145	$ 108	$ —	$ 18,253
Mortgage loans	—	23,446	—	—	23,446
Loans to policyholders	—	8,694	—	—	8,694
Total loans and receivables financial assets	—	50,285	108	—	50,393
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Stocks [(1)]	—	—	—	534	534
Other stocks [(2)]	325	—	—	276	601
Funds held by ceding insurers	—	—	—	178	178
Total assets disclosed at fair value	$ 325	$ 50,285	$ 108	$ 988	$ 51,706
Liabilities disclosed at fair value					
Debentures and other debt instruments	$ 467	$ 5,565	$ —	$ —	$ 6,032
Capital trust securities	—	215	—	—	215
Total liabilities disclosed at fair value	$ 467	$ 5,780	$ —	$ —	$ 6,247

(1) Fair value of certain stocks available for sale cannot be reliably measured, therefore, these investments are recorded at cost.

(2) Other stocks include the Company's investments in an affiliated company, IGM, a member of the Power Financial group of companies and Allianz Ireland, an unlisted general insurance company operating in Ireland, and a joint venture in GloHealth where the Company obtained control in 2016 (note 3).

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

(a) Goodwill

(i) The carrying value of goodwill and changes in the carrying value of goodwill are as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 5,913**	$ 5,855
Business acquisitions (note 3)	**95**	—
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**(31)**	58
Balance, end of year	**$ 5,977**	$ 5,913

Accumulated goodwill impairment losses and changes in accumulated goodwill impairment losses are as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 1,241**	$ 1,043
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**(36)**	198
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,205**	$ 1,241

(ii) Within each of the three operating segments, goodwill has been assigned to cash generating unit groupings, representing the lowest level in which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. Lifeco does not allocate insignificant amounts of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets across multiple cash generating unit groupings. Goodwill is tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value of each cash generating unit grouping to which goodwill has been assigned to its recoverable amount as follows:

	2016	2015
Canada		
Group	**$ 1,047**	$ 1,047
Individual Insurance/Wealth Management	**2,740**	2,740
Europe		
Insurance and Annuities	**1,984**	1,915
Reinsurance	**1**	1
United States		
Financial Services	**205**	210
Total	**$ 5,977**	$ 5,913

(b) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets of $3,972 ($4,036 in 2015) include indefinite life and finite life intangible assets. The carrying value and changes in the carrying value of these intangible assets are as follows:

(i) Indefinite life intangible assets:

	2016			
	Brands and trademarks	**Customer contract related**	**Shareholders' portion of acquired future participating account profit**	**Total**
Cost				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 1,020**	**$ 3,019**	**$ 354**	**$ 4,393**
Transfer to finite life	**—**	**(3)**	**—**	**(3)**
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**(41)**	**(78)**	**—**	**(119)**
Balance, end of year	**$ 979**	**$ 2,938**	**$ 354**	**$ 4,271**
Accumulated impairment				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ (162)**	**$ (1,116)**	**$ —**	**$ (1,278)**
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**5**	**32**	**—**	**37**
Balance, end of year	**$ (157)**	**$ (1,084)**	**$ —**	**$ (1,241)**
Net carrying amount	**$ 822**	**$ 1,854**	**$ 354**	**$ 3,030**

9. Goodwill and Intangible Assets (cont'd)

	2015			
	Brands and trademarks	Customer contract related	Shareholders' portion of acquired future participating account profit	Total
Cost				
Balance, beginning of year	$ 921	$ 2,592	$ 354	$ 3,867
Business acquisitions	—	3	—	3
Changes in foreign exchange rates	99	424	—	523
Balance, end of year	$ 1,020	$ 3,019	$ 354	$ 4,393
Accumulated impairment				
Balance, beginning of year	$ (140)	$ (939)	$ —	$ (1,079)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(22)	(177)	—	(199)
Balance, end of year	$ (162)	$ (1,116)	$ —	$ (1,278)
Net carrying amount	$ 858	$ 1,903	$ 354	$ 3,115

(ii) Indefinite life intangible assets have been assigned to the cash generating unit groupings as follows:

	2016	2015
Canada		
Individual Insurance/Wealth Management	**$ 973**	$ 973
Europe		
Insurance and Annuities	**216**	246
United States		
Asset Management	**1,841**	1,896
Total	**$ 3,030**	$ 3,115

(iii) Finite life intangible assets:

	2016			
	Customer contract related	**Distribution channels**	**Technology/ Software**	**Total**
Amortization period range	**9 - 30 years**	**30 years**	**3 - 10 years**	
Amortization method	**Straight-line**	**Straight-line**	**Straight-line**	
Cost				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 810**	**$ 118**	**$ 1,106**	**$ 2,034**
Additions	**39**	**—**	**183**	**222**
Transfer from indefinite life	**3**	**—**	**—**	**3**
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**(21)**	**(12)**	**(25)**	**(58)**
Balance, end of year	**$ 831**	**$ 106**	**$ 1,264**	**$ 2,201**
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance, beginning of year	**$ (418)**	**$ (49)**	**$ (646)**	**$ (1,113)**
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**8**	**5**	**18**	**31**
Amortization	**(50)**	**(4)**	**(123)**	**(177)**
Balance, end of year	**$ (460)**	**$ (48)**	**$ (751)**	**$ (1,259)**
Net carrying amount	**$ 371**	**$ 58**	**$ 513**	**$ 942**

	2015			
	Customer contract related	Distribution channels	Technology/ Software	Total
Amortization period range	9 - 20 years	30 years	3 - 10 years	
Amortization method	Straight-line	Straight-line	Straight-line	
Cost				
Balance, beginning of year	$ 745	$ 109	$ 864	$ 1,718
Additions	—	—	161	161
Changes in foreign exchange rates	65	9	81	155
Balance, end of year	$ 810	$ 118	$ 1,106	$ 2,034
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
Balance, beginning of year	$ (338)	$ (42)	$ (501)	$ (881)
Impairment	—	—	(2)	(2)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(31)	(3)	(50)	(84)
Amortization	(49)	(4)	(93)	(146)
Balance, end of year	$ (418)	$ (49)	$ (646)	$ (1,113)
Net carrying amount	$ 392	$ 69	$ 460	$ 921

The weighted average remaining amortization period of the customer contract related and distribution channels are 10 and 17 years respectively (9 and 18 years respectively at December 31, 2015).

(c) Recoverable Amount

For the purposes of annual impairment testing, the Company allocates goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets to cash generating unit groupings. Any potential impairment of goodwill or indefinite life intangible assets is identified by comparing the recoverable amount of a cash generating unit grouping to its carrying value. Recoverable amount is based on fair value less cost of disposal.

Fair value is initially assessed with reference to valuation multiples of comparable publicly-traded financial institutions and precedent business acquisitions transactions. These valuation multiples may include price-to-earnings or price-to-book measures for life insurers and asset managers. This assessment may give regard to a variety of relevant considerations, including expected growth, risk and capital market conditions, among other factors. The valuation multiples used in assessing fair value represent Level 2 inputs.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the Company conducted its annual impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets based on September 30, 2016 asset balances. It was determined that the recoverable amounts of cash generating unit groupings were in excess of their carrying values and there was no evidence of impairment.

Any reasonable changes in assumptions and estimates used in determining recoverable amounts of cash generating unit groupings is unlikely to cause carrying values to exceed recoverable amounts.

10. Owner Occupied Properties and Fixed Assets

The carrying value of owner occupied properties and the changes in the carrying value of owner occupied properties is as follows:

	2016	2015
Carrying value, beginning of year	**$ 715**	$ 671
Less: accumulated depreciation/impairments	**(62)**	(52)
Net carrying value, beginning of year	**653**	619
Additions	**21**	10
Impairments	**—**	(1)
Disposals	**(2)**	(1)
Depreciation	**(10)**	(9)
Foreign exchange	**(13)**	35
Net carrying value, end of year	**$ 649**	$ 653

The net carrying value of fixed assets is $304 at December 31, 2016 ($298 at December 31, 2015).

The following provides details of the net carrying value of owner occupied properties and fixed assets by geographic location:

	2016	2015
Canada	**$ 548**	$ 531
United States	**270**	277
Europe	**135**	143
Total	**$ 953**	$ 951

There are no restrictions on the title of the owner occupied properties and fixed assets, nor are they pledged as security for debt.

11. Other Assets

	2016	2015
Deferred acquisition costs	**$ 597**	$ 704
Trading account assets [1]	**516**	590
Finance leases receivable	**273**	293
Defined benefit pension plan assets (note 23)	**214**	250
Prepaid expenses	**112**	103
Miscellaneous other assets	**551**	703
Total	**$ 2,263**	$ 2,643

[1] Includes bonds of $141 and stocks of $375 at December 31, 2016 (bonds of $124 and stocks of $466 at December 31, 2015).

Total other assets of $1,203 ($1,421 at December 31, 2015) are expected to be realized within 12 months from the reporting date. This amount excludes deferred acquisition costs, the changes in which are noted below.

Deferred acquisition costs

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 704**	$ 685
Additions	**93**	120
Amortization	**(73)**	(111)
Changes in foreign exchange	**(74)**	66
Disposals	**(53)**	(56)
Balance, end of year	**$ 597**	$ 704

Finance leases receivable

The Company has a finance lease on one property in Canada which has been leased for a 25-year term. The Company has two finance leases on properties in Europe. These properties have been leased for a 35-year term.

The finance lease receivable for the three properties, in aggregate, is as follows:

	2016	
	Minimum lease payments	**Present value of minimum lease payments**
One year	$ 24	$ 23
Over one to five years	94	74
Over five years	524	176
	642	273
Less: unearned finance lease income	369	—
Total finance leases receivable	**$ 273**	**$ 273**

The internal rate of return for the leases is fixed at the contract dates and will remain fixed for the duration of the contract, ranging between 5.4% and 7.5%.

12. Insurance and Investment Contract Liabilities

(a) Insurance and investment contract liabilities

	2016		
	Gross liability	**Reinsurance assets**	**Net**
Insurance contract liabilities	**$ 155,940**	**$ 5,627**	**$ 150,313**
Investment contract liabilities	**2,009**	**—**	**2,009**
Total	**$ 157,949**	**$ 5,627**	**$ 152,322**

	2015 (note 33)		
	Gross liability	Reinsurance assets	Net
Insurance contract liabilities	$ 158,492	$ 5,131	$ 153,361
Investment contract liabilities	2,253	—	2,253
Total	$ 160,745	$ 5,131	$ 155,614

(b) Composition of insurance and investment contract liabilities and related supporting assets

(i) The composition of insurance and investment contract liabilities is as follows:

	2016		
	Gross liability	**Reinsurance assets**	**Net**
Participating			
Canada	**$ 34,019**	**$ (443)**	**$ 34,462**
United States	**11,790**	**14**	**11,776**
Europe	**1,385**	**—**	**1,385**
Non-Participating			
Canada	**29,125**	**923**	**28,202**
United States	**29,081**	**309**	**28,772**
Europe	**52,549**	**4,824**	**47,725**
Total	**$ 157,949**	**$ 5,627**	**$ 152,322**

	2015 (note 33)		
	Gross liability	Reinsurance assets	Net
Participating			
Canada	$ 32,072	$ (419)	$ 32,491
United States	12,278	16	12,262
Europe	1,519	—	1,519
Non-Participating			
Canada	28,162	794	27,368
United States	27,625	339	27,286
Europe	59,089	4,401	54,688
Total	$ 160,745	$ 5,131	$ 155,614

(ii) The composition of the assets supporting liabilities and equity is as follows:

	2016					
	Bonds	**Mortgage loans**	**Stocks**	**Investment properties**	**Other**	**Total**
Carrying value						
Participating liabilities						
Canada	**$ 16,311**	**$ 8,327**	**$ 4,828**	**$ 1,354**	**$ 3,199**	**$ 34,019**
United States	**5,597**	**451**	**—**	**—**	**5,742**	**11,790**
Europe	**988**	**32**	**123**	**56**	**186**	**1,385**
Non-participating liabilities						
Canada	**17,464**	**3,699**	**1,979**	**13**	**5,970**	**29,125**
United States	**23,820**	**4,005**	**—**	**—**	**1,256**	**29,081**
Europe	**31,550**	**3,557**	**236**	**2,679**	**14,527**	**52,549**
Other	**14,996**	**952**	**—**	**59**	**200,948**	**216,955**
Total equity	**6,047**	**628**	**1,499**	**179**	**16,655**	**25,008**
Total carrying value	**$ 116,773**	**$ 21,651**	**$ 8,665**	**$ 4,340**	**$ 248,483**	**$ 399,912**
Fair value	**$ 118,287**	**$ 22,550**	**$ 8,655**	**$ 4,340**	**$ 248,483**	**$ 402,315**

	2015 (note 33)					
	Bonds	Mortgage loans	Stocks	Investment properties	Other	Total
Carrying value						
Participating liabilities						
Canada	$ 15,332	$ 7,816	$ 4,112	$ 1,341	$ 3,471	$ 32,072
United States	5,887	485	—	—	5,906	12,278
Europe	1,087	40	154	71	167	1,519
Non-participating liabilities						
Canada	18,848	3,839	1,732	7	3,736	28,162
United States	23,023	3,813	—	—	789	27,625
Europe	31,982	4,358	226	3,342	19,181	59,089
Other	13,048	941	—	65	199,876	213,930
Total equity	5,736	729	1,649	411	16,735	25,260
Total carrying value	$ 114,943	$ 22,021	$ 7,873	$ 5,237	$ 249,861	$ 399,935
Fair value	$ 116,291	$ 23,446	$ 7,839	$ 5,237	$ 249,861	$ 402,674

Cash flows of assets supporting insurance and investment contract liabilities are matched within reasonable limits. Changes in the fair values of these assets are essentially offset by changes in the fair value of insurance and investment contract liabilities.

