UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

☐ **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-11294

Unum Group

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	**62-1598430**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1 FOUNTAIN SQUARE **CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE** (Address of principal executive offices)	**37402** (Zip Code)

423.294.1011
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	☒	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☐	(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	
		Smaller reporting company	☐
		Emerging growth company	☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

218,705,296 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding as of July 27, 2018.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	1
	PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Financial Statements (Unaudited):	3
	Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	3
	Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	5
	Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	6
	Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	7
	Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017	8
	Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	9
Item 2.	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	64
Item 3.	Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	100
Item 4.	Controls and Procedures	100
	PART II - OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1.	Legal Proceedings	101
Item 1A.	Risk Factors	101
Item 2.	Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	101
Item 6.	Exhibits	102
	Signatures	103

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the Act) provides a "safe harbor" to encourage companies to provide prospective information, as long as those statements are identified as forward-looking and are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements. Certain information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (including certain statements in the consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis), or in any other written or oral statements made by us in communications with the financial community or contained in documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), may be considered forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Act. Forward-looking statements are those not based on historical information, but rather relate to our outlook, future operations, strategies, financial results, or other developments. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. We undertake no obligation to update these statements, even if made available on our website or otherwise. These statements may be made directly in this document or may be made part of this document by reference to other documents filed by us with the SEC, a practice which is known as "incorporation by reference." You can find many of these statements by looking for words such as "will," "may," "should," "could," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "plans," "assumes," "intends," "projects," "goals," "objectives," or similar expressions in this document or in documents incorporated herein.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous assumptions, risks, and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control. We caution readers that the following factors, in addition to other factors mentioned from time to time, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements:

- Sustained periods of low interest rates.
- Fluctuation in insurance reserve liabilities and claim payments due to changes in claim incidence, recovery rates, mortality and morbidity rates, and policy benefit offsets due to, among other factors, the rate of unemployment and consumer confidence, the emergence of new diseases, epidemics, or pandemics, new trends and developments in medical treatments, the effectiveness of our claims operational processes, and changes in governmental programs.
- Unfavorable economic or business conditions, both domestic and foreign, that may result in decreases in sales, premiums, or persistency, as well as unfavorable claims activity.
- Legislative, regulatory, or tax changes, both domestic and foreign, including the effect of potential legislation and increased regulation in the current political environment.
- Investment results, including, but not limited to, changes in interest rates, defaults, changes in credit spreads, impairments, and the lack of appropriate investments in the market which can be acquired to match our liabilities.
- A cyber attack or other security breach could result in the unauthorized acquisition of confidential data.
- The failure of our business recovery and incident management processes to resume our business operations in the event of a natural catastrophe, cyber attack, or other event.
- Execution risk related to our technology needs.
- Increased competition from other insurers and financial services companies due to industry consolidation, new entrants to our markets, or other factors.
- Changes in our financial strength and credit ratings.
- Damage to our reputation due to, among other factors, regulatory investigations, legal proceedings, external events, and/or inadequate or failed internal controls and procedures.
- Actual experience in the broad array of our products that deviates from our assumptions used in pricing, underwriting, and reserving.
- Changes in accounting standards, practices, or policies.
- Effectiveness of our risk management program.
- Contingencies and the level and results of litigation.
- Availability of reinsurance in the market and the ability of our reinsurers to meet their obligations to us.
- Ineffectiveness of our derivatives hedging programs due to changes in the economic environment, counterparty risk, ratings downgrades, capital market volatility, changes in interest rates, and/or regulation.
- Fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates.
- Ability to generate sufficient internal liquidity and/or obtain external financing.
- Recoverability and/or realization of the carrying value of our intangible assets, long-lived assets, and deferred tax assets.
- Terrorism, both within the U.S. and abroad, ongoing military actions, and heightened security measures in response to these types of threats.

For further discussion of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see Part 1, Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section.

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

Unum Group and Subsidiaries

	June 30 2018	December 31 2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
	(Unaudited)	
Assets		
Investments		
Fixed Maturity Securities - at fair value (amortized cost: $39,817.2; $39,780.5)	$ 43,360.9	$ 45,457.8
Mortgage Loans	2,190.6	2,213.2
Policy Loans	3,545.4	3,571.1
Other Long-term Investments	687.5	646.8
Short-term Investments	1,433.9	1,155.1
Total Investments	51,218.3	53,044.0
Other Assets		
Cash and Bank Deposits	99.5	77.4
Accounts and Premiums Receivable	1,711.4	1,665.7
Reinsurance Recoverable	4,732.5	4,879.2
Accrued Investment Income	797.4	690.1
Deferred Acquisition Costs	2,244.6	2,184.6
Goodwill	346.5	338.6
Property and Equipment	510.8	504.8
Income Tax Receivable	2.8	—
Other Assets	702.8	628.7
Total Assets	$ 62,366.6	$ 64,013.1

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS - Continued

Unum Group and Subsidiaries

	June 30 2018	December 31 2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
	(Unaudited)	
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Policy and Contract Benefits	$ 1,625.4	$ 1,605.2
Reserves for Future Policy and Contract Benefits	43,959.4	45,601.6
Unearned Premiums	460.7	373.1
Other Policyholders' Funds	1,611.4	1,595.0
Income Tax Payable	—	2.9
Deferred Income Tax	85.5	199.0
Short-term Debt	200.0	199.9
Long-term Debt	2,997.7	2,738.4
Payables for Collateral on Investments	307.7	396.2
Other Liabilities	1,672.4	1,726.9
Total Liabilities	52,920.2	54,438.2
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities - Note 11		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock, $0.10 par		
Authorized: 725,000,000 shares		
Issued: 305,029,229 and 304,448,032 shares	30.5	30.5
Additional Paid-in Capital	2,308.6	2,303.3
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(276.2)	127.5
Retained Earnings	10,012.4	9,542.2
Treasury Stock - at cost: 86,347,280 and 81,900,950 shares	(2,628.9)	(2,428.6)
Total Stockholders' Equity	9,446.4	9,574.9
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 62,366.6	$ 64,013.1

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)

Unum Group and Subsidiaries

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars, except share data)			
		As Adjusted		As Adjusted
Revenue				
Premium Income	$ 2,221.0	$ 2,142.2	$ 4,471.0	$ 4,285.1
Net Investment Income	623.6	620.5	1,225.9	1,222.9
Realized Investment Gain (Loss)				
Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Loss on Fixed Maturity Securities	—	—	(1.0)	—
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss), Excluding Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Loss on Fixed Maturity Securities	(2.6)	8.1	(3.8)	19.1
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	(2.6)	8.1	(4.8)	19.1
Other Income	48.3	51.2	97.8	101.4
Total Revenue	2,890.3	2,822.0	5,789.9	5,628.5
Benefits and Expenses				
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	1,804.1	1,752.0	3,612.0	3,501.0
Commissions	273.5	261.3	555.8	531.5
Interest and Debt Expense	42.4	39.9	82.6	79.7
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(165.7)	(153.2)	(335.0)	(315.3)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	140.2	138.3	291.7	279.8
Compensation Expense	220.2	217.8	441.9	426.8
Other Expenses	220.8	204.3	445.0	433.1
Total Benefits and Expenses	2,535.5	2,460.4	5,094.0	4,936.6
Income Before Income Tax	354.8	361.6	695.9	691.9
Income Tax (Benefit)				
Current	80.6	105.8	170.0	162.4
Deferred	(11.3)	10.7	(33.1)	54.5
Total Income Tax	69.3	116.5	136.9	216.9
Net Income	$ 285.5	$ 245.1	$ 559.0	$ 475.0
Net Income Per Common Share				
Basic	$ 1.29	$ 1.08	$ 2.53	$ 2.08
Assuming Dilution	$ 1.29	$ 1.07	$ 2.52	$ 2.07

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (UNAUDITED)

Unum Group and Subsidiaries

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Net Income	$ 285.5	$ 245.1	$ 559.0	$ 475.0
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)				
Change in Net Unrealized Gain on Securities Before Adjustment (net of tax expense (benefit) of $(169.5); $206.5; $(444.4); $295.5)	(635.0)	373.3	(1,677.1)	550.2
Change in Adjustment to Deferred Acquisition Costs and Reserves for Future Policy and Contract Benefits, Net of Reinsurance (net of tax expense (benefit) of $133.8; $(162.6); $345.9; $(229.9))	503.4	(298.1)	1,311.3	(432.6)
Change in Net Gain on Hedges (net of tax benefit of $1.6; $6.3; $3.9; $12.3)	(6.7)	(12.3)	(15.5)	(23.0)
Change in Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment (net of tax benefit of $0.3; $-; $0.3; $-)	(61.8)	39.8	(14.3)	56.9
Change in Unrecognized Pension and Postretirement Benefit Costs (net of tax expense of $2.0; $1.3; $2.7; $2.8)	6.3	1.8	9.4	4.4
Total Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(193.8)	104.5	(386.2)	155.9
Comprehensive Income	$ 91.7	$ 349.6	$ 172.8	$ 630.9

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (UNAUDITED)

Unum Group and Subsidiaries

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
Common Stock		
Balance at Beginning of Year and End of Period	$ 30.5	$ 30.4
Additional Paid-in Capital		
Balance at Beginning of Year	2,303.3	2,272.8
Common Stock Activity	5.3	10.1
Balance at End of Period	2,308.6	2,282.9
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Balance at Beginning of Year	127.5	(51.0)
Adjustment to Adopt Accounting Standard Update - Note 2	(17.5)	—
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(386.2)	155.9
Balance at End of Period	(276.2)	104.9
Retained Earnings		
Balance at Beginning of Year	9,542.2	8,744.0
Adjustment to Adopt Accounting Standard Update - Note 2	14.5	—
Net Income	559.0	475.0
Dividends to Stockholders (per common share: $0.46; $0.40)	(103.3)	(92.3)
Balance at End of Period	10,012.4	9,126.7
Treasury Stock		
Balance at Beginning of Year	(2,428.6)	(2,028.2)
Purchases of Treasury Stock	(200.3)	(200.1)
Balance at End of Period	(2,628.9)	(2,228.3)
Total Stockholders' Equity at End of Period	$ 9,446.4	$ 9,316.6

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)

Unum Group and Subsidiaries

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
		As Adjusted
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income	$ 559.0	$ 475.0
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Change in Receivables	52.3	94.8
Change in Deferred Acquisition Costs	(43.3)	(35.5)
Change in Insurance Reserves and Liabilities	291.3	244.1
Change in Income Taxes	(5.5)	55.7
Change in Other Accrued Liabilities	(34.9)	(12.6)
Non-cash Components of Net Investment Income	(185.5)	(213.4)
Net Realized Investment (Gain) Loss	4.8	(19.1)
Depreciation	49.5	53.4
Other, Net	8.5	6.9
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	696.2	649.3
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Proceeds from Sales of Fixed Maturity Securities	287.2	272.2
Proceeds from Maturities of Fixed Maturity Securities	1,523.6	1,288.4
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Other Investments	257.4	99.5
Purchases of Fixed Maturity Securities	(1,931.3)	(1,384.6)
Purchases of Other Investments	(308.9)	(179.9)
Net Purchases of Short-term Investments	(281.5)	(330.3)
Net Decrease in Payables for Collateral on Investments	(88.5)	(1.2)
Net Purchases of Property and Equipment	(59.6)	(47.8)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(601.6)	(283.7)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Issuance of Long-term Debt	290.7	—
Long-term Debt Repayments	(30.0)	(33.5)
Issuance of Common Stock	2.6	1.5
Repurchase of Common Stock	(205.8)	(207.0)
Dividends Paid to Stockholders	(103.3)	(92.3)
Other, Net	(26.7)	(17.7)
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	(72.5)	(349.0)
Net Increase in Cash and Bank Deposits	22.1	16.6
Cash and Bank Deposits at Beginning of Year	77.4	100.4
Cash and Bank Deposits at End of Period	$ 99.5	$ 117.0

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Unum Group and its subsidiaries (the Company) have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of full year performance.

Note 2 - Accounting Developments

Accounting Updates Adopted in 2018:

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC)	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements
ASC 230 "Statement of Cash Flows"	This update provided clarifying guidance intended to reduce the diversity in practice in how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. The update addressed eight specific cash flow issues that relate to various types of transactions. The guidance is to be applied retrospectively.	January 1, 2018	The adoption of this update resulted in the reclassification of certain cash inflows from investing activities to cash inflows from operating activities within our consolidated statements of cash flows. This reclassification related to cash distributions from equity method investees and the bifurcation of those distributions as either returns on investment or returns of investment. The adoption of this update had no effect on our financial position or results of operations. See the summary tables contained herein for the financial statement impacts of this retrospective adoption.
ASC 606 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"	These updates superseded virtually all existing guidance regarding the recognition of revenue from customers. Specifically excluded from the scope of these updates are insurance contracts, although our fee-based service products are included within the scope. Our fee-based service products, which are primarily sold in our Unum US segment, are reported in other income within our consolidated statements of income and represent less than one percent of our total revenue. The core principle of this guidance is that revenue recognition should depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Accordingly, we continue to recognize revenue for these fee-based service products as services are rendered. The guidance is to be applied retrospectively for all periods presented or retrospectively with a cumulative-effect adjustment at the date of adoption.	January 1, 2018	The adoption of these updates did not have an impact on our financial position or results of operations and did not result in expanded disclosures due to the immaterial nature of our fee-based service products relative to our overall business.

Note 2 - Accounting Developments - Continued

ASC	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements
ASC 715 "Compensation - Retirement Benefits"	This update required the service cost component of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs to be included as a component of compensation costs in an entity's statement of income. Other components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit costs are required to be presented separately from the service cost along with a disclosure identifying the line items in which these costs are presented in the statement of income. The amendments in this update are to be applied retrospectively or prospectively depending on the specific requirement of the update.	January 1, 2018	The adoption of this update resulted in the reclassification of service cost from the other expenses line item to the compensation expense line item on our consolidated statements of income but had no effect on our financial position or results of operations. We elected to use the practical expedient for the retrospective application of this update. See the summary tables contained herein for the financial statement impacts of this retrospective adoption.
ASC 740 "Income Taxes"	This update eliminated the exception that required the tax effect of intra-entity asset transfers other than inventory to be deferred until the transferred asset is sold to a third party or otherwise recovered through use. It required recognition of tax expense from the sale of the asset in the seller’s tax jurisdiction when the transfer occurs, even though the pre-tax effects of that transaction are eliminated in consolidation. The guidance is to be applied retrospectively.	January 1, 2018	The adoption of this update did not have an impact on our financial position or results of operations.
ASC 815 "Derivatives and Hedge Accounting"	This update provided targeted improvements to accounting for hedging activities for both nonfinancial and financial risk components, aligns the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in the financial statements, eases certain documentation and effectiveness assessment requirements, and enhances transparency through expanded disclosures. For cash flow and net investment hedges existing at the date of adoption, the guidance is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative-effect adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal year the guidance is adopted. The amended presentation and disclosure guidance is required prospectively. Early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2018	We elected to early adopt this update. The adoption of this update did not have an impact on our financial position or results of operations; however, it expanded our disclosures. This update will also simplify hedge documentation requirements and expand available hedging strategies.

Note 2 - Accounting Developments - Continued

ASC	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements
ASC 825 "Financial Instruments - Overall"	This update changed the accounting and disclosure requirements for certain financial instruments. These changes include a requirement to measure equity investments, other than those that result in consolidation or are accounted for under the equity method, at fair value through net income unless the investment qualifies for certain practicability exceptions. In addition, the update clarified guidance related to the valuation allowance assessment when recognizing deferred tax assets resulting from unrealized losses on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities. Changes also included the modification of certain disclosures around the fair value of financial instruments, including the requirement for separate presentation of financial assets and liabilities by measurement category, as well as the elimination of certain disclosures around methods and significant assumptions used to estimate fair value. The guidance is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative-effect adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the fiscal year the guidance is adopted.	January 1, 2018	See the summary tables contained herein for the financial statement impacts of this modified retrospective adoption on our financial statement line items at January 1, 2018.

Note 2 - Accounting Developments - Continued

Summary of Financial Statement Impacts of Accounting Updates Adopted in 2018:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Historical Accounting Method	As Adjusted	Effect of Change
	(in millions of dollars)		
Adjustments due to ASC 230			
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow			
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Other, Net	$ (0.4)	$ 6.9	$ 7.3
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from Sales and Maturities of Other Investments	106.8	99.5	(7.3)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017			For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		
	Historical Accounting Method	As Adjusted	Effect of Change	Historical Accounting Method	As Adjusted	Effect of Change
	(in millions of dollars)			(in millions of dollars)		
Adjustments due to ASC 715						
Consolidated Statements of Income						
Compensation Expense	$ 215.9	$ 217.8	$ 1.9	$ 422.9	$ 426.8	$ 3.9
Other Expenses	206.2	204.3	(1.9)	437.0	433.1	(3.9)

	Balance at December 31, 2017	Balance at January 1, 2018	Effect of Change
	(in millions of dollars)		
Adjustments due to ASC 825			
Consolidated Balance Sheets			
Assets			
Investments			
Other Long-term Investments	$ 646.8	$ 643.0	$ (3.8)
Liabilities			
Deferred Income Tax	199.0	198.2	(0.8)
Stockholders' Equity			
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	127.5	110.0	(17.5)
Retained Earnings	9,542.2	9,556.7	14.5

For the adoption of these updates, certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts in order to conform to current year presentation.

Note 2 - Accounting Developments - Continued

Accounting Updates Outstanding:

ASC	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements
ASC 220 "Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income"	This update allows entities to make an optional accounting policy election to reclassify the stranded tax effects arising as a result of the recognition of the enactment of the tax bill, H.R.1, An Act to Provide Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, more commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings. Tax effects that are stranded in accumulated other comprehensive income for reasons other than the TCJA may not be reclassified. This update requires additional disclosures on whether an entity elects to reclassify the stranded tax effects and its policy for releasing tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income. This guidance may be applied in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period in which the effect of the change in federal income tax rate in the TCJA is recognized, with early adoption permitted.	January 1, 2019	The adoption of this update will expand certain of our disclosures but will have no impact on our financial position or results of operations because we do not intend to make the optional accounting policy election to reclassify the stranded tax effects resulting from the TCJA from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings.
ASC 310 "Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs"	This update shortens the amortization period to the earliest call date for certain callable debt securities held at a premium. This update does not impact securities held at a discount. The guidance is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach, with early adoption permitted.	January 1, 2019	We have not yet determined the expected impact on our financial position or results of operations.
ASC 718 "Compensation - Stock Compensation"	This update generally aligns the accounting guidance for share-based payments issued to non-employees with guidance for share-based payments issued to employees. Specifically, the update requires non-employee share-based payments to be measured using the grant date fair value of the equity instruments that an entity is obligated to issue when the good has been delivered or the service has been rendered rather than being remeasured through the performance completion date. Additionally, for non-employee share-based payments that contain performance conditions, the update will change the criteria regarding the recognition of compensation cost to when achievement of a performance condition is probable rather than upon actual achievement of the performance condition. The guidance is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the annual period of adoption, with early adoption permitted. For purposes of determining the cumulative effect adjustment, the guidance shall be applied only to equity-classified non-employee share-based payments for which a measurement date has not been established and liability-classified non-employee share-based payments that have not been settled as of the date of adoption.	January 1, 2019	We have not yet determined the expected impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Note 2 - Accounting Developments - Continued

ASC	Description	Date of Adoption	Effect on Financial Statements
ASC 842 "Leases"	This update changes the accounting for leases, requiring lessees to report most leases on their balance sheets, regardless of whether the lease is classified as a finance lease or an operating lease. For lessees, the initial lease liability is equal to the present value of lease payments, and a corresponding asset, adjusted for certain items, is also recorded. Expense recognition for lessees will remain similar to current accounting requirements for capital and operating leases. For lessors, the guidance modifies the classification criteria and the accounting for sales-type and direct financing leases. The guidance is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented and early adoption is permitted.	January 1, 2019	We have not yet determined the expected impact on our financial position or results of operations.
ASC 326 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses"	This update amends the guidance on the impairment of financial instruments. The update adds an impairment model known as the current expected credit loss model that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses and will generally result in earlier recognition of allowances for losses. The current expected credit loss model applies to financial instruments such as mortgage loans, fixed maturity securities classified as held-to-maturity, and certain receivables. The update also modifies the other-than-temporary impairment model used for available-for-sale fixed maturity securities such that credit losses are recognized as an allowance rather than as a reduction in the amortized cost of the security. The reversal of previously recognized credit losses on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities is allowed under specified circumstances. Additional disclosures will also be required, including information used to develop the allowance for losses. The guidance is to be applied to most instruments in scope using a modified retrospective approach at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented with early adoption permitted. For available-for-sale fixed maturity securities, the update is applied prospectively. Other-than-temporary impairment losses recognized on available-for-sale fixed maturity securities prior to adoption of the update cannot be reversed.	January 1, 2020	We have not yet determined the expected impact on our financial position or results of operations.
ASC 350 "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other"	This update eliminates the requirement to calculate the implied fair value of goodwill (the second step in the current two-step test) to measure a goodwill impairment charge. Instead, entities should perform the goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount and recognize an impairment charge for the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value, with the loss not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The guidance is to be applied prospectively, with early adoption permitted for goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017.	January 1, 2020	The adoption of this update is not expected to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurements for Financial Instruments Carried at Fair Value

We report fixed maturity securities, which are classified as available-for-sale securities, derivative financial instruments, and unrestricted equity securities at fair value in our consolidated balance sheets. We report our investments in private equity partnerships at our share of the partnerships' net asset value (NAV) as a practical expedient for fair value.

The degree of judgment utilized in measuring the fair value of financial instruments generally correlates to the level of pricing observability. Financial instruments with readily available active quoted prices or for which fair value can be measured from actively quoted prices in active markets generally have more pricing observability and less judgment utilized in measuring fair value. An active market for a financial instrument is a market in which transactions for an asset or a similar asset occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and should be used to measure fair value whenever available. Conversely, financial instruments rarely traded or not quoted have less observability and are measured at fair value using valuation techniques that require more judgment. Pricing observability is generally impacted by a number of factors, including the type of financial instrument, whether the financial instrument is new to the market and not yet established, the characteristics specific to the transaction, and overall market conditions.

We classify financial instruments in accordance with a fair value hierarchy consisting of three levels based on the observability of valuation inputs:

- Level 1 - the highest category of the fair value hierarchy classification wherein inputs are unadjusted and represent quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

- Level 2 - valued using inputs (other than prices included in Level 1) that are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.

- Level 3 - the lowest category of the fair value hierarchy and reflects the judgment of management regarding what market participants would use in pricing assets or liabilities at the measurement date. Financial assets and liabilities categorized as Level 3 are generally those that are valued using unobservable inputs to extrapolate an estimated fair value.

Valuation Methodologies of Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

Valuation techniques used for assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value are generally categorized into three types. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information from market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities. The income approach converts future amounts, such as cash flows or earnings, to a single present amount, or a discounted amount. The cost approach is based upon the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset, or the current replacement cost.

We use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available that can be obtained without undue cost and effort. In some cases, a single valuation technique will be appropriate (for example, when valuing an asset or liability using quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities). In other cases, multiple valuation techniques will be appropriate. If we use multiple valuation techniques to measure fair value, we evaluate and weigh the results, as appropriate, considering the reasonableness of the range indicated by those results. A fair value measurement is the point within that range that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances.

The selection of the valuation method(s) to apply considers the definition of an exit price and depends on the nature of the asset or liability being valued. For assets and liabilities accounted for at fair value, we generally use valuation techniques consistent with the market approach, and to a lesser extent, the income approach. We believe the market approach provides more observable data than the income approach, considering the type of investments we hold. Our fair value measurements could differ significantly based on the valuation technique and available inputs. When using a pricing service, we obtain the vendor's pricing documentation to ensure we understand their methodologies. We periodically review and approve the selection of our pricing vendors to ensure we are in agreement with their current methodologies. When markets are less active, brokers may rely

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

more on models with inputs based on the information available only to the broker. Our internal investment management professionals, which include portfolio managers and analysts, monitor securities priced by brokers and evaluate their prices for reasonableness based on benchmarking to available primary and secondary market information. In weighing a broker quote as an input to fair value, we place less reliance on quotes that do not reflect the result of market transactions. We also consider the nature of the quote, particularly whether the quote is a binding offer. If prices in an inactive market do not reflect current prices for the same or similar assets, adjustments may be necessary to arrive at fair value. When relevant market data is unavailable, which may be the case during periods of market uncertainty, the income approach can, in suitable circumstances, provide a more appropriate fair value. During 2018, we have applied valuation approaches and techniques on a consistent basis to similar assets and liabilities and consistent with those approaches and techniques used at year end 2017.

Fixed Maturity and Equity Securities

We use observable and unobservable inputs in measuring the fair value of our fixed maturity and equity securities. For securities categorized as Level 1, fair values equal active Trade Reporting and Compliance Engine (TRACE) pricing or unadjusted broker market maker prices. For securities categorized as Level 2 or Level 3, inputs that may be used in valuing each class of securities at any given time period are disclosed below. Actual inputs used to determine fair values will vary for each reporting period depending on the availability of inputs which may, at times, be affected by the lack of market liquidity.

