

Aon plc
Form 10-Q
May 04, 2018

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

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED March 31, 2018

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
OF 1934

Commission file number 1-7933

Aon plc
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

ENGLAND AND WALES 98-1030901
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

122 LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND EC3V 4AN
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
+44 20 7623 5500
(Registrant's Telephone Number,
Including Area Code)

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, a 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 Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Emerging growth company

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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

Number of Class A Ordinary Shares of Aon plc, \$0.01 nominal value, outstanding as of May 3, 2018: 244,512,517

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Part I Financial Information
Item 1. Financial Statements

Aon plc
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income
(Unaudited)

(millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Revenue		
Total revenue	\$3,090	\$ 2,381
Expenses		
Compensation and benefits	1,616	1,469
Information technology	115	88
Premises	93	84
Depreciation of fixed assets	39	54
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	110	43
Other general expenses	318	308
Total operating expenses	2,291	2,046
Operating income	799	335
Interest income	4	2
Interest expense	(70)	(70)
Other income (expense)	(15)	(2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	718	265
Income taxes	114	—
Net income from continuing operations	604	265
Net income from discontinued operations	6	40
Net income	610	305
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	14
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$594	\$ 291
Basic net income per share attributable to Aon shareholders		
Continuing operations	\$2.37	\$ 0.95
Discontinued operations	0.02	0.15
Net income	\$2.39	\$ 1.10
Diluted net income per share attributable to Aon shareholders		
Continuing operations	\$2.35	\$ 0.94
Discontinued operations	0.02	0.15
Net income	\$2.37	\$ 1.09
Cash dividends per share paid on ordinary shares	\$0.36	\$ 0.33
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding - basic	248.5	264.8
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding - diluted	250.2	267.0

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

Aon plc
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

(millions)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Net income	\$ 610	\$ 305
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	14
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	594	291
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:		
Change in fair value of financial instruments	14	(2)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	247	147
Postretirement benefit obligation	48	18
Total other comprehensive income	309	163
Less: Other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	3	1
Total other comprehensive income attributable to Aon shareholders	306	162
Comprehensive income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$ 900	\$ 453

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

Aon plc

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Unaudited)

(millions, except nominal value)

March 31, 2018 December 31, 2017

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 597	\$ 756
Short-term investments	118	529
Receivables, net	3,053	2,478
Fiduciary assets	10,738	9,625
Other current assets	609	289
Total Current Assets	15,115	13,677
Goodwill	8,550	8,358
Intangible assets, net	1,662	1,733
Fixed assets, net	578	564
Deferred tax assets	296	389
Prepaid pension	1,207	1,060
Other non-current assets	439	307
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 27,847	\$ 26,088

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,545	\$ 1,961
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	403	299
Fiduciary liabilities	10,738	9,625
Other current liabilities	972	870
Total Current Liabilities	13,658	12,755
Long-term debt	5,697	5,667
Deferred tax liabilities	243	127
Pension, other postretirement, and postemployment liabilities	1,759	1,789
Other non-current liabilities	1,105	1,102
TOTAL LIABILITIES	22,462	21,440

EQUITY

Ordinary shares - \$0.01 nominal value	2	2
Authorized: 750 shares (issued: 2018 - 245.2; 2017 - 247.6)		
Additional paid-in capital	5,743	5,775
Retained earnings	2,747	2,302
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,191)	(3,496)
TOTAL AON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	5,301	4,583
Noncontrolling interests	84	65
TOTAL EQUITY	5,385	4,648
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 27,847	\$ 26,088

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

Aon plc
Condensed Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited)

(millions)	Shares	Ordinary Shares and Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax	Non- controlling Interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	247.6	\$ 5,777	\$ 2,302	\$ (3,496)	\$ 65	\$ 4,648
Adoption of new accounting guidance	—	—	493	(1)	—	492
Balance at January 1, 2018	247.6	5,777	2,795	(3,497)	65	5,140
Net income	—	—	594	—	16	610
Shares issued - employee stock compensation plans	1.5	(109)	—	—	—	(109)
Shares purchased	(3.9)	—	(553)	—	—	(553)
Share-based compensation expense	—	77	—	—	—	77
Dividends to shareholders	—	—	(89)	—	—	(89)
Net change in fair value of financial instruments	—	—	—	14	—	14
Net foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	244	3	247
Net postretirement benefit obligation	—	—	—	48	—	48
Balance at March 31, 2018	245.2	\$ 5,745	\$ 2,747	\$ (3,191)	\$ 84	\$ 5,385
(millions)	Shares	Ordinary Shares and Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, Net of Tax	Non- controlling Interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2016	262.0	\$ 5,580	\$ 3,807	\$ (3,912)	\$ 57	\$ 5,532
Adoption of new accounting guidance	—	—	49	—	—	49
Balance at January 1, 2017	262.0	5,580	3,856	(3,912)	57	5,581
Net income	—	—	291	—	14	305
Shares issued - employee stock compensation plans	1.9	(85)	—	—	—	(85)
Shares purchased	(1.1)	—	(126)	—	—	(126)
Share-based compensation expense	—	75	—	—	—	75
Dividends to shareholders	—	—	(87)	—	—	(87)
Net change in fair value of financial instruments	—	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Net foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	146	1	147
Net postretirement benefit obligation	—	—	—	18	—	18
Balance at March 31, 2017	262.8	\$ 5,570	\$ 3,934	\$ (3,750)	\$ 72	\$ 5,826

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

Aon plc
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(millions)	Three Months Ended	
	March 2018	March 31, 2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 610	\$ 305
Less: Income from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	6	40
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss from sales of businesses, net	1	2
Depreciation of fixed assets	39	54
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	110	43
Share-based compensation expense	77	78
Deferred income taxes	26	(2)
Change in assets and liabilities:		
Fiduciary receivables	(605)	337
Short-term investments — funds held on behalf of clients	(195)	(330)
Fiduciary liabilities	800	(7)
Receivables, net	(269)	38
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(439)	(390)
Restructuring reserves	(24)	99
Current income taxes	30	(56)
Pension, other postretirement and other postemployment liabilities	(53)	(41)
Other assets and liabilities	38	92
Cash provided by operating activities - continuing operations	140	182
Cash provided by operating activities - discontinued operations	—	58
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	140	240
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from investments	17	25
Payments for investments	(11)	(9)
Net sale of short-term investments — non-fiduciary	415	94
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(29)	(46)
Sale of businesses, net of cash sold	(1)	(2)
Capital expenditures	(45)	(34)
Cash provided by investing activities - continuing operations	346	28
Cash used for investing activities - discontinued operations	—	(15)
CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	346	13
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Share repurchase	(569)	(126)
Issuance of shares for employee benefit plans	(109)	(85)
Issuance of debt	808	992
Repayment of debt	(704)	(950)
Cash dividends to shareholders	(89)	(87)
Noncontrolling interests and other financing activities	—	(2)
Cash used for financing activities - continuing operations	(663)	(258)
Cash used for financing activities - discontinued operations	—	—
CASH USED FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(663)	(258)

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EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	18	25
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(159)	20
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	756	431
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$597	\$ 451

Supplemental disclosures:

Interest paid	\$58	\$ 58
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$58	\$ 58

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited).

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”). The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Aon plc and all of its controlled subsidiaries (“Aon” or the “Company”). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments and reclassifications) necessary to present fairly the Company’s consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows for all periods presented.

Certain information and disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP have been condensed or omitted. These Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. The results for the three months ended March 31, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of operating results that may be expected for the full year ending December 31, 2018.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of reserves and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are based on management’s best estimates and judgments. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment. Management believes its estimates to be reasonable given the current facts available. Aon adjusts such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. Illiquid credit markets, volatile equity markets, and foreign currency exchange rate movements increase the uncertainty inherent in such estimates and assumptions. As future events and their effects cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from these estimates. Changes in estimates resulting from continuing changes in the economic environment would, if applicable, be reflected in the financial statements in future periods.

2. Accounting Principles and Practices

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Presentation of Net Periodic Pension and Postretirement Benefit Costs

In March 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued new accounting guidance on the presentation of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost. The new guidance requires that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. It also requires the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside a subtotal of income from operations, if one is presented. Additionally, only the service cost component is eligible for capitalization, when applicable. The Company has applied the new guidance retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization of the service cost component of net periodic pension costs and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in assets. The new guidance allows a practical expedient that permits an employer to use the amounts disclosed in its pension and other postretirement benefit plan note for the prior comparative periods as the estimation basis for applying the retrospective presentation requirements. The Company has not applied the practical expedient upon adoption of this guidance. The new guidance was effective for Aon in the first quarter of 2018. The adoption of this guidance had no impact on the net income of the Company. Upon adoption of the guidance, the presentation of the results reflect a change in Operating income offset by an equal and offsetting change in Other income (expense) for the period ended March 31, 2017 as follows:

Three Months Ended
March 31, 2017
Adjustments

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	As Reported	As Adjusted
Operating income ⁽¹⁾	\$343 \$ (8)	\$ 335
Other income (expense)	\$(10) \$ 8	\$ (2)

(1) Reclassification from Operating income is recorded in Compensation and benefits.