Changes in the fair values of assets backing capital and surplus, less related income taxes, would result in a corresponding change in surplus over time in accordance with investment accounting policies.

(c) Change in insurance contract liabilities

The change in insurance contract liabilities during the year was the result of the following business activities and changes in actuarial estimates:

	2016		
	Participating		
	Gross liability	Reinsurance assets	Net
Balance, beginning of year	$ 45,844	$ (403)	$ 46,247
Impact of new business	35	—	35
Normal change in force	2,009	(26)	2,035
Management action and changes in assumptions	(229)	2	(231)
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	(483)	(2)	(481)
Balance, end of year	$ 47,176	$ (429)	$ 47,605

	Non-participating			
	Gross liability	Reinsurance assets	Net	Total Net
Balance, beginning of year	$ 112,648	$ 5,534	$ 107,114	$ 153,361
Impact of new business	5,396	(326)	5,722	5,757
Normal change in force	966	824	142	2,177
Management action and changes in assumptions	(135)	335	(470)	(701)
Business movement from/to external parties	(113)	—	(113)	(113)
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	(9,998)	(311)	(9,687)	(10,168)
Balance, end of year	$ 108,764	$ 6,056	$ 102,708	$ 150,313

	2015		
	Participating		
	Gross liability	Reinsurance assets	Net
Balance, beginning of year	$ 42,893	$ (144)	$ 43,037
Impact of new business	23	—	23
Normal change in force	1,046	(70)	1,116
Management action and changes in assumptions	(276)	(192)	(84)
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	2,158	3	2,155
Balance, end of year	$ 45,844	$ (403)	$ 46,247

	Non-participating			
	Gross liability	Reinsurance assets	Net	Total Net
Balance, beginning of year	$ 102,305	$ 5,295	$ 97,010	$ 140,047
Impact of new business	4,380	126	4,254	4,277
Normal change in force	(5,711)	(178)	(5,533)	(4,417)
Management action and changes in assumptions	(489)	(78)	(411)	(495)
Business movement from/to external parties	1,588	(2)	1,590	1,590
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	10,575	371	10,204	12,359
Balance, end of year	$ 112,648	$ 5,534	$ 107,114	$ 153,361

Under fair value accounting, movement in the fair value of the supporting assets is a major factor in the movement of insurance contract liabilities. Changes in the fair value of assets are largely offset by corresponding changes in the fair value of liabilities. The change in the value of the insurance contract liabilities associated with the change in the value of the supporting assets is included in the normal change in force above.

In 2016, the major contributors to the decrease in net insurance contract liabilities were the impact of foreign exchange rate changes of $10,168 primarily due to the lower British pound and management action and changes in assumptions of $701. This was partially offset by increases due to impact of new business of $5,757 and the normal changes in the in force business of $2,177, which was primarily due to the change in fair value.

Net non-participating insurance contract liabilities decreased by $470 in 2016 due to management actions and assumption changes including a $56 decrease in Canada, a $348 decrease in Europe and a $66 decrease in the United States.

The decrease in Canada was primarily due to updated morbidity assumptions of $86, updated provision for claims of $61 largely as a result of a decreased lag in reporting of Group health claims, updated longevity assumptions of $20 and modeling refinements of $8, partially offset by increases due to updated expense and tax assumptions of $91, updated economic assumptions of $20 and updated life mortality assumptions of $8.

The decrease in Europe was primarily due to updated longevity assumptions of $207, updated economic assumptions of $165, modeling refinements of $30, updated morbidity assumptions of $17 and updated policyholder behaviour assumptions of $9, partially offset by increases due to updated life mortality assumptions of $43 and updated expense and tax assumptions of $40.

The discount rate for valuing the reinsurance asset was updated in Ireland. This change in accounting estimate increased gross liabilities and reinsurance assets by $360 and had no impact on net liabilities or net earnings.

The decrease in the United States was primarily due to updated economic assumptions of $27, updated longevity assumptions of $19, updated life mortality assumptions of $17 and modeling refinements of $3.

Net participating insurance contract liabilities decreased by $231 in 2016 due to management actions and assumption changes. The decrease was primarily due to updated expense and tax assumptions of $153, higher investment returns of $102, provisions for future policyholder dividends of $19, updated mortality assumptions of $13 and updated morbidity assumptions of $2, partially offset by increases due updated policyholder behaviour assumptions of $29 and modeling refinements of $29.

In 2015, the major contributors to the increase in net insurance contract liabilities were the impact of foreign exchange rate changes of $12,359, the impact of new business of $4,277, and business movement from/to external parties of $1,590, which was primarily due to the acquisition of Equitable Life's annuity business during the first quarter of 2015, partially offset by decreases due to the normal changes in the in force business of $4,417, which was primarily due to the change in fair value, and management actions and assumption changes of $495.

Net non-participating insurance contract liabilities decreased by $411 in 2015 due to management actions and assumption changes including a $50 decrease in Canada, a $331 decrease in Europe and a $30 decrease in the United States.

The decrease in Canada was primarily due to updated mortality assumptions of $159, updated economic assumptions of $15 and updated expense and tax assumptions of $12, partially offset by increases due to updated policyholder behaviour assumptions of $85, and modeling refinements of $49.

The decrease in Europe was primarily due to updated longevity assumptions of $292, updated economic assumptions of $184, updated morbidity assumptions of $12 and updates to other provisions of $10, partially offset by increases due to updated mortality assumptions of $64, updated expense and tax assumptions of $55, modeling refinements of $37 and updated policyholder behaviour assumptions of $11.

The decrease in the United States was primarily due to updated economic assumptions of $30 and updated mortality assumptions of $8, partially offset by increases due to updated policyholder behaviour assumptions of $6.

Net participating insurance contract liabilities decreased by $84 in 2015 due to management actions and assumption changes. The decrease was primarily due to provisions for future policyholder dividends of $4,991, updated expense and tax assumptions of $545 and updated mortality assumptions of $412, partially offset by increases due to lower investment returns of $5,527, updated policyholder behaviour assumptions of $188, and modeling refinements of $149.

(d) Change in investment contract liabilities measured at fair value

	2016	2015 (note 33)
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 2,253**	$ 922
Normal change in force business	**(220)**	(89)
Investment experience	**93**	18
Management action and changes in assumptions	**(46)**	7
Business movement from/to external parties	**—**	1,330
Impact of foreign exchange rate changes	**(71)**	65
Balance, end of year	**$ 2,009**	$ 2,253

The carrying value of investment contract liabilities approximates their fair value. No investment contract liabilities have been reinsured.

In 2015, business movement from/to external parties is primarily due to a retrocession agreement to assume a block of investment contract liabilities in the form of structured settlements with fixed terms and amount.

(e) Gross premiums written and gross policyholder benefits

(i) Premium Income

	2016	2015
Direct premiums	**$ 23,772**	$ 22,120
Assumed reinsurance premiums	**11,278**	6,009
Total	**$ 35,050**	$ 28,129

(ii) Policyholder Benefits

	2016	2015
Direct	**$ 16,721**	$ 15,880
Assumed reinsurance	**11,594**	6,673
Total	**$ 28,315**	$ 22,553

(f) Actuarial Assumptions

In the computation of insurance contract liabilities, valuation assumptions have been made regarding rates of mortality/morbidity, investment returns, levels of operating expenses, rates of policy termination and rates of utilization of elective policy options or provisions. The valuation assumptions use best estimates of future experience together with a margin for adverse deviation. These margins are necessary to provide for possibilities of misestimation and/or future deterioration in the best estimate assumptions and provide reasonable assurance that insurance contract liabilities cover a range of possible outcomes. Margins are reviewed periodically for continued appropriateness.

The methods for arriving at these valuation assumptions are outlined below:

Mortality
A life insurance mortality study is carried out annually for each major block of insurance business. The results of each study are used to update the Company's experience valuation mortality tables for that business. When there is insufficient data, use is made of the latest industry experience to derive an appropriate valuation mortality assumption. Mortality improvement has been projected to occur for the next 25 years. In addition, appropriate provisions have been made for future mortality deterioration on term insurance.

Annuitant mortality is also studied regularly and the results used to modify established industry experience annuitant mortality tables. Mortality improvement has been projected to occur throughout future years for annuitants.

Morbidity

The Company uses industry developed experience tables modified to reflect emerging Company experience. Both claim incidence and termination are monitored regularly and emerging experience is factored into the current valuation.

Property and casualty reinsurance

Insurance contract liabilities for property and casualty reinsurance written by London Reinsurance Group (LRG), a subsidiary of London Life, are determined using accepted actuarial practices for property and casualty insurers in Canada. The insurance contract liabilities have been established using cash flow valuation techniques including discounting. The insurance contract liabilities are based on cession statements provided by ceding companies. In addition, insurance contract liabilities also include an amount for incurred but not reported losses which may differ significantly from the ultimate loss development. The estimates and underlying methodology are continually reviewed and updated, and adjustments to estimates are reflected in earnings. LRG analyzes the emergence of claims experience against expected assumptions for each reinsurance contract separately and at the portfolio level. If necessary, a more in-depth analysis is undertaken of the cedant experience.

Investment returns

The assets which correspond to the different liability categories are segmented. For each segment, projected cash flows from the current assets and liabilities are used in the Canadian Asset Liability Method to determine insurance contract liabilities. Cash flows from assets are reduced to provide for asset default losses. Testing under several interest rate and equity scenarios (including increasing and decreasing rates) is done to provide for reinvestment risk (note 7(c)).

Expenses

Contractual policy expenses (e.g. sales commissions) and tax expenses are reflected on a best estimate basis. Expense studies for indirect operating expenses are updated regularly to determine an appropriate estimate of future operating expenses for the liability type being valued. Improvements in unit operating expenses are not projected. An inflation assumption is incorporated in the estimate of future operating expenses consistent with the interest rate scenarios projected under the Canadian Asset Liability Method as inflation is assumed to be correlated with new money interest rates.

Policy termination

Studies to determine rates of policy termination are updated regularly to form the basis of this estimate. Industry data is also available and is useful where the Company has no experience with specific types of policies or its exposure is limited. The Company has significant exposures in respect of the T-100 and Level Cost of Insurance Universal Life products in Canada and policy renewal rates at the end of term for renewable term policies in Canada and Reinsurance. Industry experience has guided the Company's assumptions for these products as the Company's own experience is very limited.

Utilization of elective policy options

There are a wide range of elective options embedded in the policies issued by the Company. Examples include term renewals, conversion to whole life insurance (term insurance), settlement annuity purchase at guaranteed rates (deposit annuities) and guarantee re-sets (segregated fund maturity guarantees). The assumed rates of utilization are based on Company or industry experience when it exists and when not on judgment considering incentives to utilize the option. Generally, whenever it is clearly in the best interests of an informed policyholder to utilize an option, then it is assumed to be elected.