Instrument	Level 2 Observable Inputs	Level 3 Unobservable Inputs
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities		
Valuation Method	Principally the market approach	Not applicable
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	Prices obtained from external pricing services	
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions		
Valuation Method	Principally the market approach	Principally the market approach
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	Prices obtained from external pricing services	Analysis of similar bonds, adjusted for comparability
	Relevant reports issued by analysts and rating agencies	Non-binding broker quotes
	Audited financial statements	Security and issuer level spreads
Foreign Governments		
Valuation Method	Principally the market approach	Principally the market approach
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	Prices obtained from external pricing services	Analysis of similar bonds, adjusted for comparability
	Non-binding broker quotes	Non-binding broker quotes
	Call provisions	Security and issuer level spreads

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

Instrument	Level 2 Observable Inputs	Level 3 Unobservable Inputs
Public Utilities		
Valuation Method	Principally the market and income approaches	Principally the market and income approaches
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	TRACE pricing	Change in benchmark reference
	Prices obtained from external pricing services	Analysis of similar bonds, adjusted for comparability
	Non-binding broker quotes	Discount for size - illiquidity
	Benchmark yields	Non-binding broker quotes
	Transactional data for new issuances and secondary trades	Lack of marketability
	Security cash flows and structures	Security and issuer level spreads
	Recent issuance / supply	Volatility of credit
	Matrix pricing	Matrix pricing
	Security and issuer level spreads	
	Security creditor ratings/maturity/capital structure/ optionality	
	Public covenants	
	Comparative bond analysis	
	Relevant reports issued by analysts and rating agencies	
	Audited financial statements	
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities		
Valuation Method	Principally the market and income approaches	Principally the market approach
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	Prices obtained from external pricing services	Analysis of similar bonds, adjusted for comparability
	Non-binding broker quotes	Non-binding broker quotes
	Security cash flows and structures	Security and issuer level spreads
	Underlying collateral	
	Prepayment speeds/loan performance/ delinquencies	
	Relevant reports issued by analysts and rating agencies	
	Audited financial statements	
All Other Corporate Bonds		
Valuation Method	Principally the market and income approaches	Principally the market and income approaches
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	TRACE pricing	Change in benchmark reference
	Prices obtained from external pricing services	Analysis of similar bonds, adjusted for comparability
	Non-binding broker quotes	Discount for size - illiquidity

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

Instrument	Level 2 Observable Inputs	Level 3 Unobservable Inputs
All Other Corporate Bonds - Continued		
	Benchmark yields	Non-binding broker quotes
	Transactional data for new issuances and secondary trades	Lack of marketability
	Security cash flows and structures	Security and issuer level spreads
	Recent issuance / supply	Volatility of credit
	Matrix pricing	Matrix pricing
	Security and issuer level spreads	
	Security creditor ratings/maturity/capital structure/ optionality	
	Public covenants	
	Comparative bond analysis	
	Relevant reports issued by analysts and rating agencies	
	Audited financial statements	
Redeemable Preferred Stocks		
Valuation Method	Principally the market approach	Principally the market approach
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	Non-binding broker quotes	Non-binding broker quotes
	Benchmark yields	
	Comparative bond analysis	
	Call provisions	
	Relevant reports issued by analysts and rating agencies	
	Audited financial statements	
Equity Securities		
Valuation Method	Principally the market approach	Principally the market and income approaches
Valuation Techniques / Inputs	Prices obtained from external pricing services	Financial statement analysis
	Non-binding broker quotes	Non-binding broker quotes

The management of our investment portfolio includes establishing pricing policy and reviewing the reasonableness of sources and inputs used in developing pricing. We review all prices obtained to ensure they are consistent with a variety of observable market inputs and to verify the validity of a security's price. In the event we receive a vendor's market price that does not appear reasonable based on our market analysis, we may challenge the price and request further information about the assumptions and methodologies used by the vendor to price the security. We may change the vendor price based on a better data source such as an actual trade. We also review all price changes from the prior month which fall outside a predetermined corridor. The overall valuation process for determining fair values may include adjustments to valuations obtained from our pricing sources when they do not represent a valid exit price. These adjustments may be made when, in our judgment and considering our knowledge of the financial conditions and industry in which the issuer operates, certain features of the financial instrument require that an adjustment be made to the value originally obtained from our pricing sources. These features may include the complexity of the financial instrument, the market in which the financial instrument is traded, counterparty credit risk, credit structure,

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

concentration, or liquidity. Additionally, an adjustment to the price derived from a model typically reflects our judgment of the inputs that other participants in the market for the financial instrument being measured at fair value would consider in pricing that same financial instrument. In the event an asset is sold, we test the validity of the fair value determined by our valuation techniques by comparing the selling price to the fair value determined for the asset in the immediately preceding month end reporting period.

Certain of our investments do not have readily determinable market prices and/or observable inputs or may at times be affected by the lack of market liquidity. For these securities, we use internally prepared valuations combining matrix pricing with vendor purchased software programs, including valuations based on estimates of future profitability, to estimate the fair value. Additionally, we may obtain prices from independent third-party brokers to aid in establishing valuations for certain of these securities. Key assumptions used by us to determine fair value for these securities include risk free interest rates, risk premiums, performance of underlying collateral (if any), and other factors involving significant assumptions which may or may not reflect those of an active market.

The parameters and inputs used to validate a price on a security may be adjusted for assumptions about risk and current market conditions on a quarter to quarter basis, as certain features may be more significant drivers of valuation at the time of pricing. Changes to inputs in valuations are not changes to valuation methodologies; rather, the inputs are modified to reflect direct or indirect impacts on asset classes from changes in market conditions.

At June 30, 2018, 19.1 percent of our fixed maturity securities were valued using active trades from TRACE pricing or broker market maker prices for which there was current market activity in that specific security (comparable to receiving one binding quote). The prices obtained were not adjusted, and the assets were classified as Level 1.

The remaining 80.9 percent of our fixed maturity securities were valued based on non-binding quotes or other observable and unobservable inputs, as discussed below:

- 67.2 percent of our fixed maturity securities were valued based on prices from pricing services that generally use observable inputs such as prices for securities or comparable securities in active markets in their valuation techniques. These assets were classified as Level 2.

- 3.4 percent of our fixed maturity securities were valued based on one or more non-binding broker quotes, if validated by observable market data, or on TRACE prices for identical or similar assets absent current market activity. When only one price is available, it is used if observable inputs and analysis confirms that it is appropriate. These assets, for which we were able to validate the price using other observable market data, were classified as Level 2.

- 10.3 percent of our fixed maturity securities were valued based on prices of comparable securities, matrix pricing, market models, and/or internal models or were valued based on non-binding quotes with no other observable market data. These assets were classified as either Level 2 or Level 3, with the categorization dependent on whether there was other observable market data.

Derivatives

Fair values for derivatives other than embedded derivatives in modified coinsurance arrangements are based on market quotes or pricing models and represent the net amount of cash we would have paid or received if the contracts had been settled or closed as of the last day of the period. We analyze credit default swap spreads relative to the average credit spread embedded within the LIBOR-setting syndicate in determining the effect of credit risk on our derivatives' fair values. If net counterparty credit risk for a derivative asset is determined to be material and is not adequately reflected in the LIBOR-based fair value obtained from our pricing sources, we adjust the valuations obtained from our pricing sources. For purposes of valuing net counterparty risk, we measure the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the price that would be received to sell a net long position or transfer a net short position for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. In regard to our own credit risk component, we adjust the valuation of derivative liabilities wherein the counterparty is exposed to our credit risk when the LIBOR-based valuation of our derivatives obtained from pricing sources does not effectively include an adequate credit component for our own credit risk.

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

Fair values for our embedded derivative in a modified coinsurance arrangement are estimated using internal pricing models and represent the hypothetical value of the duration mismatch of assets and liabilities, interest rate risk, and third party credit risk embedded in the modified coinsurance arrangement.

We consider transactions in inactive markets to be less representative of fair value. We use all available observable inputs when measuring fair value, but when significant unobservable inputs are used, we classify these assets or liabilities as Level 3.

Private Equity Partnerships

Our private equity partnerships represent funds that are primarily invested in private credit, private equity, and real assets, as described below. Distributions received from the funds arise from income generated by the underlying investments as well as the liquidation of the underlying investments. There is generally not a public market for these investments.

The following table presents additional information about our private equity partnerships as of June 30, 2018, including commitments for additional investments which may or may not be funded:

Investment Category		Fair Value	Redemption Term / Redemption Notice	Unfunded Commitments
		(in millions of dollars)		(in millions of dollars)
Private Credit	(a)	$ 158.1	Not redeemable	$ 87.9
		24.6	Initial 2 year lock on each new investment / Quarterly after 2 year lock with 90 days notice	10.4
Total Private Credit		182.7		98.3
Private Equity	(b)	121.4	Not redeemable	182.0
Real Assets	(c)	111.9	Not redeemable	98.4
		30.2	Quarterly / 90 days notice	—
Total Real Assets		142.1		98.4
Total Partnerships		$ 446.2		$ 378.7

(a) **Private Credit** - The limited partnerships described in this category employ various investment strategies, generally providing direct lending or other forms of debt financing including first-lien, second-lien, mezzanine, and subordinated loans. The limited partnerships have credit exposure to corporates, physical assets, and/or financial assets within a variety of industries (including manufacturing, healthcare, energy, business services, technology, materials, and retail) in North America and, to a lesser extent, outside of North America. As of June 30, 2018, the estimated remaining life of the investments that do not allow for redemptions is approximately 25 percent in the next 3 years, 47 percent during the period from 3 to 5 years, 24 percent during the period from 5 to 10 years, and 4 percent after the period of 15 years.

(b) **Private Equity** - The limited partnerships described in this category employ various strategies generally investing in controlling or minority control equity positions directly in companies and/or assets across various industries (including manufacturing, healthcare, energy, business services, technology, materials, and retail), primarily in private markets within North America and, to a lesser extent, outside of North America. As of June 30, 2018, the estimated remaining life of the investments that do not allow for redemptions is approximately 30 percent in the next 3 years, 29 percent during the period from 3 to 5 years, 39 percent during the period from 5 to 10 years, and 2 percent after the period of 15 years.

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

(c) **Real Assets** - The limited partnerships described in this category employ various strategies, which include investing in the equity and/or debt financing of physical assets, including infrastructure (energy, power, water/wastewater, communications), transportation (including airports, ports, toll roads, aircraft, railcars) and real estate in North America, Europe, South America, and Asia. As of June 30, 2018, the estimated remaining life of the investments that do not allow for redemptions is approximately 2 percent in the next 3 years, 23 percent during period from 3 to 5 years, 71 percent during the period from 5 to 10 years, and 4 percent during the period from 10 to 15 years.

The following tables present information about financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis by fair value level, based on the observability of the inputs used:

	June 30, 2018				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total
	(in millions of dollars)				
Assets					
Fixed Maturity Securities					
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 494.7	$ 1,164.4	$ —	$ —	$ 1,659.1
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	—	2,317.3	36.5	—	2,353.8
Foreign Governments	—	791.4	31.5	—	822.9
Public Utilities	537.1	6,820.0	169.2	—	7,526.3
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	—	1,705.4	0.5	—	1,705.9
All Other Corporate Bonds	7,265.3	21,170.7	816.3	—	29,252.3
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	—	19.0	21.6	—	40.6
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	8,297.1	33,988.2	1,075.6	—	43,360.9
Other Long-term Investments					
Derivatives					
Foreign Exchange Contracts	—	25.2	—	—	25.2
Equity Securities	14.4	12.5	1.1	—	28.0
Private Equity Partnerships	—	—	—	446.2	446.2
Total Other Long-term Investments	14.4	37.7	1.1	446.2	499.4
Total Financial Instrument Assets Carried at Fair Value	$ 8,311.5	$ 34,025.9	$ 1,076.7	$ 446.2	$ 43,860.3
Liabilities					
Other Liabilities					
Derivatives					
Interest Rate Swaps and Forwards	$ —	$ 7.4	$ —	$ —	$ 7.4
Foreign Exchange Contracts	—	39.3	—	—	39.3
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	—	—	19.9	—	19.9
Total Derivatives	—	46.7	19.9	—	66.6
Total Financial Instrument Liabilities Carried at Fair Value	$ —	$ 46.7	$ 19.9	$ —	$ 66.6

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

	December 31, 2017				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	NAV	Total
	(in millions of dollars)				
Assets					
Fixed Maturity Securities					
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 460.1	$ 1,022.4	$ —	$ —	$ 1,482.5
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	—	2,336.9	—	—	2,336.9
Foreign Governments	—	863.9	—	—	863.9
Public Utilities	154.2	7,874.6	207.7	—	8,236.5
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	—	1,973.6	—	—	1,973.6
All Other Corporate Bonds	3,556.1	25,816.2	1,150.1	—	30,522.4
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	—	19.2	22.8	—	42.0
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	4,170.4	39,906.8	1,380.6	—	45,457.8
Other Long-term Investments					
Derivatives					
Foreign Exchange Contracts	—	19.5	—	—	19.5
Equity Securities	0.2	10.4	1.1	—	11.7
Private Equity Partnerships	—	—	—	407.2	407.2
Total Other Long-term Investments	0.2	29.9	1.1	407.2	438.4
Total Financial Instrument Assets Carried at Fair Value	$ 4,170.6	$ 39,936.7	$ 1,381.7	$ 407.2	$ 45,896.2
Liabilities					
Other Liabilities					
Derivatives					
Interest Rate Swaps	$ —	$ 5.1	$ —	$ —	$ 5.1
Foreign Exchange Contracts	—	46.9	—	—	46.9
Credit Default Swaps	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	—	—	15.9	—	15.9
Total Derivatives	—	52.2	15.9	—	68.1
Total Financial Instrument Liabilities Carried at Fair Value	$ —	$ 52.2	$ 15.9	$ —	$ 68.1

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

Transfers of assets between Level 1 and Level 2 are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30			
	2018		2017	
	Transfers into			
	Level 1 from Level 2	Level 2 from Level 1	Level 1 from Level 2	Level 2 from Level 1
	(in millions of dollars)			
Fixed Maturity Securities				
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 94.7	$ —	$ —	$ 152.4
Public Utilities	224.7	192.0	360.3	891.5
All Other Corporate Bonds	2,153.2	3,205.1	1,931.2	3,630.4
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 2,472.6	$ 3,397.1	$ 2,291.5	$ 4,674.3
Equity Securities	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —

	Six Months Ended June 30			
	2018		2017	
	Transfers into			
	Level 1 from Level 2	Level 2 from Level 1	Level 1 from Level 2	Level 2 from Level 1
	(in millions of dollars)			
Fixed Maturity Securities				
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 40.1	$ —	$ —	$ 276.6
Public Utilities	510.6	54.1	596.8	98.3
All Other Corporate Bonds	4,453.6	1,211.0	4,843.3	1,295.0
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 5,004.3	$ 1,265.1	$ 5,440.1	$ 1,669.9
Equity Securities	$ 24.2	$ 14.9	$ —	$ —

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 occurred due to the change in availability of either a TRACE or broker market maker price. Depending on current market conditions, the availability of these Level 1 prices can vary from period to period. For fair value measurements of financial instruments that were transferred either into or out of Level 1 or 2, we reflect the transfers using the fair value at the beginning of the period.

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

Changes in assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018							
		Total Realized and Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses) Included in				Level 3 Transfers		
	Fair Value Beginning of Period	Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	Purchases	Sales	Into	Out of	Fair Value End of Period
	(in millions of dollars)							
Fixed Maturity Securities								
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	$ 35.7	$ —	$ 0.8	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 36.5
Foreign Governments	32.3	—	(0.8)	—	—	—	—	31.5
Public Utilities	284.2	—	(0.8)	—	—	49.4	(163.6)	169.2
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
All Other Corporate Bonds	987.2	1.9	(16.1)	9.9	(37.5)	409.3	(538.4)	816.3
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	22.2	—	(0.6)	—	—	—	—	21.6
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	1,362.1	1.9	(17.5)	9.9	(37.5)	458.7	(702.0)	1,075.6
Equity Securities	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(17.6)	(2.3)	—	—	—	—	—	(19.9)

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017							
		Total Realized and Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses) Included in				Level 3 Transfers		
	Fair Value Beginning of Period	Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	Purchases	Sales	Into	Out of	Fair Value End of Period
	(in millions of dollars)							
Fixed Maturity Securities								
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	$ 0.4	$ —	$ 0.3	$ —	$ (0.1)	$ 36.6	$ (0.4)	$ 36.8
Public Utilities	312.5	—	0.3	—	—	48.0	(168.3)	192.5
All Other Corporate Bonds	923.0	(0.6)	5.6	—	(29.1)	237.6	(283.3)	853.2
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	22.9	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	23.1
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	1,258.8	(0.6)	6.4	—	(29.2)	322.2	(452.0)	1,105.6
Equity Securities	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(38.1)	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	(31.9)

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018							
		Total Realized and Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses) Included in				Level 3 Transfers		
	Fair Value Beginning of Year	Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	Purchases	Sales	Into	Out of	Fair Value End of Period
	(in millions of dollars)							
Fixed Maturity Securities								
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (0.1)	$ 36.6	$ —	$ 36.5
Foreign Governments	—	—	(1.3)	—	—	32.8	—	31.5
Public Utilities	207.7	—	(3.6)	—	—	81.7	(116.6)	169.2
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.5
All Other Corporate Bonds	1,150.1	1.8	(35.4)	26.0	(71.3)	415.2	(670.1)	816.3
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	22.8	—	(1.2)	—	—	—	—	21.6
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	1,380.6	1.8	(41.5)	26.0	(71.4)	566.8	(786.7)	1,075.6
Equity Securities	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(15.9)	(4.0)	—	—	—	—	—	(19.9)

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017							
		Total Realized and Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses) Included in				Level 3 Transfers		
	Fair Value Beginning of Year	Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	Purchases	Sales	Into	Out of	Fair Value End of Period
	(in millions of dollars)							
Fixed Maturity Securities								
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	$ 89.5	$ —	$ 0.3	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ (53.0)	$ 36.8
Public Utilities	265.3	—	1.2	8.0	(4.8)	72.0	(149.2)	192.5
All Other Corporate Bonds	1,459.7	(0.6)	10.9	—	(81.2)	313.0	(848.6)	853.2
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	23.2	—	(0.1)	—	—	—	—	23.1
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	1,837.7	(0.6)	12.3	8.0	(86.0)	385.0	(1,050.8)	1,105.6
Equity Securities	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(46.7)	14.8	—	—	—	—	—	(31.9)

Realized and unrealized investment gains and losses presented in the preceding tables represent gains and losses only for the time during which the applicable financial instruments were classified as Level 3. The transfers between levels resulted primarily from a change in observability of three inputs used to determine fair values of the securities transferred: (1) transactional data for new issuance and secondary trades, (2) broker/dealer quotes and pricing, primarily related to changes in the level of activity in the market and whether the market was considered orderly, and (3) comparable bond metrics from which to perform an analysis. For fair value measurements of financial instruments that were transferred either into or out of Level 3, we reflect the transfers using the fair value at the beginning of the period. We believe this allows for greater transparency, as all changes in fair value that arise during the reporting period of the transfer are disclosed as a component of our Level 3 reconciliation. Gains (losses) which are included in earnings and are attributable to the change in fair value of assets or liabilities valued using significant unobservable inputs and still held at period end were $(2.3) million and $(4.0) million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, and $6.2 million and $14.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively. These amounts relate entirely to the change in fair value of an embedded derivative in a modified coinsurance arrangement and are reported as a component of realized investment gains and losses.

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

The table below provides quantitative information regarding the significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurements derived from internal models. Certain securities classified as Level 3 are excluded from the table below due to limitations in our ability to obtain the underlying inputs used by external pricing sources.

	June 30, 2018			
	Fair Value	Valuation Method	Unobservable Input	Range/Weighted Average
			(in millions of dollars)	
Fixed Maturity Securities				
All Other Corporate Bonds - Private	$ 215.7	Market Approach	Lack of Marketability Volatility of Credit Market Convention	(b) 0.25% - 0.25% / 0.25% (c) (0.81)% - 5.81% / 0.42% (d) Priced at Par
Equity Securities - Private	1.1	Market Approach	Market Convention	(d) Priced at Cost or Owner's Equity
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(19.9)	Discounted Cash Flows	Projected Liability Cash Flows	(e) Actuarial Assumptions

	December 31, 2017			
	Fair Value	Valuation Method	Unobservable Input	Range/Weighted Average
			(in millions of dollars)	
Fixed Maturity Securities				
All Other Corporate Bonds - Private	$ 244.4	Market Approach	Comparability Adjustment Lack of Marketability Volatility of Credit Market Convention	(a) 0.20% - 0.20% / 0.20% (b) 0.25% - 0.25% / 0.25% (c) 0.12% - 6.25% / 0.50% (d) Priced at Par
Equity Securities - Private	1.1	Market Approach	Market Convention	(d) Priced at Cost or Owner's Equity
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(15.9)	Discounted Cash Flows	Projected Liability Cash Flows	(e) Actuarial Assumptions

(a) Represents basis point adjustments for changes in benchmark spreads associated with various industry sectors
(b) Represents basis point adjustments to apply a discount due to the illiquidity of an investment
(c) Represents basis point adjustments for credit-specific factors
(d) Represents a decision to price based on par value, cost, or owner's equity when limited data is available
(e) Represents various actuarial assumptions required to derive the liability cash flows including incidence, termination, and lapse rates

Isolated increases in unobservable inputs other than market convention will result in a lower fair value measurement, whereas isolated decreases will result in a higher fair value measurement. The unobservable input for market convention is not sensitive to input movements. The projected liability cash flows used in the fair value measurement of our Level 3 embedded derivative are based on expected claim payments. If claim payments increase, the projected liability cash flows will increase, resulting in a decrease in the fair value of the embedded derivative. Decreases in projected liability cash flows will result in an increase in the fair value of the embedded derivative.

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

Fair Value Measurements for Financial Instruments Not Carried at Fair Value

The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair values of financial instruments not carried at fair value are discussed as follows:

Mortgage Loans: Fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses and interest rates currently being offered for similar loans to borrowers with similar credit ratings and maturities. Loans with similar characteristics are aggregated for purposes of the calculations.

Policy Loans: Fair values for policy loans, net of reinsurance ceded, are estimated using discounted cash flow analyses and interest rates currently being offered to policyholders with similar policies. Carrying amounts for ceded policy loans, which equal $3,277.6 million and $3,307.5 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, approximate fair value and are reported on a gross basis in our consolidated balance sheets. A change in interest rates for ceded policy loans will not impact our financial position because the benefits and risks are fully ceded to reinsuring counterparties.

Miscellaneous Long-term Investments: Carrying amounts for tax credit partnerships equal the unamortized balance of our contractual commitments and approximate fair value. Our shares of FHLB common stock are carried at cost, which approximates fair value.

Long-term Debt: Fair values for long-term debt are obtained from independent pricing services or discounted cash flow analyses based on current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

FHLB Funding Agreements: Funding agreements with the FHLB represent cash advances used for the purpose of investing in fixed maturity securities. Carrying amounts approximate fair value.

Unfunded Commitments to Investment Partnerships: Unfunded equity commitments represent amounts that we have committed to fund certain investment partnerships. These commitments are legally binding, subject to the partnerships meeting specified conditions. Carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate fair value.

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

The following table presents the carrying amounts and estimated fair values of our financial instruments not measured at fair value and indicates the level in the fair value hierarchy of the estimated fair value measurement based on the observability of the inputs used:

	June 30, 2018				
	Estimated Fair Value				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Carrying Value
	(in millions of dollars)				
Assets					
Mortgage Loans	$ —	$ 2,201.6	$ —	$ 2,201.6	$ 2,190.6
Policy Loans	—	—	3,639.4	3,639.4	3,545.4
Other Long-term Investments					
Miscellaneous Long-term Investments	—	32.1	110.0	142.1	142.1
Total Financial Instrument Assets Not Carried at Fair Value	$ —	$ 2,233.7	$ 3,749.4	$ 5,983.1	$ 5,878.1
Liabilities					
Long-term Debt	$ 2,642.6	$ 503.6	$ —	$ 3,146.2	$ 2,997.7
Payables for Collateral on Investments					
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Funding Agreements	—	272.0	—	272.0	272.0
Other Liabilities					
Unfunded Commitments	—	3.7	—	3.7	3.7
Total Financial Instrument Liabilities Not Carried at Fair Value	$ 2,642.6	$ 779.3	$ —	$ 3,421.9	$ 3,273.4

Note 3 - Fair Values of Financial Instruments - Continued

	December 31, 2017				
	Estimated Fair Value				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Carrying Value
	(in millions of dollars)				
Assets					
Mortgage Loans	$ —	$ 2,306.2	$ —	$ 2,306.2	$ 2,213.2
Policy Loans	—	—	3,677.5	3,677.5	3,571.1
Other Long-term Investments					
Miscellaneous Long-term Investments	—	34.1	128.2	162.3	162.3
Total Financial Instrument Assets Not Carried at Fair Value	$ —	$ 2,340.3	$ 3,805.7	$ 6,146.0	$ 5,946.6
Liabilities					
Long-term Debt	$ 1,171.8	$ 1,876.9	$ —	$ 3,048.7	$ 2,738.4
Payables for Collateral on Investments					
Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB) Funding Agreements	—	350.0	—	350.0	350.0
Other Liabilities					
Unfunded Commitments	—	3.7	—	3.7	3.7
Total Financial Instrument Liabilities Not Carried at Fair Value	$ 1,171.8	$ 2,230.6	$ —	$ 3,402.4	$ 3,092.1

The carrying values of financial instruments such as short-term investments, cash and bank deposits, accounts and premiums receivable, accrued investment income, securities lending agreements, and short-term debt approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of the instruments. As such, these financial instruments are not included in the above chart.

Fair values for insurance contracts other than investment contracts are not required to be disclosed. However, the fair values of liabilities under all insurance contracts are taken into consideration in our overall management of interest rate risk, which seeks to minimize exposure to changing interest rates through the matching of investment maturities with amounts due under insurance contracts.