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Income Tax Consequences of Intercompany Transactions

In October 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the income tax consequences of intra-entity asset transfers other than inventory. The guidance requires that the seller and buyer recognize the consolidated current and deferred income tax consequences of a transaction in the period the transaction occurs rather than deferring to a future period and recognizing those consequences when the asset has been sold to an outside party or otherwise recovered through use (i.e. depreciated, amortized, or impaired). The Company has applied the new guidance on a modified retrospective basis with a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. The new guidance was effective for Aon in the first quarter of 2018. Upon the adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2018, the Company recognized an increase to Deferred tax assets of \$23 million, an increase to Deferred tax liabilities of \$12 million, and a decrease to Other non-current assets of \$26 million on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position through a cumulative adjustment of \$15 million decrease to Retained earnings. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the impact of adopting this standard on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income was insignificant.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments. Under the new guidance, an entity no longer has discretion to choose the classification for a number of transactions, including contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies, and distributions received from equity method investees. The new standard was effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2018. The adoption of this guidance had no impact on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

In January 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendments in the new guidance make targeted improvements, which include the requirement to measure equity investments with readily determinable fair values at fair value through net income, simplification of the impairment assessment for equity investments without readily determinable fair values, adjustments to existing and additional disclosure requirements, and additional tax considerations. The Company applied the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption, with the exception of the amendments related to equity securities without readily determinable fair values, including disclosure requirements, which were applied prospectively. Upon the adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2018, the Company recognized an increase to Accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$1 million on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position through a cumulative adjustment of \$1 million increase to Retained earnings. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the impact of adopting this standard on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income was insignificant.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued a new accounting standard on revenue from contracts with customers (the "Standard" or "ASC 606"), which supersedes nearly all existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP ("ASC 605"). The core principal of the Standard is that an entity should recognize revenue when it transfers promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Standard also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments, changes in judgments, and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. Two methods of transition were permitted upon adoption: full retrospective and modified retrospective. The Company elected to apply the modified retrospective adoption approach to all contracts. Under this approach, prior periods were not restated. Rather, revenues and other disclosures for prior periods were provided in the notes to the financial statements as previously reported under ASC 605, and the cumulative effect of initially applying the guidance was recognized as an adjustment to Retained earnings.

The following summarizes the significant changes to the Company as a result of the adoption of ASC 606 on January 1, 2018.

The Company previously recognized revenue either at a point in time or over a period of time based on the transfer of value to customers or as the remuneration became determinable. Under ASC 606, the revenue related to certain brokerage services recognized over a period of time is recognized on the effective date of the associated policies when control of the policy transfers to the customer. As a result, revenue from these arrangements are typically recognized in earlier periods under ASC 606 in comparison to ASC 605, changing the timing and amount of revenue recognized for annual and interim periods. This change resulted in a significant shift in timing of interim revenue for the Reinsurance Solutions revenue line and, to a lesser extent, certain other brokerage services.

The Standard provides guidance on accounting for certain revenue-related costs including when to capitalize costs associated with obtaining and fulfilling a contract. The majority of these costs were previously expensed as incurred under ASC 605. Assets recognized for the costs to obtain a contract, which includes certain sales commissions, are amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the services to which the asset relates, considering anticipated renewals when applicable. For situations where the renewal period is one year or less and renewal costs are commensurate with the initial contract, the Company applied a practical expedient and recognizes the costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred. Assets recognized as costs to fulfill a contract, which includes internal costs related to pre-placement broking activities, as well as other costs, are amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the services to which the asset relates, which is generally less than one year.

As a result of applying the modified retrospective method to adopt ASC 606, the following adjustments were made to the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial position as of January 1, 2018:

(millions)	December 31, 2017		January 1, 2018
	As Reported	Adjustments	As Adjusted
ASSETS			
Receivables, net	\$ 2,478	\$ 252	\$ 2,730
Other current assets	\$ 289	\$ 298	\$ 587
Deferred tax assets	389	(128)	261
Other non-current assets	\$ 307	\$ 145	\$ 452
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,961	\$ 8	\$ 1,969
Other current liabilities	\$ 870	\$ 13	\$ 883
Deferred tax liabilities	\$ 127	\$ 42	\$ 169
Other non-current liabilities	\$ 1,102	\$ (3)	\$ 1,099

EQUITY

Total equity	\$ 4,648	\$ 507	\$ 5,155
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The following tables summarize the impacts of adopting ASC 606 on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income, Financial Position, and Cash Flows as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

(millions)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	As Reported	Adjustments	Balances Without Adoption of ASC 606
Revenue			
Total revenue	\$3,090	\$ (413)	\$ 2,677
Expenses			
Compensation and benefits	\$1,616	\$ (65)	\$ 1,551
Other income (expense)	\$(15)	\$ 1	\$(14)
Income taxes	\$114	\$ (82)	\$ 32

Adoption of ASC 606 for the first quarter of 2018 was an impact of \$265 million on net income from continuing operations, or \$1.06 per share.

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Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As of March 31, 2018

(millions)	As Reported	Adjustments	Balances Without Adoption of ASC 606
ASSETS			
Receivables, net	\$3,053	\$ (644)	\$ 2,409
Other current assets	\$609	\$ (239)	\$ 370
Deferred tax assets	\$296	\$ 130	\$ 426
Other non-current assets	\$439	\$ (143)	\$ 296

LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities	\$972	\$ (52)	\$ 920
Deferred tax liabilities	\$243	\$ (68)	\$ 175
Other non-current liabilities	\$1,105	\$ 3	\$ 1,108

EQUITY

Total equity	\$5,385	\$ (779)	\$ 4,606
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Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Three Months Ended March 31,
2018

(millions)	As Reported	Adjustments	Balances Without Adoption of ASC 606
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$610	\$ (265)	\$ 345
Deferred income taxes	\$26	\$ (28)	\$ (2)
Receivables, net	\$(269)	\$ 400	\$ 131
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$(439)	\$ 8	\$ (431)
Current income taxes	\$30	\$ (54)	\$ (24)
Other assets and liabilities	\$38	\$ (61)	\$ (23)

The adoption of ASC 606 had no impact on total Cash Provided by Operating Activities.

Refer to Note 3 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for further information.

Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Adopted

Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

In February 2018, the FASB issued amendments related to reclassification of certain tax effects from accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments allow a reclassification from accumulated comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. In addition, the entity is required to provide certain disclosures regarding stranded tax effects. The amendments are effective for Aon in the first quarter of 2019 and early adoption is permitted, including adoption in any interim period. The amendments should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is recognized. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the amendments will have on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the period in which it plans to adopt.

Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities

In August 2017, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on targeted improvements to accounting for hedging activities. The new guidance amends its hedge accounting model to enable entities to better portray their risk management activities in the financial statements. The guidance eliminates the requirement to separately measure and report hedge ineffectiveness and requires the effect

of a hedging instrument to be presented in the same income statement line as the hedged item. An entity will apply the new guidance on a modified retrospective basis with a cumulative effect adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. Changes to income statement presentation and financial statement disclosures will be applied prospectively. The new guidance is effective for Aon in the first quarter of 2019 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the standard will have on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the period in which it plans to adopt.

Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment

In January 2017, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on simplifying the test for goodwill impairment. Currently the standard requires an entity to perform a two-step test to determine the amount, if any, of goodwill impairment. In Step 1, an entity compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the entity performs Step 2 and compares the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill for that reporting unit. An impairment charge equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of goodwill for the reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill is recorded, limited to the amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. The new guidance removes Step 2. An entity will apply a one-step quantitative test and record the amount of goodwill impairment as the excess of a reporting unit's carrying amount over its fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to the reporting unit. The new guidance does not amend the optional qualitative assessment of goodwill impairment. An entity will apply the new guidance on a prospective basis. The new guidance is effective for Aon in the first quarter of 2020 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the standard will have on the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and the period in which it plans to adopt.

Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the measurement of credit losses on financial instruments. The new guidance replaces the current incurred loss impairment methodology with a methodology that reflects expected credit losses and requires consideration of a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. An entity will apply the new guidance through a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the first reporting period in which the guidance is effective. The guidance is effective for Aon in the first quarter of 2020 and early adoption is permitted beginning in the first quarter of 2019. Aon is currently evaluating the impact that the standard will have on its Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as the method of transition and period of adoption.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on leases, which requires lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for most leases. Under the new guidance, a lessee should recognize in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position a liability to make lease payments and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. The recognition, measurement, and presentation of expenses and cash flows arising from a lease by a lessee have not significantly changed from current U.S. GAAP standards. The new standard will be effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2019, with early application permitted. In transition, lessees and lessors are required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach includes a number of optional practical expedients that entities may elect to apply. These practical expedients relate to the identification and classification of leases that commenced before the effective date, initial direct costs for leases that commenced before the effective date, and the ability to use hindsight in evaluating lessee options to extend or terminate a lease or to purchase the underlying asset. The Company is currently evaluating the period of adoption.

A preliminary assessment to determine the impacts of the new accounting standard has been performed, including its impact on accounting and operational processes. The Company expects to recognize significant right of use assets and lease liabilities on its Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, but is unable to provide quantitative impacts at this time. Additionally, the Company expects to expand its disclosures around lease arrangements. The Company expects to adopt the new accounting standard in the first quarter of 2019 and is currently evaluating the practical expedients that will be applied.

3. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company generates revenues primarily through commissions, compensation from insurance and reinsurance companies for services provided to them, and fees from clients. Commissions and fees for brokerage services vary depending upon several factors, which may include the amount of premium, the type of insurance or reinsurance coverage provided, the particular services provided to a client, insurer, or reinsurer, and the capacity in which we act. Compensation from insurance and reinsurance companies includes fees for consulting and analytics services and fees and commissions for administrative and other services provided to or on behalf of insurers. Fees from clients for advice and consulting services are dependent on the extent and value of the services provided. Payment terms are consistent with current industry practices.

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the promised services are transferred to the customer in the amount that best reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. For arrangements where control is transferred over time, an input or output method is applied that represents a faithful depiction of the progress towards completion of the performance obligation. For arrangements that include variable consideration, the Company assesses whether any amounts should be constrained. For arrangements that include multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates consideration based on their relative fair values.

Costs incurred by the Company in obtaining a contract are capitalized and amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the services to which the asset relates, considering anticipated renewals when applicable. Certain contract related costs, including pre-placement brokerage costs, are capitalized as a cost to fulfill and are amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of services to which the asset relates, which is generally less than one year.

The Company has elected to apply practical expedients to not disclose the revenue related to unsatisfied performance obligations if 1) the contract has an original duration of 1 year or less, 2) the Company has recognized revenue for the amount in which it has the right to bill, and 3) the variable consideration is allocated entirely to an unsatisfied performance obligation which is recognized as a series of distinct goods or services that form a single performance obligation.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following is a description of principal service lines from which the Company generates its revenue:

Commercial Risk Solutions includes retail brokerage, cyber solutions, global risk consulting, and captives. Revenue primarily includes insurance commissions and fees for services rendered. Revenues will generally be recognized at a point in time upon the effective date of the underlying policy (or policies), or over the term of the arrangement to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenues are recorded net of allowances for estimated policy cancellations, which are determined based on an evaluation of historical and current cancellation data.

Reinsurance Solutions includes treaty and facultative reinsurance brokerage and capital markets. Revenue primarily includes reinsurance commissions and fees for services rendered. Revenues will generally be recognized at a point in time upon the effective date of the underlying policy (or policies), or over the term of the arrangement to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Retirement Solutions includes core retirement, investment consulting, and talent, rewards & performance. Revenue consists primarily of fees paid by clients for consulting services, such as risk management strategies, health and benefits, and human capital consulting services. Revenue recognized for these arrangements are typically recognized at a point-in-time upon completion of the service or over time to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. For consulting arrangements recognized over-time, revenue will be recognized based on a measure of progress that depicts the transfer of control of the goods or services to the customer, utilizing an appropriate input or output measure. Fees paid by clients for consulting services are typically charged on an hourly, project or fixed-fee basis. Revenues from time-and-materials or cost-plus arrangements are recognized as services are performed.

Reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses are recorded as a component of revenues.

Health Solutions includes health and benefits brokerage and healthcare exchanges. Revenue primarily includes insurance commissions and fees for services rendered. For brokerage commissions, revenue is typically recognized at the effective date of the underlying policy (or policies), or over the term of the arrangement to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenues from health care exchange arrangements are typically recognized upon successful enrollment of participants, net of a reserve for estimated cancellations, assuming all five

steps to recognize revenue have been met.

Data & Analytic Services includes Affinity, Aon InPoint, and ReView. Revenue consists primarily of fees for services rendered and is generally recognized over the term of the arrangement to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. For Data & Analytic Services arrangements recognized over-time, revenue will be recognized based on a measure of progress that depicts the transfer of control of the goods or services to the customer, utilizing an appropriate input or output measure.

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The following table summarizes revenue from contracts with customers by principal service line (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
Commercial Risk Solutions	\$ 1,184
Reinsurance Solutions	742
Retirement Solutions	424
Health Solutions	451
Data & Analytic Services	294
Elimination	(5)
Total revenue	\$3,090

Consolidated Revenue by geographic area, which is attributed on the basis of where the services are performed, is as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
United States	\$ 1,116
Americas other than United States	237
United Kingdom	484
Europe, Middle East, & Africa other than United Kingdom	979
Asia Pacific	274
Total revenue	\$ 3,090

Contract Costs

The Company recognizes an asset for costs incurred to fulfill a contract for costs that are specifically identified and relate to a contract or anticipated contract, generate or enhance resources used in satisfying the Company's performance obligations, and are expected to be recovered. Assets recognized as costs to fulfill a contract, which includes internal costs related to pre-placement broking activities, as well as other costs, will be amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the services to which the asset relates. The amortization is primarily included in Compensation and benefits on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The changes in the net carrying amount of capitalized cost to fulfill contracts with customers are as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 298
Additions	370
Amortization	(432)

Impairment	—
Foreign currency translation and other	4
Balance at end of period	\$ 240

The Company capitalizes incremental costs to obtain a contract with a customer that are expected to be recovered. Assets recognized for the costs to obtain a contract, which includes certain sales commissions, will be amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the services to which the asset relates, considering anticipated renewals when applicable. For situations where the renewal period is one year or less and renewal costs are commensurate with the initial contract, the Company has applied a practical expedient and recognized the costs of obtaining a contract as an expense when incurred. The amortization is included in Compensation and benefits on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The changes in the net carrying amount of capitalized cost to obtain contracts with customers are as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 145
Additions	8
Amortization	(10)
Impairment	—
Foreign currency translation and other	1
Balance at end of period	\$ 144

4. Discontinued Operations

On February 9, 2017, the Company entered into a Purchase Agreement with Tempo Acquisition, LLC (the “Purchase Agreement”) to sell its benefits administration and business process outsourcing business (the “Divested Business”) to an entity formed and controlled by affiliates of The Blackstone Group L.P. (the “Buyer”) and certain designated purchasers that are direct or indirect subsidiaries of the Buyer.

On May 1, 2017, the Buyer purchased all of the outstanding equity interests of the Divested Business, plus certain related assets and liabilities, for a purchase price of \$4.3 billion in cash paid at closing, subject to customary adjustments set forth in the Purchase Agreement, and deferred consideration of up to \$500 million (the “Transaction”). Cash proceeds after customary adjustments and before taxes due were \$4.2 billion.

Aon and the Buyer entered into certain transaction related agreements at the closing, including two commercial agreements, a transition services agreement, certain intellectual property license agreements, sub-leases, and other customary agreements. Aon expects to continue to be a significant client of the Divested Business and the Divested Business has agreed to use Aon for its broking and other services for a specified period of time.

The financial results of the Divested Business for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 are presented as Income from discontinued operations on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. The following table presents the financial results of the Divested Business (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31 2018	2017
Revenue		
Total revenue	\$—	\$527
Expenses		
Total operating expenses	3	470
Income (loss) from discontinued operations before income taxes	(3)	57
Income tax expense (benefit)	(1)	17
Income (loss) from discontinued operations excluding gain, net of tax	(2)	40
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax	8	—
Net income from discontinued operations	\$6	\$40

Upon triggering held for sale criteria in February 2017, Aon ceased depreciating and amortizing all long-lived assets included in discontinued operations. No depreciation or amortization expense was recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Total operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2017 include \$8 million of depreciation of fixed assets and \$11 million of intangible asset amortization.

The Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows present the operating, investing, and financing cash flows of the Divested Business as discontinued operations. Aon uses a centralized approach to cash management and financing of its operations. Prior to the closing of the Transaction, portions of the Divested Business's cash were transferred to Aon daily, and Aon would fund the Divested Business as needed. Cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations at March 31, 2017 was \$18 million. Total proceeds received for the sale of the divested business and taxes paid as a result of the sale are recognized on the

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in Cash provided by investing activities - continuing operations and Cash provided by operating activities - continuing operations, respectively.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include cash balances and all highly liquid instruments with initial maturities of three months or less. Short-term investments consist of money market funds. The estimated fair value of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments approximates their carrying values.

At March 31, 2018, Cash and cash equivalents and Short-term investments were \$715 million compared to \$1,285 million at December 31, 2017, a decrease of \$570 million. Of the total balances, \$102 million and \$96 million was restricted as to its use at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Included within the March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 balances, respectively, was £42.7 million (\$60.8 million at March 31, 2018 exchange rates and \$57.1 million at December 31, 2017 exchange rates) of operating funds required to be held by the Company in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority, a U.K.-based regulator, which were included in Short-term investments.

6. Other Financial Data

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income Information

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) consists of the following (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Foreign currency remeasurement gain (loss)	\$(16)	\$(10)
Loss on disposal of business	(1)	(2)
Pension and other postretirement income	2	8
Equity earnings (losses)	1	6
Gain (loss) on financial instruments	—	(4)
Other	(1)	—
Total	\$(15)	\$(2)

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position Information

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

An analysis of the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Balance at beginning of period	\$59	\$56
Provision charged to Other general expenses	8	6
Accounts written off, net of recoveries	(3)	(3)
Foreign currency translation	1	2
Balance at end of period	\$65	\$61

Other Current Assets

The components of Other current assets are as follows (in millions):

As of	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Taxes receivable	\$ 118	\$ 114
Prepaid expenses	142	126
Receivables from the Divested Business ⁽¹⁾	6	28
Cost to fulfill contracts with customers ⁽²⁾	240	—
Other	103	21
Total	\$ 609	\$ 289

(1) Refer to Note 4 “Discontinued Operations” for additional information.