Policyholder dividends and adjustable policy features

Future policyholder dividends and other adjustable policy features are included in the determination of insurance contract liabilities with the assumption that policyholder dividends or adjustable benefits will change in the future in response to the relevant experience. The dividend and policy adjustments are determined consistent with policyholders' reasonable expectations, such expectations being influenced by the participating policyholder dividend policies and/or policyholder communications, marketing material and past practice. It is the Company's expectation that changes will occur in policyholder dividend scales or adjustable benefits for participating or adjustable business respectively, corresponding to changes in the best estimate assumptions, resulting in an immaterial net change in insurance contract liabilities. Where underlying guarantees may limit the ability to pass all of this experience back to the policyholder, the impact of this non-adjustability on shareholders' earnings is reflected in the changes in best estimate assumptions above.

(g) Risk Management

(i) Insurance risk

Insurance risk is the risk that the insured event occurs and that there are large deviations between expected and actual actuarial assumptions including mortality, persistency, longevity, morbidity, expense variations and investment returns.

The Company is in the business of accepting risk associated with insurance contract liabilities. The objective of the Company is to mitigate its exposure to risk arising from these contracts through product design, product and geographical diversification, the implementation of the Company's underwriting strategy guidelines, and through the use of reinsurance arrangements.

The following provides information about the Company's insurance contract liabilities sensitivities to management's best estimate of the approximate impact as a result of changes in assumptions used to determine the Company's liability associated with these contracts.

	Increase (decrease) in net earnings	
	2016	2015
Mortality - 2% increase	**$ (281)**	$ (282)
Annuitant mortality - 2% decrease	**$ (384)**	$ (314)
Morbidity - 5% adverse change	**$ (242)**	$ (225)
Investment returns		
Parallel shift in yield curve		
1% increase	**$ —**	$ —
1% decrease	**$ —**	$ —
Change in range of interest rates		
1% increase	**$ 149**	$ 109
1% decrease	**$ (491)**	$ (430)
Change in equity markets		
10% increase	**$ 43**	$ 45
10% decrease	**$ (50)**	$ (108)
Change in best estimate returns for equities		
1% increase	**$ 407**	$ 433
1% decrease	**$ (438)**	$ (457)
Expenses - 5% increase	**$ (117)**	$ (108)
Policy termination and renewal - 10% adverse change	**$ (608)**	$ (602)

Concentration risk may arise from geographic regions, accumulation of risks and market risk. The concentration of insurance risk before and after reinsurance by geographic region is described below.

	2016			2015 (note 33)		
	Gross liability	**Reinsurance assets**	**Net**	Gross liability	Reinsurance assets	Net
Canada	**$ 63,144**	**$ 480**	**$ 62,664**	$ 60,234	$ 375	$ 59,859
United States	**40,871**	**323**	**40,548**	39,903	355	39,548
Europe	**53,934**	**4,824**	**49,110**	60,608	4,401	56,207
Total	**$ 157,949**	**$ 5,627**	**$ 152,322**	$ 160,745	$ 5,131	$ 155,614

(ii) Reinsurance risk

Maximum limits per insured life benefit amount (which vary by line of business) are established for life and health insurance, and reinsurance is purchased for amounts in excess of those limits.

Reinsurance costs and recoveries as defined by the reinsurance agreement are reflected in the valuation with these costs and recoveries being appropriately calibrated to the direct assumptions.

Reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Company from its obligations to policyholders. Failure of reinsurers to honour their obligations could result in losses to the Company. The Company evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers to minimize its exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvencies.

Certain of the reinsurance contracts are on a funds withheld basis where the Company retains the assets supporting the reinsured insurance contract liabilities, thus minimizing the exposure to significant losses from reinsurer insolvency on those contracts.

13. Segregated Funds and Other Structured Entities

The Company offers segregated fund products in Canada, the U.S. and Europe that are referred to as segregated funds, separate accounts and unit-linked funds in the respective region. These funds are contracts issued by insurers to segregated fund policyholders where the benefit is directly linked to the performance of the investments, the risks or rewards of the fair value movements and net investment income is realized by the segregated fund policyholders. The segregated fund policyholders are required to select the segregated funds that hold a range of underlying investments. While the Company has legal title to the investments, there is a contractual obligation to pass along the investment results to the segregated fund policyholder and the Company segregates these investments from those of the Company.

In Canada and the U.S., the segregated fund and separate account assets are legally separated from the general assets of the Company under the terms of the policyholder agreement and cannot be used to settle obligations of the Company. In Europe, the assets of the funds are functionally and constructively segregated from those of the Company. As a result of the legal and constructive arrangements of these funds, the assets and liabilities of these funds are presented as line items within the Consolidated Balance Sheets titled investments on account of segregated fund policyholders and with an equal liability titled investment and insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders.

In circumstances where the segregated funds are invested in structured entities and are deemed to control the entity, the Company has presented the non-controlling ownership interest within the segregated funds for the risk of policyholders as equal and offsetting amounts in the assets and liabilities. The amounts presented within are $1,547 at December 31, 2016 ($1,390 at December 31, 2015).

Within the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, all segregated fund policyholders' income, including fair value changes and net investment income, is credited to the segregated fund policyholders and reflected in the assets and liabilities on account of segregated fund policyholders within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As these amounts do not directly impact the revenues and expenses of the Company, these amounts are not included separately in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Segregated Funds Guarantee Exposure

The Company offers retail segregated fund products, unitized with profits (UWP) products and variable annuity products that provide for certain guarantees that are tied to the market values of the investment funds. While these products are similar to mutual funds, there is a key difference from mutual funds as the segregated funds have certain guarantee features that protect the segregated fund policyholder from market declines in the underlying investments. These guarantees are the Company's primary exposure on these funds. The Company accounts for these guarantees within insurance and investment contract liabilities within the financial statements. In addition to the Company's exposure on the guarantees, the fees earned by the Company on these products are impacted by the market value of these funds.

In Canada, the Company offers retail segregated fund products through Great-West Life, London Life and Canada Life. These products provide guaranteed minimum death benefits (GMDB) and guaranteed minimum accumulation on maturity benefits.

In the U.S., the Company offers variable annuities with GMDB through Great-West Financial. Most are a return of premium on death with the guarantee expiring at age 70.

In Europe, the Company offers UWP products through Canada Life and unit-linked products with investment guarantees through Irish Life. These products are similar to segregated fund products, but include pooling of policyholders' funds and minimum credited interest rates.

The Company also offers a guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits (GMWB) product in Canada, the U.S., Ireland and Germany. Certain GMWB products offered by the Company offer levels of death and maturity guarantees. At December 31, 2016, the amount of GMWB product in-force in Canada, the U.S., Ireland and Germany was $3,917 ($3,488 at December 31, 2015).

For further details on the Company's risk and guarantee exposure and the management of these risks, refer to the Risk Management and Control Practice section of the Company's December 31, 2016 Management's Discussion and Analysis.

The following presents further details of the investments, determined in accordance with the relevant statutory reporting requirements of each region of the Company's operations, on account of segregated fund policyholders:

(a) Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders

	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 12,487**	$ 11,656
Bonds	**41,619**	42,160
Mortgage loans	**2,622**	2,596
Stocks and units in unit trusts	**81,033**	80,829
Mutual funds	**51,726**	50,101
Investment properties	**11,019**	10,839
	200,506	198,181
Accrued income	**359**	382
Other liabilities	**(2,009)**	(1,759)
Non-controlling mutual funds interest	**1,547**	1,390
Total	**$ 200,403**	$ 198,194

(b) Investment and insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 198,194**	$ 174,966
Additions (deductions):		
Policyholder deposits	**21,358**	21,592
Net investment income	**2,379**	2,855
Net realized capital gains on investments	**4,275**	4,780
Net unrealized capital gains (losses) on investments	**6,311**	(2,938)
Unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in foreign exchange rates	**(10,584)**	12,933
Policyholder withdrawals	**(21,895)**	(21,934)
Business and other acquisitions	**193**	5,465
Segregated fund investment in General Fund	**8**	43
General Fund investment in Segregated Fund	**(13)**	(11)
Net transfer from General Fund	**20**	65
Non-controlling mutual funds interest	**157**	378
Total	**2,209**	23,228
Balance, end of year	**$ 200,403**	$ 198,194

(c) Investment income on account of segregated fund policyholders

	2016	2015
Net investment income	**$ 2,379**	$ 2,855
Net realized capital gains on investments	**4,275**	4,780
Net unrealized capital gains (losses) on investments	**6,311**	(2,938)
Unrealized gains (losses) due to changes in foreign exchange rates	**(10,584)**	12,933
Total	**2,381**	17,630
Change in investment and insurance contracts liability on account of segregated fund policyholders	**2,381**	17,630
Net	**$ —**	$ —

(d) Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders by fair value hierarchy level (note 8)

	2016			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders [(1)]	**$ 125,829**	**$ 63,804**	**$ 12,045**	**$ 201,678**

(1) Excludes other liabilities, net of other assets, of $1,275.

	2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders [(1)]	$ 120,283	$ 67,333	$ 11,765	$ 199,381

(1) Excludes other liabilities, net of other assets, of $1,187.

During 2016, certain foreign stock holdings valued at $18 have been transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 ($412 were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 at December 31, 2015) based on the Company's ability to utilize observable, quoted prices in active markets. Level 2 assets include those assets where fair value is not available from normal market pricing sources and where the Company does not have visibility through to the underlying assets.

As at December 31, 2016, $6,726 ($5,925 at December 31, 2015) of the segregated funds were invested in funds managed by related parties Investors Group and Mackenzie Investments, members of the Power Financial group of companies (note 25).

The following presents additional information about the Company's investments on account of segregated fund policyholders for which the Company has utilized Level 3 inputs to determine fair value:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 11,765**	$ 10,390
Total gains (losses) included in segregated fund investment income	**(109)**	1,039
Purchases	**584**	944
Sales	**(370)**	(607)
Transfers into Level 3	**175**	—
Transfers out of Level 3	**—**	(1)
Balance, end of year	**$ 12,045**	$ 11,765

Transfers into Level 3 are due primarily to decreased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies. Transfers out of Level 3 are due primarily to increased observability of inputs in valuation methodologies as evidenced by corroboration of market prices with multiple pricing vendors.

In addition to the segregated funds, the Company has interests in a number of structured unconsolidated entities including mutual funds, open-ended investment companies, and unit trusts. These entities are created as investment strategies for its unit-holders based on the directive of each individual fund.

Some of these funds are managed by related parties of the Company and the Company receives management fees related to these services. Management fees can be variable due to performance of factors – such as markets or industries – in which the fund invests. Fee income derived in connection with the management of investment funds generally increases or decreases in direct relationship with changes of assets under management which is affected by prevailing market conditions, and the inflow and outflow of client assets.

Factors that could cause assets under management and fees to decrease include declines in equity markets, changes in fixed income markets, changes in interest rates and defaults, redemptions and other withdrawals, political and other economic risks, changing investment trends and relative investment performance. The risk is that fees may vary but expenses and recovery of initial expenses are relatively fixed, and market conditions may cause a shift in asset mix potentially resulting in a change in revenue.

During 2016, fee and other income earned by the Company resulting from the Company's interests in these structured entities was $4,323 ($4,399 during 2015).

Included within other assets (note 11) at December 31, 2016 is $435 ($501 at December 31, 2015) of investments by the Company in bonds and stocks of Putnam sponsored funds and $81 ($89 at December 31, 2015) of investments in stocks of sponsored unit trusts in Europe.