Note 4 - Investments

Fixed Maturity Securities

At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, all fixed maturity securities were classified as available-for-sale. The amortized cost and fair values of securities by security type are shown as follows:

	June 30, 2018			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
	(in millions of dollars)			
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 1,541.0	$ 132.1	$ 14.0	$ 1,659.1
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	2,032.7	325.1	4.0	2,353.8
Foreign Governments	660.1	165.0	2.2	822.9
Public Utilities	6,621.8	947.1	42.6	7,526.3
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	1,653.5	68.0	15.6	1,705.9
All Other Corporate Bonds	27,269.1	2,359.7	376.5	29,252.3
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	39.0	1.8	0.2	40.6
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 39,817.2	$ 3,998.8	$ 455.1	$ 43,360.9

	December 31, 2017			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
	(in millions of dollars)			
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 1,311.1	$ 176.1	$ 4.7	$ 1,482.5
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	1,942.8	395.4	1.3	2,336.9
Foreign Governments	673.0	191.3	0.4	863.9
Public Utilities	6,952.7	1,296.4	12.6	8,236.5
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	1,873.2	105.1	4.7	1,973.6
All Other Corporate Bonds	26,988.7	3,633.5	99.8	30,522.4
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	39.0	3.0	—	42.0
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 39,780.5	$ 5,800.8	$ 123.5	$ 45,457.8

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

The following charts indicate the length of time our fixed maturity securities have been in a gross unrealized loss position.

	June 30, 2018			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
	(in millions of dollars)			
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 296.0	$ 10.3	$ 57.0	$ 3.7
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	136.0	2.7	23.9	1.3
Foreign Governments	59.6	2.2	—	—
Public Utilities	608.1	31.4	149.6	11.2
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	350.3	10.3	98.8	5.3
All Other Corporate Bonds	8,031.1	296.2	724.3	80.3
Redeemable Preferred Stocks	10.8	0.2	—	—
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 9,491.9	$ 353.3	$ 1,053.6	$ 101.8

	December 31, 2017			
	Less Than 12 Months		12 Months or Greater	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Loss
	(in millions of dollars)			
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ 157.9	$ 3.0	$ 58.8	$ 1.8
States, Municipalities, and Political Subdivisions	45.7	0.5	22.3	0.7
Foreign Governments	13.2	0.4	—	—
Public Utilities	213.2	7.9	133.5	4.7
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	252.5	1.4	144.7	3.3
All Other Corporate Bonds	1,355.1	26.8	785.2	73.0
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 2,037.6	$ 40.0	$ 1,144.5	$ 83.5

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

The following is a distribution of the maturity dates for fixed maturity securities. The maturity dates have not been adjusted for possible calls or prepayments.

	June 30, 2018				
	Total Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain Position		Unrealized Loss Position	
		Gross Gain	Fair Value	Gross Loss	Fair Value
	(in millions of dollars)				
1 year or less	$ 1,155.0	$ 17.0	$ 1,114.1	$ 5.8	$ 52.1
Over 1 year through 5 years	5,908.2	322.7	5,358.2	39.0	833.7
Over 5 years through 10 years	12,326.2	820.9	7,690.4	187.8	5,268.9
Over 10 years	18,774.3	2,770.2	17,395.9	206.9	3,941.7
	38,163.7	3,930.8	31,558.6	439.5	10,096.4
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	1,653.5	68.0	1,256.8	15.6	449.1
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 39,817.2	$ 3,998.8	$ 32,815.4	$ 455.1	$ 10,545.5

	December 31, 2017				
	Total Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gain Position		Unrealized Loss Position	
		Gross Gain	Fair Value	Gross Loss	Fair Value
	(in millions of dollars)				
1 year or less	$ 1,625.1	$ 30.9	$ 1,638.8	$ 3.1	$ 14.1
Over 1 year through 5 years	5,579.9	453.6	5,810.9	18.5	204.1
Over 5 years through 10 years	12,091.1	1,169.8	11,916.5	53.2	1,291.2
Over 10 years	18,611.2	4,041.4	21,333.1	44.0	1,275.5
	37,907.3	5,695.7	40,699.3	118.8	2,784.9
Mortgage/Asset-Backed Securities	1,873.2	105.1	1,576.4	4.7	397.2
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 39,780.5	$ 5,800.8	$ 42,275.7	$ 123.5	$ 3,182.1

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

The following chart depicts an analysis of our fixed maturity security portfolio between investment-grade and below-investment-grade categories as of June 30, 2018:

			Gross Unrealized Loss	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Gain	Amount	Percent of Total Gross Unrealized Loss
	(in millions of dollars)			
Investment-Grade	$ 40,157.1	$ 3,911.0	$ 352.6	77.5%
Below-Investment-Grade	3,203.8	87.8	102.5	22.5
Total Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 43,360.9	$ 3,998.8	$ 455.1	100.0%

The unrealized losses on investment-grade fixed maturity securities principally relate to changes in interest rates or changes in market or sector credit spreads which occurred subsequent to the acquisition of the securities. Below-investment-grade fixed maturity securities are generally more likely to develop credit concerns than investment-grade securities. At June 30, 2018, the unrealized losses in our below-investment-grade fixed maturity securities were generally due to credit spreads in certain industries or sectors and, to a lesser extent, credit concerns related to specific securities. For each specific security in an unrealized loss position, we believe that there are positive factors which mitigate credit concerns and that the securities for which we have not recorded an other-than-temporary impairment will recover in value.

As of June 30, 2018, we held 499 individual investment-grade fixed maturity securities and 104 individual below-investment-grade fixed maturity securities that were in an unrealized loss position, of which 137 investment-grade fixed maturity securities and 20 below-investment-grade fixed maturity securities had been in an unrealized loss position continuously for over one year.

In determining when a decline in fair value below amortized cost of a fixed maturity security is other than temporary, we evaluate the following factors:

- Whether we expect to recover the entire amortized cost basis of the security
- Whether we intend to sell the security or will be required to sell the security before the recovery of its amortized cost basis
- Whether the security is current as to principal and interest payments
- The significance of the decline in value
- The time period during which there has been a significant decline in value
- Current and future business prospects and trends of earnings
- The valuation of the security's underlying collateral
- Relevant industry conditions and trends relative to their historical cycles
- Market conditions
- Rating agency and governmental actions
- Bid and offering prices and the level of trading activity
- Adverse changes in estimated cash flows for securitized investments
- Changes in fair value subsequent to the balance sheet date
- Any other key measures for the related security

While determining other-than-temporary impairments is a judgmental area, we utilize a formal, well-defined, and disciplined process to monitor and evaluate our fixed income investment portfolio, supported by issuer specific research and documentation as of the end of each period. The process results in a thorough evaluation of problem investments and the recording of losses on a timely basis for investments determined to have an other-than-temporary impairment.

We held no fixed maturity securities as of June 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017 for which a portion of an other-than-temporary impairment was recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income.

At June 30, 2018, we had commitments of $146.7 million to fund private placement fixed maturity securities, the amount of which may or may not be funded.

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

Variable Interest Entities

We invest in variable interests issued by variable interest entities. These investments include tax credit partnerships, private equity partnerships, and special purpose entities. For those variable interests that are not consolidated in our financial statements, we are not the primary beneficiary because we have neither the power to direct the activities that are most significant to economic performance nor the responsibility to absorb a majority of the expected losses. The determination of whether we are the primary beneficiary is performed at the time of our initial investment and at the date of each subsequent reporting period.

As of June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of our variable interest entity investments that are not consolidated in our financial statements was $556.2 million, comprised of $110.0 million of tax credit partnerships and $446.2 million of private equity partnerships. At December 31, 2017, the carrying amount of our variable interest entity investments that are not consolidated in our financial statements was $535.4 million, comprised of $128.2 million of tax credit partnerships and $407.2 million of private equity partnerships. These variable interest entity investments are reported as other long-term investments in our consolidated balance sheets.

The Company invests in tax credit partnerships primarily for the receipt of income tax credits and tax benefits derived from passive losses on the investments. Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of income are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Income Tax Credits	$ 10.3	$ 10.5	$ 20.7	$ 20.9
Amortization, net of tax	(7.0)	(5.8)	(14.0)	(11.6)
Income Tax Benefit	$ 3.3	$ 4.7	$ 6.7	$ 9.3

Contractually, we are a limited partner in these tax credit partnerships, and our maximum exposure to loss is limited to the carrying value of our investment, which includes $3.7 million of unfunded unconditional commitments at June 30, 2018. See Note 3 for commitments to fund private equity partnerships.

We are the sole beneficiary of a special purpose entity which is consolidated in our financial statements. This entity is a securitized asset trust containing a highly rated bond for principal protection which we contributed into the trust at the time it was established. There are no restrictions on the asset held in this trust, and the trust is free to dispose of the asset at any time. The fair values of the bond were $154.9 million and $154.1 million as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The bond is reported as a component of fixed maturity securities in our consolidated balance sheets.

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

Mortgage Loans

Our mortgage loan portfolio is well diversified by both geographic region and property type to reduce risk of concentration. All of our mortgage loans are collateralized by commercial real estate. When issuing a new loan, our general policy is not to exceed a loan-to-value ratio, or the ratio of the loan balance to the estimated fair value of the underlying collateral, of 75 percent. We update the loan-to-value ratios at least every three years for each loan, and properties undergo a general inspection at least every two years. Our general policy for newly issued loans is to have a debt service coverage ratio greater than 1.25 times on a normalized 25 year amortization period. We update our debt service coverage ratios annually. Mortgage loans by property type and geographic region are presented below.

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	(in millions of dollars)			
	Carrying Amount	Percent of Total	Carrying Amount	Percent of Total
Property Type				
Apartment	$ 394.5	18.0%	$ 360.0	16.3%
Industrial	617.3	28.2	601.2	27.2
Office	604.9	27.6	692.3	31.3
Retail	542.2	24.8	527.6	23.8
Other	31.7	1.4	32.1	1.4
Total	$ 2,190.6	100.0%	$ 2,213.2	100.0%
Region				
New England	$ 51.2	2.3%	$ 56.1	2.5%
Mid-Atlantic	153.4	7.0	155.5	7.0
East North Central	307.8	14.1	282.0	12.8
West North Central	206.7	9.4	210.1	9.5
South Atlantic	489.1	22.3	494.4	22.3
East South Central	90.1	4.1	88.8	4.0
West South Central	215.0	9.8	247.4	11.2
Mountain	253.2	11.6	251.2	11.4
Pacific	424.1	19.4	427.7	19.3
Total	$ 2,190.6	100.0%	$ 2,213.2	100.0%

We evaluate each of our mortgage loans individually for impairment and assign an internal credit quality rating based on a comprehensive rating system used to evaluate the credit risk of the loan. The factors we use to derive our internal credit ratings may include the following:

- Loan-to-value ratio
- Debt service coverage ratio based on current operating income
- Property location, including regional economics, trends and demographics
- Age, condition, and construction quality of property
- Current and historical occupancy of property
- Lease terms relative to market
- Tenant size and financial strength
- Borrower's financial strength
- Borrower's equity in transaction
- Additional collateral, if any

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

Although all available and applicable factors are considered in our analysis, loan-to-value and debt service coverage ratios are the most critical factors in determining whether we will initially issue the loan and also in assigning values and determining impairment. We assign an overall rating to each loan using an internal rating scale of Aa (highest quality) to B (lowest quality). We review and adjust, as needed, our internal credit quality ratings on an annual basis. This review process is performed more frequently for mortgage loans deemed to have a higher risk of delinquency.

Mortgage loans, sorted by the applicable credit quality indicators, are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
Internal Rating		
Aa	$ 0.2	$ 0.4
A	471.7	445.7
Baa	1,708.0	1,753.0
Ba	10.7	14.1
Total	$ 2,190.6	$ 2,213.2
Loan-to-Value Ratio		
<= 65%	$ 1,078.2	$ 1,101.7
> 65% <= 75%	1,066.6	1,041.6
> 75% <= 85%	25.1	49.3
> 85%	20.7	20.6
Total	$ 2,190.6	$ 2,213.2

At June 30, 2018 we held one mortgage loan which was modified in a troubled debt restructuring during the second quarter of 2018. The loan had a principal balance of $3.6 million prior to the restructuring, wherein the terms of the loan were modified to reduce monthly payments to interest-only at the current note rate and to permit a discounted payoff by September 2018. We recorded an allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans for this restructuring and recognized an impairment loss of $0.2 million. There were no troubled debt restructurings during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. At June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we held no mortgage loans that were greater than 90 days past due regarding principal and/or interest payments.

There have been no changes to our accounting policies or methodology from the prior period regarding estimating the allowance for credit losses on our mortgage loans. There was no activity in the allowance for credit losses during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 or 2017 other than the previously mentioned impairment loss of $0.2 million.

At June 30, 2018, we held one impaired mortgage loan with a net realizable value of $3.4 million. Our average investment in impaired mortgage loans was $1.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018. We did not hold any impaired mortgage loans during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, nor did we recognize any interest income on mortgage loans subsequent to impairment during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 or 2017.

At June 30, 2018, we had commitments of $75.0 million to fund certain commercial mortgage loans, the amount of which may or may not be funded.

Transfers of Financial Assets

To manage our cash position more efficiently, we may enter into repurchase agreements with unaffiliated financial institutions. We generally use repurchase agreements as a means to finance the purchase of invested assets or for short-term general business purposes until projected cash flows become available from our operations or existing investments. Our repurchase agreements are typically outstanding for less than 30 days. We post collateral through our repurchase agreement transactions whereby the counterparty commits to purchase securities with the agreement to resell them to us at a later, specified date. The fair value of collateral posted is generally 102 percent of the cash received.

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

Our investment policy also permits us to lend fixed maturity securities to unaffiliated financial institutions in short-term securities lending agreements. These agreements increase our investment income with minimal risk. Our securities lending policy requires that a minimum of 102 percent of the fair value of the securities loaned be maintained as collateral. We may receive cash and/or securities as collateral under these agreements. Cash received as collateral is typically reinvested in short-term investments. If securities are received as collateral, we are not permitted to sell or re-post them.

As of June 30, 2018, the carrying amount of fixed maturity securities loaned to third parties under our securities lending program was $59.7 million, for which we received collateral in the form of cash and securities of $14.9 million and $47.3 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, the carrying amount of fixed maturity securities loaned to third parties under our securities lending program was $159.2 million, for which we received collateral in the form of cash and securities of $30.5 million and $135.6 million, respectively. We had no outstanding repurchase agreements at June 30, 2018 or December 31, 2017.

The remaining contractual maturities of our securities lending agreements disaggregated by class of collateral pledged are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	Overnight and Continuous	
	(in millions of dollars)	
United States Government and Government Agencies and Authorities	$ —	$ 0.2
Public Utilities	—	0.5
All Other Corporate Bonds	14.9	29.8
Total Borrowings	14.9	30.5
Gross Amount of Recognized Liability for Securities Lending Transactions	14.9	30.5
Amounts Related to Agreements Not Included in Offsetting Disclosure Contained Herein	$ —	$ —

Certain of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are members of regional FHLBs. Membership, which requires that we purchase a minimum amount of FHLB common stock on which we receive dividends, provides access to low-cost funding. Advances received from the FHLB are used for the purchase of fixed maturity securities. Additional common stock purchases may be required, based on the amount of funds we borrow from the FHLBs. The carrying value of common stock owned, collateral posted, and advances received are as follows:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
Carrying Value of FHLB Common Stock	$ 32.1	$ 34.1
Advances from FHLB	272.0	350.0
Carrying Value of Collateral Posted to FHLB		
Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 223.8	$ 213.3
Commercial Mortgage Loans	291.7	331.5
Total Carrying Value of Collateral Posted to FHLB	$ 515.5	$ 544.8

Offsetting of Financial Instruments

We enter into master netting agreements with each of our derivatives counterparties. These agreements provide for conditional rights of set-off upon the occurrence of an early termination event. An early termination event is considered a default, and it allows the non-defaulting party to offset its contracts in a loss position against any gain positions or payments due to the defaulting party. Under our agreements, default type events are defined as failure to pay or deliver as contractually agreed, misrepresentation, bankruptcy, or merger without assumption. See Note 5 for further discussion of collateral related to our derivative contracts.

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

We have securities lending agreements with unaffiliated financial institutions that post collateral to us in return for the use of our fixed maturity securities. A right of set-off exists that allows us to keep and apply collateral received in the event of default by the counterparty. Default within a securities lending agreement would typically occur if the counterparty failed to return the securities borrowed from us as contractually agreed. In addition, if we default by not returning collateral received, the counterparty has a right of set-off against our securities or any other amounts due to us.

Shown below are our financial instruments that either meet the accounting requirements that allow them to be offset in our balance sheets or that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement. Our accounting policy is to not offset these financial instruments in our balance sheets. Net amounts disclosed below have been reduced by the amount of collateral pledged to or received from our counterparties.

	June 30, 2018					
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Instruments	Gross Amount Offset in Balance Sheet	Net Amount Presented in Balance Sheet	Gross Amount Not Offset in Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral	
	(in millions of dollars)					
Financial Assets:						
Derivatives	$ 25.2	$ —	$ 25.2	$ (5.1)	$ (20.1)	$ —
Securities Lending	59.7	—	59.7	(44.8)	(14.9)	—
Total	$ 84.9	$ —	$ 84.9	$ (49.9)	$ (35.0)	$ —
Financial Liabilities:						
Derivatives	$ 46.7	$ —	$ 46.7	$ (37.8)	$ —	$ 8.9
Securities Lending	14.9	—	14.9	(14.9)	—	—
Total	$ 61.6	$ —	$ 61.6	$ (52.7)	$ —	$ 8.9

	December 31, 2017					
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Instruments	Gross Amount Offset in Balance Sheet	Net Amount Presented in Balance Sheet	Gross Amount Not Offset in Balance Sheet		Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral	
	(in millions of dollars)					
Financial Assets:						
Derivatives	$ 19.5	$ —	$ 19.5	$ (4.2)	$ (15.3)	$ —
Securities Lending	159.2	—	159.2	(128.7)	(30.5)	—
Total	$ 178.7	$ —	$ 178.7	$ (132.9)	$ (45.8)	$ —
Financial Liabilities:						
Derivatives	$ 52.2	$ —	$ 52.2	$ (42.9)	$ —	$ 9.3
Securities Lending	30.5	—	30.5	(30.5)	—	—
Total	$ 82.7	$ —	$ 82.7	$ (73.4)	$ —	$ 9.3

Note 4 - Investments - Continued

Net Investment Income

Net investment income reported in our consolidated statements of income is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 565.2	$ 572.0	$ 1,122.3	$ 1,135.7
Derivatives	16.2	14.0	31.6	27.4
Mortgage Loans	29.1	25.6	56.4	51.0
Policy Loans	4.6	4.5	9.0	8.8
Other Long-term Investments				
Equity Securities[1]	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
Private Equity Partnerships[2]	12.7	8.5	18.3	13.6
Other	1.5	4.6	3.6	5.3
Short-term Investments	6.0	2.6	9.6	4.5
Gross Investment Income	635.8	632.1	1,251.1	1,246.9
Less Investment Expenses	8.8	8.1	18.4	16.9
Less Investment Income on Participation Fund Account Assets	3.4	3.5	6.8	7.1
Net Investment Income	$ 623.6	$ 620.5	$ 1,225.9	$ 1,222.9

[1] The net unrealized loss recognized in net investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 related to equity securities still held at June 30, 2018 was $0.3 million and $1.3 million, respectively.
[2] The net unrealized gain recognized in net investment income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018 related to private equity partnerships still held at June 30, 2018 was $7.1 million and $5.5 million, respectively.

Realized Investment Gain and Loss

Realized investment gains and losses are as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Fixed Maturity Securities				
Gross Gains on Sales	$ 2.6	$ 1.9	$ 4.6	$ 4.3
Gross Losses on Sales	(3.1)	(1.2)	(4.5)	(2.3)
Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Loss	—	—	(1.0)	—
Mortgage Loans and Other Invested Assets				
Gross Gains on Sales	0.1	1.9	0.1	2.6
Gross Losses on Sales	—	—	—	(0.2)
Impairment Loss	(0.2)	—	(0.2)	—
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(2.3)	6.2	(4.0)	14.8
All Other Derivatives	—	(0.3)	0.7	(0.5)
Foreign Currency Transactions	0.3	(0.4)	(0.5)	0.4
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	$ (2.6)	$ 8.1	$ (4.8)	$ 19.1

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments

Purpose of Derivatives

We are exposed to certain risks relating to our ongoing business operations. The primary risks managed by using derivative instruments are interest rate risk, risk related to matching duration for our assets and liabilities, foreign currency risk, and credit risk. Historically, we have utilized current and forward interest rate swaps, current and forward currency swaps, forward treasury locks, currency forward contracts, forward contracts on specific fixed income securities, and credit default swaps. Transactions hedging interest rate risk are primarily associated with our individual and group long-term care and individual and group disability products. All other product portfolios are periodically reviewed to determine if hedging strategies would be appropriate for risk management purposes. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges and used to reduce our exposure to interest rate and duration risk are as follows:

- *Interest rate swaps* are used to hedge interest rate risks and to improve the matching of assets and liabilities. An interest rate swap is an agreement in which we agree with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed rate and variable rate interest amounts. We use interest rate swaps to hedge the anticipated purchase of fixed maturity securities thereby protecting us from the potential adverse impact of declining interest rates on the associated policy reserves. We also use interest rate swaps to hedge the potential adverse impact of rising interest rates in anticipation of issuing fixed rate long-term debt.

- *Forward treasury locks* are used to minimize interest rate risk associated with the anticipated purchase or disposal of fixed maturity securities. A forward treasury lock is a derivative contract without an initial investment where we and the counterparty agree to purchase or sell a specific U.S. Treasury bond at a future date at a pre-determined price.

Derivatives designated as fair value hedges and used to reduce our exposure to interest rate and duration risk are as follows:

- *Interest rate swaps* are used to effectively convert certain of our fixed rate securities into floating rate securities which are used to fund our floating rate long-term debt. Under these swap agreements, we receive a variable rate of interest and pay a fixed rate of interest. Additionally, we use interest rate swaps to effectively convert certain fixed rate, long-term debt into floating rate long-term debt. Under these swap agreements, we receive a fixed rate of interest and pay a variable rate of interest.

Derivatives designated as either cash flow or fair value hedges and used to reduce our exposure to foreign currency risk are as follows:

- *Foreign currency interest rate swaps* are used to hedge the currency risk of certain foreign currency-denominated fixed maturity securities owned for portfolio diversification. Under these swap agreements, we agree to pay, at specified intervals, fixed rate foreign currency-denominated principal and interest payments in exchange for fixed rate payments in the functional currency of the operating segment.

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments and used to reduce our exposure to foreign currency risk, credit losses on securities owned, and interest rate risk are as follows:

- *Foreign currency interest rate swaps* previously designated as hedges were used to hedge the currency risk of certain foreign currency-denominated fixed maturity securities owned for portfolio diversification. These derivatives were effective hedges prior to novation to a new counterparty. In conjunction with the novation, these derivatives were de-designated as hedges. We agree to pay, at specified intervals, fixed rate foreign currency-denominated principal and interest payments in exchange for fixed rate payments in the functional currency of the operating segment. We hold offsetting swaps wherein we agree to pay fixed rate principal and interest payments in the functional currency of the operating segment in exchange for fixed rate foreign currency-denominated payments.

- *Credit default swaps* are used as economic hedges against credit risk but do not qualify for hedge accounting. A credit default swap is an agreement in which we agree with another party to pay, at specified intervals, a fixed-rate fee in exchange for insurance against a credit event on a specific investment. If a defined credit event occurs, our counterparty may either pay us a net cash settlement or we may surrender the specific investment to them in exchange

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

for cash equal to the full notional amount of the swap. Credit events typically include events such as bankruptcy, failure to pay, or certain types of debt restructuring.

- *Interest rate swap* was used to effectively convert certain of our floating rate, long-term debt into fixed rate long-term debt. Under this swap agreement, we received a variable rate of interest and paid a fixed rate of interest.

Derivative Risks

The basic types of risks associated with derivatives are market risk (that the value of the derivative will be adversely impacted by changes in the market, primarily the change in interest and exchange rates) and credit risk (that the counterparty will not perform according to the terms of the contract). The market risk of the derivatives should generally offset the market risk associated with the hedged financial instrument or liability. To help limit the credit exposure of the derivatives, we enter into master netting agreements with our counterparties whereby contracts in a gain position can be offset against contracts in a loss position. We also typically enter into bilateral, cross-collateralization agreements with our counterparties to help limit the credit exposure of the derivatives. These agreements require the counterparty in a loss position to submit acceptable collateral with the other counterparty in the event the net loss position meets or exceeds an agreed upon amount. Credit exposure on derivatives is limited to the value of those contracts in a net gain position, including accrued interest receivable less collateral held. At June 30, 2018, we had no credit exposure on derivatives. The table below summarizes the nature and amount of collateral received from and posted to our derivative counterparties.

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
Carrying Value of Collateral Received from Counterparties		
Cash	$ 20.8	$ 15.7
Carrying Value of Collateral Posted to Counterparties		
Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 39.5	$ 46.4

See Note 4 for further discussion of our master netting agreements.

The majority of our derivative instruments contain provisions that require us to maintain specified issuer credit ratings and financial strength ratings. Should our ratings fall below these specified levels, we would be in violation of the provisions, and our derivatives counterparties could terminate our contracts and request immediate payment. The aggregate fair value of all derivative instruments with credit risk-related contingent features that were in a liability position was $46.7 million and $52.2 million at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

Derivative Transactions

The table below summarizes, by notional amounts, the activity for each category of derivatives. The notional amounts represent the basis upon which our counterparty pay and receive amounts are calculated.