(2) Refer to Note 3 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” for additional information.

Other Non-Current Assets

The components of Other non-current assets are as follows (in millions):

As of	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Investments	\$ 58	\$ 57
Taxes receivable	83	84
Cost to obtain contracts with customers ⁽¹⁾	144	—
Other	154	166
Total	\$ 439	\$ 307

(1) Refer to Note 3 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” for additional information.

Other Current Liabilities

The components of Other current liabilities are as follows (in millions):

As of	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 329	\$ 311
Taxes payable ⁽²⁾	164	139
Other	479	420
Total	\$ 972	\$ 870

(1) During the three months ended March 31, 2018, \$100 million was recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income.

(2) Includes a provisional estimate of \$42 million for the current portion of the Transition Tax as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

Other Non-Current Liabilities

The components of Other non-current liabilities are as follows (in millions):

As of	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Taxes payable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 538	\$ 529
Deferred revenue	56	49
Leases	156	153
Compensation and benefits	62	67
Other	293	304
Total	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,102

(1) Includes a provisional estimate of \$222 million for the non-current portion of the Transition Tax as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

7. Acquisitions and Dispositions of Businesses

Acquisitions

The Company completed three acquisitions during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and seventeen acquisitions during the twelve months ended December 31, 2017. The following table includes the fair values of consideration transferred, assets acquired, and liabilities assumed as a result of the Company's acquisitions (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31, 2018
Cash	\$ 26
Deferred and contingent consideration	3
Aggregate consideration transferred	\$ 29
Assets acquired:	
Receivables, net	2
Goodwill	12
Intangible assets, net	16
Other assets	3
Total assets acquired	33
Liabilities assumed:	
Current liabilities	4
Total liabilities assumed	4
Net assets acquired	\$ 29

The results of operations of these acquisitions are included in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as of the respective acquisition dates. The Company's results of operations would not have been materially different if these acquisitions had been reported from the beginning of the period in which they were acquired.

2018 Acquisitions

On March 1, 2018, the Company completed the transaction to acquire the business and assets of the trade credit business of Niche International Business Proprietary Limited, a trade credit brokerage based in Johannesburg, South Africa.

On March 1, 2018, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Affinity Risk Partners (Brokers) Pty. Ltd., an insurance broker in Victoria, Australia.

On January 19, 2018, the Company completed the transaction to acquire substantially all of the assets of The Burchfield Group, a provider in pharmacy benefit consulting, auditing, and health plan compliance services based in the United States.

2017 Acquisitions

On December 29, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire the Townsend Group, a U.S.-based provider of global investment management and advisory services primarily focused on real estate.

On December 29, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Baltolink UADBB, a regional broker based in Lithuania.

On December 19, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire a client register of Grant Liddell Financial Advisor Services Pty Ltd in Australia.

On December 1, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Henderson Insurance Brokers Limited, an independent insurance broking firm based in the United Kingdom.

On November 30, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Unidelta AG, an insurance broker located in Switzerland.

On October 31, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Unirobe Meeùs Groep, an insurance broker based in the Netherlands.

On October 31, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Lenzi Paolo Broker di Assicurazioni S.r.l., an insurance broker based in Italy.

On October 26, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Nauman Insurance Brokers Limited, an insurance broker based in New Zealand.

On October 2, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Portus Consulting, an independent employee benefits firm based in the United Kingdom.

On August 31, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Mark Kelly Insurance and Financial Services PTY LTD, an Australia-based broker servicing the insurance needs of commercial clients in and around the Townsville regional center.

On August 28, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire a certain portfolio in the Charlotte office of The Hays Group, Inc. d/b/a Hays Companies.

On July 27, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Grupo Innovac Sociedad de Correduría de Seguros, S.A, an insurance broker based in Valencia, Spain.

On July 3, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire PWZ AG, an independent insurance broker based in Zurich, Switzerland.

On May 31, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire SchneiderGolling IFFOXX Assekuranzmakler AG and SchneiderGolling Industrie Assekuranzmaklergesellschaft mbH from SchneiderGolling Gruppe, a property and casualty broker based in Southern Germany.

On May 2, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire cut-e Assessment Global Holdings Limited, a high-volume online psychometric assessments provider based in Ireland.

On March 3, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire Finaccord Limited, a market research, publishing and consulting company based in the United Kingdom.

On January 19, 2017, the Company completed the transaction to acquire VERO Management AG, an insurance broker and risk advisor based in Austria.

Dispositions

The Company completed no dispositions during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and three dispositions during the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Total pretax losses recognized were \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 related to prior period transactions. Total pretax losses recognized were \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Gains and losses recognized as a result of a disposition are included in Other income (expense) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

8. Restructuring

In 2017, Aon initiated a global restructuring plan (the “Restructuring Plan”) in connection with the sale of the Divested Business. The Restructuring Plan is intended to streamline operations across the organization and deliver greater efficiency, insight, and connectivity. The Company expects these restructuring activities and related expenses to affect continuing operations through 2019, including an estimated 4,200 to 4,800 role eliminations. The Restructuring Plan is expected to result in cumulative costs of approximately \$1,025 million through the end of the plan, consisting of approximately \$450 million in employee termination costs, \$130 million in technology rationalization costs, \$85 million in lease consolidation costs, \$50 million in non-cash asset impairments, and \$310 million in other costs, including certain separation costs associated with the sale of the Divested Business.

From the inception of the Restructuring Plan through March 31, 2018, the Company has eliminated 3,123 positions and incurred total expenses of \$571 million for restructuring and related separation costs. These charges are included in Compensation and benefits, Information technology, Premises, Depreciation of fixed assets, and Other general expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following table summarizes restructuring and separation costs by type that have been incurred through March 31, 2018 and are estimated to be incurred through the end of the Restructuring Plan (in millions). Estimated costs may be revised in future periods as these assumptions are updated:

	Three months ended March 31, 2018	Inception to Date	Estimated Remaining Costs	Estimated Total Cost ⁽¹⁾
Workforce reduction	\$ 33	\$ 332	\$ 118	\$ 450
Technology rationalization ⁽²⁾	10	43	87	130
Lease consolidation ⁽²⁾	3	11	74	85
Asset impairments	1	27	23	50
Other costs associated with restructuring and separation ^{(2) (3)}	27	158	152	310
Total restructuring and related expenses	\$ 74	\$ 571	\$ 454	\$ 1,025

Actual costs, when incurred, may vary due to changes in the assumptions built into the Restructuring Plan.

Significant assumptions that may change when plans are finalized and implemented include, but are not limited to, (1) changes in severance calculations, changes in the assumptions underlying sublease loss calculations due to changing market conditions, and changes in the overall analysis that might cause the Company to add or cancel component initiatives.

Contract termination costs included within Technology rationalization were \$1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and \$2 million since inception. Contract termination costs included within Lease consolidations were \$2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and \$10 million since inception. Contract termination (2) costs included within Other costs associated with restructuring and separation were \$4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and \$7 million since inception. Total estimated contract termination costs to be incurred under the Restructuring Plan associated with Technology rationalizations, Lease consolidations, and Other costs associated with restructuring and separation, respectively, are \$15 million, \$80 million, and \$80 million.

(3) Other costs associated with the Restructuring Plan include those to separate the Divested Business, as well as moving costs, and consulting and legal fees. These costs are generally recognized when incurred.

The changes in the Company’s liabilities for the Restructuring Plan as of March 31, 2018 are as follows (in millions):

Balance as of December 31, 2017	\$186
Expensed	74
Cash payments	(98)
Foreign currency translation and other	(2)
Balance as of March 31, 2018	\$160

9. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in the net carrying amount of goodwill for the three months ended March 31, 2018 are as follows (in millions):

Balance as of December 31, 2017	\$8,358
Goodwill related to current year acquisitions	12
Goodwill related to prior year acquisitions	4
Foreign currency translation and other	176
Balance as of March 31, 2018	\$8,550

Other intangible assets by asset class are as follows (in millions):

	March 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization and Impairment	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization and Impairment	Net Carrying Amount
Customer related and contract based	\$2,615	\$ 1,496	\$ 1,119	\$2,550	\$ 1,415	\$ 1,135
Tradenames	1,052	589	463	1,047	533	514
Technology and other	426	346	80	416	332	84
Total	\$4,093	\$ 2,431	\$ 1,662	\$4,013	\$ 2,280	\$ 1,733

In the second quarter of 2017 and in connection with the completion of the sale of the Divested Business, the Company recognized a non-cash impairment charge to the associated tradenames of \$380 million. The fair value of the tradenames was determined using the Relief from Royalty Method. This impairment was included in Amortization and impairment of intangible assets on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income.

The estimated future amortization for finite lived intangible assets as of March 31, 2018 is as follows (in millions):

Remainder of 2018	\$332
2019	430
2020	252
2021	151
2022	101
Thereafter	396
Total	\$1,662

10. Debt

Notes

On March 8, 2018, the Company's CAD 375 million (\$291 million at March 8, 2018 Exchange Rates) 4.76% Senior Note due March 2018 issued by a Canadian subsidiary of Aon Corporation matured and were repaid in full.