14. Financing Charges

Financing charges consist of the following:

	2016	2015
Operating charges:		
Interest on operating lines and short-term debt instruments	**$ 6**	$ 5
Financial charges:		
Interest on long-term debentures and other debt instruments	**258**	260
Interest on capital trust securities (note 16)	**11**	11
Other	**27**	27
	296	298
Total	**$ 302**	$ 303

15. Debentures and Other Debt Instruments

	2016		2015	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	Carrying value	Fair value
Short-term				
Commercial paper and other short-term debt instruments with interest rates from 0.670% to 0.792% (0.213% to 0.223% at December 31, 2015), unsecured	**$ 133**	**$ 133**	$ 129	$ 129
Revolving credit facility with interest equal to LIBOR plus 0.70% or U.S. Prime Rate Loan (U.S. $220; U.S. $245 at December 31, 2015), unsecured	**295**	**295**	338	338
Total short-term	**428**	**428**	467	467
Long-term				
Capital:				
Lifeco				
6.14% Debentures due March 21, 2018, unsecured	**200**	**211**	200	220
6.74% Debentures due November 24, 2031, unsecured	**193**	**261**	192	264
6.67% Debentures due March 21, 2033, unsecured	**392**	**523**	391	527
5.998% Debentures due November 16, 2039, unsecured	**342**	**441**	342	438
4.65% Debentures due August 13, 2020, unsecured	**499**	**549**	499	561
2.50% Debentures due April 18, 2023, unsecured, (500 euro)	**706**	**778**	745	798
1.75% Debentures due December 7, 2026, unsecured, (500 euro)	**704**	**718**	—	—
	3,036	**3,481**	2,369	2,808
Canada Life				
6.40% subordinated debentures due December 11, 2028, unsecured	**100**	**128**	100	127
Irish Life				
5.25% 200 euro subordinated debentures callable on February 8, 2017, includes associated fixed to floating swap, unsecured	**285**	**277**	311	324
Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Capital, LP				
6.625% Deferrable debentures due November 15, 2034, unsecured (U.S. $175)	**231**	**240**	238	282
Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Capital, LP II				
Subordinated debentures due May 16, 2046, bearing an interest rate of 2.538% plus the 3-month LIBOR rate, unsecured (U.S. $300), with an interest rate swap to pay fixed interest of 4.68%	**402**	**345**	414	412
Great-West Lifeco Finance (Delaware) LP				
Subordinated debentures due June 21, 2067 bearing an interest rate of 5.691% until first call par date of June 21, 2017 and, thereafter, at a rate equal to the Canadian 90-day Bankers' Acceptance rate plus 1.49%, unsecured	**999**	**994**	998	1,052
Great-West Lifeco Finance (Delaware) LP II				
Subordinated debentures due June 26, 2068 bearing an interest rate of 7.127% until first call par date of June 26, 2018 and, thereafter, at a rate equal to the Canadian 90-day Bankers' Acceptance rate plus 3.78%, unsecured	**499**	**536**	498	560
Total long-term	**5,552**	**6,001**	4,928	5,565
Total	**$ 5,980**	**$ 6,429**	$ 5,395	$ 6,032

During 2016, Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Capital, LP II, a subsidiary, elected to not call its U.S. $300 7.153% junior subordinated debentures with a first par call date of May 16, 2016 and a final maturity date of May 16, 2046. Beginning May 16, 2016, the debentures pay a floating rate of interest set at 3-month LIBOR plus 2.538%. Great-West Financial also entered into an external 30-year interest rate swap transaction to 2046 whereby it will pay a fixed 4.68% rate of interest and will receive a floating 3-month LIBOR plus 2.538% rate of interest on the notional principal amount.

On December 7, 2016 the Company issued 500 euro of 10 year senior bonds with an annual coupon rate of 1.75%. The bonds are listed on the Irish Stock Exchange. The euro-denominated debt has been designated as a hedge against the Company's net investment in euro-denominated foreign operations with changes in foreign exchange on the debt instrument recorded in other comprehensive income.

Subsequent event:
On February 8, 2017 Irish Life Assurance, a subsidiary of the Company, redeemed its 5.25% 200 euro subordinated debenture notes at their principal amount together with accrued interest.

16. Capital Trust Securities

	2016		2015	
	Carrying value	**Fair value**	Carrying value	Fair value
Canada Life Capital Trust (CLCT)				
7.529% due June 30, 2052, unsecured	**$ 150**	**$ 212**	$ 150	$ 215
Acquisition related fair value adjustment	**11**	**—**	11	—
Total	**$ 161**	**$ 212**	$ 161	$ 215

CLCT, a trust established by Canada Life, had issued $150 of Canada Life Capital Securities - Series B (CLiCS - Series B), the proceeds of which were used by CLCT to purchase Canada Life senior debentures in the amount of $150.

Distributions and interest on the capital trust securities are classified as financing charges on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings (note 14). The fair value for capital trust securities is determined by the bid-ask price. Refer to note 7 for financial instrument risk management disclosures.

Subject to regulatory approval, CLCT may redeem the CLiCS - Series B, in whole or in part, at any time.

17. Other Liabilities

	2016	2015
Pension and other post-employment benefits (note 23)	**$ 1,436**	$ 1,261
Bank overdraft	**447**	479
Deferred income reserve	**309**	437
Other	**1,644**	1,190
Total	**$ 3,836**	$ 3,367

Total other liabilities of $2,091 ($1,669 at December 31, 2015) are expected to be realized within 12 months from the reporting date. This amount excludes deferred income reserve, the changes in which are noted below.

Deferred income reserve

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 437**	$ 429
Additions	**29**	42
Amortization	**(39)**	(39)
Changes in foreign exchange	**(76)**	51
Disposals	**(42)**	(46)
Balance, end of year	**$ 309**	$ 437

18. Non-Controlling Interests

The Company had a controlling equity interest in Great-West Life, London Life, Canada Life, Great-West Financial, and Putnam at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Non-controlling interests attributable to participating account surplus is the proportion of the equity attributable to the participating account of the Company's subsidiaries.

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries includes Nippon Life's interest in PanAgora, a subsidiary of Putnam, and non-controlling interests for the issued and outstanding shares of Putnam and PanAgora held by employees of the respective companies.

(a) The non-controlling interests of Great-West Life, London Life, Canada Life, Great-West Financial and Putnam and their subsidiaries recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2016	2015
Net earnings attributable to participating account before policyholder dividends		
Great-West Life	**$ 167**	$ 177
London Life	**843**	844
Canada Life	**453**	349
Great-West Financial	**4**	4
	1,467	1,374
Policyholder dividends		
Great-West Life	**(156)**	(150)
London Life	**(803)**	(805)
Canada Life	**(314)**	(301)
Great-West Financial	**(4)**	(4)
	(1,277)	(1,260)
Net earnings - participating account	**190**	114
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**2**	9
Total	**$ 192**	$ 123

The non-controlling interests of Great-West Life, London Life, Canada Life, Great-West Financial and Putnam and their subsidiaries recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $(43) ($57 for the year ended December 31, 2015).

(b) The carrying value of non-controlling interests consists of the following:

	2016	2015 (note 33)
Participating account surplus in subsidiaries:		
Great-West Life	**$ 610**	$ 607
London Life	**1,798**	1,780
Canada Life	**357**	222
Great-West Financial	**17**	17
Total	**$ 2,782**	$ 2,626
Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries	**$ 224**	$ 195

19. Share Capital

Authorized

Unlimited First Preferred Shares, Class A Preferred Shares and Second Preferred Shares
Unlimited Common Shares

Issued and outstanding and fully paid

	2016		2015	
	Number	**Carrying value**	Number	Carrying value
First Preferred Shares				
Series F, 5.90% Non-Cumulative	**7,740,032**	**$ 194**	7,740,032	$ 194
Series G, 5.20% Non-Cumulative	**12,000,000**	**300**	12,000,000	300
Series H, 4.85% Non-Cumulative	**12,000,000**	**300**	12,000,000	300
Series I, 4.50% Non-Cumulative	**12,000,000**	**300**	12,000,000	300
Series L, 5.65% Non-Cumulative	**6,800,000**	**170**	6,800,000	170
Series M, 5.80% Non-Cumulative	**6,000,000**	**150**	6,000,000	150
Series N, Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset	**8,524,422**	**213**	8,524,422	213
Series O, Non-Cumulative Floating Rate	**1,475,578**	**37**	1,475,578	37
Series P, 5.40% Non-Cumulative	**10,000,000**	**250**	10,000,000	250
Series Q, 5.15% Non-Cumulative	**8,000,000**	**200**	8,000,000	200
Series R, 4.80% Non-Cumulative	**8,000,000**	**200**	8,000,000	200
Series S, 5.25% Non-Cumulative	**8,000,000**	**200**	8,000,000	200
Total	**100,540,032**	**$ 2,514**	100,540,032	$ 2,514
Common shares				
Balance, beginning of year	**993,350,331**	**$ 7,156**	996,699,371	$ 7,102
Purchased and cancelled under Normal Course Issuer Bid	**(7,967,881)**	**(267)**	(6,279,856)	(221)
Excess of redemption proceeds over stated capital per Normal Course Issuer Bid	**—**	**210**	—	176
Exercised and issued under stock option plan	**1,015,885**	**31**	2,930,816	99
Balance, end of year	**986,398,335**	**$ 7,130**	993,350,331	$ 7,156

Preferred Shares

The Series F, 5.90% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are currently redeemable at the option of the Company for $25.00 per share, together with all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series G, 5.20% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are currently redeemable at the option of the Company for $25.00 per share, together with all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series H, 4.85% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are currently redeemable at the option of the Company for $25.00 per share, together with all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series I, 4.50% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are currently redeemable at the option of the Company for $25.00 per share, together with all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series L, 5.65% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are currently redeemable at the option of the Company for $25.00 per share plus a premium if the shares are redeemed before December 31, 2018, together with all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series M, 5.80% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are currently redeemable at the option of the Company for $25.00 per share plus a premium if redeemed prior to March 31, 2019, together with all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series N, Non-Cumulative 5-Year Rate Reset First Preferred Shares carry an annual fixed dividend rate of 2.176% to but excluding December 31, 2020 and are redeemable at the option of the Company on December 31, 2020 and on December 31 every five years thereafter for $25.00 per share plus all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption. Subject to the Company's right of redemption and certain other restrictions on conversion described in the Series N share conditions, each Series N share is convertible into one Series O share at the option of the holders on December 31, 2020 and on December 31 every five years thereafter.

The Series O, Non-Cumulative Floating Rate First Preferred Shares carry a floating dividend rate equal to the relevant Government of Canada Treasury Bill rate plus 1.30% and are redeemable at the option of the Company for $25.50 per share, unless the shares are redeemed on December 31, 2020 or on December 31 every five years thereafter in which case the redemption price will be $25.00 per share, plus in each case all declared and unpaid dividends to but excluding the date of redemption. Subject to the Company's right of redemption and certain other restrictions on conversion described in the Series O share conditions, each Series O share is convertible into one Series N share at the option of the holders on December 31, 2020 and on December 31 every five years thereafter.

The Series P, 5.40% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are redeemable at the option of the Company on or after March 31, 2017 for $25.00 per share plus a premium if redeemed prior to March 31, 2021, together with all declared and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series Q, 5.15% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are redeemable at the option of the Company on or after September 30, 2017 for $25.00 per share plus a premium if redeemed prior to September 30, 2021, together with all declared and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series R, 4.80% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are redeemable at the option of the Company on or after December 31, 2017 for $25.00 per share plus a premium if redeemed prior to December 31, 2021, together with all declared and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date of redemption.

The Series S, 5.25% Non-Cumulative First Preferred Shares are redeemable at the option of the Company on or after June 30, 2019 for $25.00 per share plus a premium if redeemed prior to June 30, 2023, together with all declared and unpaid dividends up to but excluding the date of redemption.

Common Shares

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On January 5, 2016, the Company announced a normal course issuer bid commencing January 8, 2016 and terminating January 7, 2017 to purchase for cancellation up to but not more than 8,000,000 of its common shares at market prices. On February 22, 2016, the Company announced an amendment to the current normal course issuer bid allowing the Company to purchase up to 20,000,000 of its common shares at market prices. The amended normal course issuer bid was effective February 23, 2016 and will continue until January 7, 2017.

On June 17, 2016, the Company announced its intention to purchase for cancellation, up to 5,809,000 of its common shares pursuant to private agreements between the Company and several arm’s length third-party sellers. These purchases were to be made pursuant to issuer bid exemption orders issued by the Ontario Securities Commission. Any purchases of common shares made by way of private agreements under the orders would be at a discount to the prevailing market price of the common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange at the time of purchase and all purchases must occur on or before January 7, 2017. As of December 31, 2016 the Company had entered into a private agreement for the repurchase of 1,600,000 of its common shares.

During 2016, the Company repurchased and subsequently cancelled 7,967,881 common shares pursuant to its previous normal course issuer bid at a cost of $267, which includes shares repurchased under a private agreement (6,279,856 during 2015 under the previous normal course issuer bid at a cost of $221). The Company’s share capital was reduced by the average carrying value of the shares repurchased for cancellation. The excess paid over the average carrying value of stated capital was $210 and was recognized as a reduction to equity ($176 during 2015 under the previous normal course issuer bid).

Subsequent event

On January 5, 2017, the Company announced a normal course issuer bid commencing January 9, 2017 and terminating January 8, 2018 to purchase for cancellation up to but not more than 20,000,000 of its common shares at market prices.