	Swaps					
	Receive Variable/Pay Fixed	Receive Fixed/Pay Fixed	Receive Fixed/Pay Variable	Credit Default	Forwards	Total
	(in millions of dollars)					
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 105.4	$ 596.2	$ 250.0	$ 70.0	$ —	$ 1,021.6
Additions	—	—	—	—	16.0	16.0
Terminations	3.4	4.5	—	—	16.0	23.9
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 102.0	$ 591.7	$ 250.0	$ 70.0	$ —	$ 1,013.7
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 105.5	$ 616.5	$ 250.0	$ 70.0	$ 10.0	$ 1,052.0
Additions	—	—	—	—	16.0	16.0
Terminations	3.5	24.8	—	—	26.0	54.3
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 102.0	$ 591.7	$ 250.0	$ 70.0	$ —	$ 1,013.7
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 48.0	$ 556.4	$ 250.0	$ —	$ 26.8	$ 881.2
Additions	—	6.5	—	—	20.6	27.1
Terminations	48.0	25.5	—	—	26.8	100.3
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ —	$ 537.4	$ 250.0	$ —	$ 20.6	$ 808.0
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 48.0	$ 536.5	$ 250.0	$ 70.0	$ —	$ 904.5
Additions	—	26.4	—	—	47.4	73.8
Terminations	48.0	25.5	—	70.0	26.8	170.3
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ —	$ 537.4	$ 250.0	$ —	$ 20.6	$ 808.0

Cash Flow Hedges

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had $318.4 million and $343.9 million, respectively, notional amount of receive fixed, pay fixed, open current and forward foreign currency interest rate swaps to hedge fixed income foreign currency-denominated securities.

As of June 30, 2018, we expect to amortize approximately $66.7 million of net deferred gains on derivative instruments during the next twelve months. This amount will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings and reported on the same income statement line item as the hedged item. The income statement line items that will be affected by this amortization are net investment income and interest and debt expense. Additional amounts that may be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings to offset the earnings impact of foreign currency translation of hedged items are not estimable.

As of June 30, 2018, we are hedging the variability of future cash flows associated with forecasted transactions through the year 2038.

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

Fair Value Hedges

As of December 31, 2017, we had $48.0 million notional amount of receive variable, pay fixed interest rate swaps to hedge the changes in fair value of certain fixed rate securities held which matured in the second quarter of 2018 along with the hedged securities. These swaps effectively converted the associated fixed rate securities into floating rate securities, which were used to fund our floating rate long-term debt. The change in fair value of the hedged fixed maturity securities attributable to the hedged benchmark interest rate resulted in a loss of $0.1 million and $0.6 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, and $0.9 million and $2.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, with an offsetting gain on the related interest rate swaps.

As of June 30, 2018, we had $26.4 million notional amount of receive fixed, pay fixed, open current and forward foreign currency interest rate swaps to hedge fixed income foreign currency-denominated securities. The change in fair value of the hedged fixed maturity securities attributable to the change in the foreign currency exchange rate resulted in a loss of $1.1 million and $1.4 million during the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, respectively, with an offsetting gain on the related forward foreign currency interest rate swaps.

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had $250.0 million notional amount of receive fixed, pay variable interest rate swaps to hedge the changes in the fair value of certain fixed rate long-term debt. These swaps effectively convert the associated fixed rate long-term debt into floating rate debt and provide for a better matching of interest rates with our short-term investments, which have frequent interest rate resets similar to a floating rate security. The change in fair value of the hedged debt attributable to the hedged benchmark interest rate resulted in a gain (loss) of $0.4 million and $2.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, and $(1.1) million and $(0.6) million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, respectively, with an offsetting gain (loss) on the related interest rate swaps.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of hedged assets and liabilities and the related cumulative basis adjustments related to our fair value hedges.

	Carrying Amount of Hedged Assets (Liabilities)		Cumulative Amount of Fair Value Hedging Adjustment Included in the Carrying Amount of the Hedged Assets (Liabilities)	
	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Fixed maturity securities:				
Receive variable interest rate, pay fixed interest rate	$ —	$ 48.5	$ —	$ 0.6
Receive fixed foreign currency interest, pay fixed foreign currency interest	24.0	—	(1.4)	—
Long-term Debt	(242.1)	(244.8)	7.3	4.5

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, $1.0 million of the derivative instruments' gain was excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, no component of the derivative instruments' gain or loss was excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. There were no instances wherein we discontinued fair value hedge accounting due to a hedged firm commitment no longer qualifying as a fair value hedge.

Derivatives not Designated as Hedging Instruments

As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we held $192.6 million notional amount of receive fixed, pay fixed, foreign currency interest rate swaps. These derivatives are not designated as hedges, and as such, changes in fair value related to these derivatives are reported in earnings as a component of net realized investment gain or loss.

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

As of December 31, 2017, we held $70.0 million notional amount of single name credit default swaps. We entered into these swaps in order to mitigate the credit risk associated with specific securities owned. These swaps matured during the first quarter of 2018 and a de minimis gain was recognized on the maturities.

As of December 31, 2016, we held $3.5 million notional amount of a receive variable, pay fixed interest rate swap acquired through our purchase of Starmount in the third quarter of 2016. This swap effectively converted Starmount's floating rate long-term debt into fixed rate debt. During the second quarter of 2017, we purchased and retired the debt and terminated the interest rate swap. We recorded a loss of $0.1 million on the swap termination in our consolidated statements of income as a component of net realized investment gains and losses. See Note 12.

We have an embedded derivative in a modified coinsurance arrangement for which we include in our realized investment gains and losses a calculation intended to estimate the value of the option of our reinsurance counterparty to cancel the reinsurance contract with us. However, neither party can unilaterally terminate the reinsurance agreement except in extreme circumstances resulting from regulatory supervision, delinquency proceedings, or other direct regulatory action. Cash settlements or collateral related to this embedded derivative are not required at any time during the reinsurance contract or at termination of the reinsurance contract. There are no credit-related counterparty triggers, and any accumulated embedded derivative gain or loss reduces to zero over time as the reinsured business winds down.

Locations and Amounts of Derivative Financial Instruments

The following tables summarize the location and fair values of derivative financial instruments, as reported in our consolidated balance sheets.

	June 30, 2018			
	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
	(in millions of dollars)			
Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Cash Flow Hedges				
Forwards	Other L-T Investments	$ —	Other Liabilities	$ 0.1
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other L-T Investments	22.8	Other Liabilities	12.7
Total Cash Flow Hedges		22.8		12.8
Fair Value Hedges				
Interest Rate Swaps	Other L-T Investments	—	Other Liabilities	7.3
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other L-T Investments	2.4	Other Liabilities	0.1
Total Fair Value Hedges		2.4		7.4
Total Designated as Hedging Instruments		$ 25.2		$ 20.2
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Foreign Exchange Contracts			Other Liabilities	$ 26.5
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement			Other Liabilities	19.9
Total Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				$ 46.4

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

	December 31, 2017			
	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
	(in millions of dollars)			
Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Cash Flow Hedges				
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other L-T Investments	$ 19.5	Other Liabilities	$ 19.4
Total Cash Flow Hedges		19.5		19.4
Fair Value Hedges				
Interest Rate Swaps	Other L-T Investments	—	Other Liabilities	5.1
Total Fair Value Hedges		—		5.1
Total Designated as Hedging Instruments		$ 19.5		$ 24.5
Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				
Credit Default Swaps			Other Liabilities	$ 0.2
Foreign Exchange Contracts			Other Liabilities	27.5
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement			Other Liabilities	15.9
Total Not Designated as Hedging Instruments				$ 43.6

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

The following table summarizes the location of gains and losses of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments, as reported in our consolidated statements of income.

	Three Months Ended June 30					
	2018			2017		
	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	Interest and Debt Expense	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	Interest and Debt Expense
	(in millions of dollars)					
Total Income and Expense Presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income of Which Hedged Items are Recorded	$ 623.6	$ (2.6)	$ 42.4	$ 620.5	$ 8.1	$ 39.9
Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedging Relationships						
Interest Rate Swaps:						
Hedged items	76.7	—	11.4	81.0	—	11.4
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	16.5	(0.2)	0.5	15.1	—	0.6
Foreign Exchange Contracts						
Hedged items	4.7	0.9	—	5.2	0.3	—
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	(0.2)	(0.9)	—	(0.2)	(0.3)	—
Gain (Loss) on Fair Value Hedging Relationships						
Interest Rate Swaps:						
Hedged items	0.3	0.3	3.6	1.5	(2.0)	3.6
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	(0.1)	(0.3)	0.5	(1.0)	2.0	(0.2)
Foreign Exchange Contracts						
Hedged items	0.3	(1.1)	—	—	—	—
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	0.1	1.1	—	—	—	—

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

	Six Months Ended June 30					
	2018			2017		
	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	Interest and Debt Expense	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	Interest and Debt Expense
	(in millions of dollars)					
Total Income and Expense Presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income of Which Hedged Items are Recorded	$ 1,225.9	$ (4.8)	$ 82.6	$ 1,222.9	$ 19.1	$ 79.7
Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedging Relationships						
Interest Rate Swaps:						
Hedged items	154.5	0.1	22.8	162.9	0.2	22.8
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	32.4	(0.3)	1.1	29.7	—	1.1
Foreign Exchange Contracts						
Hedged items	9.7	0.9	—	10.6	1.5	—
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	(0.5)	(0.9)	—	(0.4)	(1.5)	—
Gain (Loss) on Fair Value Hedging Relationships						
Interest Rate Swaps:						
Hedged items	1.0	2.2	7.2	2.9	(2.6)	7.2
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	(0.5)	(2.2)	0.6	(2.0)	2.6	(0.5)
Foreign Exchange Contracts						
Hedged items	0.4	(1.4)	—	—	—	—
Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	0.1	1.4	—	—	—	—

Note 5 - Derivative Financial Instruments - Continued

The following table summarizes the location of gains and losses of derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedging instruments, as reported in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on Derivatives				
Interest Rate Swaps and Forwards	$ 0.1	$ —	$ (0.1)	$ —
Foreign Exchange Contracts	6.9	(4.7)	10.7	(9.2)
Total	$ 7.0	$ (4.7)	$ 10.6	$ (9.2)

The following table summarizes the location of gains and losses on our derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, as reported in our consolidated statements of income.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)				
Credit Default Swaps	$ —	$ (0.1)	$ —	$ (0.4)
Interest Rate Swaps	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Foreign Exchange Contracts	0.3	(0.2)	1.0	—
Embedded Derivative in Modified Coinsurance Arrangement	(2.3)	6.2	(4.0)	14.8
Total	$ (2.3)	$ 5.8	$ (3.3)	$ 14.3

Note 6 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Components of our accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), after tax, and related changes are as follows:

	Net Unrealized Gain on Securities	Net Gain on Hedges	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Unrecognized Pension and Postretirement Benefit Costs	Total
	(in millions of dollars)				
Balance at March 31, 2018	$ 356.1	$ 273.5	$ (207.0)	$ (505.0)	$ (82.4)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Reclassifications	(131.7)	4.8	(61.8)	2.0	(186.7)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	0.1	(11.5)	—	4.3	(7.1)
Net Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(131.6)	(6.7)	(61.8)	6.3	(193.8)
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 224.5	$ 266.8	$ (268.8)	$ (498.7)	$ (276.2)
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 483.0	$ 316.8	$ (336.9)	$ (462.5)	$ 0.4
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Reclassifications	76.6	(3.4)	39.8	(1.4)	111.6
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	(1.4)	(8.9)	—	3.2	(7.1)
Net Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	75.2	(12.3)	39.8	1.8	104.5
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 558.2	$ 304.5	$ (297.1)	$ (460.7)	$ 104.9
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 607.8	$ 282.3	$ (254.5)	$ (508.1)	$ 127.5
Adjustment to Adopt Accounting Standard Update - Note 2	(17.5)	—	—	—	(17.5)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Reclassifications	(366.5)	7.7	(14.3)	0.8	(372.3)
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	0.7	(23.2)	—	8.6	(13.9)
Net Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	(365.8)	(15.5)	(14.3)	9.4	(386.2)
Balance at June 30, 2018	$ 224.5	$ 266.8	$ (268.8)	$ (498.7)	$ (276.2)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 440.6	$ 327.5	$ (354.0)	$ (465.1)	$ (51.0)
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Before Reclassifications	121.3	(6.1)	56.9	(2.0)	170.1
Amounts Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss	(3.7)	(16.9)	—	6.4	(14.2)
Net Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	117.6	(23.0)	56.9	4.4	155.9
Balance at June 30, 2017	$ 558.2	$ 304.5	$ (297.1)	$ (460.7)	$ 104.9

Note 6 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Continued

The net unrealized gain on securities consists of the following components:

	June 30 2018	March 31 2018	January 1 2018	Change at June 30, 2018 Three Months Ended	Change at June 30, 2018 Six Months Ended
	(in millions of dollars)				
Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 3,543.7	$ 4,348.2	$ 5,665.2	$ (804.5)	$ (2,121.5)
Deferred Acquisition Costs	(34.1)	(41.2)	(51.4)	7.1	17.3
Reserves for Future Policy and Contract Benefits	(3,367.1)	(4,030.1)	(5,094.7)	663.0	1,727.6
Reinsurance Recoverable	288.1	321.0	375.8	(32.9)	(87.7)
Income Tax	(206.1)	(241.8)	(304.6)	35.7	98.5
Total	$ 224.5	$ 356.1	$ 590.3	$ (131.6)	$ (365.8)

	June 30 2017	March 31 2017	December 31 2016	Change at June 30, 2017 Three Months Ended	Change at June 30, 2017 Six Months Ended
	(in millions of dollars)				
Fixed Maturity Securities	$ 5,492.2	$ 4,925.6	$ 4,664.6	$ 566.6	$ 827.6
Other Investments	(4.6)	(17.8)	(22.7)	13.2	18.1
Deferred Acquisition Costs	(45.8)	(40.9)	(38.9)	(4.9)	(6.9)
Reserves for Future Policy and Contract Benefits	(4,948.2)	(4,467.3)	(4,253.2)	(480.9)	(695.0)
Reinsurance Recoverable	360.7	335.6	321.3	25.1	39.4
Income Tax	(296.1)	(252.2)	(230.5)	(43.9)	(65.6)
Total	$ 558.2	$ 483.0	$ 440.6	$ 75.2	$ 117.6

Note 6 - Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) - Continued

Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income or loss were recognized in our consolidated statements of income as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Net Unrealized Gain on Securities				
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)				
Net Gain (Loss) on Sales of Securities and Other Invested Assets	$ (0.1)	$ 2.2	$ 0.1	$ 5.6
Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Loss	—	—	(1.0)	—
	(0.1)	2.2	(0.9)	5.6
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	—	0.8	(0.2)	1.9
Total	$ (0.1)	$ 1.4	$ (0.7)	$ 3.7
Net Gain on Hedges				
Net Investment Income				
Gain on Interest Rate Swaps and Forwards	$ 16.1	$ 14.8	$ 31.7	$ 29.1
Loss on Foreign Exchange Contracts	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.5)
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)				
Gain on Interest Rate Swaps	0.3	—	0.2	—
Loss on Foreign Exchange Contracts	(0.9)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(1.5)
Interest and Debt Expense				
Loss on Interest Rate Swaps	(0.5)	(0.5)	(1.0)	(1.0)
	14.7	13.8	29.4	26.1
Income Tax Expense	3.2	4.9	6.2	9.2
Total	$ 11.5	$ 8.9	$ 23.2	$ 16.9
Unrecognized Pension and Postretirement Benefit Costs				
Other Expenses				
Amortization of Net Actuarial Loss	$ (5.6)	$ (5.0)	$ (11.2)	$ (10.1)
Amortization of Prior Service Credit	—	0.1	0.1	0.3
	(5.6)	(4.9)	(11.1)	(9.8)
Income Tax Benefit	(1.3)	(1.7)	(2.5)	(3.4)
Total	$ (4.3)	$ (3.2)	$ (8.6)	$ (6.4)

Note 7 - Liability for Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses

Changes in the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses are as follows:

	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
Balance at January 1	$ 23,222.0	$ 23,249.5
Less Reinsurance Recoverable	2,182.0	2,163.6
Net Balance at January 1	21,040.0	21,085.9
Incurred Related to		
Current Year	2,943.0	2,772.2
Prior Years		
Interest	552.1	571.0
All Other Incurred	(230.9)	(170.6)
Foreign Currency	(44.7)	97.1
Total Incurred	3,219.5	3,269.7
Paid Related to		
Current Year	(904.3)	(816.2)
Prior Years	(2,498.4)	(2,475.8)
Total Paid	(3,402.7)	(3,292.0)
Net Balance at June 30	20,856.8	21,063.6
Plus Reinsurance Recoverable	2,188.4	2,146.6
Balance at June 30	$ 23,045.2	$ 23,210.2

The majority of the net balances are related to disability claims with long-tail payouts on which interest earned on assets backing liabilities is an integral part of pricing and reserving. Interest accrued on prior year reserves has been calculated on the opening reserve balance less one-half of the period's claim payments relative to prior years at our average reserve discount rate for the respective periods.

"Incurred Related to Prior Years - All Other Incurred" shown in the preceding chart is primarily impacted by the level of claim resolutions in the period relative to the long-term expectations reflected in the reserves. Our claim resolution rate assumption used in determining reserves is our expectation of the resolution rate we will experience over the life of the block of business and will vary from actual experience in any one period, both favorably and unfavorably.

Note 7 - Liability for Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses - Continued

Reconciliation

A reconciliation of policy and contract benefits and reserves for future policy and contract benefits as reported in our consolidated balance sheets to the liability for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses is as follows:

	June 30	
	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
Policy and Contract Benefits	$ 1,625.4	$ 1,552.5
Reserves for Future Policy and Contract Benefits	43,959.4	45,136.1
Total	45,584.8	46,688.6
Less:		
Life Reserves for Future Policy and Contract Benefits	8,276.9	8,136.5
Accident and Health Active Life Reserves	10,895.6	10,393.7
Adjustment Related to Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses	3,367.1	4,948.2
Liability for Unpaid Claims and Claim Adjustment Expenses	$ 23,045.2	$ 23,210.2

The adjustment related to unrealized investment gains and losses reflects the changes that would be necessary to policyholder liabilities if the unrealized investment gains and losses related to the corresponding available-for-sale securities had been realized. Changes in this adjustment are reported as a component of other comprehensive income or loss.

Note 8 - Segment Information

We have three principal operating business segments: Unum US, Unum UK, and Colonial Life. Our other segments are Closed Block and Corporate.

Definitive Purchase Agreement

In January of 2018, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Pramerica Zycie TUiR SA ("Pramerica"), a financial protection benefits provider in Poland. The acquisition of Pramerica will expand our European presence, which we believe to be an attractive market for financial protection benefits. The transaction is expected to close by the end of 2018 subject to customary approvals and closing conditions.

Note 8 - Segment Information - Continued

Segment information is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Premium Income				
Unum US				
Group Disability				
Group Long-term Disability	$ 437.4	$ 437.7	$ 878.6	$ 872.1
Group Short-term Disability	171.0	158.3	347.3	316.2
Group Life and Accidental Death & Dismemberment				
Group Life	391.1	363.9	790.3	731.7
Accidental Death & Dismemberment	38.6	36.7	77.3	73.3
Supplemental and Voluntary				
Individual Disability	104.7	106.7	209.6	213.7
Voluntary Benefits	223.9	213.2	453.7	428.4
Dental and Vision	49.6	41.2	98.3	82.7
	1,416.3	1,357.7	2,855.1	2,718.1
Unum UK				
Group Long-term Disability	89.7	83.8	180.5	164.6
Group Life	27.9	25.4	56.5	50.2
Supplemental	21.3	17.6	41.5	33.3
	138.9	126.8	278.5	248.1
Colonial Life				
Accident, Sickness, and Disability	228.6	220.1	459.9	439.2
Life	81.5	75.0	162.5	149.2
Cancer and Critical Illness	85.3	81.2	171.3	162.2
	395.4	376.3	793.7	750.6
Closed Block				
Individual Disability	106.9	118.5	216.3	239.8
Long-term Care	161.5	160.9	322.8	324.0
All Other	2.0	2.0	4.6	4.5
	270.4	281.4	543.7	568.3
Total Premium Income	$ 2,221.0	$ 2,142.2	$ 4,471.0	$ 4,285.1

Note 8 - Segment Information - Continued

	Unum US	Unum UK	Colonial Life	Closed Block	Corporate	Total
	(in millions of dollars)					
Three Months Ended June 30, 2018						
Premium Income	$ 1,416.3	$ 138.9	$ 395.4	$ 270.4	$ —	$ 2,221.0
Net Investment Income	196.5	32.1	40.2	345.6	9.2	623.6
Other Income	28.8	—	0.3	18.9	0.3	48.3
Adjusted Operating Revenue	$ 1,641.6	$ 171.0	$ 435.9	$ 634.9	$ 9.5	$ 2,892.9
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	$ 251.1	$ 27.6	$ 84.6	$ 29.6	$ (35.5)	$ 357.4
Three Months Ended June 30, 2017						
Premium Income	$ 1,357.7	$ 126.8	$ 376.3	$ 281.4	$ —	$ 2,142.2
Net Investment Income	205.6	33.2	36.7	340.0	5.0	620.5
Other Income	30.1	—	0.2	20.2	0.7	51.2
Adjusted Operating Revenue	$ 1,593.4	$ 160.0	$ 413.2	$ 641.6	$ 5.7	$ 2,813.9
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	$ 247.8	$ 28.9	$ 81.8	$ 32.6	$ (37.6)	$ 353.5

	Unum US	Unum UK	Colonial Life	Closed Block	Corporate	Total
	(in millions of dollars)					
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018						
Premium Income	$ 2,855.1	$ 278.5	$ 793.7	$ 543.7	$ —	$ 4,471.0
Net Investment Income	390.7	59.7	77.5	683.3	14.7	1,225.9
Other Income	57.8	—	0.6	37.9	1.5	97.8
Adjusted Operating Revenue	$ 3,303.6	$ 338.2	$ 871.8	$ 1,264.9	$ 16.2	$ 5,794.7
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	$ 495.0	$ 57.4	$ 165.6	$ 58.5	$ (75.8)	$ 700.7
Six Months Ended June 30, 2017						
Premium Income	$ 2,718.1	$ 248.1	$ 750.6	$ 568.3	$ —	$ 4,285.1
Net Investment Income	408.1	59.8	71.8	675.3	7.9	1,222.9
Other Income	58.8	—	0.5	41.0	1.1	101.4
Adjusted Operating Revenue	$ 3,185.0	$ 307.9	$ 822.9	$ 1,284.6	$ 9.0	$ 5,609.4
Adjusted Operating Income (Loss)	$ 486.9	$ 55.5	$ 164.2	$ 64.2	$ (77.4)	$ 693.4

Note 8 - Segment Information - Continued

	June 30 2018	December 31 2017
	(in millions of dollars)	
Assets		
Unum US	$ 17,641.1	$ 18,109.1
Unum UK	3,344.4	3,428.1
Colonial Life	4,264.6	4,184.1
Closed Block	34,063.4	35,051.2
Corporate	3,053.1	3,240.6
Total Assets	$ 62,366.6	$ 64,013.1

We measure and analyze our segment performance on the basis of "adjusted operating revenue" and "adjusted operating income" or "adjusted operating loss", which differ from total revenue and income before income tax as presented in our consolidated statements of income due to the exclusion of net realized investment gains and losses and certain other items as specified in the reconciliations below. We believe adjusted operating revenue and adjusted operating income or loss are better performance measures and better indicators of the revenue and profitability and underlying trends in our business. These performance measures are in accordance with GAAP guidance for segment reporting, but they should not be viewed as a substitute for total revenue, income before income tax, or net income.

Realized investment gains or losses depend on market conditions and do not necessarily relate to decisions regarding the underlying business of our segments. Our investment focus is on investment income to support our insurance liabilities as opposed to the generation of realized investment gains or losses. Although we may experience realized investment gains or losses which will affect future earnings levels, a long-term focus is necessary to maintain profitability over the life of the business since our underlying business is long-term in nature, and we need to earn the interest rates assumed in calculating our liabilities.

We may at other times exclude certain other items from our discussion of financial ratios and metrics in order to enhance the understanding and comparability of our operational performance and the underlying fundamentals, but this exclusion is not an indication that similar items may not recur and does not replace net income or net loss as a measure of our overall profitability. See Note 11 for further discussion regarding the loss from a guaranty fund assessment.

A reconciliation of total revenue to "adjusted operating revenue" and income before income tax to "adjusted operating income" is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Total Revenue	$ 2,890.3	$ 2,822.0	$ 5,789.9	$ 5,628.5
Excluding:				
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	(2.6)	8.1	(4.8)	19.1
Adjusted Operating Revenue	$ 2,892.9	$ 2,813.9	$ 5,794.7	$ 5,609.4
Income Before Income Tax	$ 354.8	$ 361.6	$ 695.9	$ 691.9
Excluding:				
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	(2.6)	8.1	(4.8)	19.1
Loss from Guaranty Fund Assessment	—	—	—	(20.6)
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 357.4	$ 353.5	$ 700.7	$ 693.4

Note 9 - Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Benefit (OPEB) Plans

We sponsor several defined benefit pension and OPEB plans for our employees, including non-qualified pension plans. The U.S. qualified and non-qualified defined benefit pension plans comprise the majority of our total benefit obligation and benefit cost. We maintain a separate defined benefit plan for eligible employees in our U.K. operation. The U.S. defined benefit pension plans were closed to new entrants on December 31, 2013, the OPEB plan was closed to new entrants on December 31, 2012, and the U.K. plan was closed to new entrants on December 31, 2002.

The following table provides the components of the net periodic benefit cost (credit) for the defined benefit pension and OPEB plans.