Revolving Credit Facilities

As of March 31, 2018, Aon plc had two primary committed credit facilities outstanding: its \$900 million multi-currency U.S. credit facility expiring in February 2021 (the "2021 Facility") and its \$400 million multi-currency U.S. credit facility expiring in October 2022 (the "2022 Facility").

Each of these facilities includes customary representations, warranties and covenants, including financial covenants that require Aon to maintain specified ratios of adjusted consolidated earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") to consolidated interest expense and consolidated debt to adjusted consolidated EBITDA, in each case, tested quarterly. At March 31, 2018, Aon did not have borrowings under the 2021 Facility or the 2022 Facility, and was in compliance with all covenants contained therein during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Commercial Paper

Aon Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aon plc, has established a U.S. commercial paper program and Aon plc has established a European multi-currency commercial paper program (collectively, the “CP Programs”).

Commercial paper may be issued in aggregate principal amounts of up to \$900 million under the U.S. program and €300 million under the European program, not to exceed the amount of committed credit, which was \$1.3 billion at March 31, 2018. The U.S. commercial paper program is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Aon plc and the European commercial paper program is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by Aon Corporation.

Commercial paper outstanding, which is included in Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, is as follows (in millions):

As of	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Commercial paper outstanding	\$ 399	\$ —

The weighted average commercial paper outstanding and its related interest rates are as follows (in millions except percentages):

	Three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Weighted average commercial paper outstanding	\$ 125	\$ 367
Weighted average interest rate of commercial paper outstanding	(0.50)%	0.12 %

11. Income Taxes

The effective tax rate on net income from continuing operations was 15.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The effective tax rate on net income from continuing operations was 0.1% for the three months ended March 31, 2017. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the tax rate was primarily driven by the geographical distribution of income, changes to tax laws as a result of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“U.S. Tax Reform”), and certain discrete items including the impact of share-based payments and the recognition of previously unrecognized tax benefits related to the statute of limitations expiration following an audit. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the tax rate was primarily driven by the geographical distribution of income, including the estimated impact of the Restructuring Program and accelerated amortization of tradenames, and the impact of share-based payments.

On December 22, 2017, U.S. Tax Reform was enacted which significantly changed U.S. corporate income tax laws. Also on December 22, 2017, the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (“SAB 118”) to address the application of U.S. GAAP in situations when a registrant did not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of U.S. Tax Reform in the period of enactment. SAB 118 allowed registrants to record provisional amounts during a one year measurement period.

In the fourth quarter of 2017, a net provisional charge of \$345 million was recorded which included the transition tax, the re-measurement of existing deferred tax balances, as well as local country income taxes, state income taxes and withholding taxes expected to be due upon repatriation of the earnings subject to the transition tax. In addition, the Company was unable to estimate the allocation between continuing and discontinued operations of the tax benefit from foreign tax credits generated in 2017 and related valuation allowance release. In the first quarter of 2018, the Company continued to analyze the impacts of U.S. Tax Reform and did not record any significant adjustments to its provisional estimates. The Company will finalize the provisional estimates by the end of 2018 after completing its reviews, analyzing guidance issued during the measurement period, and evaluating the local tax rules where the Company has pools of undistributed earnings within our complex legal entity structure.

12. Shareholders' Equity

Ordinary Shares

Aon has a share repurchase program authorized by the Company's Board of Directors (the "Repurchase Program"). The Repurchase Program was established in April 2012 with up to \$5.0 billion in authorized repurchases, and was increased by \$5.0 billion in authorized repurchases in each of November 2014 and February 2017 for a total of \$15.0 billion in repurchase authorizations.

Under the Repurchase Program, Class A Ordinary Shares may be repurchased through the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, from time to time, based on prevailing market conditions, and will be funded from available capital.

In the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 3.9 million shares at an average price per share of \$140.94, for a total cost of approximately \$550 million and recorded an additional \$2.8 million of costs associated with the repurchases to retained earnings. In the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company repurchased 1.1 million shares at an average price per share of \$114.46 for a total cost of approximately \$125 million and recorded an additional \$0.6 million of costs associated with the repurchases to retained earnings.

At March 31, 2018, the remaining authorized amount for share repurchase under the Repurchase Program was \$4.9 billion. Under the Repurchase Program, the Company has repurchased a total of 112.1 million shares for an aggregate cost of approximately \$10.1 billion.

Net Income Per Share

Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding are as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Basic weighted average ordinary shares outstanding	248.5	264.8
Dilutive effect of potentially issuable shares	1.7	2.2
Diluted weighted average ordinary shares outstanding	250.2	267.0

Potentially issuable shares are not included in the computation of diluted net income per share if their inclusion would be antidilutive. There were 0.1 million shares excluded from the calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and no shares excluded from the calculation for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in Accumulated other comprehensive loss by component, net of related tax, are as follows (in millions):

	Change in			
	Fair Value of Financial Instruments (1)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Post-Retirement Benefit Obligation (2)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ (25)	\$ (879)	\$ (2,592)	\$(3,496)
Adoption of new accounting guidance (3)	(1)	—	—	(1)
Balance at January 1, 2018	(26)	(879)	(2,592)	(3,497)
Other comprehensive income before reclassifications, net	11	244	22	277
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss:				
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income	4	—	34	38
Tax expense	(1)	—	(8)	(9)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income, net	3	—	26	29
Net current period other comprehensive income	14	244	48	306
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ (12)	\$ (635)	\$ (2,544)	\$(3,191)

Reclassifications from this category included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss are recorded in Other (1) income (expense), Other general expenses, and Compensation and benefits. See Note 15 “Derivatives and Hedging” for additional information regarding the Company’s derivative and hedging activity.

(2) Reclassifications from this category included in Accumulated other comprehensive loss are recorded in Other income (expense).

(3) Refer to Note 2 “Accounting Principles and Practices” for further information.

13. Employee Benefits

The following table provides the components of the net periodic cost (benefit) recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for Aon’s material U.K., U.S., and other significant international pension plans located in the Netherlands and Canada. Service cost is reported in Compensation and benefits and all other components are reported in Other income (expense) as follows (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31					
	U.K.		U.S.		Other	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Service cost	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Interest cost	29	30	25	24	7	6
Expected return on plan assets, net of administration expenses	(51)	(48)	(36)	(35)	(12)	(11)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	8	7	15	13	3	3
Net periodic cost (benefit)	(14)	(11)	4	2	(2)	(2)
Loss on pension settlement	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total net periodic cost (benefit)	\$(7)	\$(11)	\$4	\$2	\$(2)	\$(2)

In March 2017, the Company approved a plan to offer a voluntary one-time lump sum payment option to certain eligible employees of the Company’s U.K. pension plans that, if accepted, would settle the Company’s pension obligations to them. The lump sum cash payment offer will close during 2018. In total for 2018, lump sum payments from plan assets of £48 million (\$68 million using March 31, 2018 exchange rates) were paid. As a result of this settlement, the Company remeasured the assets and liabilities of the U.K. pension plan during the first quarter of 2018, which in aggregate resulted in a reduction to the projected benefit obligation of £44 million (\$63 million using March 31, 2018 exchange rates) as well as a non-cash settlement charge of £5 million (\$7 million using average March 31, 2018 exchange rate) in the first quarter of 2018. Additional non-cash settlement charges are expected in 2018.

Contributions

The Company expects to make cash contributions of approximately \$92 million, \$63 million, and \$22 million, based on exchange rates as of December 31, 2017, to its significant U.K., U.S., and other significant international pension plans, respectively, during 2018. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, cash contributions of \$23 million, \$17 million, and \$8 million were made to the Company's significant U.K., U.S., and other significant international pension plans, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, cash contributions of \$16 million, \$13 million, and \$2 million were made to the Company's significant U.K., U.S., and other significant international pension plans, respectively.

14. Share-Based Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes share-based compensation expense recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income in Compensation and benefits (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31	
	2018	2017
Restricted share units ("RSUs")	\$58	\$55
Performance share awards ("PSAs")	16	19
Employee share purchase plans	3	4
Total share-based compensation expense	\$77	\$78

Restricted Share Units

RSUs generally vest between three and five years. The fair value of RSUs is based upon the market value of Aon plc ordinary shares at the date of grant. With certain limited exceptions, any break in continuous employment will cause the forfeiture of all non-vested awards. Compensation expense associated with RSUs is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Dividend equivalents are paid on certain RSUs, based on the initial grant amount.

The following table summarizes the status of the Company's RSUs, including shares related to the Divested Business (shares in thousands, except fair value):

	2018		2017	
	Shares	Fair Value at Date of Grant	Shares	Fair Value at Date of Grant
Non-vested at beginning of period	4,849	\$ 104	6,195	\$ 89
Granted	505	144	614	119
Vested	(806)	101	(960)	90
Forfeited	(63)	105	(50)	91
Non-vested at end of period	4,485	\$ 109	5,799	\$ 92

Unamortized deferred compensation expense amounted to \$352 million as of March 31, 2018, with a remaining weighted-average amortization period of approximately 2.0 years.