20. Earnings Per Common Share

The following provides the reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per common share:

	2016	2015
Earnings		
Net earnings	**$ 2,764**	$ 2,888
Preferred share dividends	**(123)**	(126)
Net earnings - common shareholders	**$ 2,641**	$ 2,762
Number of common shares		
Average number of common shares outstanding	**989,986,009**	995,609,685
Add:		
- Potential exercise of outstanding stock options	**1,681,577**	2,245,143
Average number of common shares outstanding - diluted basis	**991,667,586**	997,854,828
Basic earnings per common share	**$ 2.668**	$ 2.774
Diluted earnings per common share	**$ 2.663**	$ 2.768
Dividends per common share	**$ 1.384**	$ 1.304

21. Capital Management

(a) Policies and Objectives

Managing capital is the continual process of establishing and maintaining the quantity and quality of capital appropriate for the Company and ensuring capital is deployed in a manner consistent with the expectations of the Company's stakeholders. For these purposes, the Board considers the key stakeholders to be the Company's shareholders, policyholders and holders of subordinated liabilities in addition to the relevant regulators in the various jurisdictions where the Company and its subsidiaries operate.

The Company manages its capital on both a consolidated basis as well as at the individual operating subsidiary level. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management strategy are:

- to maintain the capitalization of its regulated operating subsidiaries at a level that will exceed the relevant minimum regulatory capital requirements in the jurisdictions in which they operate;
- to maintain strong credit and financial strength ratings of the Company ensuring stable access to capital markets; and
- to provide an efficient capital structure to maximize shareholders' value in the context of the Company's operational risks and strategic plans.

The Company has established policies and procedures designed to identify, measure and report all material risks. Management is responsible for establishing capital management procedures for implementing and monitoring the capital plan.

The capital planning process is the responsibility of the Company's Chief Financial Officer. The capital plan is reviewed by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors and approved by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis. The Board of Directors reviews and approves all capital transactions undertaken by management.

The target level of capitalization for the Company and its subsidiaries is assessed by considering various factors such as the probability of falling below the minimum regulatory capital requirements in the relevant operating jurisdiction, the views expressed by various credit rating agencies that provide financial strength and other ratings to the Company, and the desire to hold sufficient capital to be able to honour all policyholder and other obligations of the Company with a high degree of confidence.

(b) Regulatory Capital

In Canada, OSFI has established a capital adequacy measurement for life insurance companies incorporated under the Insurance Companies Act (Canada) and their subsidiaries, known as the Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirements. For this purpose, various additions or deductions from capital are mandated by the guidelines issued by OSFI. The following provides a summary of the Minimum Continuing Capital and Surplus Requirements information and ratios for Great-West Life:

	2016	2015
Adjusted Net Tier 1 Capital	**$ 13,071**	$ 13,195
Net Tier 2 Capital	**2,798**	2,535
Total Capital Available	**$ 15,869**	$ 15,730
Total Capital Required	**$ 6,618**	$ 6,599
Tier 1 Ratio	**198%**	200%
Total Ratio	**240%**	238%

At December 31, 2016, the Risk-Based Capital ratio of Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company, Lifeco's regulated U.S. operating company was estimated to be 455% of the Company Action Level set by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company reports its Risk-Based Capital ratio annually to U.S. insurance regulators.

For entities based in Europe, the local solvency capital regime has changed to the Solvency II basis, effective January 1, 2016. During 2016, the Company's regulated European insurance and reinsurance businesses were developing internal risk models and undertook steps to manage the potential capital volatility under the new regulations in cooperation with the European regulators. At the end of 2016 all European regulated entities met all capital and solvency requirements as prescribed under Solvency II.

Other foreign operations and foreign subsidiaries of the Company are required to comply with local capital or solvency requirements in their respective jurisdictions. At December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 the Company maintained capital levels above the minimum local regulatory requirements in each of its other foreign operations.

22. Share-Based Payments

(a) The Company has a stock option plan (the Plan) pursuant to which options to subscribe for common shares of Lifeco may be granted to certain officers and employees of Lifeco and its affiliates. The Company’s Human Resources Committee (the Committee) administers the Plan and, subject to the specific provisions of the Plan, fixes the terms and conditions upon which options are granted. The exercise price of each option granted under the Plan is fixed by the Committee, but cannot under any circumstances be less than the weighted average trading price per Lifeco common share on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the five trading days preceding the date of the grant. Options generally vest over a period of five years, and have a maximum exercise period of ten years. Termination of employment may, in certain circumstances, result in forfeiture of the options, unless otherwise determined by the Committee. The maximum number of Lifeco common shares that may be issued under the Plan is currently 65,000,000.

During 2016, 3,146,800 common share options were granted (2,793,820 during 2015). The weighted average fair value of common share options granted during 2016 was $3.87 per option ($5.54 in 2015). The fair value of each common share option was estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for those options granted in 2016: dividend yield 3.99% (3.66% in 2015), expected volatility 19.31% (22.79% in 2015), risk-free interest rate 0.94% (1.09% in 2015), and expected life of seven years (seven in 2015).

The following summarizes the changes in options outstanding and the weighted average exercise price:

	2016		2015	
	Options	**Weighted average exercise price**	Options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	**14,623,832**	**$ 30.50**	14,995,388	$ 29.18
Granted	**3,146,800**	**34.68**	2,793,820	35.66
Exercised	**(1,015,885)**	**27.41**	(2,930,816)	28.71
Forfeited/expired	**(226,997)**	**35.12**	(234,560)	30.01
Outstanding, end of year	**16,527,750**	**$ 31.42**	14,623,832	$ 30.50
Options exercisable at end of year	**10,259,325**	**$ 30.13**	9,395,978	$ 29.78

The weighted average share price at the date of exercise of stock options for the year ended December 31, 2016 was $35.05 ($35.88 in 2015).

Compensation expense due to the Plan transactions accounted for as equity-settled share-based payments of $11 after-tax in 2016 ($10 after-tax in 2015) has been recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

The following summarizes information on the ranges of exercise prices including weighted average remaining contractual life at December 31, 2016:

	Outstanding			Exercisable		
Exercise price ranges	Options	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Expiry
$23.16 - $37.22	1,174,700	0.19	37.02	1,174,700	37.02	2017
$23.16 - $31.27	3,475,717	1.38	30.74	3,475,717	30.74	2018
$23.16 - $31.14	268,700	2.53	28.79	268,700	28.79	2019
$23.16 - $35.62	666,226	3.37	28.32	666,226	28.32	2020
$23.16 - $35.62	1,331,980	4.23	28.31	1,331,980	28.31	2021
$23.16	1,415,438	5.16	23.16	1,160,058	23.16	2022
$27.13 - $28.36	1,323,259	6.16	27.15	858,779	27.15	2023
$30.33 - $33.02	1,338,723	7.19	31.10	602,955	31.11	2024
$35.62 - $36.63	2,515,545	8.17	35.66	631,210	35.65	2025
$34.68 - $35.52	3,017,462	9.16	34.68	89,000	34.68	2026

(b) In order to promote a greater alignment of interests between Directors and the shareholders of the Company, the Company and certain of its affiliates have established mandatory Deferred Share Unit Plans and/or voluntary Deferred Share Unit Plans (the “Mandatory DSU Plans” and the “Voluntary DSU Plans” respectively) in which the Directors of the Company participate. Under the Mandatory DSU Plans, each Director who is a resident of Canada or the United States is required to receive 50% of his or her annual Board retainer in the form of Deferred Share Units (DSUs). Under the Voluntary DSU Plans, each Director may elect to receive the balance of his or her annual Board retainer (including Board Committee fees) and his or her attendance fees entirely in the form of DSUs, entirely in cash, or equally in cash and DSUs. In both cases the number of DSUs granted is determined by dividing the amount of remuneration payable to the Director by the weighted average trading price per Common Share on the Toronto Stock Exchange for the last five trading days of the preceding fiscal quarter (such weighted average trading price being the "value of a Deferred Share Unit"). Directors receive additional DSUs in respect of dividends payable on the Common Shares based on the value of a Deferred Share Unit at that time. DSUs are generally redeemable at the time that an individual ceases to be a Director by a lump sum cash payment, based on the value of the DSUs on the date of redemption. In 2016, $3 in directors fees were used to acquire DSUs ($3 in 2015).

(c) Certain employees of the Company are entitled to receive Performance Share Units (PSUs). Under these PSU plans, these employees are granted PSUs equivalent to the Company’s common shares vesting over a three-year period. Employees receive additional PSUs in respect of dividends payable on the common shares based on the value of a PSU at that time. At the maturity date, employees receive cash representing the value of the PSU at this date. The Company uses the fair-value based method to account for the PSUs granted to employees under the plan. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized compensation expense of $14 ($12 in 2015) for the PSU plans recorded in operating and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. At December 31, 2016, the carrying value of the PSU liability is $27 ($22 in 2015) recorded within other liabilities.

(d) The Company's Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) is a voluntary plan where eligible employees can contribute up to 5% of their previous year's eligible earnings to purchase common shares of Great-West Lifeco Inc. The Company matches 50% of the total employee contributions. The contributions from the Company vest immediately and are expensed. For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized compensation expense of $11 ($10 in 2015) for the ESOP recorded in operating and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(e) Putnam sponsors the Putnam Investments, LLC Equity Incentive Plan. Under the terms of the Equity Incentive Plan, Putnam is authorized to grant or sell Class B Shares of Putnam (the Putnam Class B Shares), subject to certain restrictions, and to grant options to purchase Putnam Class B Shares (collectively, the Awards) to certain senior management and key employees of Putnam at fair value at the time of the award. Fair value is determined under the valuation methodology outlined in the Equity Incentive Plan. Awards vest over a period of up to five years and are specified in the individual's award letter. Holders of Putnam Class B Shares are not entitled to vote other than in respect of certain matters in regards to the Equity Incentive Plan and have no rights to convert their shares into any other securities. The number of Putnam Class B Shares that may be subject to Awards under the Equity Incentive Plan is limited to 10,555,555.

During 2016, Putnam granted 990,000 (1,525,218 in 2015) restricted Class B common shares and no options in 2016 or 2015 to certain members of senior management and key employees.

Compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2016 related to restricted Class B common shares and Class B stock options earned was $37 ($36 in 2015) and is recorded in operating and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

(f) Certain employees of PanAgora, a subsidiary of Putnam, are eligible to participate in the PanAgora Management Equity Plan under which Class C Shares of PanAgora and options and stock appreciation rights on Class C Shares of PanAgora may be issued. Holders of PanAgora Class C Shares are not entitled to vote and have no rights to convert their shares into any other securities. The number of PanAgora Class C Shares may not exceed 20% of the equity of PanAgora on a fully exercised and converted basis.

Compensation expense recorded for the year ended December 31, 2016 related to restricted Class C Shares and stock appreciation rights was $17 in 2016 ($11 in 2015) and is included as a component of operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

23. Pension Plans and Other Post-Employment Benefits

Characteristics, Funding and Risk

The Company's subsidiaries maintain contributory and non-contributory defined benefit pension plans for certain employees and advisors. The Company's subsidiaries also maintain defined contribution pension plans for certain employees and advisors.

The defined benefit pension plans provide pensions based on length of service and final average pay. For most plans, active plan participants share in the cost by making contributions in respect of current service. Certain pension payments are indexed either on an ad hoc basis or a guaranteed basis. The determination of the defined benefit obligation reflects pension benefits in accordance with the terms of the plans. The assets supporting the funded pension plans are held in separate trusteed pension funds. The obligations for the wholly unfunded plans are included in other liabilities and are supported by general assets.

The significant defined benefit plans of the Company's subsidiaries are closed to new entrants. New hires are eligible only for defined contribution benefits. The Company's defined benefit plan exposure will continue to be reduced in future years.

The defined contribution pension plans provide pension benefits based on accumulated employee and subsidiary company contributions. Subsidiary company contributions to these plans are a set percentage of employees' annual income and may be subject to certain vesting requirements.

The Company's subsidiaries also provide post-employment health, dental and life insurance benefits to eligible employees, advisors and their dependents. Retirees share in the cost of benefits through deductibles, co-insurance and caps on benefits. These plans are closed to new hires and were previously amended to limit which employees could become eligible to receive benefits. The amount of some of the post-employment benefits other than pensions depends on future cost escalation. These post-employment benefits are not pre-funded and the amount of the obligation for these benefits is included in other liabilities and is supported by general assets.