	Three Months Ended June 30					
	Pension Benefits					
	U.S. Plans		U.K. Plan		OPEB	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)					
Service Cost	$ 2.3	$ 1.9	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Interest Cost	20.0	21.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(26.2)	(25.7)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Amortization of:						
Net Actuarial Loss	5.5	4.9	0.1	0.1	—	—
Prior Service Credit	—	—	—	—	—	(0.1)
Total	$ 1.6	$ 2.2	$ (0.6)	$ (0.2)	$ 1.1	$ 1.3

	Six Months Ended June 30					
	Pension Benefits					
	U.S. Plans		U.K. Plan		OPEB	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)					
Service Cost	$ 4.6	$ 3.9	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Interest Cost	39.9	42.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	3.0
Expected Return on Plan Assets	(52.3)	(51.5)	(4.7)	(3.8)	(0.3)	(0.3)
Amortization of:						
Net Actuarial Loss	10.9	9.8	0.3	0.3	—	—
Prior Service Credit	—	(0.1)	—	—	(0.1)	(0.2)
Total	$ 3.1	$ 4.3	$ (1.3)	$ (0.5)	$ 2.1	$ 2.5

The service cost component of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost is included as a component of compensation expense in our consolidated statements of income. All other components of net periodic pension and postretirement benefit cost are included in other expenses.

Note 10 - Stockholders' Equity and Earnings Per Common Share

Earnings Per Common Share

Net income per common share is determined as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars, except share data)			
Numerator				
Net Income	$ 285.5	$ 245.1	$ 559.0	$ 475.0
Denominator (000s)				
Weighted Average Common Shares - Basic	220,776.7	227,454.4	221,335.7	228,437.0
Dilution for Assumed Exercises of Stock Options and Nonvested Stock Awards	286.0	724.3	484.5	836.8
Weighted Average Common Shares - Assuming Dilution	221,062.7	228,178.7	221,820.2	229,273.8
Net Income Per Common Share				
Basic	$ 1.29	$ 1.08	$ 2.53	$ 2.08
Assuming Dilution	$ 1.29	$ 1.07	$ 2.52	$ 2.07

We use the treasury stock method to account for the effect of outstanding stock options, nonvested restricted stock units, and nonvested performance share units on the computation of diluted earnings per share. Under this method, these potential common shares will each have a dilutive effect, as individually measured, when the average market price of Unum Group common stock during the period exceeds the exercise price of the stock options and the grant price of the nonvested restricted stock units and the nonvested performance share units. The outstanding stock options have exercise prices ranging from $23.35 to $26.29, the nonvested restricted stock units have grant prices ranging from $27.85 to $55.26, and the nonvested performance share units have grant prices ranging from $27.85 to $49.86.

In computing earnings per share assuming dilution, only potential common shares that are dilutive (those that reduce earnings per share) are included. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2018, there were approximately 0.7 million and 0.4 million potential common shares, respectively, that were excluded in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the impact would be antidilutive, based on then current market prices. There were approximately 0.4 million potential common shares that were antidilutive for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2017.

Common Stock

During the second quarter of 2018, our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to $750.0 million of Unum Group's outstanding common stock through November 24, 2019. This authorization replaced the previous authorization of $750.0 million that was scheduled to expire on November 25, 2018. The remaining repurchase amount under the new program was $650.0 million at June 30, 2018.

Note 10 - Stockholders' Equity and Earnings Per Common Share - Continued

Common stock repurchases, which are accounted for using the cost method and classified as treasury stock until otherwise retired, were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions)			
Shares Repurchased	2.5	2.2	4.4	4.3
Cost of Shares Repurchased (1)	$ 100.1	$ 100.1	$ 200.3	$ 200.1

(1) Includes a de minimis amount of commissions for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and $0.1 million for the three months ended June 30, 2017. For the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, these amounts included commissions of $0.2 million and $0.1 million, respectively.

Preferred Stock

Unum Group has 25.0 million shares of preferred stock authorized with a par value of $0.10 per share. No preferred stock has been issued to date.

Note 11 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liabilities

We are a defendant in a number of litigation matters that have arisen in the normal course of business. Further, state insurance regulatory authorities and other federal and state authorities regularly make inquiries and conduct investigations concerning our compliance with applicable insurance and other laws and regulations. Given the complexity and scope of our litigation and regulatory matters, it is not possible to predict the ultimate outcome of all pending investigations or legal proceedings or provide reasonable estimates of potential losses, except if noted in connection with specific matters.

In some of these matters, no specified amount is sought. In others, very large or indeterminate amounts, including punitive and treble damages, are asserted. There is a wide variation of pleading practice permitted in the United States courts with respect to requests for monetary damages, including some courts in which no specified amount is required and others which allow the plaintiff to state only that the amount sought is sufficient to invoke the jurisdiction of that court. Further, some jurisdictions permit plaintiffs to allege damages well in excess of reasonably possible verdicts. Based on our extensive experience and that of others in the industry with respect to litigating or resolving claims through settlement over an extended period of time, we believe that the monetary damages asserted in a lawsuit or claim bear little relation to the merits of the case, or the likely disposition value. Therefore, the specific monetary relief sought is not stated.

Unless indicated otherwise in the descriptions below, reserves have not been established for litigation and contingencies. An estimated loss is accrued when it is both probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Claims Handling Matters

We and our insurance subsidiaries, in the ordinary course of our business, are engaged in claim litigation where disputes arise as a result of a denial or termination of benefits. Most typically these lawsuits are filed on behalf of a single claimant or policyholder, and in some of these individual actions punitive damages are sought, such as claims alleging bad faith in the handling of insurance claims. For our general claim litigation, we maintain reserves based on experience to satisfy judgments and settlements in the normal course. We expect that the ultimate liability, if any, with respect to general claim litigation, after consideration of the reserves maintained, will not be material to our consolidated financial condition. Nevertheless, given the inherent unpredictability of litigation, it is possible that an adverse outcome in certain claim litigation involving punitive damages could, from time to time, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations in a period, depending on the results of operations for the particular period.

Note 11 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities - Continued

From time to time class action allegations are pursued where the claimant or policyholder purports to represent a larger number of individuals who are similarly situated. Since each insurance claim is evaluated based on its own merits, there is rarely a single act or series of actions which can properly be addressed by a class action. Nevertheless, we monitor these cases closely and defend ourselves appropriately where these allegations are made.

Miscellaneous Matters

Similar to other insurers, we were recently the subject of an examination by a third party acting on behalf of a number of state treasurers concerning our compliance with the unclaimed property laws of the participating states. We cooperated fully with this examination and in the fourth quarter of 2017, we started the process to reach a Global Resolution Agreement with the third party regarding settlement of the examination, which we finalized in January of 2018. Under the terms of the agreement, the third party acting on behalf of the signatory states compared insured data to the Social Security Administration's Death Master File (SSDMF) to identify deceased insureds and contract holders where a valid claim has not been made. During the fourth quarter of 2017, we established reserves which reflect our estimate of the liability expected to be paid as we execute on the terms of the settlement. We also are cooperating with a Delaware Market Conduct examination involving the same issue, which is currently inactive, as well as defending litigation on this issue in West Virginia, as described in the following paragraph. The legal and regulatory environment around unclaimed death benefits continues to evolve. It is possible that the current settlement and/or similar investigations by other state jurisdictions may result in payments to beneficiaries, the payment of abandoned funds under state law, and/or administrative penalties, the total of which may be in excess of the reserves established.

In December 2012, State of West Virginia ex rel. John D. Perdue v. Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company and State of West Virginia ex rel. John D. Perdue v. Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Company were filed in the Circuit Court of Putnam County, West Virginia. These two separate complaints alleged violations of the West Virginia Uniform Unclaimed Property Act by failing to identify and report all unclaimed insurance policy proceeds due to be escheated to West Virginia. The complaints sought to examine company records and assess penalties and costs in an undetermined amount. In December 2013, the court dismissed both complaints, holding that the West Virginia Uniform Unclaimed Property Act does not require insurance companies to periodically search the SSDMF or escheat unclaimed life insurance benefits until a claim has been submitted. In January 2014, the plaintiff appealed the dismissal of both complaints. In June 2015, the appellate court reinstated the case, holding that the West Virginia Uniform Unclaimed Property Act requires insurers to make reasonable efforts to determine whether their insureds are still living. The case was remanded to the trial court where we answered the complaints. In 2016, the West Virginia Legislature enacted a law defining insurers' duties with regard to unclaimed benefits for life insurance policies, annuity contracts, and retained asset accounts issued in West Virginia. In December 2016, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaints in light of this law. In June 2017, the court denied the motion. The case proceeded through discovery, and on May 25, 2018, the parties agreed to dismissal of both cases with prejudice.

In 2009, a Pennsylvania-based insurance company and its affiliates were ordered into rehabilitation, and the Pennsylvania Insurance Commissioner, who was appointed as the Rehabilitator, filed petitions for liquidation with the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania. Under Pennsylvania law, payment of covered claims and other related insurance obligations are provided, within prescribed limits, by state guaranty associations. These guaranty associations assess fees to meet these obligations on insurance companies that sell insurance within the state, which are generally based on a company's pro rata portion of average premiums written or received for several years prior to the insolvency. In March 2017, a formal order of liquidation was issued, and as such, we were subject to an assessment by those guaranty associations that are responsible for policyholder claims, and accordingly accrued, in the first quarter of 2017, an estimated loss contingency. We continue to submit payment to satisfy this assessment as requests for payment are received from the guaranty associations.

Securities Class Actions: Three alleged securities class action lawsuits have been filed against Unum Group and individual defendants as follows:

On June 13, 2018, an alleged securities class action lawsuit entitled Cynthia Pittman v. Unum Group, Richard McKenney, John McGarry, and Daniel Waxenberg was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. The plaintiff seeks to represent purchasers of Unum Group publicly traded securities between January 31, 2018 and May 2, 2018. The plaintiff alleges the Company caused its shares to trade at artificially high levels by failing to disclose information about the rate of long-term care policy terminations and long-term care claim incidence resulting in misleading statements about capital management plans and long-term care reserves. The complaint asserts claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities

Note 11 - Commitments and Contingent Liabilities - Continued

Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder and seeks compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial. The Company strongly denies these allegations and will vigorously defend the litigation.

On July 13, 2018 an alleged securities class action lawsuit entitled Scott Cunningham v. Unum Group, Richard McKenney, John McGarry, and Daniel Waxenberg was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. The allegations, class period, and damages claimed mirror those in the Pittman matter. The Company strongly denies these allegations and will vigorously defend the litigation.

On July 25, 2018 an alleged securities class action lawsuit entitled City of Taylor Police and Fire Retirement System v. Unum Group, Richard McKenney, John McGarry, Steve Zabel, and Daniel Waxenberg was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. The plaintiff seeks to represent purchasers of Unum Group publicly traded securities between October 27, 2016 and May 1, 2018. The allegations and damages claimed mirror those in the Pittman matter. The Company strongly denies these allegations and will vigorously defend the litigation.

These alleged securities class action lawsuits are in a very preliminary stage, the outcome is uncertain, and the Company is unable to estimate a range of reasonably possible losses. Reserves have not been established for these matters. Although we believe these claims lack merit, an adverse outcome in one or more of these actions could, depending on the nature, scope, and amount of the ruling, materially adversely affect our consolidated results of operations in a period.

Note 12 - Other

Debt

In May 2018, we issued $300.0 million of 6.25% junior subordinated notes due 2058. The notes are redeemable at or above par on or after June 15, 2023 and rank equally in the right of payment with our other junior subordinated debt securities.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, we made principal payments of $30.0 million on our senior secured non-recourse notes issued by Northwind Holdings, LLC.

At June 30, 2018, short-term debt consisted entirely of our $200.0 million 7.00% senior unsecured notes, which subsequently matured in July 2018.

At June 30, 2018, letters of credit totaling $2.1 million had been issued from the credit facility, but there were no borrowed amounts outstanding.

In June 2017, we purchased and retired the remaining $3.4 million of principal on our senior secured floating rate notes acquired through our purchase of Starmount. In conjunction with this retirement, we also terminated the interest rate swap associated with the hedge of these notes and recorded a $0.1 million loss in our consolidated statements of income as a component of net realized investment gains and losses. See Note 5 for further discussion.

Income Tax

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. Federal government enacted the TCJA, which reduces the federal corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent effective January 1, 2018. We are applying the guidance in Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 118 when accounting for the enactment-date effects of TCJA. At June 30, 2018, our estimates recorded at December 31, 2017 for the tax effects of TCJA are not final and we have not recorded any adjustments related to those estimates during the first six months of 2018. We will continue to refine our calculations as additional analysis is completed and record the final amounts during the one year measurement period after the enactment date as allowed by SAB 118. Tax rate estimates recorded at December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2018 may be impacted by changes in accounting and tax interpretations of the TCJA legislation.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Executive Summary

Unum Group, a Delaware general business corporation, and its insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries, which collectively with Unum Group we refer to as the Company, operate in the United States, the United Kingdom, and, to a limited extent, in certain other countries. The principal operating subsidiaries in the United States are Unum Life Insurance Company of America, Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company, The Paul Revere Life Insurance Company, Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Company, Starmount Life Insurance Company, and in the United Kingdom, Unum Limited. We are a leading provider of financial protection benefits in the United States and the United Kingdom. Our products include disability, life, accident, critical illness, dental and vision, and other related services. We market our products primarily through the workplace.

We have three principal operating business segments: Unum US, Unum UK, and Colonial Life. Our other segments are the Closed Block and Corporate segments. These segments are discussed more fully under "Segment Results" included herein in this Item 2.

The benefits we provide help protect people from the financial hardship of illness, injury, or loss of life by providing support when it is needed most. As one of the leading providers of employee benefits in the U.S. and the U.K., we offer a broad portfolio of products and services through the workplace.

Specifically, we offer group, individual, and voluntary benefits, either as stand-alone products or combined with other coverages, that help employers of all sizes attract and retain a stronger workforce while protecting the incomes and livelihood of their employees. We believe employer-sponsored benefits represent the single most effective way to provide workers with access to the information and options they need to protect their financial stability. Working people and their families, particularly those at lower and middle incomes, are perhaps the most vulnerable in today's economy yet are often overlooked by many providers of financial services and products. For many of these people, employer-sponsored benefits are the primary defense against the potentially catastrophic fallout of death, illness, or injury.

We have established a corporate culture consistent with the social values our products provide. We are committed not only to meeting the needs of our customers who depend on us, but also to operating with integrity and being accountable for our actions. Our sound and consistent business practices, strong internal compliance program, and comprehensive risk management strategy enable us to operate efficiently as well as to identify and address potential areas of risk in our business. We have also applied these same values to our social responsibility efforts. Because we see important links between the obligations we have to all of our stakeholders, we place a strong emphasis on contributing to positive change in our communities.

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in Part I, Item 1 contained in this Form 10-Q and with the "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" included below the Table of Contents, as well as the discussion, analysis, and consolidated financial statements and notes thereto in Part I, Items 1 and 1A, and Part II, Items 6, 7, 7A, and 8 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Operating Performance and Capital Management

For the second quarter of 2018, we reported net income of $285.5 million, or $1.29 per diluted common share, compared to net income of $245.1 million, or $1.07 per diluted common share, in the same period of 2017. For the first six months of 2018, net income was $559.0 million or $2.52 per diluted common share, compared to net income of $475.0 million or $2.07 per diluted common share in the same period of 2017. Net income includes net realized investment gains and losses. Excluding net realized investment gains and losses, after-tax adjusted operating income was $287.6 million, or $1.30 per diluted common share, in the second quarter of 2018, compared to $240.4 million, or $1.05 per diluted common share, in the same period of 2017. After-tax adjusted operating income was $562.7 million, or $2.54 per diluted common share, in the first six months of 2018. Net income, for the first six months of 2017, also included a loss from a guaranty fund assessment related to an unaffiliated insurer that was declared insolvent of $20.6 million before tax and $13.4 million after tax, or $0.06 per diluted common share. Excluding net realized investment gains and losses and the loss from a guaranty fund assessment, after-tax adjusted operating income was $476.5 million, or $2.08 per diluted common share, in the first six months of 2017. See additional information in Note 11 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 and "Reconciliation of Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures" contained in this Item 2 for further discussion and a reconciliation of these items.

Our Unum US segment reported an increase in adjusted operating income of 1.3 percent and 1.7 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2017, with growth in premium income and overall favorable benefits experience, partially offset by lower net investment income. The benefit ratio for our Unum US segment was 67.0 percent, and 66.9 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to 67.4 percent and 67.7 percent in the same periods of 2017. Unum US sales decreased 5.0 percent in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 and were generally consistent in the first six months of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017. Persistency was generally favorable relative to the prior year and is consistent with our expectations.

Our Unum UK segment reported a decrease in adjusted operating income, as measured in Unum UK's local currency, of 9.7 percent and 5.0 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2017, due to less favorable benefits experience and lower net investment income, partially offset by higher premium income. The benefit ratio for Unum UK was 76.7 percent and 74.3 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to 75.6 percent and 73.5 percent in the same periods of 2017. Unum UK sales in local currency increased 4.0 percent in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 but decreased 7.8 percent in the first six months of 2018, compared to the same period of 2017. Persistency was favorable relative to the prior year and is consistent with our expectations.

Our Colonial Life segment reported an increase in adjusted operating income of 3.4 percent and 0.9 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2017, due primarily to growth in premium income and higher net investment income. The benefit ratio for Colonial Life was 51.0 percent and 51.3 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to 51.3 percent and 51.0 percent in the same periods of 2017. Colonial Life sales increased 13.6 percent and 10.8 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2017. Persistency was slightly unfavorable relative to the prior year but is consistent with our expectations.

Our Closed Block segment reported a decrease in adjusted operating income of 9.2 percent and 8.9 percent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018, respectively, compared to the same periods of 2017, due primarily to a decline in premium income and unfavorable overall benefits experience. Benefits experience in our individual disability line of business remains consistent with our expectations, with slightly less favorable experience in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the prior year period and favorable experience in the first six months of 2018 relative to the prior year. Benefits experience in our long-term care line of business was unfavorable in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same prior year periods and was unfavorable relative to our expectations.

Although our profit margins continue to be pressured by the impact of the low interest rate environment on our net investment income yields, our invested asset quality remains strong. The net unrealized gain on our fixed maturity securities was $3.5 billion at June 30, 2018 compared to $5.7 billion at December 31, 2017, with the decline due to an increase in U.S. Treasury rates and credit spreads during the first six months of 2018. The earned book yield on our investment portfolio was 5.16 percent for the first six months of 2018 compared to a yield of 5.23 percent for full year 2017.

We believe our capital and financial positions are strong. At June 30, 2018, the risk-based capital (RBC) ratio for our traditional U.S. insurance subsidiaries, calculated on a weighted average basis using the NAIC Company Action Level formula, was approximately 385 percent, which is in line with our expectations. During the first six months of 2018, we repurchased 4.4 million shares of Unum Group common stock under our share repurchase program, at a cost of approximately $200 million. Our

weighted average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution, equaled 221.1 million and 228.2 million for the second quarter of 2018 and 2017, respectively, and 221.8 million and 229.3 million for the first six months of 2018 and 2017, respectively, reflecting our capital management strategy of returning capital to shareholders through repurchases of our common stock. As of June 30, 2018, Unum Group and our intermediate holding companies held fixed maturity securities, short-term investments, and cash of $1,160 million.

U.S. Tax Reform

On December 22, 2017, the U.S. Federal government enacted a tax bill, H.R.1, An Act to Provide Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, more commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA). The TCJA, among other things, included a reduction to the U.S. corporate statutory tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent, the impact of which resulted in a favorable comparison in our effective tax rate in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017. See Note 12 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 and "Consolidated Operating Results" contained herein in Item 2 for further details.

U.K. Referendum

During 2016, the U.K. held a referendum and voted to leave the EU. The U.K. subsequently invoked Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union (EU) and is due to leave the EU on March 29, 2019. We may see some continued dampening of growth in the U.K. as well as claims volatility due to the current disruption and uncertainty in the U.K. economy. We may also experience volatility in the fair values of our investments in U.K. and EU-based issuers, but we do not expect a material increase in other-than-temporary impairments or defaults, nor do we believe this volatility will impact our ability to hold these investments. The magnitude and longevity of potential negative economic impacts on our growth will depend on the agreements reached by the U.K. and EU as a result of exit negotiations and the resulting response of the U.K. marketplace. There are currently no indications that capital requirements for our U.K. operations will change, but economic conditions may cause volatility in our solvency ratios. Our reported consolidated financial results may continue to be impacted by fluctuations in the British pound sterling to dollar exchange rate. Further discussion is contained herein in "Unum UK Segment" in this Item 2.

Definitive Purchase Agreement

In January of 2018, we entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Pramerica Zycie TUiR SA ("Pramerica"), a financial protection benefits provider in Poland. The acquisition of Pramerica will expand our European presence, which we believe to be an attractive market for financial protection benefits. The transaction, which we anticipate will close by the end of 2018 subject to customary approvals and closing conditions, is not expected to materially impact our results of operations or financial position for 2018 or alter our share repurchase and common stock dividend strategy.

Consolidated Company Outlook

We believe our disciplined approach to providing financial protection products at the workplace puts us in a position of strength as we seek to capitalize on the growing and largely unfilled need for our products and services. We believe the need for our products and services remains strong, and we intend to continue protecting our solid margins and returns through our pricing and risk actions. We continue to invest in our infrastructure and our employees, with a focus on quality and simplification of processes and offerings. Our strategy is centered on market expansion, enhancing the customer experience, providing an innovative product portfolio of financial protection choices, and investing in new solutions to further improve productivity.

Our outlook for the remainder of 2018 is for continued solid premium growth trends in our core businesses, with stable persistency and a disciplined approach to sales growth. We expect to have generally stable benefits experience in our core businesses due to our focus on disciplined pricing, risk selection, and management of renewals. We will maintain our commitment to expense discipline and improving our operational efficiencies.

During the second quarter of 2018, we accelerated our work on our long-term care annual reserve analysis, which is now anticipated to be completed in the third quarter of 2018. When completed, this work will incorporate our most recent experience and will include a review of all assumptions. The review will also utilize internal and external data and an outside consulting firm for quality assurance and industry benchmarking. Subject to completion of the work, we believe that we may need to increase our reserves for long-term care as part of our third quarter 2018 closing process. Although we still have work to complete and are still assessing our assumptions, we currently expect that any increase will likely be predominantly a GAAP event and will likely not exceed $750 million after-tax.

We do not expect that any potential reserve increase will impact our ability to execute on our capital deployment plans, including our share repurchase strategy. Consistent with our past practices regarding trading windows, we do not expect to execute on share repurchases until the result of the reserve review is announced in the third quarter. We currently intend to resume share repurchases of approximately $100 million per quarter beginning in the fourth quarter of 2018 and continuing into 2019. We will continue to exercise strong and proactive management of the long-term care business by pursuing actuarially-justified premium rate increases and ensuring appropriate levels of capital.

The low interest rate environment continues to place pressure on our profit margins and could unfavorably impact the adequacy of our reserves for some products. Accordingly, we will continue to gradually increase our allocation to alternative assets, particularly in our long-term care line of business, while still adhering to our disciplined risk management strategy. This increase in allocation may cause an increase in volatility in our net investment income. Our reported consolidated financial results may also continue to be unfavorably impacted by political and economic uncertainty in the U.K., specifically lower interest rates, wage inflation and employer spending, and claims volatility due to the U.K. Referendum. As a result of tax reform, we expect our effective tax rate for 2018 to be in the range of 19 percent to 20 percent and our insurance subsidiaries to generate stronger statutory earnings and long-term cash generation. While we intend to maintain aggregate capital levels in our statutory entities consistent with our current levels, our year-end 2018 RBC ratios will decline primarily as a result of the higher RBC factors adopted by the NAIC in response to the lower U.S. statutory income tax rate.

We continue to analyze and employ strategies that we believe will help us navigate the current environment and allow us to maintain solid operating margins and significant financial flexibility to support the needs of our businesses, while also continuing to return capital to our shareholders and exploring merger and acquisition opportunities to enhance our business lines. We have substantial leverage to rising interest rates and an improving economy which generates payroll growth and wage inflation. We believe that consistent operating results, combined with the implementation of strategic initiatives and the effective deployment of capital, will allow us to meet our long-term financial objectives.

Further discussion is contained in this Item 2 and in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP and Other Financial Measures

We analyze our performance using non-GAAP financial measures. A non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a company's performance, financial position, or cash flows that excludes or includes amounts that are not normally excluded or included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP financial measure of "after-tax adjusted operating income" differs from net income as presented in our consolidated operating results and income statements prepared in accordance with GAAP due to the exclusion of net realized investment gains and losses and certain other items as specified in the reconciliations below. We believe after-tax adjusted operating income is a better performance measure and better indicator of the profitability and underlying trends in our business.

Realized investment gains or losses depend on market conditions and do not necessarily relate to decisions regarding the underlying business of our segments. Our investment focus is on investment income to support our insurance liabilities as opposed to the generation of realized investment gains or losses. Although we may experience realized investment gains or losses which will affect future earnings levels, a long-term focus is necessary to maintain profitability over the life of the business since our underlying business is long-term in nature, and we need to earn the interest rates assumed in calculating our liabilities.

We may at other times exclude certain other items from our discussion of financial ratios and metrics in order to enhance the understanding and comparability of our operational performance and the underlying fundamentals, but this exclusion is not an indication that similar items may not recur and does not replace net income or net loss as a measure of our overall profitability. See Note 11 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 for further discussion regarding the loss from a guaranty fund assessment.