Performance Share Awards

The vesting of PSAs is contingent upon meeting a cumulative level of earnings per share related performance over a three-year period. The actual issue of shares may range from 0-200% of the target number of PSAs granted, based on the terms of the plan and level of achievement of the related performance target. The grant date fair value of PSAs is based upon the market price of Aon plc ordinary shares at the date of grant. The performance conditions are not considered in the determination of the grant date fair value for these awards. Compensation expense is recognized over the performance period based on management's estimate of the number of units expected to vest. Management

evaluates its estimate of the actual number of shares expected to be issued at the end of the programs on a quarterly basis. The cumulative effect of the change in estimate is recognized in the period of change as an adjustment to Compensation and benefits in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, if necessary. Dividend equivalents are not paid on PSAs.

Information as of March 31, 2018 regarding the Company's target PSAs granted and shares that would be issued at current performance levels for PSAs granted during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, is as follows (shares in thousands and dollars in millions, except fair value):

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Target PSAs granted during period	561	548	750
Weighted average fair value per share at date of grant	\$ 135	\$ 114	\$ 100
Number of shares that would be issued based on current performance levels	561	942	745
Unamortized expense, based on current performance levels	\$ 75	\$ 68	\$ 19

15. Derivatives and Hedging

The Company is exposed to market risks, including changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. To manage the risk related to these exposures, the Company enters into various derivative instruments that reduce these risks by creating offsetting exposures. The Company does not enter into derivative transactions for trading or speculative purposes.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk when it earns revenues, pays expenses, enters into monetary intercompany transfers or other transactions denominated in a currency that differs from its functional currency. The Company uses foreign exchange derivatives, typically forward contracts, options and cross currency swaps, to reduce its overall exposure to the effects of currency fluctuations on cash flows. These exposures are hedged, on average, for less than two years. These derivatives are accounted for as hedges, and changes in fair value are recorded each period in Other comprehensive income (loss) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income.

The Company also uses foreign exchange derivatives, typically forward contracts and options, to economically hedge the currency exposure of the Company's global liquidity profile, including monetary assets or liabilities that are denominated in a non-functional currency of an entity, typically on a rolling 30-day basis, but may be for up to one year in the future. These derivatives are not accounted for as hedges, and changes in fair value are recorded each period in Other income (expense) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The notional and fair values of derivative instruments are as follows (in millions):

	Notional Amount		Net Amount of Derivative Assets Presented in the Statements of Financial Position ⁽¹⁾		Net Amount of Derivative Liabilities Presented in the Statements of Financial Position ⁽²⁾	
	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Foreign exchange contracts						
Accounted for as hedges	\$ 758	\$ 701	\$ 45	\$ 31	\$ 1	\$ 3
Not accounted for as hedges ⁽³⁾	329	254	1	1	1	3
Total	\$ 1,087	\$ 955	\$ 46	\$ 32	\$ 2	\$ 6

⁽¹⁾ Included within Other current assets (\$13 million at March 31, 2018 and \$9 million at December 31, 2017) or

Other non-current assets (\$33 million at March 31, 2018 and \$23 million at December 31, 2017).

⁽²⁾ Included within Other current liabilities (\$1 million at March 31, 2018 and \$3 million at December 31, 2017) or

Other non-current liabilities (\$1 million at March 31, 2018 and \$3 million at December 31, 2017).

⁽³⁾ These contracts typically are for 30 day durations and executed close to the last day of the most recent reporting month, thereby resulting in nominal fair values at the balance sheet date.

The amounts of derivative gains (losses) recognized in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 2017	
Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	\$ 14	\$ 6
Location of future reclassification from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		
Compensation and benefits	\$—	\$ 8
Other general expenses	\$4	\$ 1
Other income (expense)	\$10	\$ (3)

The amounts of derivative gains (loss) reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss into the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income (effective portion) are as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 2017	
Compensation and benefits	\$ 1	\$ 13
Other general expenses	(1)	(1)
Interest expense	(1)	—
Other income (expense)	(3)	(2)
Total	\$(4)	\$ 10

The Company estimates that approximately \$2 million of pretax losses currently included within Accumulated other comprehensive loss will be reclassified in to earnings in the next twelve months.

The amount of gain (loss) recognized in income on the ineffective portion of derivatives for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 was insignificant.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company recorded a gain of \$9 million in Other income (expense) for foreign exchange derivatives not designated or qualifying as hedges. During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company recorded a gain of \$1 million in Other income (expense) for foreign exchange derivatives not designated or qualifying as hedges.

Net Investments in Foreign Operations Risk Management

The Company uses non-derivative financial instruments to protect the value of its investments in a number of foreign subsidiaries. In 2016, the Company designated a portion of its Euro-denominated commercial paper issuances as a non-derivative hedge of the foreign currency exposure of a net investment in its European operations. The change in fair value of the designated portion of the Euro-denominated commercial paper due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates is recorded in Foreign currency translation adjustment, a component of Accumulated other comprehensive loss, to the extent it is effective as a hedge. The foreign currency translation adjustment of the hedged net investments that is also recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive loss. Ineffective portions of net investment hedges, if any, are reclassified from Accumulated other comprehensive loss into earnings during the period of change. As of March 31, 2018, the Company has €220 million (\$274 million at March 31, 2018 exchange rates) of outstanding Euro-denominated commercial paper designated as a hedge of the foreign currency exposure of its net investment in its European operations. As of March 31, 2018, the unrealized loss recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the net investment non derivative hedging instrument was \$3 million.

The Company did not reclassify any deferred gains or losses related to net investment hedges from Accumulated other comprehensive loss to earnings during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017. In addition, the Company did not incur any ineffectiveness related to net investment hedges during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017.

16. Fair Value Measurements and Financial Instruments

Accounting standards establish a three tier fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair values as follows:

Level 1 — observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets in active markets;

Level 2 — inputs other than quoted prices for identical assets in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 — unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data which requires the use of valuation techniques and the development of assumptions.

The following methods and assumptions are used to estimate the fair values of the Company's financial instruments:

Money market funds consist of institutional prime, treasury, and government money market funds. The Company reviews treasury and government money market funds to obtain reasonable assurance that the fund net asset value is \$1 per share, and reviews the floating net asset value of institutional prime money market funds for reasonableness.

Equity investments consist of domestic and international equity securities and equity derivatives valued using the closing stock price on a national securities exchange. Over the counter equity derivatives are valued using observable inputs such as underlying prices of the underlying security and volatility. On a sample basis the Company reviews the listing of Level 1 equity securities in the portfolio and agrees the closing stock prices to a national securities exchange, and independently verifies the observable inputs for Level 2 equity derivatives and securities.

Fixed income investments consist of certain categories of bonds and derivatives. Corporate, government, and agency bonds are valued by pricing vendors who estimate fair value using recently executed transactions and proprietary models based on observable inputs, such as interest rate spreads, yield curves, and credit risk. Asset-backed securities are valued by pricing vendors who estimate fair value using discounted cash flow models utilizing observable inputs based on trade and quote activity of securities with similar features. Fixed income derivatives are valued by pricing vendors using observable inputs such as interest rates and yield curves. The Company obtains an understanding of the models, inputs, and assumptions used in developing prices provided by its vendors through discussions with the fund managers. The Company independently verifies the observable inputs, as well as assesses assumptions used for reasonableness based on relevant market conditions and internal Company guidelines. If an assumption is deemed unreasonable, based on the Company's guidelines, it is then reviewed by management and the fair value estimate provided by the vendor is adjusted, if deemed appropriate. These adjustments do not occur frequently and historically are not material to the fair value estimates used in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Derivatives are carried at fair value, based upon industry standard valuation techniques that use, where possible, current market-based or independently sourced pricing inputs, such as interest rates, currency exchange rates, or implied volatilities.

Debt is carried at outstanding principal balance, less any unamortized discount or premium. Fair value is based on quoted market prices or estimates using discounted cash flow analyses based on current borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

The following tables present the categorization of the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in millions):

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Balance at March 31, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Money market funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,502	\$ 1,502	\$ —	\$ —
Other investments:				
Government bonds	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —
Equity investments	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ —
Derivatives: ⁽²⁾				
Gross foreign exchange contracts	\$ 54	\$ —	\$ 54	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Derivatives: ⁽²⁾				
Gross foreign exchange contracts	\$ 8	\$ —	\$ 8	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ Included within Fiduciary assets or Short-term investments in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, depending on their nature and initial maturity.

⁽²⁾ Refer to Note 15 "Derivatives and Hedging" for additional information regarding the Company's derivatives and hedging activity.

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Balance at December 31, 2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Money market funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,847	\$ 1,847	\$ —	\$ —
Other investments:				
Government bonds	\$ 1	\$ —	\$ 1	\$ —
Equity investments	\$ 4	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ —
Derivatives: ⁽²⁾				
Gross foreign exchange contracts	\$ 33	\$ —	\$ 33	\$ —
Liabilities:				
Derivatives: ⁽²⁾				
Gross foreign exchange contracts	\$ 6	\$ —	\$ 6	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ Included within Fiduciary assets or Short-term investments in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, depending on their nature and initial maturity.

⁽²⁾ Refer to Note 15 "Derivatives and Hedging" for additional information regarding the Company's derivatives and hedging activity.

There were no transfers of assets or liabilities between fair value hierarchy levels in either the three months ended March 31, 2018 or 2017. The Company recognized no realized or unrealized gains or losses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income during either the three months ended March 31, 2018 or 2017, related to assets and liabilities measured at fair value using unobservable inputs.