The Company's subsidiaries have pension and benefit committees or a trusteed arrangement that provides oversight for the benefit plans of the Company's subsidiaries. The benefit plans are monitored on an ongoing basis to assess the benefit, funding and investment policies, financial status, and funding requirements of the Company's subsidiaries. Significant changes to the subsidiary company's benefit plans require approval from that Company's Board of Directors.

The Company's subsidiaries' funding policy for the funded pension plans is to make contributions equal to or greater than those required by the applicable regulations and plan provisions that govern the funding of the plans. Where funded plans have a net defined benefit pension plan asset, the Company determines if an economic benefit exists in the form of potential reductions in future contributions by the Company, the present value of future expenses to be paid from the plan and in the form of surplus refunds, where permitted by applicable regulation and plan provisions.

By their design, the defined benefit plans expose the Company to the typical risks faced by defined benefit plans such as investment performance, changes to the discount rates used to value the obligations, longevity of plan members, and future inflation. Pension and benefit risk is managed by regular monitoring of the plans, applicable regulations and other factors that could impact the expenses and cash flows of the Company.

The following reflects the financial position of the Company's subsidiaries contributory and non-contributory defined benefit plans:

(a) Plan Assets, Benefit Obligation and Funded Status

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Change in fair value of plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	**$ 6,093**	$ 5,628	**$ —**	$ —
Interest income	**222**	200	**—**	—
Actual return over interest income	**231**	87	**—**	—
Employer contributions	**125**	104	**19**	19
Employee contributions	**20**	21	**—**	—
Benefits paid	**(232)**	(213)	**(19)**	(19)
Surplus paid out to employer	**(8)**	—	**—**	—
Settlements	**(19)**	—	**—**	—
Administrative expenses	**(13)**	(9)	**—**	—
Net transfer out	**(3)**	(2)	**—**	—
Foreign exchange rate changes	**(209)**	277	**—**	—
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	**$ 6,207**	$ 6,093	**$ —**	$ —
Change in defined benefit obligation				
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of year	**$ 6,627**	$ 6,248	**$ 394**	$ 395
Current service cost	**131**	138	**2**	2
Interest cost	**241**	221	**16**	15
Employee contributions	**20**	21	**—**	—
Benefits paid	**(232)**	(213)	**(19)**	(19)
Plan amendments	**(1)**	15	**2**	—
Curtailments	**(14)**	—	**(7)**	—
Settlements	**(19)**	—	**—**	—
Actuarial loss (gain) on financial assumption changes	**495**	(135)	**11**	(3)
Actuarial gain on demographic assumption changes	**(13)**	(7)	**(3)**	(6)
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from member experience	**(34)**	1	**1**	6
Net transfer out	**(3)**	(2)	**—**	—
Foreign exchange rate changes	**(256)**	340	**(1)**	4
Defined benefit obligation, end of year	**$ 6,942**	$ 6,627	**$ 396**	$ 394
Asset (liability) recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets				
Funded status of plans - surplus (deficit)	**$ (735)**	$ (534)	**$ (396)**	$ (394)
Unrecognized amount due to asset ceiling	**(91)**	(83)	**—**	—
Asset (liability) recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	**$ (826)**	$ (617)	**$ (396)**	$ (394)
Recorded in:				
Other assets (note 11)	**$ 214**	$ 250	**$ —**	$ —
Other liabilities (note 17)	**(1,040)**	(867)	**(396)**	(394)
Asset (liability) recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	**$ (826)**	$ (617)	**$ (396)**	$ (394)
Analysis of defined benefit obligation				
Wholly or partly funded plans	**$ 6,636**	$ 6,336	**$ —**	$ —
Wholly unfunded plans	**$ 306**	$ 291	**$ 396**	$ 394

Under International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) 14, *The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction*, the Company must assess whether each pension plan's asset has economic benefit to the Company through future contribution reductions, the present value of future expenses to be paid from the plan, or surplus refunds; in the event the Company is not entitled to a benefit, a limit or 'asset ceiling' is required on the balance. The following provides a breakdown of the changes in the asset ceiling:

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2016	2015
Change in asset ceiling		
Asset ceiling, beginning of year	**$ 83**	$ 23
Interest on beginning of period asset ceiling	**3**	4
Change in asset ceiling	**5**	56
Asset ceiling, end of year	**$ 91**	$ 83

(b) Pension and Other Post-Employment Benefits Expense

The total pension and other post-employment benefit expense included in operating expenses and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	All pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Defined benefit current service cost	**$ 151**	$ 159	**$ 2**	$ 2
Defined contribution current service cost	**65**	54	**—**	—
Employee contributions	**(20)**	(21)	**—**	—
Employer current service cost	**196**	192	**2**	2
Administrative expense	**13**	7	**—**	—
Plan amendments	**(1)**	15	**2**	—
Curtailments	**(14)**	—	**(7)**	—
Net interest cost	**22**	25	**16**	15
Expense - profit or loss	**216**	239	**13**	17
Actuarial (gain) loss recognized	**448**	(141)	**9**	(3)
Return on assets greater than assumed	**(231)**	(85)	**—**	—
Change in the asset ceiling	**5**	56	**—**	—
Actuarial loss - investment in associate [1]	**—**	6	**—**	—
Re-measurements - other comprehensive (income) loss	**222**	(164)	**9**	(3)
Total expense including re-measurements	**$ 438**	$ 75	**$ 22**	$ 14

[1] This includes the Company's share of pension plan re-measurements for an investment in an associate accounted for under the equity method.

(c) Asset Allocation by Major Category Weighted by Plan Assets

	Defined benefit pension plans	
	2016	2015
Equity securities	**47%**	51%
Debt securities	**41%**	36%
Real estate	**7%**	6%
Cash and cash equivalents	**5%**	7%
Total	**100%**	100%

No plan assets are directly invested in the Company's or related parties' securities. Plan assets include investments in segregated funds and other funds managed by subsidiaries of the Company of $5,241 at December 31, 2016 and $5,207 at December 31, 2015, of which $5,176 ($5,143 at December 31, 2015) are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Plan assets do not include any property occupied or other assets used by the Company.

(d) Details of Defined Benefit Obligation

(i) Portion of Defined Benefit Obligation Subject to Future Salary Increases

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Benefit obligation without future salary increases	**$ 6,306**	$ 5,987	**$ 396**	$ 394
Effect of assumed future salary increases	**636**	640	**—**	—
Defined benefit obligation	**$ 6,942**	$ 6,627	**$ 396**	$ 394

The other post-employment benefits are not subject to future salary increases.

(ii) Portion of Defined Benefit Obligation Without Future Pension Increases

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Benefit obligation without future pension increases	**$ 6,515**	$ 6,053	**$ 396**	$ 394
Effect of assumed future pension increases	**427**	574	**—**	—
Defined benefit obligation	**$ 6,942**	$ 6,627	**$ 396**	$ 394

The other post-employment benefits are not subject to future pension increases.

(iii) Maturity Profile of Plan Membership

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Actives	**43%**	45%	**21%**	22%
Deferred vesteds	**20%**	17%	**—%**	—%
Retirees	**37%**	38%	**79%**	78%
Total	**100%**	100%	**100%**	100%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	**19.1 years**	18.9 years	**13.0 years**	12.4 years

(e) Cash Flow Information

	Pension plans	Other post-employment benefits	Total
Expected employer contributions for 2017:			
Funded (wholly or partly) defined benefit plans	$ 164	$ —	$ 164
Unfunded plans	16	19	35
Defined contribution plans	74	—	74
Total	**$ 254**	**$ 19**	**$ 273**

(f) Actuarial Assumptions and Sensitivities

(i) Actuarial Assumptions

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
To determine benefit cost:				
Discount rate - past service liabilities	**3.8%**	3.5%	**4.1%**	3.9%
Discount rate - future service liabilities	**3.8%**	3.6%	**4.5%**	4.0%
Rate of compensation increase	**3.2%**	3.2%	**—**	—
Future pension increases [1]	**1.5%**	1.1%	**—**	—
To determine defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate - past service liabilities	**3.3%**	3.8%	**3.8%**	4.1%
Rate of compensation increase	**3.2%**	3.2%	**—**	—
Future pension increases [1]	**1.1%**	1.5%	**—**	—
Medical cost trend rates:				
Initial medical cost trend rate			**5.1%**	5.2%
Ultimate medical cost trend rate			**4.5%**	4.5%
Year ultimate trend rate is reached			**2029**	2029

[1] Represents the weighted average of plans subject to future pension increases.

(ii) Sample Life Expectancies Based on Mortality Assumptions

	Defined benefit pension plans		Other post-employment benefits	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Sample life expectancies based on mortality assumption:				
Male				
Age 65 in fiscal year	**22.8**	22.8	**22.3**	22.2
Age 65 for those age 35 in the fiscal year	**25.1**	25.2	**23.9**	23.9
Female				
Age 65 in fiscal year	**24.7**	24.7	**24.6**	24.7
Age 65 for those age 35 in the fiscal year	**26.7**	26.9	**26.1**	26.2

The period of time over which benefits are assumed to be paid is based on best estimates of future mortality, including allowances for mortality improvements. This estimate is subject to considerable uncertainty, and judgment is required in establishing this assumption. As mortality assumptions are significant in measuring the defined benefit obligation, the mortality assumptions applied by the Company take into consideration such factors as age, gender and geographic location, in addition to an estimation of future improvements in longevity.

The mortality tables are reviewed at least annually, and assumptions are in accordance with accepted actuarial practice. Emerging plan experience is reviewed and considered in establishing the best estimate for future mortality.

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions. The effect of a one-year increase in life expectancy would be an increase in the defined benefit obligation of $201 for the defined benefit pension plans and $17 for other post-employment benefits.

(iii) Impact of Changes to Assumptions on Defined Benefit Obligation

	1% increase		1% decrease	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Defined benefit pension plans:				
Impact of a change to the discount rate	**$ (1,138)**	$ (1,026)	**$ 1,458**	$ 1,353
Impact of a change to the rate of compensation increase	**303**	314	**(264)**	(272)
Impact of a change to the rate of inflation	**550**	551	**(498)**	(536)
Other post-employment benefits:				
Impact of a change to assumed medical cost trend rates	**33**	34	**(28)**	(28)
Impact of a change to the discount rate	**(46)**	(44)	**56**	54

To measure the impact of a change in an assumption, all other assumptions were held constant. It is expected that there would be interaction between at least some of the assumptions.

24. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

	2016							
	Unrealized foreign exchange gains on translation of foreign operations	**Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on euro debt designated as hedge of the net investment in foreign operations**	**Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets**	**Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges**	**Re-measurements on defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Shareholders**
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 3,011**	**$ (58)**	**$ 123**	**$ (277)**	**$ (476)**	**$ 2,323**	**$ (105)**	**$ 2,218**
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(1,485)**	**42**	**35**	**109**	**(231)**	**(1,530)**	**54**	**(1,476)**
Income tax	**—**	**(6)**	**2**	**(41)**	**60**	**15**	**(11)**	**4**
	(1,485)	**36**	**37**	**68**	**(171)**	**(1,515)**	**43**	**(1,472)**
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,526**	**$ (22)**	**$ 160**	**$ (209)**	**$ (647)**	**$ 808**	**$ (62)**	**$ 746**

	2015							
	Unrealized foreign exchange gains on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized foreign exchange gains (losses) on euro debt designated as hedge of the net investment in of foreign operations	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale assets	Unrealized gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Re-measurements on defined benefit pension and other post-employment benefit plans	Total	Non-controlling interest	Shareholders
Balance, beginning of year	$ 953	$ (17)	$ 223	$ (122)	$ (611)	$ 426	$ (48)	$ 378
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,058	(50)	(124)	(249)	167	1,802	(62)	1,740
Income tax	—	9	24	94	(32)	95	5	100
	2,058	(41)	(100)	(155)	135	1,897	(57)	1,840
Balance, end of year	$ 3,011	$ (58)	$ 123	$ (277)	$ (476)	$ 2,323	$ (105)	$ 2,218

25. Related Party Transactions

Power Financial, which is incorporated and domiciled in Canada, is the Company's parent and has voting control of the Company. The Company is related to other members of the Power Financial group including IGM Financial Inc., a company in the financial services sector along with its subsidiaries Investors Group, Mackenzie Financial and Investment Planning Council and Pargesa, a holding company with substantial holdings in a diversified industrial group based in Europe.