A reconciliation of GAAP financial measures to our non-GAAP financial measures is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30			
	2018		2017	
	(in millions)	per share *	(in millions)	per share *
Net Income	$ 285.5	$ 1.29	$ 245.1	$ 1.07
Excluding:				
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss) (net of tax expense (benefit) of $(0.5); $3.4)	(2.1)	(0.01)	4.7	0.02
After-tax Adjusted Operating Income	$ 287.6	$ 1.30	$ 240.4	$ 1.05

	Six Months Ended June 30			
	2018		2017	
	(in millions)	per share *	(in millions)	per share *
Net Income	$ 559.0	$ 2.52	$ 475.0	$ 2.07
Excluding:				
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss) (net of tax expense (benefit) of $(1.1); $7.2)	(3.7)	(0.02)	11.9	0.05
Loss from Guaranty Fund Assessment (net of tax benefit of $-; $7.2)	—	—	(13.4)	(0.06)
After-tax Adjusted Operating Income	$ 562.7	$ 2.54	$ 476.5	$ 2.08

* Assuming Dilution

We measure and analyze our segment performance on the basis of "adjusted operating revenue" and "adjusted operating income" or "adjusted operating loss", which differ from total revenue and income before income tax as presented in our consolidated statements of income due to the exclusion of net realized investment gains and losses and certain other items as specified in the reconciliations below. These performance measures are in accordance with GAAP guidance for segment reporting, but they should not be viewed as a substitute for total revenue, income before income tax, or net income.

A reconciliation of total revenue to "adjusted operating revenue" and income before income tax to "adjusted operating income" is as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions of dollars)			
Total Revenue	$ 2,890.3	$ 2,822.0	$ 5,789.9	$ 5,628.5
Excluding:				
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	(2.6)	8.1	(4.8)	19.1
Adjusted Operating Revenue	$ 2,892.9	$ 2,813.9	$ 5,794.7	$ 5,609.4
Income Before Income Tax	$ 354.8	$ 361.6	$ 695.9	$ 691.9
Excluding:				
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	(2.6)	8.1	(4.8)	19.1
Loss from Guaranty Fund Assessment	—	—	—	(20.6)
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 357.4	$ 353.5	$ 700.7	$ 693.4

Critical Accounting Estimates

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in our financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes known, which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed in our financial statements.

The accounting estimates deemed to be most critical to our financial position and results of operations are those related to reserves for policy and contract benefits, deferred acquisition costs, valuation of investments, pension and postretirement benefit plans, income taxes, and contingent liabilities. There have been no significant changes in our critical accounting estimates during the first six months of 2018.

For additional information, refer to our significant accounting policies in Note 1 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" in Part II, Item 8 and "Critical Accounting Estimates" in Part II, Item 7 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Accounting Developments

See Note 2 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 for further information on accounting developments.

Consolidated Operating Results

(in millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017 As Adjusted	2018	% Change	2017 As Adjusted
Revenue						
Premium Income	$ 2,221.0	3.7%	$ 2,142.2	$ 4,471.0	4.3%	$ 4,285.1
Net Investment Income	623.6	0.5	620.5	1,225.9	0.2	1,222.9
Net Realized Investment Gain (Loss)	(2.6)	(132.1)	8.1	(4.8)	(125.1)	19.1
Other Income	48.3	(5.7)	51.2	97.8	(3.6)	101.4
Total Revenue	2,890.3	2.4	2,822.0	5,789.9	2.9	5,628.5
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	1,804.1	3.0	1,752.0	3,612.0	3.2	3,501.0
Commissions	273.5	4.7	261.3	555.8	4.6	531.5
Interest and Debt Expense	42.4	6.3	39.9	82.6	3.6	79.7
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(165.7)	8.2	(153.2)	(335.0)	6.2	(315.3)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	140.2	1.4	138.3	291.7	4.3	279.8
Compensation Expense	220.2	1.1	217.8	441.9	3.5	426.8
Other Expenses	220.8	8.1	204.3	445.0	2.7	433.1
Total Benefits and Expenses	2,535.5	3.1	2,460.4	5,094.0	3.2	4,936.6
Income Before Income Tax	354.8	(1.9)	361.6	695.9	0.6	691.9
Income Tax	69.3	(40.5)	116.5	136.9	(36.9)	216.9
Net Income	$ 285.5	16.5	$ 245.1	$ 559.0	17.7	$ 475.0

The comparability of our financial results between years is affected by the fluctuation in the British pound sterling to dollar exchange rate. The functional currency of our U.K. operations is the British pound sterling. In periods when the pound strengthens relative to the preceding period, translating pounds into dollars increases current period results relative to the prior period. In periods when the pound weakens, translating pounds into dollars decreases current period results relative to the prior period.

Our weighted average pound/dollar exchange rate was 1.353 and 1.279 for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, and 1.373 and 1.261 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. If the second quarter of 2017 results for our U.K. operations had been translated at the higher exchange rate of 2018, our adjusted operating revenue and adjusted operating income by segment would have been higher by approximately $9 million and $2 million, respectively, in the second quarter of 2017, and approximately $27 million and $5 million, respectively, in the first six months of 2017. However, it is important to distinguish between translating and converting foreign currency. We view foreign currency translation as a financial reporting item and not a reflection of operations or profitability in the U.K.

Premium income for the second quarter and the first six months of 2018 increased relative to the same periods of 2017, with growth in each of our principal operating business segments, as measured in local currency, due to current and prior period sales growth, the expansion of our dental and vision products, and generally favorable persistency. Premium income continues to decline, as expected, in our Closed Block segment.

Net investment income increased slightly in the second quarter and the first six months of 2018, relative to the same periods of 2017 due to an increase in the level of invested assets and higher miscellaneous investment income, mostly offset by a decline in the yield on invested assets.

There were no other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturity securities included in net realized investment gains and losses for the second quarter of 2018 and 2017 or for the first six months of 2017. We recognized $1.0 million of other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturity securities in net realized investment gains and losses during the first six months of 2018. Also included in net realized investment gains and losses were changes in the fair value of an embedded derivative in a modified coinsurance arrangement, which resulted in realized gains (losses) of $(2.3) million and $6.2 million in the second quarters of 2018 and 2017, respectively, and $(4.0) million and $14.8 million in the first six months of 2018 and 2017, respectively. See Note 4 in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 for further information on realized investment gains and losses.

Overall benefits experience was generally stable in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same prior year periods. The benefits experience for each of our operating business segments is discussed more fully in "Segment Results" as follows.

Commissions and the deferral of acquisition costs increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 driven primarily by sales growth. Growth in the level of the deferred asset resulted in higher amortization in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same prior year periods.

Interest and debt expense was higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to a higher level of outstanding debt and a higher overall rate of interest.

Other expenses, including compensation expense, increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017. Excluding the loss from a guaranty fund assessment related to an unaffiliated insurer that was declared insolvent in the first six months of 2017, the year-over-year growth rates in compensation and other expenses more than offset the premium growth rate, resulting in a slight increase in the other expense ratios relative to the prior year periods as we continue balancing our investments in the growth of our businesses with our continued focus on expense management and operating efficiencies.

Our effective income tax rates for the second quarter and first six months of 2018 were 19.5 percent and 19.7 percent of income before income tax, respectively, compared to 32.2 percent and 31.3 percent for the prior year periods. The decline in the 2018 effective rate was due to the enactment of the TCJA in the fourth quarter of 2017, which reduced the federal corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent effective January 1, 2018. Our effective tax rate differed from the U.S. statutory rate in effect for the second quarter and first six months of 2018 due primarily to tax credits. Our effective tax rate differed from the U.S. statutory rate in effect for the second quarter and first six months of 2017 due primarily to tax credits as well as foreign earnings which were taxed at lower rates than the U.S. statutory rate. See Note 12 in the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 for further discussion.

Consolidated Sales Results

Shown below are sales results for our three principal operating business segments.

(in millions)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Unum US	$ 197.7	(5.0)%	$ 208.0	$ 472.3	0.2 %	$ 471.5
Unum UK	£ 20.6	4.0 %	£ 19.8	£ 32.9	(7.8)%	£ 35.7
Colonial Life	$ 132.4	13.6 %	$ 116.6	$ 236.1	10.8 %	$ 213.0

Sales shown in the preceding chart generally represent the annualized premium income on new sales which we expect to receive and report as premium income during the next 12 months following or beginning in the initial quarter in which the sale is reported, depending on the effective date of the new sale. Sales do not correspond to premium income reported as revenue in accordance with GAAP. This is because new annualized sales premiums reflect current sales performance and what we expect to recognize as premium income over a 12 month period, while premium income reported in our financial statements is reported on an "as earned" basis rather than an annualized basis and also includes renewals and persistency of in-force policies written in prior years as well as current new sales.

Sales, persistency of the existing block of business, employment and salary growth, and the effectiveness of a renewal program are indicators of growth in premium income. Trends in new sales, as well as existing market share, also indicate the potential for growth in our respective markets and the level of market acceptance of price changes and new product offerings. Sales results may fluctuate significantly due to case size and timing of sales submissions.

See "Segment Results" as follows for a discussion of sales by segment.

Segment Results

Our reporting segments are comprised of the following: Unum US, Unum UK, Colonial Life, Closed Block, and Corporate.

Unum US Segment

The Unum US segment includes group long-term and short-term disability insurance, group life and accidental death and dismemberment products, and supplemental and voluntary lines of business, which are comprised of individual disability, voluntary benefits, and dental and vision products.

Unum US Operating Results

Shown below are financial results for the Unum US segment. In the sections following, financial results and key ratios are also presented for the major lines of business within the segment.

(in millions of dollars, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income	$ 1,416.3	4.3%	$ 1,357.7	$ 2,855.1	5.0%	$ 2,718.1
Net Investment Income	196.5	(4.4)	205.6	390.7	(4.3)	408.1
Other Income	28.8	(4.3)	30.1	57.8	(1.7)	58.8
Total	1,641.6	3.0	1,593.4	3,303.6	3.7	3,185.0
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	949.3	3.7	915.7	1,910.2	3.9	1,839.1
Commissions	151.7	4.8	144.7	313.1	5.1	297.9
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(85.0)	8.3	(78.5)	(174.5)	5.2	(165.8)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	78.5	(1.4)	79.6	167.7	2.8	163.1
Other Expenses	296.0	4.2	284.1	592.1	5.0	563.8
Total	1,390.5	3.3	1,345.6	2,808.6	4.1	2,698.1
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 251.1	1.3	$ 247.8	$ 495.0	1.7	$ 486.9
Operating Ratios (% of Premium Income):						
Benefit Ratio	67.0%		67.4%	66.9%		67.7%
Other Expense Ratio	20.9%		20.9%	20.7%		20.7%
Adjusted Operating Income Ratio	17.7%		18.3%	17.3%		17.9%

Unum US Group Disability Operating Results

Shown below are financial results and key performance indicators for Unum US group disability.

(in millions of dollars, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income						
Group Long-term Disability	$ 437.4	(0.1)%	$ 437.7	$ 878.6	0.7%	$ 872.1
Group Short-term Disability	171.0	8.0	158.3	347.3	9.8	316.2
Total Premium Income	608.4	2.1	596.0	1,225.9	3.2	1,188.3
Net Investment Income	108.9	(7.8)	118.1	217.1	(7.1)	233.6
Other Income	26.6	3.9	25.6	52.9	6.7	49.6
Total	743.9	0.6	739.7	1,495.9	1.7	1,471.5
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	463.7	1.7	455.9	930.6	2.3	909.7
Commissions	45.4	1.1	44.9	94.3	3.3	91.3
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(12.4)	8.8	(11.4)	(24.7)	5.6	(23.4)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	11.2	13.1	9.9	22.4	12.6	19.9
Other Expenses	154.4	4.3	148.0	308.7	5.4	292.9
Total	662.3	2.3	647.3	1,331.3	3.2	1,290.4
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 81.6	(11.7)	$ 92.4	$ 164.6	(9.1)	$ 181.1
Operating Ratios (% of Premium Income):						
Benefit Ratio	76.2%		76.5%	75.9%		76.6%
Other Expense Ratio	25.4%		24.8%	25.2%		24.6%
Adjusted Operating Income Ratio	13.4%		15.5%	13.4%		15.2%
Persistency:						
Group Long-term Disability				90.6%		89.3%
Group Short-term Disability				87.7%		85.7%

Premium income in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 increased compared to the same periods of 2017 with growth in the in-force block due to prior period sales and improved persistency. Net investment income was lower in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to a decrease in the level of invested assets, a decline in yield on invested assets, and lower miscellaneous investment income. Other income is comprised primarily of fees from administrative services products.

Benefits experience was favorable in the second quarter of 2018 relative to the same period of 2017 due primarily to lower claims incidence in the group long-term disability product line. For the six months of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017, benefits experience was favorable primarily due to favorable claim recovery experience in the group long-term disability product line. Partially offsetting the favorable benefits experience was higher claims incidence in certain of our group short-term disability products in both the second quarter and first six months of 2018.

Commissions and the deferral of acquisition costs were higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to prior period sales growth. The amortization of deferred acquisition costs increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to growth in the level of the deferred asset. Our other expense ratio was higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of

2017 due primarily to an increase in operational investments in our business balanced with our continued focus on expense management and operating efficiencies.

Unum US Group Life and Accidental Death and Dismemberment Operating Results

Shown below are financial results and key performance indicators for Unum US group life and accidental death and dismemberment.

(in millions of dollars, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income						
Group Life	$ 391.1	7.5%	$ 363.9	$ 790.3	8.0%	$ 731.7
Accidental Death & Dismemberment	38.6	5.2	36.7	77.3	5.5	73.3
Total Premium Income	429.7	7.3	400.6	867.6	7.8	805.0
Net Investment Income	27.2	(2.2)	27.8	54.0	(2.5)	55.4
Other Income	1.1	(8.3)	1.2	2.2	—	2.2
Total	458.0	6.6	429.6	923.8	7.1	862.6
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	302.0	6.8	282.8	611.8	6.7	573.5
Commissions	34.9	8.7	32.1	71.6	10.7	64.7
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(9.7)	10.2	(8.8)	(19.9)	9.9	(18.1)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	8.9	11.3	8.0	18.0	12.5	16.0
Other Expenses	54.7	0.2	54.6	110.5	0.8	109.6
Total	390.8	6.0	368.7	792.0	6.2	745.7
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 67.2	10.3	$ 60.9	$ 131.8	12.7	$ 116.9
Operating Ratios (% of Premium Income):						
Benefit Ratio	70.3%		70.6%	70.5%		71.2%
Other Expense Ratio	12.7%		13.6%	12.7%		13.6%
Adjusted Operating Income Ratio	15.6%		15.2%	15.2%		14.5%
Persistency:						
Group Life				90.9%		87.7%
Accidental Death & Dismemberment				89.2%		87.3%

Premium income increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to prior period sales growth and favorable persistency. Net investment income was lower in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to a decline in yield on invested assets, partially offset by an increase in the level of invested assets and higher miscellaneous investment income.

Benefits experience was favorable in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017, driven primarily by favorable experience in our accidental death and dismemberment product line and a lower average claim size in our group life product line. Also contributing to the favorable benefits experience for the first six months of 2018 was favorable waiver of premium results in our group life product line.

Commissions and the deferral of acquisition costs were higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to prior period sales growth. The amortization of deferred acquisition costs increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to growth in the level of the deferred asset. The other expense ratio improved in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to growth in premium income and our continued focus on expense management and operating efficiencies balanced with continued investment in the growth of our business.

Unum US Supplemental and Voluntary Operating Results

Shown below are financial results and key performance indicators for Unum US supplemental and voluntary product lines.

(in millions of dollars, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income						
Individual Disability	$ 104.7	(1.9)%	$ 106.7	$ 209.6	(1.9)%	$ 213.7
Voluntary Benefits	223.9	5.0	213.2	453.7	5.9	428.4
Dental and Vision	49.6	20.4	41.2	98.3	18.9	82.7
Total Premium Income	378.2	4.7	361.1	761.6	5.1	724.8
Net Investment Income	60.4	1.2	59.7	119.6	0.4	119.1
Other Income	1.1	(66.7)	3.3	2.7	(61.4)	7.0
Total	439.7	3.7	424.1	883.9	3.9	850.9
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	183.6	3.7	177.0	367.8	3.3	355.9
Commissions	71.4	5.5	67.7	147.2	3.7	141.9
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(62.9)	7.9	(58.3)	(129.9)	4.5	(124.3)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	58.4	(5.3)	61.7	127.3	0.1	127.2
Other Expenses	86.9	6.6	81.5	172.9	7.2	161.3
Total	337.4	2.4	329.6	685.3	3.5	662.0
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 102.3	8.3	$ 94.5	$ 198.6	5.1	$ 188.9
Operating Ratios (% of Premium Income):						
Benefit Ratios:						
Individual Disability	50.0%		51.2%	50.5%		52.9%
Voluntary Benefits	43.3%		43.4%	42.8%		42.8%
Dental and Vision	69.4%		72.3%	69.0%		71.9%
Other Expense Ratio	23.0%		22.6%	22.7%		22.3%
Adjusted Operating Income Ratio	27.0%		26.2%	26.1%		26.1%
Persistency:						
Individual Disability				90.5%		91.0%
Voluntary Benefits				76.4%		76.2%
Dental and Vision				85.2%		82.0%

Premium income increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017, driven by growth in the voluntary benefits product line due to higher prior period sales and continued growth in our dental and vision product as we continue to expand its distribution. Net investment income was slightly higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to an increase in the level of invested assets and higher miscellaneous

income, partially offset by a decline in yield on invested assets. Other income is comprised primarily of surrender fees in our voluntary benefits product line, which continue to decline as our interest sensitive life products mature.

Benefits experience for the individual disability product line in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 was favorable compared to the same periods of 2017 due primarily to favorable claims activity and mortality experience. Benefits experience for voluntary benefits in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 was generally consistent with the same periods of 2017. Benefits experience for the dental and vision product line in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 was favorable compared to the same periods of 2017 due primarily to a lower average claim size.

Commissions and the deferral of acquisition costs were higher for the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due primarily to sales growth. The amortization of deferred acquisition costs decreased in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 due to the impact of the prospective unlocking for future experience relative to assumptions for our interest-sensitive voluntary life products, partially offset by growth in the level of the deferred asset. The amortization of deferred acquisition costs for the first six months of 2018 was consistent with the same period of 2017 as growth in the level of the deferred asset was offset by the prospective unlocking for expected future experience relative to assumptions for our interest-sensitive voluntary life products. Our other expense ratio increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to an increase in operational investments in our business balanced with our continued focus on expense management and operating efficiencies.

Sales

(in millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Sales by Product						
Group Disability and Group Life and AD&D						
Group Long-term Disability	$ 41.0	(13.7)%	$ 47.5	$ 71.1	(14.9)%	$ 83.5
Group Short-term Disability	23.6	(13.9)	27.4	39.9	(9.9)	44.3
Group Life and AD&D	54.5	(8.4)	59.5	99.1	2.5	96.7
Subtotal	119.1	(11.4)	134.4	210.1	(6.4)	224.5
Supplemental and Voluntary						
Individual Disability	18.9	39.0	13.6	36.8	23.5	29.8
Voluntary Benefits	47.9	(3.4)	49.6	201.4	2.3	196.9
Dental and Vision	11.8	13.5	10.4	24.0	18.2	20.3
Subtotal	78.6	6.8	73.6	262.2	6.2	247.0
Total Sales	$ 197.7	(5.0)	$ 208.0	$ 472.3	0.2	$ 471.5
Sales by Market Sector						
Group Disability and Group Life and AD&D						
Core Market (< 2,000 employees)	$ 80.9	(10.4)%	$ 90.3	$ 135.8	(7.4)%	$ 146.6
Large Case Market	38.2	(13.4)	44.1	74.3	(4.6)	77.9
Subtotal	119.1	(11.4)	134.4	210.1	(6.4)	224.5
Supplemental and Voluntary	78.6	6.8	73.6	262.2	6.2	247.0
Total Sales	$ 197.7	(5.0)	$ 208.0	$ 472.3	0.2	$ 471.5

Group sales decreased in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017, primarily driven by lower sales to new customers in the core market segment, which we define as employee groups with fewer than 2,000 employees, and lower sales to existing customers in the large case market segment. The decline in group sales for the first six months of 2018 relative to the same period of 2017 was primarily driven by lower sales to new customers in both the core and large case market segments, partially offset by higher sales to existing customers. The sales mix in the group market sector for the first six months of 2018 was approximately 65 percent core market and 35 percent large case market.

Individual disability sales, which are primarily concentrated in the multi-life market, increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017, primarily driven by higher sales to new and existing customers. Sales of

voluntary benefits decreased in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017, primarily driven by a decrease in sales to new customers in the large case market, partially offset by higher sales to both new and existing customers in the core market. The growth in voluntary benefits sales for the first six months of 2018 relative to the same period of 2017 was primarily driven by higher sales to both new and existing customers in the core market as well as an increase in sales to existing customers in the large case market, partially offset by a decline in sales to new customers in the large case market. Dental and vision sales increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017, driven by higher sales to both new and existing customers.

Segment Outlook

We remain committed to offering consumers a broad set of financial protection benefit products at the worksite. During the remainder of 2018, we will continue to focus on client expansion, consumer engagement, and collaborative partnerships, all underpinned by strong risk management. We intend to broaden our client relationships and build additional partnerships to open new digital channels. We also aim to enhance the customer experience through the expansion of our dental and vision business and the introduction of our medical stop-loss product, investing in processes with a focus on quality and simplification, and the utilization of technology to enhance enrollment, underwriting, and online claims. We believe our active client management and differentiated integrated customer experience across our product lines will continue to enable us to grow our market.

We anticipate solid adjusted operating income growth in 2018, with disciplined sales and premium growth, consistent risk management, and improving operational efficiency. We believe further improvement in our premium and sales growth rates is possible if overall economic conditions continue to improve and/or industry pricing levels increase to better align with our view of adequate premium rates. We believe our underlying profitability will remain strong throughout the year, driven primarily by our continued product mix shift, expense efficiencies, and consistent operating effectiveness. Underpinning our strategy is our continued commitment to risk management discipline, talent development, and our core values.

The low interest rate environment continues to place pressure on our profit margins by impacting net investment income yields as well as discount rates on our insurance liabilities. Our net investment income may be impacted, either favorably or unfavorably, by fluctuations in miscellaneous investment income. As part of our continued pricing discipline and our reserving strategy, we continuously monitor emerging interest rate experience and adjust our pricing and reserve discount rates, as appropriate. We expect that our group disability benefit ratio will remain generally consistent with 2017 and that our voluntary benefits benefit ratio will gradually increase back to long-term trends. We continuously monitor key indicators to assess our risks and attempt to adjust our business plans accordingly.

Unum UK Segment

The Unum UK segment includes insurance for group long-term disability, group life, and supplemental lines of business which include dental, individual disability, and critical illness products. Unum UK's products are sold primarily in the United Kingdom through field sales personnel and independent brokers and consultants.

Operating Results

Shown below are financial results and key performance indicators for the Unum UK segment.

(in millions of dollars, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income						
Group Long-term Disability	$ 89.7	7.0%	$ 83.8	$ 180.5	9.7%	$ 164.6
Group Life	27.9	9.8	25.4	56.5	12.5	50.2
Supplemental	21.3	21.0	17.6	41.5	24.6	33.3
Total Premium Income	138.9	9.5	126.8	278.5	12.3	248.1
Net Investment Income	32.1	(3.3)	33.2	59.7	(0.2)	59.8
Total	171.0	6.9	160.0	338.2	9.8	307.9
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	106.6	11.3	95.8	206.9	13.4	182.5
Commissions	9.6	6.7	9.0	19.0	6.7	17.8
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(2.4)	20.0	(2.0)	(3.9)	2.6	(3.8)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	2.1	(8.7)	2.3	4.2	(6.7)	4.5
Other Expenses	27.5	5.8	26.0	54.6	6.2	51.4
Total	143.4	9.4	131.1	280.8	11.3	252.4
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 27.6	(4.5)	$ 28.9	$ 57.4	3.4	$ 55.5

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of Unum UK is the British pound sterling. Unum UK's premium income, net investment income, claims, and expenses are received or paid in pounds, and we hold pound-denominated assets to support Unum UK's pound-denominated policy reserves and liabilities. We translate Unum UK's pound-denominated financial statement items into dollars for our consolidated financial reporting. We translate income statement items using an average exchange rate for the reporting period, and we translate balance sheet items using the exchange rate at the end of the period. We report unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses in accumulated other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheets.

Fluctuations in the pound to dollar exchange rate have an effect on Unum UK's reported financial results and our consolidated financial results. In periods when the pound strengthens relative to the preceding period, translating pounds into dollars increases current period results relative to the prior period. In periods when the pound weakens, translating pounds into dollars decreases current period results relative to the prior period. The discussion of financial and sales results as follows is based on local currency.

(in millions of pounds, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income						
Group Long-term Disability	£ 66.0	0.8%	£ 65.5	£ 131.2	0.4%	£ 130.7
Group Life	20.5	3.0	19.9	41.1	3.0	39.9
Supplemental	15.6	13.9	13.7	30.1	14.0	26.4
Total Premium Income	102.1	3.0	99.1	202.4	2.7	197.0
Net Investment Income	23.5	(9.6)	26.0	43.4	(8.4)	47.4
Total	125.6	0.4	125.1	245.8	0.6	244.4
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	78.3	4.5	74.9	150.4	3.9	144.8
Commissions	7.0	(1.4)	7.1	13.8	(2.8)	14.2
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(1.8)	12.5	(1.6)	(2.9)	(3.3)	(3.0)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	1.6	(11.1)	1.8	3.1	(11.4)	3.5
Other Expenses	20.1	(1.0)	20.3	39.6	(3.2)	40.9
Total	105.2	2.6	102.5	204.0	1.8	200.4
Adjusted Operating Income	£ 20.4	(9.7)	£ 22.6	£ 41.8	(5.0)	£ 44.0
Weighted Average Pound/Dollar Exchange Rate	1.353		1.279	1.373		1.261
Operating Ratios (% of Premium Income):						
Benefit Ratio	76.7%		75.6%	74.3%		73.5%
Other Expense Ratio	19.7%		20.5%	19.6%		20.8%
Adjusted Operating Income Ratio	20.0%		22.8%	20.7%		22.3%
Persistency:						
Group Long-term Disability				86.9%		86.4%
Group Life				84.1%		80.8%
Supplemental				92.3%		91.3%

Premium income increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 driven by higher persistency and growth in the in-force block resulting from prior period sales.