The fair value of debt is classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The following table discloses the Company's financial instruments where the carrying amounts and fair values differ (in millions):

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	March 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Current portion of long-term debt	\$—	\$—	\$299	\$301
Long-term debt	\$5,697	\$6,077	\$5,667	\$6,267

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17. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal

Aon and its subsidiaries are subject to numerous claims, tax assessments, lawsuits and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business, which frequently include errors and omissions (“E&O”) claims. The damages claimed in these matters are or may be substantial, including, in many instances, claims for punitive, treble or extraordinary damages. While Aon maintains meaningful E&O insurance and other insurance programs to provide protection against certain losses that arise in such matters, Aon has exhausted or materially depleted its coverage under some of the policies that protect the Company and, consequently, is self-insured or materially self-insured for some claims. Accruals for these exposures, and related insurance receivables, when applicable, are included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and have been recognized in Other general expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income to the extent that losses are deemed probable and are reasonably estimable. These amounts are adjusted from time to time as developments warrant. Matters that are not probable and reasonably estimable are not accrued for in the financial statements.

The Company has included in the current matters described below certain matters in which (1) loss is probable, (2) loss is reasonably possible, that is, more than remote but not probable, or (3) there exists the reasonable possibility of loss greater than the accrued amount. In addition, the Company may from time to time disclose matters for which the probability of loss could be remote but the claim amounts associated with such matters are potentially significant. The reasonably possible range of loss for the matters described below for which loss is estimable, in excess of amounts that are deemed probable and estimable and therefore already accrued, is estimated to be between \$0 and \$0.3 billion, exclusive of any insurance coverage. These estimates are based on currently available information. As available information changes, the matters for which Aon is able to estimate may change, and the estimates themselves may change. In addition, many estimates involve significant judgment and uncertainty. For example, at the time of making an estimate, Aon may only have limited information about the facts underlying the claim, and predictions and assumptions about future court rulings and outcomes may prove to be inaccurate. Although management at present believes that the ultimate outcome of all matters described below, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position of Aon, legal proceedings are subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable rulings or other events. Unfavorable resolutions could include substantial monetary or punitive damages imposed on Aon or its subsidiaries. If unfavorable outcomes of these matters were to occur, future results of operations or cash flows for any particular quarterly or annual period could be materially adversely affected.

Current Matters

A retail insurance brokerage subsidiary of Aon was sued on September 14, 2010 in the Chancery Court for Davidson County, Tennessee Twentieth Judicial District, at Nashville by a client, Opry Mills Mall Limited Partnership (“Opry Mills”) that sustained flood damage to its property in May 2010. The lawsuit seeks \$200 million in coverage from numerous insurers with whom this Aon subsidiary placed the client’s property insurance coverage. The insurers contend that only \$50 million in coverage (which has already been paid) is available for the loss because the flood event occurred on property in a high hazard flood zone. Opry Mills is seeking full coverage from the insurers for the loss and has sued this Aon subsidiary in the alternative for the same \$150 million difference on various theories of professional liability if the court determines there is not full coverage. In addition, Opry Mills seeks prejudgment interest, attorneys’ fees and enhanced damages which could substantially increase Aon’s exposure. In March 2015, the trial court granted partial summary judgment in favor of plaintiffs and against the insurers, holding generally that the plaintiffs are entitled to \$200 million in coverage under the language of the policies. In August 2015, a jury returned a verdict in favor of Opry Mills and against the insurers in the amount of \$204 million. On January 26, 2018, the Tennessee Court of Appeals reversed and remanded, reversing summary judgment in favor of plaintiffs and concluding that coverage is limited to \$50 million. Aon believes it has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself against these claims.

A pensions consulting and administration subsidiary of Aon provided advisory services to the Trustees of the Gleeds pension fund in the United Kingdom and, on occasion, to the relevant employer of the fund. In April 2014, the High Court, Chancery Division, London found that certain governing documents of the fund that sought to alter the fund’s benefit structure and that had been drafted by Aon were procedurally defective and therefore invalid. No lawsuit

naming Aon as a party was filed, although a tolling agreement was entered. The High Court decision says that the additional liabilities in the pension fund resulting from the alleged defect in governing documents amount to approximately £45 million (\$64 million at March 31, 2018 exchange rates). In December 2014, the Court of Appeal granted the employer leave to appeal the High Court decision. At a hearing in October 2016, the Court of Appeal approved a settlement of the pending litigation. On October 31, 2016, the fund's trustees and employer sued Aon in the High Court, Chancery Division, London, alleging negligence and breach of duty in relation to the governing documents. The proceedings were served on Aon on December 20, 2016. The claimants seek damages of approximately £70 million (\$100 million at March 31, 2018 exchange rates). In February 2018, the claimants instructed new lawyers and notified Aon that the claimants intend to add their previous lawyers as defendants to the Aon lawsuit. Claimants will allege that the previous lawyers were responsible for some of the losses sought from Aon because the lawyers gave negligent legal advice during the course of the High

Court and Court of Appeal proceedings. The addition of the new parties will delay any potential trial until 2019. Aon believes that it has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself against this claim.

On June 29, 2015, Lyttelton Port Company Limited (“LPC”) sued Aon New Zealand in the Christchurch Registry of the High Court of New Zealand. LPC alleges, among other things, that Aon was negligent and in breach of contract in arranging LPC’s property insurance program for the period covering June 30, 2010, to June 30, 2011. LPC contends that acts and omissions by Aon caused LPC to recover less than it otherwise would have from insurers for losses suffered in the 2010 and 2011 Canterbury earthquakes. LPC claims damages of approximately NZD 184 million (\$134 million at March 31, 2018 exchange rates) plus interest and costs. Aon believes that it has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself against these claims.

On October 3, 2017, Christchurch City Council (“CCC”) invoked arbitration to pursue a claim that it asserts against Aon New Zealand. Aon provided insurance broking services to CCC in relation to CCC’s 2010-2011 material damage and business interruption program. In December 2015, CCC settled its property and business interruption claim for its losses arising from the 2010-2011 Canterbury earthquakes against the underwriter of its material damage and business interruption program and the reinsurers of that underwriter. CCC contends that acts and omissions by Aon caused CCC to recover less in that settlement than it otherwise would have. CCC claims damages of approximately NZD 528 million (\$385 million at March 31, 2018 exchange rates) plus interest and costs. Aon believes that it has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend itself against these claims.

In April 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (the “FCA”) announced an investigation relating to suspected competition law breaches in the aviation and aerospace broking industry, which, for Aon in 2016, represented less than \$100 million in global revenue. The European Commission has now assumed jurisdiction over the investigation in place of the FCA. Other antitrust agencies outside the European Union are also conducting formal or informal investigations regarding these matters. Aon intends to work diligently with all antitrust agencies concerned to ensure they can carry out their work as efficiently as possible. At this time, in light of the uncertainties and many variables involved, we cannot estimate the ultimate impact on our company from these investigations or any related private litigation, nor any damages, penalties, or fines related to them. There can be no assurance that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

Guarantees and Indemnifications

Redomestication

In connection with the redomicile of Aon’s headquarters (the “Redomestication”), the Company on April 2, 2012 entered into various agreements pursuant to which it agreed to guarantee the obligations of its subsidiaries arising under issued and outstanding debt securities. Those agreements included the (1) Amended and Restated Indenture, dated as of April 2, 2012, among Aon Corporation, Aon plc, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as trustee (the “Trustee”) (amending and restating the Indenture, dated as of September 10, 2010, between Aon Corporation and the Trustee), (2) Amended and Restated Indenture, dated as of April 2, 2012, among Aon Corporation, Aon plc and the Trustee (amending and restating the Indenture, dated as of December 16, 2002, between Aon Corporation and the Trustee), (3) Amended and Restated Indenture, dated as of April 2, 2012, among Aon Corporation, Aon plc and the Trustee (amending and restating the Indenture, dated as of January 13, 1997, as supplemented by the First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 13, 1997), and (4) First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of April 2, 2012, among Aon Finance N.S. 1, ULC, as issuer, Aon Corporation, as guarantor, Aon plc, as guarantor, and Computershare Trust Company of Canada, as trustee.

The Company provides a variety of guarantees and indemnifications to its customers and others. The maximum potential amount of future payments represents the notional amounts that could become payable under the guarantees and indemnifications if there were a total default by the guaranteed parties, without consideration of possible recoveries under recourse provisions or other methods. These amounts may bear no relationship to the expected future payments, if any, for these guarantees and indemnifications. Any anticipated amounts payable are included in the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, and are recorded at fair value.

The Company expects that, as prudent business interests dictate, additional guarantees and indemnifications may be issued from time to time.