(a) Principal subsidiaries

The financial statements of the Company include the operations of the following subsidiaries and their subsidiaries:

Company	Incorporated in	Primary business operation	% Held
The Great-West Life Assurance Company	Canada	Insurance and wealth management	100.00%
London Life Insurance Company	Canada	Insurance and wealth management	100.00%
The Canada Life Assurance Company	Canada	Insurance and wealth management	100.00%
Great-West Life & Annuity Insurance Company	United States	Insurance and wealth management	100.00%
Putnam Investments, LLC	United States	Financial services	100.00% (1)

(1) Lifeco holds 100% of the voting shares and 96.2% of the total outstanding shares.

(b) Transactions with related parties included in the consolidated financial statements

In the normal course of business, Great-West Life and Putnam enter into various transactions with related companies which include providing insurance benefits and sub-advisory services to other companies within the Power Financial group of companies. In all cases, transactions were at market terms and conditions.

During the year, Great-West Life provided to and received from IGM and its subsidiaries, a member of the Power Financial group of companies, certain administrative services. Great-West Life also provided life insurance, annuity and disability insurance products under a distribution agreement with IGM. London Life provided distribution services to IGM. All transactions were provided at market terms and conditions.

Segregated funds of the Company were invested in funds managed by Investors Group and Mackenzie Investments. The Company also has interests in mutual funds, open-ended investment companies and unit trusts. Some of these funds are managed by related parties of the Company and the Company receives management fees related to these services. All transactions were provided at market terms and conditions (note 13).

The Company held debentures issued by IGM; the interest rates and maturity dates are as follows:

	2016	2015
6.65%, matures December 13, 2027	**$ 16**	$ 16
7.45%, matures May 9, 2031	**13**	14
7.00%, matures December 31, 2032	**13**	13
Total	**$ 42**	$ 43

During 2016, the Company purchased residential mortgages of $184 from IGM ($206 in 2015).

In October 2016, the Company made an investment in Portag3 Ventures which invests in the FinTech sector. The investment is a corporate partnership with Power Financial and IGM.

The Company provides asset management, employee benefits and administrative services for employee benefit plans relating to pension and other post-employment benefits for employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. These transactions were provided at market terms and conditions.

There were no significant outstanding loans or guarantees and no loans or guarantees issued during 2016 or 2015. There were no provisions for uncollectible amounts from related parties during 2016 and 2015.

(c) Key management compensation

Key management personnel constitute those individuals that have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of Lifeco, directly or indirectly, including any Director. The individuals that comprise the key management personnel are the Board of Directors as well as certain key management and officers.

The following describes all compensation paid to, awarded to, or earned by each of the key management personnel for services rendered in all capacities to the Company and its subsidiaries:

	2016	2015
Salary	**$ 15**	$ 14
Share-based awards	**7**	11
Option-based awards	**3**	5
Annual non-equity incentive plan compensation	**21**	20
Pension value	**8**	8
Total	**$ 54**	$ 58

26. Income Taxes

(a) Components of the income tax expense

(i) Income tax recognized in Consolidated Statements of Earnings

Current income tax

	2016	2015
Current year	**$ 321**	$ 296
Previously unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior year	**(32)**	—
Total current income tax	**$ 289**	$ 296

Deferred income tax

	2016	2015
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**$ 105**	$ 161
Effect of changes in tax rates or imposition of new taxes	**4**	7
Write-down or reversal of previous write-down of deferred tax assets	**5**	—
Previously unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior year	**(7)**	(4)
Total deferred income tax	**$ 107**	$ 164
Total income tax expense	**$ 396**	$ 460

(ii) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income (note 24)

	2016	2015
Current income tax recovery	**$ (9)**	$ (2)
Deferred income tax recovery	**(6)**	(93)
Total	**$ (15)**	$ (95)

(iii) Income tax recognized in Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

	2016	2015
Current income tax expense	**$ —**	$ —
Deferred income tax recovery	**(1)**	(2)
Total	**$ (1)**	$ (2)

(b) The effective income tax rate reported in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings varies from the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rate of 26.75% for the following items:

	2016		2015	
Earnings before income taxes	**$ 3,352**		$ 3,471	
Combined basic Canadian federal and provincial tax rate	**897**	**26.75 %**	929	26.75 %
Increase (decrease) in the income tax rate resulting from:				
Non-taxable investment income	**(198)**	**(5.91)%**	(220)	(6.34)%
Lower effective tax rates on income not subject to tax in Canada	**(213)**	**(6.35)%**	(224)	(6.45)%
Other	**(81)**	**(2.41)%**	(28)	(0.80)%
Impact of rate changes on deferred income taxes	**(9)**	**(0.27)%**	3	0.10 %
Total income tax expense and effective income tax rate	**$ 396**	**11.81 %**	$ 460	13.26 %

(c) Composition and changes in net deferred income tax assets are as follows:

	2016					
	Insurance and investment contract liabilities	**Portfolio investments**	**Losses carried forward**	**Intangible assets**	**Other**	**Total**
Balance, beginning of year	**$ (1,097)**	**$ (674)**	**$ 1,784**	**$ (312)**	**$ 604**	**$ 305**
Recognized in Statements of Earnings	**(140)**	**42**	**135**	**(123)**	**(21)**	**(107)**
Recognized in Statements of Comprehensive Income	**—**	**(18)**	**—**	**—**	**24**	**6**
Recognized in Statements of Changes in Equity	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1**	**1**
Acquired in business combinations	**—**	**—**	**5**	**(9)**	**—**	**(4)**
Foreign exchange rate changes and other	**27**	**3**	**(39)**	**(2)**	**10**	**(1)**
Balance, end of year	**$ (1,210)**	**$ (647)**	**$ 1,885**	**$ (446)**	**$ 618**	**$ 200**

	2015 (note 33)					
	Insurance and investment contract liabilities	Portfolio investments	Losses carried forward	Intangible assets	Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year	$ (600)	$ (869)	$ 1,490	$ (151)	$ 376	$ 246
Recognized in Statements of Earnings	(378)	247	38	(84)	13	(164)
Recognized in Statements of Comprehensive Income	—	24	—	—	69	93
Recognized in Statements of Changes in Equity	—	—	—	—	2	2
Foreign exchange rate changes and other	(119)	(76)	256	(77)	144	128
Balance, end of year	$ (1,097)	$ (674)	$ 1,784	$ (312)	$ 604	$ 305

Recorded on Consolidated Balance Sheets:	**2016**	2015 (note 33)
Deferred tax assets	**$ 1,845**	$ 1,891
Deferred tax liabilities	**(1,645)**	(1,586)
Total	**$ 200**	$ 305

A deferred income tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences and unused losses and carryforwards only to the extent that realization of the related income tax benefit through future taxable profits is probable.

Recognition is based on the fact that it is probable that the entity will have taxable profits and/or tax planning opportunities available to allow the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Changes in circumstances in future periods may adversely impact the assessment of the recoverability. The uncertainty of the recoverability is taken into account in establishing the deferred income tax assets. The Company's annual financial planning process provides a significant basis for the measurement of deferred income tax assets.

Management assesses the recoverability of the deferred income tax assets carrying values based on future years' taxable income projections and believes the carrying values of the deferred income tax assets as of December 31, 2016 are recoverable.

At December 31, 2016, the Company has recognized a deferred tax asset of $1,885 ($1,784 at December 31, 2015) on tax loss carryforwards totaling $6,874 ($4,951 in 2015). Of this amount, $6,748 expire between 2017 and 2036, while $126 have no expiry date. The Company will realize this benefit in future years through a reduction in current income taxes payable.

One of the Company's subsidiaries has had a history of recent losses. The subsidiary has a net deferred income tax asset balance of $1,262 (U.S. $942) as at December 31, 2016 comprised principally of net operating losses and future deductions related to goodwill which has been, in prior years, impaired for accounting purposes. Management has concluded that it is probable that the subsidiary and other historically profitable subsidiaries with which it files or intends to file a consolidated U.S. income tax return will generate sufficient taxable income against which the unused U.S. losses and deductions will be utilized.

The Company has not recognized a deferred tax asset of $23 ($27 in 2015) on tax loss carryforwards totaling $101 ($123 in 2015) that have no expiry date.

A deferred income tax liability has not been recognized in respect of the temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates as the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences, and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

27. Operating and Administrative Expenses

	2016	2015
Salaries and other employee benefits	**$ 3,122**	$ 2,923
General and administrative	**1,594**	1,463
Amortization of fixed assets	**83**	80
Total	**$ 4,799**	$ 4,466

28. Restructuring

In 2016, Putnam recorded a restructuring charge of $33, which is recorded in restructuring and acquisition expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Of this amount, $19 remains unpaid at December 31, 2016 and is recorded in other liabilities. This charge reflects expense reductions and a realignment of its resources to best position itself for current and future opportunities. The Company expects to pay these remaining amounts during 2017.

The expense reductions addressed costs across the Putnam enterprise through a reduction in staff, elimination of certain non-core business programs and vendor consolidation. As part of this effort, Putnam reduced its staff by nearly eight percent, primarily operations and technology professionals, but also a small number of investment management professionals.

29. Derivative Financial Instruments

In the normal course of managing exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates, and to market risks, the Company is an end-user of various derivative financial instruments. It is the Company's policy to transact in derivatives only with the most creditworthy financial intermediaries. Note 7 illustrates the credit quality of the Company's exposure to counterparties. Credit risk equivalent amounts are presented net of collateral received, including initial margin on exchange-traded derivatives of $159 as at December 31, 2016 ($107 at December 31, 2015).

(a) The following summarizes the Company's derivative portfolio and related credit exposure using the following definitions of risk as prescribed by OSFI:

Maximum Credit Risk	The total replacement cost of all derivative contracts with positive values.
Future Credit Exposure	The potential future credit exposure is calculated based on a formula prescribed by OSFI. The factors prescribed by OSFI for this calculation are based on derivative type and duration.
Credit Risk Equivalent	The sum of maximum credit risk and the potential future credit exposure less any collateral held.
Risk Weighted Equivalent	Represents the credit risk equivalent, weighted according to the creditworthiness of the counterparty, as prescribed by OSFI.

29. Derivative Financial Instruments (cont'd)

	2016				
	Notional amount	**Maximum credit risk**	**Future credit exposure**	**Credit risk equivalent**	**Risk weighted equivalent**
Interest rate contracts					
Futures - long	**$ 11**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**
Futures - short	**98**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Swaps	**3,315**	**213**	**35**	**218**	**19**
Options purchased	**318**	**49**	**2**	**50**	**4**
	3,742	**262**	**37**	**268**	**23**
Foreign exchange contracts					
Forward contracts	**1,588**	**35**	**18**	**52**	**4**
Cross-currency swaps	**11,114**	**228**	**677**	**777**	**58**
	12,702	**263**	**695**	**829**	**62**
Other derivative contracts					
Equity contracts	**62**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**1**
Futures - long	**11**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Futures - short	**609**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other forward contracts	**103**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
	785	**3**	**4**	**4**	**1**
Total	**$ 17,229**	**$ 528**	**$ 736**	**$ 1,101**	**$ 86**

	2015				
	Notional amount	Maximum credit risk	Future credit exposure	Credit risk equivalent	Risk weighted equivalent
Interest rate contracts					
Futures - long	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Futures - short	160	—	—	—	—
Swaps	3,085	179	29	208	15
Options purchased	342	49	2	38	5
	3,589	228	31	246	20
Foreign exchange contracts					
Forward contracts	1,501	84	37	59	7
Cross-currency swaps	10,804	143	692	803	61
	12,305	227	729	862	68
Other derivative contracts					
Equity contracts	68	2	4	7	—
Futures - long	13	—	—	—	—
Futures - short	606	4	—	—	—
Other forward contracts	131	—	—	—	—
	818	6	4	7	—
Total	$ 16,712	$ 461	$ 764	$ 1,115	$ 88

(b) The following provides the notional amount, term to maturity and estimated fair value of the Company's derivative portfolio by category:

	2016				
	Notional Amount				Total estimated fair value
	1 year or less	Over 1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges					
Interest rate contracts					
Futures - long	$ 2	$ 9	$ —	$ 11	$ —
Futures - short	70	28	—	98	—
Swaps	693	469	1,721	2,883	125
Options purchased	39	194	85	318	49
	804	700	1,806	3,310	174
Foreign exchange contracts					
Forward contracts	1,089	—	—	1,089	(7)
Cross-currency swaps	428	1,987	7,199	9,614	(1,265)
	1,517	1,987	7,199	10,703	(1,272)
Other derivative contracts					
Equity contracts	62	—	—	62	1
Futures - long	11	—	—	11	—
Futures - short	609	—	—	609	1
Other forward contracts	103	—	—	103	—
	785	—	—	785	2
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate contracts					
Swaps	—	—	432	432	42
Foreign exchange contracts					
Cross-currency swaps	1,000	500	—	1,500	(436)
Net investment hedges					
Foreign exchange forward contracts	450	49	—	499	6
Total	$ 4,556	$ 3,236	$ 9,437	$ 17,229	$ (1,484)

	2015				
	Notional Amount				Total estimated fair value
	1 year or less	Over 1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Derivatives not designated as accounting hedges					
Interest rate contracts					
Futures - long	$ 2	$ —	$ —	$ 2	$ —
Futures - short	79	80	—	159	—
Swaps	619	847	1,589	3,055	130
Options purchased	49	190	103	342	49
	749	1,117	1,692	3,558	179
Foreign exchange contracts					
Forward contracts	948	—	—	948	(28)
Cross-currency swaps	426	2,138	6,740	9,304	(1,885)
	1,374	2,138	6,740	10,252	(1,913)
Other derivative contracts					
Equity contracts	68	—	—	68	2
Futures - long	13	—	—	13	—
Futures - short	606	—	—	606	1
Other forward contracts	131	—	—	131	—
	818	—	—	818	3
Cash flow hedges					
Interest rate contracts					
Swaps	—	—	31	31	12
Foreign exchange contracts					
Cross-currency swaps	—	1,500	—	1,500	(524)
Net investment hedges					
Foreign exchange forward contracts	—	553	—	553	80
Total	$ 2,941	$ 5,308	$ 8,463	$ 16,712	$ (2,163)

Futures contracts included in the above are exchange traded contracts; all other contracts are over-the-counter.

(c) Interest Rate Contracts

Interest rate swaps, futures and options are used as part of a portfolio of assets to manage interest rate risk associated with investment activities and insurance and investment contract liabilities. Interest-rate swap agreements require the periodic exchange of payments without the exchange of the notional principal amount on which payments are based. Call options grant the Company the right to enter into a swap with predetermined fixed-rate payments over a predetermined time period on the exercise date. Call options are used to manage the variability in future interest payments due to a change in credited interest rates and the related potential change in cash flows due to surrenders. Call options are also used to hedge minimum rate guarantees.

Foreign Exchange Contracts

Cross-currency swaps are used in combination with other investments to manage foreign currency risk associated with investment activities, and insurance and investment contract liabilities. Under these swaps principal amounts and fixed or floating interest payments may be exchanged in different currencies. The Company also enters into certain foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge certain product liabilities.

The ineffective portion of the cash flow hedges during 2016, which includes interest rate contracts and foreign exchange contracts, and the anticipated net gains (losses) reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income within the next twelve months is $1. The maximum time frame for which variable cash flows are hedged is 29 years.

Other Derivative Contracts

Equity index swaps, futures and options are used to hedge certain product liabilities. Equity index swaps are also used as substitutes for cash instruments and are used to periodically hedge the market risk associated with certain fee income. Equity put options are used to manage potential credit risk impact of significant declines in certain equity markets.

30. Legal Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

The Company and its subsidiaries are from time-to-time subject to legal actions, including arbitrations and class actions, arising in the normal course of business. It is inherently difficult to predict the outcome of any of these proceedings with certainty, and it is possible that an adverse resolution could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company. However, based on information presently known, it is not expected that any of the existing legal actions, either individually or in the aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company. Actual results could differ from management's best estimates.

During the year, a subsidiary of the Company, Canada Life, received the required regulatory approvals and is now in the final stages of implementing the settlement of the class action related to the four partial declared wind-ups in respect of an Ontario defined benefit pension plan.

A subsidiary of the Company, Putnam Advisory Company, LLC, is a defendant in an action in relation to its role as collateral manager of a collateralized debt obligation brought by an institution involved in the collateralized debt obligation. On April 28, 2014, the matter was dismissed. On July 2, 2014, the complainant filed an appeal of the dismissal and on April 15, 2015 the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued its decision overturning the dismissal of the action and remanding the matter for further proceedings, which are ongoing. The resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

Subsidiaries of the Company in the United States are defendants in proposed class actions relating to the administration of their staff retirement plans, or to the costs and features of certain of their retirement or fund products. Management believes the claims are without merit and will be aggressively defending these actions. Based on the information presently known these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

31. Commitments

(a) Letters of Credit

Letters of credit are written commitments provided by a bank. The total amount of letter of credit facilities is U.S. $2,913 of which U.S. $2,676 were issued as of December 31, 2016.

The Reinsurance operation periodically uses letters of credit as collateral under certain reinsurance contracts for on balance sheet policy liabilities.

(b) Investment Commitments

Commitments of investment transactions made in the normal course of operations in accordance with policies and guidelines that are to be disbursed upon fulfillment of certain contract conditions were $1,172 as at December 31, 2016, with $1,084 maturing within one year and $88 maturing within two years.

(c) Lease Obligations

The Company enters into operating leases for office space and certain equipment used in the normal course of operations. Lease payments are charged to operations over the period of use. The future minimum lease payments in aggregate and by year are as follows:

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 and thereafter	Total
Future lease payments	$ 115	$ 105	$ 77	$ 60	$ 50	$ 274	$ 681

(d) Pledged Assets

In addition to the assets pledged by the Company disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements:

(i) The amount of assets included in the Company's balance sheet which have a security interest by way of pledging is $1,709 ($645 at December 31, 2015) in respect of reinsurance agreements.

In addition, under certain reinsurance contracts, bonds presented in portfolio investments are held in trust and escrow accounts. Assets are placed in these accounts pursuant to the requirements of certain legal and contractual obligations to support contract liabilities assumed.

(ii) The Company has pledged, in the normal course of business, $62 ($70 at December 31, 2015) of assets of the Company for the purpose of providing collateral for the counterparty.

32. Segmented Information

The operating segments of the Company are Canada, United States, Europe and Lifeco Corporate. These segments reflect the Company's management structure and internal financial reporting and are aligned to its geographic operations. Each of these segments operates in the financial services industry and the revenues from these segments are derived principally from interests in life insurance, health insurance, retirement and investment services, asset management and reinsurance businesses. Business activities that are not associated with the specific geographic operations are attributed to the Lifeco Corporate segment.

Transactions between operating segments occur at market terms and conditions and have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The Company has a capital allocation model to measure the performance of the operating segments. The impact of the capital allocation model is included in the segmented information presented below.

(a) Consolidated Net Earnings

	2016				
	Canada	United States	Europe	Lifeco Corporate	Total
Income					
Total net premiums	$ 12,471	$ 5,304	$ 13,350	$ —	$ 31,125
Net investment income					
Regular net investment income	2,668	1,741	1,841	2	6,252
Changes in fair value through profit or loss	692	92	3,119	—	3,903
Total net investment income	3,360	1,833	4,960	2	10,155
Fee and other income	1,494	2,311	1,296	—	5,101
	17,325	9,448	19,606	2	46,381
Benefits and expenses					
Paid or credited to policyholders	11,862	6,271	16,542	—	34,675
Other [(1)]	3,599	2,678	1,511	24	7,812
Financing charges	115	140	45	2	302
Amortization of finite life intangible assets	66	82	29	—	177
Restructuring and acquisition expenses	—	46	17	—	63
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	1,683	231	1,462	(24)	3,352
Income taxes (recovery)	268	(27)	161	(6)	396
Net earnings (loss) before non-controlling interests	1,415	258	1,301	(18)	2,956
Non-controlling interests	191	2	(1)	—	192
Net earnings (loss)	1,224	256	1,302	(18)	2,764
Preferred share dividends	104	—	19	—	123
Net earnings (loss) before capital allocation	1,120	256	1,283	(18)	2,641
Impact of capital allocation	98	(7)	(83)	(8)	—
Net earnings (loss) - common shareholders	$ 1,218	$ 249	$ 1,200	$ (26)	$ 2,641

(1) Includes commissions, operating and administrative expenses and premium taxes.

	2015				
	Canada	United States	Europe	Lifeco Corporate	Total
Income					
Total net premiums	$ 11,303	$ 3,858	$ 9,340	$ —	$ 24,501
Net investment income					
Regular net investment income	2,512	1,676	2,081	2	6,271
Changes in fair value through profit or loss	(358)	(532)	(1,120)	—	(2,010)
Total net investment income	2,154	1,144	961	2	4,261
Fee and other income	1,459	2,378	1,221	—	5,058
	14,916	7,380	11,522	2	33,820
Benefits and expenses					
Paid or credited to policyholders	9,991	4,138	8,713	—	22,842
Other [(1)]	3,143	2,515	1,349	16	7,023
Financing charges	116	144	42	1	303
Amortization of finite life intangible assets	59	69	18	—	146
Restructuring and acquisition expenses	—	12	23	—	35
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	1,607	502	1,377	(15)	3,471
Income taxes (recovery)	285	77	105	(7)	460
Net earnings (loss) before non-controlling interests	1,322	425	1,272	(8)	3,011
Non-controlling interests	111	10	2	—	123
Net earnings (loss)	1,211	415	1,270	(8)	2,888
Preferred share dividends	103	—	23	—	126
Net earnings (loss) before capital allocation	1,108	415	1,247	(8)	2,762
Impact of capital allocation	87	(6)	(73)	(8)	—
Net earnings (loss) - common shareholders	$ 1,195	$ 409	$ 1,174	$ (16)	$ 2,762

(1) Includes commissions, operating and administrative expenses and premium taxes.

(b) Consolidated Total Assets and Liabilities

	2016			
	Canada	**United States**	**Europe**	**Total**
Assets				
Invested assets	**$ 70,311**	**$ 44,904**	**$ 47,940**	**$ 163,155**
Goodwill and intangible assets	**5,133**	**2,388**	**2,428**	**9,949**
Other assets	**3,171**	**4,537**	**18,697**	**26,405**
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders	**74,909**	**35,414**	**90,080**	**200,403**
Total	**$ 153,524**	**$ 87,243**	**$ 159,145**	**$ 399,912**

	2016			
	Canada	**United States**	**Europe**	**Total**
Liabilities				
Insurance and investment contract liabilities	**$ 63,144**	**$ 40,871**	**$ 53,934**	**$ 157,949**
Other liabilities	**7,026**	**5,162**	**4,364**	**16,552**
Investment and insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders	**74,909**	**35,414**	**90,080**	**200,403**
Total	**$ 145,079**	**$ 81,447**	**$ 148,378**	**$ 374,904**

	2015			
	Canada	United States	Europe	Total
Assets				
Invested assets	$ 67,701	$ 43,809	$ 50,071	$ 161,581
Goodwill and intangible assets	5,132	2,465	2,352	9,949
Other assets	2,793	4,535	22,883	30,211
Investments on account of segregated fund policyholders	70,269	35,966	91,959	198,194
Total	$ 145,895	$ 86,775	$ 167,265	$ 399,935

	2015 (note 33)			
	Canada	United States	Europe	Total
Liabilities				
Insurance and investment contract liabilities	$ 60,234	$ 39,903	$ 60,608	$ 160,745
Other liabilities	6,703	5,189	3,844	15,736
Investment and insurance contracts on account of segregated fund policyholders	70,269	35,966	91,959	198,194
Total	$ 137,206	$ 81,058	$ 156,411	$ 374,675

33. Comparative Figures

The Company corrected the classification of $73 of deferred tax liabilities to investment contract liabilities to conform to the current year presentation (notes 8, 12, 26 and 32). The Company corrected an error that resulted from the misallocation of certain commissions in prior periods. This adjustment was applied retrospectively which resulted in an increase to non-controlling interests of $15 and a decrease to accumulated surplus of $15 (note 18). The Company also reclassified comparative figures for certain disclosure items.

These adjustments and reclassifications had no impact on the total equity or net earnings of the Company.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Great-West Lifeco Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Great-West Lifeco Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the consolidated statements of earnings, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Great-West Lifeco Inc. as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

/s/ Deloitte LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
February 9, 2017
Winnipeg, Manitoba