Net investment income was lower in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the prior year periods due primarily to lower yield on our fixed-rate bonds and lower investment income from inflation index-linked bonds, which we invest in to support the claim reserves associated with certain of our group policies that provide for inflation-linked increases in benefits. The decrease in net investment income attributable to these index-linked bonds was offset by a decrease in the reserves for future claims payments related to the inflation index-linked group long-term disability and group life policies. Partially offsetting the decrease in net investment income was additional income related to growth in the level of invested assets.

Overall benefits experience was less favorable in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same prior year periods due primarily to unfavorable claims activity in our group life and supplemental product lines, partially offset by the impact of inflation-linked decreases in benefits.

Commissions and the deferral of acquisition costs were generally consistent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same prior year periods. The amortization of acquisition costs during the second quarter and first six months of 2018 was lower than the same prior year periods primarily due to a decrease in the level of the deferred asset. The other expense ratio was lower for the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the prior year periods due to the increase in premium income and our continued focus on expense management and operating efficiencies.

Sales

(in millions of dollars and pounds)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Sales by Product						
Group Long-term Disability	$ 15.6	35.7%	$ 11.5	$ 23.4	(6.4)%	$ 25.0
Group Life	5.7	(5.0)	6.0	10.2	3.0	9.9
Supplemental	7.0	(9.1)	7.7	11.8	18.0	10.0
Total Sales	$ 28.3	12.3	$ 25.2	$ 45.4	1.1	$ 44.9
Sales by Market Sector						
Group Long-term Disability and Group Life						
Core Market (< 500 employees)	$ 10.9	19.8%	$ 9.1	$ 18.5	19.4 %	$ 15.5
Large Case Market	10.4	23.8	8.4	15.1	(22.2)	19.4
Subtotal	21.3	21.7	17.5	33.6	(3.7)	34.9
Supplemental	7.0	(9.1)	7.7	11.8	18.0	10.0
Total Sales	$ 28.3	12.3	$ 25.2	$ 45.4	1.1	$ 44.9
Sales by Product						
Group Long-term Disability	£ 11.4	26.7%	£ 9.0	£ 17.0	(14.6)%	£ 19.9
Group Life	4.1	(12.8)	4.7	7.4	(5.1)	7.8
Supplemental	5.1	(16.4)	6.1	8.5	6.3	8.0
Total Sales	£ 20.6	4.0	£ 19.8	£ 32.9	(7.8)	£ 35.7
Sales by Market Sector						
Group Long-term Disability and Group Life						
Core Market (< 500 employees)	£ 8.0	14.3%	£ 7.0	£ 13.4	9.8 %	£ 12.2
Large Case Market	7.5	11.9	6.7	11.0	(29.0)	15.5
Subtotal	15.5	13.1	13.7	24.4	(11.9)	27.7
Supplemental	5.1	(16.4)	6.1	8.5	6.3	8.0
Total Sales	£ 20.6	4.0	£ 19.8	£ 32.9	(7.8)	£ 35.7

The increase in group long-term disability sales for the second quarter of 2018 relative to the same period of 2017 is primarily driven by higher sales to new and existing customers in both the core market, which we define as employee groups with fewer than 500 employees, and the large case market. For the first six months of 2018, group long-term disability sales decreased relative to the same period of 2017, primarily driven by lower sales to new customers in our core and large case markets, partially offset by higher sales to existing customers in our core and large case markets. Group life sales decreased during the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 driven primarily by lower sales to existing customers in our large case market, partially offset by higher sales to new customers in our core and large case markets.

The fluctuation in sales in the supplemental line of business during the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the prior year periods was driven primarily by sales in the group critical illness and dental product lines which decreased during the second quarter of 2018 but increased in the first six months of 2018.

Segment Outlook

We remain committed to driving growth in the U.K. market, and during the remainder of 2018, we will continue to build on those capabilities that we believe will generate growth and profitability in our businesses. Expanding our group long-term disability market position remains a significant opportunity and priority. Our key priorities in 2018 include the continuing implementation of price increases across interest sensitive product lines while maintaining solid persistency results and continuing to follow a disciplined approach to new sales activity in the competitive pricing environment. We intend to build upon the strong sales momentum we have seen in our group critical illness and dental products through increased participation rates as well as accelerate growth in our group life line of business. We will expand our distribution and build marketing and digital capabilities which we believe will drive sustainable growth. We have simplified our processes and operations to deliver efficiencies and further improvements to customer service and remain focused on risk discipline.

We expect to continue to see some near-term dampening of growth in Unum UK due to the current disruption and uncertainty in the U.K. economy as a result of the U.K.'s formal notice to withdraw from the EU. We anticipate that lower economic growth, wage inflation, and the interest rate outlook in the U.K. will present challenges in the short to medium term, but we will continue to monitor and adapt our plans accordingly to respond to these challenges. The magnitude and longevity of potential negative economic impacts on our growth will depend on the agreements reached by the U.K. and EU as a result of exit negotiations and the resulting response of the U.K. marketplace, but we believe we are well positioned to capitalize on future growth opportunities as these negotiations are resolved and the operating environment improves.

We expect the current environment to continue to have a negative impact on our growth expectations in the near-term and may also lead to a higher rate of claim incidence, lower levels of claim recoveries, or lower claim discount rates. As part of our continued pricing discipline and our reserving strategy, we continuously monitor emerging interest rate experience and adjust our pricing and reserve discount rates, as appropriate. We will likely continue to experience volatility in net investment income and our benefit ratio due to fluctuations in the level of inflation in the U.K., however, we do not expect this to have a significant impact on adjusted operating income. There are no indications currently that capital requirements for our U.K. operations will change, but economic conditions may in the near term cause volatility in our solvency ratios. We continuously monitor key indicators to assess our risks and attempt to adjust our business plans accordingly.

Colonial Life Segment

The Colonial Life segment includes insurance for accident, sickness, and disability products, which includes our expanded dental and vision products, life products, and cancer and critical illness products issued primarily by Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Company and marketed to employees, on both a group and an individual basis, at the workplace through an independent contractor agency sales force and brokers.

Operating Results

Shown below are financial results and key performance indicators for the Colonial Life segment.

(in millions of dollars, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income						
Accident, Sickness, and Disability	$ 228.6	3.9%	$ 220.1	$ 459.9	4.7%	$ 439.2
Life	81.5	8.7	75.0	162.5	8.9	149.2
Cancer and Critical Illness	85.3	5.0	81.2	171.3	5.6	162.2
Total Premium Income	395.4	5.1	376.3	793.7	5.7	750.6
Net Investment Income	40.2	9.5	36.7	77.5	7.9	71.8
Other Income	0.3	50.0	0.2	0.6	20.0	0.5
Total	435.9	5.5	413.2	871.8	5.9	822.9
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	201.6	4.5	192.9	407.3	6.3	383.1
Commissions	91.1	6.9	85.2	181.3	6.4	170.4
Deferral of Acquisition Costs	(78.3)	7.7	(72.7)	(156.6)	7.5	(145.7)
Amortization of Deferred Acquisition Costs	59.6	5.7	56.4	119.8	6.8	112.2
Other Expenses	77.3	11.1	69.6	154.4	11.3	138.7
Total	351.3	6.0	331.4	706.2	7.2	658.7
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 84.6	3.4	$ 81.8	$ 165.6	0.9	$ 164.2
Operating Ratios (% of Premium Income):						
Benefit Ratio	51.0%		51.3%	51.3%		51.0%
Other Expense Ratio	19.5%		18.5%	19.5%		18.5%
Adjusted Operating Income Ratio	21.4%		21.7%	20.9%		21.9%
Persistency:						
Accident, Sickness, and Disability				74.2%		74.9%
Life				83.8%		84.5%
Cancer and Critical Illness				82.6%		82.2%

Premium income increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 driven primarily by sales growth. Net investment income was higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to an increase in the level of invested assets and higher miscellaneous investment income, partially offset by a decline in yield on invested assets.

Benefits experience in the second quarter of 2018 was slightly favorable compared to the same period of 2017 driven by favorable experience in our life line of business. Benefits experience in the first six months of 2018 was slightly unfavorable to the same period of 2017 driven by higher claims incidence and a higher average claim size in the life line of business during the first quarter of 2018, partially offset by favorable claims experience in the accident, sickness, and disability line of business.

Commissions and the deferral of acquisition costs were higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to sales growth. The amortization of deferred acquisition costs increased during the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due primarily to growth in the level of the deferred asset. The other expense ratio was higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 due to costs related to our territory expansion initiatives, investments in our business, and the roll-out of our dental and vision products.

Sales

Certain prior year amounts below were reclassified to conform to current year presentation

(in millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Sales by Product						
Accident, Sickness, and Disability	$ 83.6	13.6%	$ 73.6	$ 150.0	11.0%	$ 135.1
Life	27.6	10.8	24.9	48.9	6.8	45.8
Cancer and Critical Illness	21.2	17.1	18.1	37.2	15.9	32.1
Total Sales	$ 132.4	13.6	$ 116.6	$ 236.1	10.8	$ 213.0
Sales by Market Sector						
Commercial						
Core Market (< 1,000 employees)	$ 85.9	16.6%	$ 73.7	$ 153.8	12.5%	$ 136.7
Large Case Market	20.2	8.6	18.6	35.9	5.6	34.0
Subtotal	106.1	15.0	92.3	189.7	11.1	170.7
Public Sector	26.3	8.2	24.3	46.4	9.7	42.3
Total Sales	$ 132.4	13.6	$ 116.6	$ 236.1	10.8	$ 213.0

Sales in aggregate were higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to growth in both new and existing customer account sales and the expansion of our dental and vision products, primarily in our core market. Commercial market sales increased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 as compared to the same periods of 2017 due to higher sales to both new and existing customers in the core market, which we define as accounts with fewer than 1,000 employees, and the large case market. Public sector market sales were higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 primarily due to an increase in sales to existing customers, partially offset by lower sales to new customers. The number of new accounts increased 14.1 percent and 9.6 percent, respectively, in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017. The average new case size for the second quarter of 2018 decreased 5.6 percent compared to the same period of 2017, but increased 0.7 percent for the first six months of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017.

Segment Outlook

We remain committed to providing employees and their families with simple, modern, and personal benefit solutions. During the remainder of 2018, we intend to continue to focus on expanding our distribution, introducing new products and services, enhancing the customer experience, and investing in new solutions and digital capabilities to further improve productivity. We believe there is significant opportunity for growth in our core market, particularly those employers with fewer than 100 employees. This market is currently underserved, and we believe having a large national distribution system is critical to reaching those markets. We will continue to focus on accelerating growth during the remainder of 2018 through territory expansion, territory growth, persistency investments, and increased participation rates. We believe our distribution system, enrollment capabilities, public sector expertise, the introduction of our new individual dental and vision products, and ability to serve all market sizes position us well for future growth.

We expect to see continued favorable sales and premium growth trends during the remainder of 2018 and a consistent level of adjusted operating earnings growth as a result of accelerating investments in our future growth. The lower interest rate environment will continue to have an unfavorable impact on our profit margins, and volatility in miscellaneous investment income is likely to continue. We expect our annual benefit ratio for 2018 to be generally consistent with the level of 2017. While we believe our underlying profitability will remain strong, current economic conditions and increasing competition in the voluntary workplace market are seen as external risks to achievement of our business plans. We continuously monitor key indicators to assess our risks and attempt to adjust our business plans accordingly.

Closed Block Segment

The Closed Block segment consists of individual disability, group and individual long-term care, and other insurance products no longer actively marketed. Individual disability in this segment generally consists of policies we sold prior to the mid-1990s and entirely discontinued selling in 2004, other than update features contractually allowable on existing policies. We discontinued offering individual long-term care in 2009 and group long-term care in 2012. Other insurance products include group pension, individual life and corporate-owned life insurance, reinsurance pools and management operations, and other miscellaneous product lines.

Operating Results

Shown below are financial results and key performance indicators for the Closed Block segment.

(in millions of dollars, except ratios)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Premium Income						
Individual Disability	$ 106.9	(9.8)%	$ 118.5	$ 216.3	(9.8)%	$ 239.8
Long-term Care	161.5	0.4	160.9	322.8	(0.4)	324.0
All Other	2.0	—	2.0	4.6	2.2	4.5
Total Premium Income	270.4	(3.9)	281.4	543.7	(4.3)	568.3
Net Investment Income	345.6	1.6	340.0	683.3	1.2	675.3
Other Income	18.9	(6.4)	20.2	37.9	(7.6)	41.0
Total	634.9	(1.0)	641.6	1,264.9	(1.5)	1,284.6
Benefits and Expenses						
Benefits and Change in Reserves for Future Benefits	546.6	(0.2)	547.6	1,087.6	(0.8)	1,096.3
Commissions	21.1	(5.8)	22.4	42.4	(6.6)	45.4
Interest and Debt Expense	1.7	—	1.7	3.4	—	3.4
Other Expenses	35.9	(3.8)	37.3	73.0	(3.1)	75.3
Total	605.3	(0.6)	609.0	1,206.4	(1.1)	1,220.4
Adjusted Operating Income	$ 29.6	(9.2)	$ 32.6	$ 58.5	(8.9)	$ 64.2
Interest Adjusted Loss Ratios:						
Individual Disability	82.9%		82.3%	80.0%		83.0%
Long-term Care	96.9%		89.4%	96.7%		89.0%
Operating Ratios (% of Premium Income):						
Other Expense Ratio	13.3%		13.3%	13.4%		13.3%
Adjusted Operating Income Ratio	10.9%		11.6%	10.8%		11.3%
Persistency:						
Individual Disability				88.8%		90.0%
Long-term Care				95.6%		95.3%

Premium income for individual disability decreased in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to policy terminations and maturities. Premium income for long-term care in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 was generally consistent with premium income in the same prior year periods with rate increases offsetting policy terminations. We continue to file requests with various state insurance departments for premium rate increases on certain of our individual and group long-term care policies. The rate increases reflect current interest rates and claims experience,

higher expected future claims, longevity, persistency, and other factors related to pricing long-term care coverage. In states for which a rate increase is submitted and approved, we routinely provide customers options for coverage changes or other approaches that might fit their current financial and insurance needs.

Net investment income was higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to an increase in the level of invested assets and higher miscellaneous investment income, partially offset by a decline in yield on invested assets. Other income, which includes the underlying results and associated net investment income of certain blocks of individual disability reinsured business, continues to decline due to expected terminations and maturities.

Individual disability benefits experience was slightly unfavorable in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 due to a reduction in the claim reserve discount rate to recognize the impact on future portfolio yields from an increased level of miscellaneous investment income. During the first six months of 2018, individual disability benefits experience was favorable relative to the same prior year period due primarily to a lower average size of new claims. Long-term care benefits experience was unfavorable in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due primarily to higher claims incidence.

The other expense ratio was consistent in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 compared to the same periods of 2017 due to our continued focus on expense management and operating efficiencies.

Segment Outlook

During the remainder of 2018, we will continue to execute on our well-defined strategy of implementing long-term care premium rate increases, efficient capital management, improved financial analysis, and operational effectiveness. Despite continued anticipated premium rate increases in our long-term care business, we expect overall premium income and adjusted operating revenue to decline over time as these closed blocks of business wind down. We will likely experience volatility in net investment income due to fluctuations of miscellaneous investment income and the continued increase in our allocation towards high yield and alternative assets in the long-term care product line. We expect the low interest rate environment to continue to place pressure on our earnings and the adequacy of our reserves. Although the yield achieved on the investment of new money supporting our long-term care business continues to exceed the expectations we have assumed in our reserves established under loss recognition, we consider this a continued watch area as we get closer to the time when the new money yield assumptions will begin to grade higher in our reserve assumptions. We continuously monitor key indicators to assess our risks and attempt to adjust our business plans accordingly.

Profitability of our long-tailed products is affected by claims experience related to mortality and morbidity, investment returns, premium rate increases, and persistency. We believe that the interest adjusted loss ratios for the individual disability and long-term care lines of business will be relatively flat over the long term, but these product lines may continue to experience quarterly volatility, particularly in the near term for our long-term care product lines as our claim block matures and as we continue the implementation of premium rate increases. Although premium rate increases have contributed positively to reserve margins for our long-term care product lines, the implementation timing of our premium rate increases has varied relative to expectations and is contributing to the recently elevated interest adjusted loss ratio. Claim resolution rates, which measure the resolution of claims from recovery, deaths, settlements, and benefit expirations, are very sensitive to operational and external factors and can be volatile. Our claim resolution rate assumption used in determining reserves is our expectation of the resolution rate we will experience over the life of the block of business and will vary from actual experience in any one period. It is possible that variability in any of our reserve assumptions, including, but not limited to, interest rates, mortality, morbidity, premium rate increases, benefit change elections, and persistency, could result in a material impact on the adequacy of our reserves, including adjustments to reserves established under loss recognition.

During the second quarter of 2018, we accelerated our work on our long-term care annual reserve analysis, which is now anticipated to be completed in the third quarter of 2018. When completed, this work will incorporate our most recent experience and will include a review of all assumptions. The review will also utilize internal and external data and an outside consulting firm for quality assurance and industry benchmarking. Subject to completion of the work, we believe that we may need to increase our reserves for long-term care as part of our third quarter 2018 closing process. Although we still have work to complete and are still assessing our assumptions, we currently expect that any increase will likely be predominantly a GAAP event and will likely not exceed $750 million after-tax.

Corporate Segment

The Corporate segment includes investment income on corporate assets not specifically allocated to a line of business, interest expense on corporate debt other than non-recourse debt, and certain other corporate income and expenses not allocated to a line of business.

Operating Results

(in millions of dollars)

	Three Months Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2018	% Change	2017	2018	% Change	2017
Adjusted Operating Revenue						
Net Investment Income	$ 9.2	84.0%	$ 5.0	$ 14.7	86.1%	$ 7.9
Other Income	0.3	(57.1)	0.7	1.5	36.4	1.1
Total	9.5	66.7	5.7	16.2	80.0	9.0
Interest and Other Expenses	45.0	3.9	43.3	92.0	(14.0)	107.0
Loss Before Income Tax and Net Realized Investment Gains and Losses	(35.5)	5.6	(37.6)	(75.8)	22.7	(98.0)
Loss from Guaranty Fund Assessment	—	—	—	—	N.M	20.6
Adjusted Operating Loss	$ (35.5)	5.6	$ (37.6)	$ (75.8)	2.1	$ (77.4)

N.M. = not a meaningful percentage

Net investment income was higher in the second quarter and first six months of 2018 relative to the same periods of 2017 due to a higher yield on invested assets, partially offset by lower levels of invested assets.

Interest and other expenses were higher in the second quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of 2017 due to a higher level of outstanding debt and a higher overall rate of interest. Interest and other expenses were lower in the first six months of 2018 relative to the same period of 2017 due primarily to a $20.6 million loss incurred in the first quarter of 2017 from a guaranty fund assessment related to an unaffiliated insurer that was declared insolvent. Excluding this loss, interest and other expenses were higher than the prior year due primarily to a higher level of outstanding debt, a higher overall rate of interest, and the reduction of a premium tax receivable.

Segment Outlook

As a result of tax reform, we expect our insurance subsidiaries to generate stronger statutory earnings and long-term cash generation. While we intend to maintain aggregate capital levels in our statutory entities consistent with current levels, our year-end 2018 RBC ratios will decline primarily as a result of the higher RBC factors adopted by the NAIC in response to the lower U.S. statutory income tax rate.

Investments

Overview

Investment activities are an integral part of our business, and profitability is significantly affected by investment results. We segment our invested assets into portfolios that support our various product lines. Generally, our investment strategy for our portfolios is to match the effective asset cash flows and durations with related expected liability cash flows and durations to consistently meet the liability funding requirements of our businesses. We seek to earn investment income while assuming credit risk in a prudent and selective manner, subject to constraints of quality, liquidity, diversification, and regulatory considerations. Our overall investment philosophy is to invest in a portfolio of high quality assets that provide investment returns consistent with that assumed in the pricing of our insurance products. Assets are invested predominately in fixed maturity securities. Changes in interest rates may affect the amount and timing of cash flows.

We actively manage our asset and liability cash flow match and our asset and liability duration match to limit interest rate risk. We may redistribute investments among our different lines of business, when necessary, to adjust the cash flow and/or duration of the asset portfolios to better match the cash flow and duration of the liability portfolios. Asset and liability portfolio modeling is updated on a quarterly basis and is used as part of the overall interest rate risk management strategy. Cash flows from the in-force asset and liability portfolios are projected at current interest rate levels and also at levels reflecting an increase and a decrease in interest rates to obtain a range of projected cash flows under the different interest rate scenarios. These results enable us to assess the impact of projected changes in cash flows and duration resulting from potential changes in interest rates. Testing the asset and liability portfolios under various interest rate scenarios enables us to choose what we believe to be the most appropriate investment strategy, as well as to limit the risk of disadvantageous outcomes. Although we test the asset and liability portfolios under various interest rate scenarios as part of our modeling, the majority of our liabilities related to insurance contracts are not interest rate sensitive, and we therefore have minimal exposure to policy withdrawal risk. Our determination of investment strategy relies on long-term measures such as reserve adequacy analysis and the relationship between the portfolio yields supporting our various product lines and the aggregate discount rate assumptions embedded in the reserves. We also use this analysis in determining hedging strategies and utilizing derivative financial instruments for managing interest rate risk and the risk related to matching duration for our assets and liabilities. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Our investment portfolio is well diversified by type of investment and industry sector. We have established an investment strategy that we believe will provide for adequate cash flows from operations and allow us to hold our securities through periods where significant decreases in fair value occur. We believe our emphasis on risk management in our investment portfolio, including credit and interest rate management, has positioned us well and generally reduced the volatility in our results.

Fixed Maturity Securities

The fair values and associated unrealized gains and losses of our fixed maturity securities portfolio, by industry classification, are as follows:

Fixed Maturity Securities - By Industry Classification
As of June 30, 2018

(in millions of dollars)

Classification	Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain	Fair Value of Fixed Maturity Securities with Gross Unrealized Loss	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value of Fixed Maturity Securities with Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Gain
Basic Industry	$ 2,809.7	$ 150.8	$ 968.1	$ 40.5	$ 1,841.6	$ 191.3
Capital Goods	4,055.5	303.2	1,034.7	48.1	3,020.8	351.3
Communications	2,869.4	257.3	740.6	37.5	2,128.8	294.8
Consumer Cyclical	1,434.1	74.7	484.5	14.6	949.6	89.3
Consumer Non-Cyclical	6,680.2	396.6	2,435.1	123.7	4,245.1	520.3
Energy	4,720.3	435.5	945.8	42.3	3,774.5	477.8
Financial Institutions	3,250.0	159.2	1,082.8	33.8	2,167.2	193.0
Mortgage/Asset-Backed	1,705.9	52.4	449.1	15.6	1,256.8	68.0
Sovereigns	822.9	162.8	59.6	2.2	763.3	165.0
Technology	1,526.9	36.4	554.1	17.7	972.8	54.1
Transportation	1,946.8	171.1	520.5	18.5	1,426.3	189.6
U.S. Government Agencies and Municipalities	4,012.9	439.2	512.9	18.0	3,500.0	457.2
Public Utilities	7,526.3	904.5	757.7	42.6	6,768.6	947.1
Total	$ 43,360.9	$ 3,543.7	$ 10,545.5	$ 455.1	$ 32,815.4	$ 3,998.8

The following two tables show the length of time our investment-grade and below-investment-grade fixed maturity securities had been in a gross unrealized loss position as of June 30, 2018 and at the end of the prior four quarters. The relationships of the current fair value to amortized cost are not necessarily indicative of the fair value to amortized cost relationships for the securities throughout the entire time that the securities have been in an unrealized loss position nor are they necessarily indicative of the relationships after June 30, 2018. The increase in the unrealized loss on fixed maturity securities during the second quarter of 2018 was due to an increase in credit spreads and U.S. treasury rates.

Unrealized Loss on Investment-Grade Fixed Maturity Securities
Length of Time in Unrealized Loss Position

(in millions of dollars)

	2018		2017		
	June 30	March 31	December 31	September 30	June 30
Fair Value < 100% >= 70% of Amortized Cost					
<= 90 days	$ 56.0	$ 79.8	$ 20.8	$ 12.4	$ 4.5
> 90 <= 180 days	149.1	40.5	9.5	2.1	1.3
> 180 <= 270 days	40.3	30.5	—	1.8	31.7
> 270 days <= 1 year	38.8	—	1.2	24.5	5.9
> 1 year <= 2 years	51.3	44.8	32.1	9.2	4.1
> 2 years <= 3 years	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.7	3.6
> 3 years	1.2	0.2	—	—	0.1
Sub-total	338.7	198.7	65.3	52.7	51.2
Fair Value < 70% >= 40% of Amortized Cost					
<= 90 days	—	—	1.2	—	—
> 180 <= 270 days	13.9	—	—	—	—
Sub-total	13.9	—	1.2	—	—
Total	$ 352.6	$ 198.7	$ 66.5	$ 52.7	$ 51.2

Unrealized Loss on Below-Investment-Grade Fixed Maturity Securities
Length of Time in Unrealized Loss Position

(in millions of dollars)

	2018		2017		
	June 30	March 31	December 31	September 30	June 30
Fair Value < 100% >= 70% of Amortized Cost					
<= 90 days	$ 6.4	$ 19.8	$ 4.7	$ 0.7	$ 1.1
> 90 <= 180 days	29.3	13.6	1.5	0.3	3.5
> 180 <= 270 days	14.8	2.9	0.4	1.2	1.9
> 270 days <= 1 year	4.7	—	0.7	—	—
> 1 year <= 2 years	10.3	10.5	2.7	3.2	11.1
> 2 years <= 3 years	9.5	13.1	13.1	18.2	22.3
> 3 years	22.5	26.6	19.6	14.4	10.2
Sub-total	97.5	86.5	42.7	38.0	50.1
Fair Value < 70% >= 40% of Amortized Cost					
> 1 year <= 2 years	—	—	—	—	6.6
> 2 years <= 3 years	5.0	7.9	7.3	10.6	2.8
> 3 years	—	—	7.0	9.3	9.0
Sub-total	5.0	7.9	14.3	19.9	18.4
Total	$ 102.5	$ 94.4	$ 57.0	$ 57.9	$ 68.5

At June 30, 2018, we held no fixed maturity securities with a gross unrealized loss greater than $10.0 million.

We had no individual realized investment losses of $10.0 million or greater from the sale of fixed maturity securities during the second quarters or first six months of 2018 and 2017, nor did we have individual realized investment losses of $10.0 million or greater from other-than-temporary impairments.

At June 30, 2018, our mortgage/asset-backed securities had an average life of 6.30 years, effective duration of 5.59 years, and a weighted average credit rating of Aaa. The mortgage/asset-backed securities are valued on a monthly basis using valuations supplied by the brokerage firms that are dealers in these securities as well as independent pricing services. One of the risks involved in investing in mortgage/asset-backed securities is the uncertainty of the timing of cash flows from the underlying loans due to prepayment of principal with the possibility of reinvesting the funds in a lower interest rate environment. We use models which incorporate economic variables and possible future interest rate scenarios to predict future prepayment rates. The timing of prepayment cash flows may also cause volatility in our recognition of investment income. We recognize investment income on these securities using a constant effective yield based on projected prepayments of the underlying loans and the estimated economic life of the securities. Actual prepayment experience is reviewed periodically, and effective yields are recalculated when differences arise between prepayments originally projected and the actual prepayments received and currently projected. The effective yield is recalculated on a retrospective basis, and the adjustment is reflected in net investment income.

We have no exposure to subprime mortgages, "Alt-A" loans, or collateralized debt obligations in our investment portfolios. We have not invested in mortgage-backed derivatives, such as interest-only, principal-only, or residuals, where market values can be highly volatile relative to changes in interest rates. The credit quality of our mortgage-backed securities portfolio has not been negatively impacted by the issues in the market concerning subprime mortgage loans. The change in value of our mortgage-backed securities portfolio has moved in line with that of prime agency-backed mortgage-backed securities.

As of June 30, 2018, the amortized cost and fair value of our below-investment-grade fixed maturity securities was $3,218.5 million and $3,203.8 million, respectively. Below-investment-grade securities are inherently riskier than investment-grade securities since the risk of default by the issuer, by definition and as exhibited by bond rating, is higher. Also, the secondary

market for certain below-investment-grade issues can be highly illiquid. Additional downgrades may occur, but we do not anticipate any liquidity problems resulting from our investments in below-investment-grade securities, nor do we expect these investments to adversely affect our ability to hold our other investments to maturity.

Fixed Maturity Securities - Foreign Exposure

Our investments in issuers in foreign countries are chosen for specific portfolio management purposes, including asset and liability management and portfolio diversification across geographic lines and sectors to minimize non-market risks. In our approach to investing in fixed maturity securities, specific investments within approved countries and industry sectors are evaluated for their market position and specific strengths and potential weaknesses. For each security, we consider the political, legal, and financial environment of the sovereign entity in which an issuer is domiciled and operates. The country of domicile is based on consideration of the issuer's headquarters, in addition to location of the assets and the country in which the majority of sales and earnings are derived. We do not have exposure to foreign currency risk, as the cash flows from these investments are either denominated in currencies or hedged into currencies to match the related liabilities. We continually evaluate our foreign investment risk exposure.

Our monitoring is heightened for investments in certain countries due to our concerns over the current economic and political environments, and we believe these investments are more vulnerable to potential credit problems. At June 30, 2018, we had minimal exposure in those countries and had no direct exposure to financial institutions of those countries.

Mortgage Loans

Our mortgage loan portfolio was $2,190.6 million and $2,213.2 million on an amortized cost basis at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Our mortgage loan portfolio is comprised entirely of commercial mortgage loans. We believe our mortgage loan portfolio is well diversified geographically and among property types. The incidence of problem mortgage loans and foreclosure activity continues to be low. Due to conservative underwriting, we expect the level of problem loans to remain low relative to the industry. We held one impaired mortgage loan at June 30, 2018 with net realizable value of $3.4 million, net of a valuation allowance of $0.2 million. We held no impaired mortgage loans at December 31, 2017.

Derivative Financial Instruments

We use derivative financial instruments primarily to manage reinvestment, duration, foreign currency, and credit risks. Historically, we have utilized current and forward interest rate swaps and options on forward interest rate swaps and U.S. Treasury rates, current and forward currency swaps, forward treasury locks, currency forward contracts, forward contracts on specific fixed income securities, and credit default swaps. Credit exposure on derivatives is limited to the value of those contracts in a net gain position, including accrued interest receivable less collateral held. At June 30, 2018, we had no credit exposure on derivatives. We held $20.8 million of cash collateral from our counterparties at June 30, 2018. The carrying value of fixed maturity securities posted as collateral to our counterparties was $39.5 million at June 30, 2018. We had no cash collateral posted to our counterparties at June 30, 2018. We believe that our credit risk is mitigated by our use of multiple counterparties, all of which have an investment-grade credit rating, and by our use of cross-collateralization agreements.

Other

Our exposure to non-current investments, defined as foreclosed real estate and invested assets which are delinquent as to interest and/or principal payments, totaled $36.3 million and $32.9 million on a fair value basis at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

For further information see "Investments" in Part I, Item 1 and "Critical Accounting Estimates" and "Investments" in Part II, Item 7 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, and Notes 4 and 5 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our liquidity requirements are met primarily by cash flows provided from operations, principally in our insurance subsidiaries. Premium and investment income, as well as maturities and sales of invested assets, provide the primary sources of cash. Debt and/or securities offerings provide additional sources of liquidity. Cash is applied to the payment of policy benefits, costs of acquiring new business (principally commissions), operating expenses, and taxes, as well as purchases of new investments.

We have established an investment strategy that we believe will provide for adequate cash flows from operations. We attempt to match our asset cash flows and durations with expected liability cash flows and durations to meet the funding requirements of our business. However, deterioration in the credit market may delay our ability to sell our positions in certain of our fixed maturity securities in a timely manner and adversely impact the price we receive for such securities, which may negatively impact our cash flows. Furthermore, if we experience defaults on securities held in the investment portfolios of our insurance subsidiaries, this will negatively impact statutory capital, which could reduce our insurance subsidiaries' capacity to pay dividends to our holding companies. A reduction in dividends to our holding companies could force us to seek external financing to avoid impairing our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders or meet our debt and other payment obligations.

Our policy benefits are primarily in the form of claim payments, and we have minimal exposure to the policy withdrawal risk associated with deposit products such as individual life policies or annuities. A decrease in demand for our insurance products or an increase in the incidence of new claims or the duration of existing claims could negatively impact our cash flows from operations. However, our historical pattern of benefits paid to revenues is generally consistent, even during cycles of economic downturns, which serves to minimize liquidity risk.

The liquidity requirements of the holding company Unum Group include common stock dividends, interest and debt service, acquisitions, and ongoing investments in our businesses. Unum Group's liquidity requirements are met by assets held by Unum Group and our intermediate holding companies, dividends from primarily our insurance subsidiaries, and issuance of common stock, debt, or other capital securities and borrowings from existing credit facilities, as needed. As of June 30, 2018, Unum Group and our intermediate holding companies held fixed maturity securities, short-term investments, and cash of $1,160 million. Fixed maturity securities consisted primarily of corporate bonds with an average maturity date of 6.8 years. Short-term investments consisted primarily of commercial paper. No significant restrictions exist on our ability to use or access funds in any of our U.S. or U.K intermediate holding companies. As a result of the TCJA, future amounts repatriated from our foreign subsidiaries in the U.K. are eligible for a 100 percent exemption from U.S. income tax but may be subject to tax on foreign currency gain or loss.

As part of our capital deployment strategy, we have in recent years repurchased shares of Unum Group's common stock, as authorized by our board of directors. Our current share repurchase program was approved by our board of directors in May 2018 and authorizes the repurchase of up to $750 million of common stock through November 2019, with the pace of repurchase activity to depend upon various factors such as the level of available cash, alternative uses for cash, and our stock price. This new authorization replaced the previous authorization of $750 million that was scheduled to expire in November 2018. During the first six months of 2018, we repurchased 4.4 million shares at a cost of approximately $200 million. The dollar value of shares remaining under the current repurchase program was approximately $650 million at June 30, 2018. As previously discussed, we do not expect to execute on further share repurchases until the result of the long-term care reserve review is announced, which is now anticipated to be completed in the third quarter of 2018, after which we intend to resume share repurchases of approximately $100 million per quarter beginning in the fourth quarter of 2018 and continuing into 2019. See Note 10 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 and "Executive Summary" contained herein in this Item 2 for further information.

Cash Available from Subsidiaries

Unum Group and certain of its intermediate holding company subsidiaries depend on payments from subsidiaries to pay dividends to stockholders, to pay debt obligations, and/or to pay expenses. These payments by our insurance and non-insurance subsidiaries may take the form of dividends, operating and investment management fees, and/or interest payments on loans from the parent to a subsidiary.

Restrictions under applicable state insurance laws limit the amount of dividends that can be paid to a parent company from its insurance subsidiaries in any 12-month period without prior approval by regulatory authorities. For life insurance companies domiciled in the U.S., that limitation generally equals, depending on the state of domicile, either ten percent of an insurer's statutory surplus with respect to policyholders as of the preceding year end or the statutory net gain from operations, excluding realized investment gains and losses, of the preceding year. The payment of dividends to a parent company from a life insurance subsidiary is generally further limited to the amount of unassigned funds.

Certain of our domestic insurance subsidiaries cede blocks of business to Northwind Reinsurance Company (Northwind Re) and Fairwind Insurance Company (Fairwind), both of which are affiliated captive reinsurance subsidiaries domiciled in the United States with Unum Group as the ultimate parent. The ability of Northwind Re and Fairwind to pay dividends to their respective parent companies will depend on their satisfaction of applicable regulatory requirements and on the performance of the business reinsured by Northwind Re and Fairwind.

The ability of Unum Group and certain of its intermediate holding company subsidiaries to continue to receive dividends from their insurance subsidiaries also depends on additional factors such as RBC ratios and capital adequacy and/or solvency requirements, funding growth objectives at an affiliate level, and maintaining appropriate capital adequacy ratios to support desired ratings. The impacts of the TCJA, in particular the reduction of our admitted deferred tax assets due to the decrease in the U.S. corporate tax rate, have generally reduced our RBC ratios; however, at June 30, 2018, the capital adequacy individual RBC ratios for each of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries, including our captive reinsurers, is above the range that would require state regulatory action. While we intend to maintain aggregate capital levels in our statutory entities consistent with current levels, our year-end 2018 RBC ratios will decline primarily as a result of the higher RBC factors adopted by the NAIC in response to the lower U.S. statutory income tax rate.

Unum Group and/or certain of its intermediate holding company subsidiaries may also receive dividends from our U.K. subsidiaries, the payment of which may be subject to applicable insurance company regulations and capital guidance in the U.K. Unum Limited is subject to the requirements of Solvency II, a European Union (EU) directive, which prescribes capital requirements and risk management standards for the European insurance industry. Our European holding company is also subject to the Solvency II requirements relevant to insurance holding companies, while its subsidiaries (the Unum European Economic Area (EEA) Group), which includes Unum Limited, are subject to group supervision under Solvency II. The Unum EEA Group received approval from the U.K. Prudential Regulation Authority to use its own internal model for calculating regulatory capital and also received approval for certain associated regulatory permissions including transitional relief as the Solvency II capital regime continues to be implemented. There are currently no indications that capital requirements for the Unum EEA Group will change as a result of the U.K. formally commencing the process to leave the EU, but economic conditions may in the near term cause volatility in our solvency ratios.

The payment of dividends to the parent company from our subsidiaries also requires the approval of the individual subsidiary's board of directors.

During 2018, we intend to maintain a level of capital in our U.S. and U.K. insurance subsidiaries above the applicable capital adequacy requirements and minimum solvency margins.

Insurance regulatory restrictions do not limit the amount of dividends available for distribution from non-insurance subsidiaries except where the non-insurance subsidiaries are held directly or indirectly by an insurance subsidiary and only indirectly by Unum Group.

Funding for Employee Benefit Plans

During the first six months of 2018, we made contributions of $37.0 million and £1.6 million to our U.S. and U.K. defined contribution plans, respectively, and expect to make additional contributions of approximately $33 million and £2 million during the remainder of 2018. We made a de minimis amount of contributions to our U.S. qualified defined benefit pension plan and no contribution to our U.K. defined benefit pension plan during the first six months of 2018. We do not expect to

make additional contributions to our U.S. or U.K. qualified defined benefit pension plans during the remainder of 2018. We have met all minimum pension funding requirements set forth by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act. We have estimated our future funding requirements under the Pension Protection Act of 2006 and under applicable U.K. law and do not believe that any future funding requirements will cause a material adverse effect on our liquidity.

Debt

At June 30, 2018, we had short-term debt of $200.0 million consisting entirely of our senior unsecured notes, which subsequently matured in July 2018. Our long-term debt balance at June 30, 2018 was $2,997.7 million, net of deferred debt issuance costs of $32.2 million, and consisted primarily of secured and unsecured senior notes and junior subordinated debt securities.

In May 2018, we issued $300.0 million of 6.25% junior subordinated notes due 2058. The notes are redeemable at or above par on or after June 15, 2023 and rank equally in the right of payment with our other junior subordinated debt securities.

Northwind Holdings made principal payments on its floating rate, senior secured non-recourse notes of $30.0 million in the first six months of 2018.

In June 2017, we purchased and retired the remaining $3.4 million of principal on our senior secured floating rate notes acquired through our purchase of Starmount.

At June 30, 2018, letters of credit totaling $2.1 million had been issued from the credit facility, but there were no borrowed amounts outstanding.

There are no significant financial covenants associated with any of our outstanding debt obligations. We continually monitor our compliance with our debt covenants and remain in compliance. We have not observed any current trends that would cause a breach of any debt covenants. See Note 12 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 and "Debt" and Note 8 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained in Part II, Items 7 and 8, respectively, of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 for further discussion.

Commitments

At June 30, 2018, we had unfunded unconditional commitments of $3.7 million to fund tax credit partnership investments, and $16.9 million to fund the purchase of transferable state tax credits. These commitments are recognized as liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets, with a corresponding recognition of other long-term investments and other assets, respectively. In addition, we had commitments of $146.7 million to fund certain investments in private placement fixed maturity securities, $378.7 million to fund certain private equity partnerships, and $75.0 million to fund certain commercial mortgage loans, which may or may not be funded.

With respect to our commitments and off-balance sheet arrangements, see the discussion under "Commitments" in Part II, Item 7 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. During the first six months of 2018, there were no substantive changes in our commitments, contractual obligations, or other off-balance sheet arrangements other than the changes noted herein.

Transfers of Financial Assets

Our investment policy permits us to lend fixed maturity securities to unaffiliated financial institutions in short-term securities lending agreements, which increases our investment income with minimal risk. We account for all of our securities lending agreements and repurchase agreements as secured borrowings. We had $14.9 million of securities lending agreements outstanding at June 30, 2018 which were collateralized by cash and reported as payables for collateral on investments in our consolidated balance sheets. The cash received as collateral was reinvested in short-term investments. The average balance during the first six months of 2018 was $22.2 million, and the maximum amount outstanding at any month end was $29.9 million. In addition, at June 30, 2018, we had $47.3 million of off-balance sheet securities lending agreements which were collateralized by securities that we were neither permitted to sell nor control. The average balance of these off-balance sheet transactions during the first six months of 2018 was $90.3 million, and the maximum amount outstanding at any month end was $129.0 million.

We had no repurchase agreements outstanding at June 30, 2018, nor did we utilize any repurchase agreements during the first six months of 2018. Our use of repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements can fluctuate during any given period and will depend on our liquidity position, the availability of long-term investments that meet our purchasing criteria, and our general business needs.

Certain of our U.S. insurance subsidiaries are members of regional Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB). As of June 30, 2018, we owned $32.1 million of FHLB common stock and had obtained $272.0 million in advances from the regional FHLBs for the purpose of purchasing fixed maturity securities.

See Note 4 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 for further information.

Consolidated Cash Flows

(in millions of dollars)

	Six Months Ended June 30	
	2018	2017
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	$ 696.2	$ 649.3
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(601.6)	(283.7)
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	(72.5)	(349.0)
Net Increase in Cash and Bank Deposits	$ 22.1	$ 16.6

Operating Cash Flows

Operating cash flows are primarily attributable to the receipt of premium and investment income, offset by payments of claims, commissions, expenses, and income taxes. Premium income growth is dependent not only on new sales, but on policy renewals and growth of existing business, renewal price increases, and persistency. Investment income growth is dependent on the growth in the underlying assets supporting our insurance reserves and capital and on the earned yield. The level of commissions and operating expenses is attributable to the level of sales and the first year acquisition expenses associated with new business as well as the maintenance of existing business. The level of paid claims is affected partially by the growth and aging of the block of business and also by the general economy, as previously discussed in the operating results by segment.

Investing Cash Flows

Investing cash inflows consist primarily of the proceeds from the sales and maturities of investments. Investing cash outflows consist primarily of payments for purchases of investments. Our investment strategy is to match the cash flows and durations of our assets with the cash flows and durations of our liabilities to meet the funding requirements of our business. When market opportunities arise, we may sell selected securities and reinvest the proceeds to improve the yield and credit quality of our portfolio. We may at times also sell selected securities and reinvest the proceeds to improve the duration matching of our assets and liabilities and/or re-balance our portfolio. As a result, sales before maturity may vary from period to period. The sale and purchase of short-term investments is influenced by proceeds received from issuance of debt, our securities lending program, and by the amount of cash which is at times held in short-term investments to facilitate the availability of cash to fund the purchase of appropriate long-term investments, repay maturing debt, and/or to fund our capital deployment program.

See Note 4 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 for further information.

Financing Cash Flows

Financing cash flows consist primarily of borrowings and repayments of debt, issuance or repurchase of common stock, and dividends paid to stockholders.

In May 2018, we issued $300.0 million of 6.25% junior subordinated notes due 2058 and received total proceeds of $290.7 million.

During each of the first six months of 2018 and 2017, we made principal payments of $30.0 million on our senior secured non-recourse notes issued by Northwind Holdings.

During the second quarter of 2017, we purchased and retired the remaining $3.4 million of principal on our senior secured floating rate notes acquired through our purchase of Starmount.

Cash used to repurchase shares of Unum Group's common stock during the first six months of 2018 and 2017 was $205.8 million and $207.0 million, respectively, with a portion of the cash used related to the settlement of amounts due on shares purchased in the fourth quarters of 2017 and 2016, respectively. During the first six months of 2018 and 2017, we paid dividends of $103.3 million and $92.3 million, respectively, to holders of Unum Group's common stock.

See Notes 10 and 12 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" contained herein in Item 1 and "Debt" contained in this Item 2 for further information.

Ratings

AM Best, Fitch Ratings (Fitch), Moody's Investors Service (Moody's), and Standard & Poor's Rating Services (S&P) are among the third parties that assign issuer credit ratings to Unum Group and financial strength ratings to our insurance subsidiaries. Issuer credit ratings reflect an agency's opinion of the overall financial capacity of a company to meet its senior debt obligations. Financial strength ratings are specific to each individual insurance subsidiary and reflect each rating agency's view of the overall financial strength (capital levels, earnings, growth, investments, business mix, operating performance, and market position) of the insuring entity and its ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. Both the issuer credit ratings and financial strength ratings incorporate quantitative and qualitative analyses by rating agencies and are routinely reviewed and updated on an ongoing basis.

We compete based in part on the financial strength ratings provided by rating agencies. A downgrade of our financial strength ratings can be expected to adversely affect us and could potentially, among other things, adversely affect our relationships with distributors of our products and services and retention of our sales force, negatively impact persistency and new sales, particularly large case group sales and individual sales, and generally adversely affect our ability to compete. A downgrade in the issuer credit rating assigned to Unum Group can be expected to adversely affect our cost of capital or our ability to raise additional capital.

The table below reflects the outlook as well as the issuer credit ratings for Unum Group and the financial strength ratings for each of our traditional insurance subsidiaries as of the date of this filing.

	AM Best	Fitch	Moody's	S&P
Outlook	Stable	Stable	Stable	Stable
Issuer Credit Ratings	bbb	BBB	Baa2	BBB
Financial Strength Ratings				
Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company	A	A	A2	A
Provident Life and Casualty Insurance Company	A	A	NR	NR
Unum Life Insurance Company of America	A	A	A2	A
First Unum Life Insurance Company	A	A	A2	A
Colonial Life & Accident Insurance Company	A	A	A2	A
The Paul Revere Life Insurance Company	A	A	A2	A
Starmount Life Insurance Company	A-	NR	NR	NR
Unum Insurance Company	A-	A	A2	NR
Unum Limited	NR	NR	NR	A-

NR = not rated

We maintain an ongoing dialogue with the four rating agencies that evaluate us in order to inform them of progress we are making regarding our strategic objectives and financial plans as well as other pertinent issues. A significant component of our communications involves our annual review meeting with each of the four agencies. We hold other meetings throughout the year regarding our business, including, but not limited to, quarterly updates.

Agency ratings are not directed toward the holders of our securities and are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold our securities. Each rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization, and each rating should be regarded as an independent assessment, not conditional on any other rating. Given the dynamic nature of the ratings process, changes by these or other rating agencies may or may not occur in the near-term. Based on our ongoing dialogue with the rating agencies concerning our insurance risk profile, our financial flexibility, our operating performance, and the quality of our investment portfolio, there have been no changes in any of the rating agencies' outlook statements or ratings during 2018 prior to the date of this filing. Although the outlook for capital requirements has become more clear, there remains some uncertainty in the industry on how rating agencies will incorporate recently announced NAIC RBC formula changes in response to tax reform. We continue to work closely with the rating agencies on these changes. In the event that we are unable to meet the rating agency specific guideline values to maintain our current ratings, including but not limited to maintenance of our capital management metrics at the threshold values stated and maintenance of our financial flexibility and operational consistency, we could be placed on a negative credit watch, with a potential for a downgrade to both our issuer credit ratings and our financial strength ratings.

See our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 for further information regarding our debt and financial strength ratings and the risks associated with rating changes.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are subject to various market risk exposures including interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk. With respect to our exposure to market risk, see the discussion under "Investments" in Item 2 of this Form 10-Q and in Part II, Item 7A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. During the first six months of 2018, there was no substantive change to our market risk or the management of this risk.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. We assessed those controls based on criteria established in the 2013 Internal Control - Integrated Framework from the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on that evaluation, these officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2018.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, during the quarter ended June 30, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Refer to Part I, Item 1, Note 11 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" for information on legal proceedings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table provides information about our share repurchase activity for the second quarter of 2018:

	(a) Total Number of Shares Purchased	(b) Average Price Paid per Share (1)	(c) Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs (2)	(d) Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Programs (2)
April 1 - April 30, 2018	—	$ —	—	$ 412,790,222
May 1 - May 31, 2018	220,000	38.75	220,000	741,474,560
June 1 - June 30, 2018	2,343,953	39.04	2,343,953	649,965,306
Total	2,563,953		2,563,953	

(1) The average price paid per share excludes the cost of commissions.

(2) In May 2018, our board of directors authorized the repurchase of up to $750 million of Unum Group's common stock through November 24, 2019. This new authorization replaced the May 2017 authorization of $750 million that was scheduled to expire on November 25, 2018.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Index to Exhibits

Exhibit 3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Unum Group, effective May 24, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of Unum Group’s Form 8-K filed on May 25, 2018).
Exhibit 3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Unum Group, effective May 24, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of Unum Group's Form 8-K filed on May 25, 2018).
Exhibit 4.1	Form of 6.250% Junior Subordinated Notes due 2058 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of Unum Group's Form 8-K filed on May 29, 2018).
Exhibit 4.2	Indenture for Subordinated Debt Securities, dated as of May 29, 2018, between Unum Group and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of Unum Group’s Form 8-K filed on May 29, 2018).
Exhibit 31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
Exhibit 101	The following financial statements from Unum Group's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018, filed on July 31, 2018, formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Unum Group
(Registrant)

Date: July 31, 2018

By: /s/ John F. McGarry
John F. McGarry
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: July 31, 2018

By: /s/ Daniel J. Waxenberg
Daniel J. Waxenberg
Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Richard P. McKenney, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Unum Group;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 31, 2018

/s/ Richard P. McKenney

Richard P. McKenney

President and Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to Unum Group and will be retained by Unum Group and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, John F. McGarry, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Unum Group;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: July 31, 2018

/s/ John F. McGarry

John F. McGarry

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to Unum Group and will be retained by Unum Group and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.1

STATEMENT OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
OF UNUM GROUP
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
§ 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Unum Group (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), the undersigned, Richard P. McKenney, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 31, 2018

/s/ Richard P. McKenney
Richard P. McKenney
President and Chief Executive Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to Unum Group and will be retained by Unum Group and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

STATEMENT OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
OF UNUM GROUP
PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
§ 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Unum Group (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), the undersigned, John F. McGarry, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: July 31, 2018

/s/ John F. McGarry
John F. McGarry
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has been provided to Unum Group and will be retained by Unum Group and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.