Sale of the Divested Business

In connection with the sale of the Divested Business, the Company guaranteed future operating lease commitments related to certain facilities assumed by the Buyer. The Company is obligated to perform under the guarantees if the Divested Business defaults on such leases at any time during the remainder of the lease agreements, which expire on various dates through 2024. As of March 31, 2018, the undiscounted maximum potential future payments under the lease guarantee is \$97 million, with an estimated

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fair value of \$22 million. No cash payments were made in connection to the lease commitments during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Additionally, the Company is subject to performance guarantee requirements under certain client arrangements that were assumed by the Buyer. Should the Divested Business fail to perform as required by the terms of the arrangements, the Company would be required to fulfill the remaining contract terms, which expire on various dates through 2023. As of March 31, 2018, the undiscounted maximum potential future payments under the performance guarantees were \$206 million, with an estimated fair value of \$1 million. No cash payments were made in connection to the performance guarantees during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Letters of Credit

Aon has entered into a number of arrangements whereby the Company's performance on certain obligations is guaranteed by a third party through the issuance of letters of credit ("LOCs"). The Company had total LOCs outstanding of approximately \$117 million at March 31, 2018, compared to \$96 million at December 31, 2017. These letters of credit cover the beneficiaries related to certain of Aon's U.S. and Canadian non-qualified pension plan schemes and secure deductible retentions for Aon's own workers compensation program. The Company has also obtained LOCs to cover contingent payments for taxes and other business obligations to third parties, and other guarantees for miscellaneous purposes at its international subsidiaries.

Premium Payments

The Company has certain contractual contingent guarantees for premium payments owed by clients to certain insurance companies. The maximum exposure with respect to such contractual contingent guarantees was approximately \$68 million at March 31, 2018 compared to \$95 million at December 31, 2017.

18. Segment Information

The Company operates as one segment that includes all of Aon's continuing operations, which as a global professional services firm provides advice and solutions to clients focused on risk, retirement, and health through five revenue lines which make up its principal products and services. The CODM assesses the performance of the Company and allocates resources based on one Segment: Aon United.

The Company's reportable operating segment has been determined using a management approach, which is consistent with the basis and manner in which Aon's CODM uses financial information for the purposes of allocating resources and evaluating performance. The CODM assesses performance and allocates resources based on total Aon results against its key four metrics, including organic revenue growth, expense discipline, and collaborative behaviors that maximize value for Aon and its shareholders, regardless of which revenue line it benefits.

As Aon operates as one segment, segment profit or loss is consistent with consolidated reporting as disclosed on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

19. Guarantee of Registered Securities

As described in Note 17 "Commitments and Contingencies," in connection with the Redomestication, Aon plc entered into various agreements pursuant to which it agreed to guarantee the obligations of Aon Corporation arising under issued and outstanding debt securities, including the 5.00% Notes due September 2020, the 8.205% Notes due January 2027, and the 6.25% Notes due September 2040 (collectively, the "Aon Corporation Notes"). Aon Corporation is a 100% indirectly owned subsidiary of Aon plc. All guarantees of Aon plc are full and unconditional. There are no other subsidiaries of Aon plc that are guarantors of the Aon Corporation Notes.

In addition, Aon Corporation entered into an agreement pursuant to which it agreed to guarantee the obligations of Aon plc arising under the 4.25% Notes due 2042 exchanged for Aon Corporation's outstanding 8.205% Notes due January 2027, and also agreed to guarantee the obligations of Aon plc arising under the 4.45% Notes due 2043, the 4.00% Notes due November 2023, the 2.875% Notes due May 2026, the 3.50% Notes due June 2024, the 4.60% Notes due June 2044, the 4.75% Notes due May 2045, the 2.80% Notes due March 2021, and the 3.875% Notes due December 2025 (collectively, the "Aon plc Notes"). All guarantees of Aon Corporation are full and unconditional. There are no subsidiaries of Aon plc, other than Aon Corporation, that are guarantors of the Aon plc Notes. As a result of the existence of these guarantees, the Company has elected to present the financial information set forth in this footnote in accordance with Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X.

The following tables set forth Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, Condensed Consolidating Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, Condensed Consolidating Statements of Financial Position as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 in accordance with Rule 3-10 of

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Regulation S-X. The condensed consolidating financial information includes the accounts of Aon plc, the accounts of Aon Corporation, and the combined accounts of the non-guarantor subsidiaries. The condensed consolidating financial statements are presented in all periods as a merger under common control, with Aon plc presented as the parent company in all periods prior and subsequent to the Redomestication. The principal consolidating adjustments are to eliminate the investment in subsidiaries and intercompany balances and transactions.

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income

(millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2018				
	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue					
Total revenue	\$—	\$ —	\$ 3,090	\$ —	\$ 3,090
Expenses					
Compensation and benefits	19	1	1,596	—	1,616
Information technology	—	—	115	—	115
Premises	—	—	93	—	93
Depreciation of fixed assets	—	—	39	—	39
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	—	—	110	—	110
Other general expenses	1	—	317	—	318
Total operating expenses	20	1	2,270	—	2,291
Operating income (loss)	(20)	(1)	820	—	799
Interest income	—	14	—	(10)	4
Interest expense	(49)	(24)	(7)	10	(70)
Intercompany interest income (expense)	4	(128)	124	—	—
Intercompany other income (expense)	(71)	(5)	76	—	—
Other income (expense)	(7)	(6)	(5)	3	(15)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(143)	(150)	1,008	3	718
Income tax expense (benefit)	(16)	(27)	157	—	114
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(127)	(123)	851	3	604
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	6	—	6
Net income (loss) before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(127)	(123)	857	3	610
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax	718	704	581	(2,003)	—
Net income	591	581	1,438	(2,000)	610
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	16	—	16
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$591	\$ 581	\$ 1,422	\$ (2,000)	\$ 594

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Income

(millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2017				
	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Revenue					
Total revenue	\$—	\$ —	\$ 2,381	\$ —	\$ 2,381
Expenses					
Compensation and benefits	52	3	1,414	—	1,469
Information technology	—	—	88	—	88
Premises	—	—	84	—	84
Depreciation of fixed assets	—	—	54	—	54
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	—	—	43	—	43
Other general expenses	5	2	301	—	308
Total operating expenses	57	5	1,984	—	2,046
Operating income (loss)	(57)	(5)	397	—	335
Interest income	—	6	(2)	(2)	2
Interest expense	(45)	(24)	(3)	2	(70)
Intercompany interest income (expense)	3	(136)	133	—	—
Intercompany other income (expense)	(50)	7	43	—	—
Other income (expense)	(10)	9	(9)	8	(2)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(159)	(143)	559	8	265
Income tax expense (benefit)	(14)	(54)	68	—	—
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(145)	(89)	491	8	265
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	—	40	—	40
Net income (loss) before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(145)	(89)	531	8	305
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries, net of tax	428	271	182	(881)	—
Net income	283	182	713	(873)	305
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	14	—	14
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$283	\$ 182	\$ 699	\$ (873)	\$ 291

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income

(millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2018				
	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Net income	\$ 591	\$ 581	\$ 1,438	\$ (2,000)	\$ 610
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	16	—	16
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	591	581	1,422	(2,000)	594
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Change in fair value of financial instruments	—	3	11	—	14
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	250	(3)	247
Postretirement benefit obligation	—	11	37	—	48
Total other comprehensive income	—	14	298	(3)	309
Equity in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, net of tax	309	285	299	(893)	—
Less: Other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	3	—	3
Total other comprehensive income attributable to Aon shareholders	309	299	594	(896)	306
Comprehensive income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$ 900	\$ 880	\$ 2,016	\$ (2,896)	\$ 900

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Comprehensive Income

(millions)	Three months ended March 31, 2017				
	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Net income	\$ 283	\$ 182	\$ 713	\$ (873)	\$ 305
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	14	—	14
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	283	182	699	(873)	291
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:					
Change in fair value of financial instruments	—	(2)	—	—	(2)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	155	(8)	147
Postretirement benefit obligation	—	8	10	—	18
Total other comprehensive income	—	6	165	(8)	163
Equity in other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, net of tax	170	164	170	(504)	—
Less: Other comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	1	—	1
Total other comprehensive income attributable to Aon shareholders	170	170	334	(512)	162
Comprehensive income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$ 453	\$ 352	\$ 1,033	\$ (1,385)	\$ 453

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Financial Position

As of March 31, 2018

(millions)	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$—	\$ 2,603	\$ 640	\$ (2,646)	) \$ 597
Short-term investments	—	1	117	—	) 118
Receivables, net	—	1	3,052	—	) 3,053
Fiduciary assets	—	—	10,738	—	) 10,738
Current intercompany receivables	186	2,355	10,953	(13,494)) —
Other current assets	1	19	589	—	) 609
Total Current Assets	187	4,979	26,089	(16,140)	) 15,115
Goodwill	—	—	8,550	—	) 8,550
Intangible assets, net	—	—	1,662	—	) 1,662
Fixed assets, net	—	—	578	—	) 578
Deferred tax assets	99	391	57	(251)	) 296
Non-current intercompany receivables	426	261	8,247	(8,934)) —
Prepaid pension	—	6	1,201	—	) 1,207
Other non-current assets	1	32	406	—	) 439
Investment in subsidiary	10,406	19,124	1,311	(30,841)) —
TOTAL ASSETS	\$11,119	\$ 24,793	\$ 48,101	\$ (56,166)	) \$ 27,847
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$896	\$ 12	\$ 3,283	\$ (2,646)	) \$ 1,545
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	374	26	3	—	) 403
Fiduciary liabilities	—	—	10,738	—	) 10,738
Current intercompany payables	262	12,098	1,134	(13,494)) —
Other current liabilities	—	65	907	—	) 972
Total Current Liabilities	1,532	12,201	16,065	(16,140)	) 13,658
Long-term debt	4,282	1,414	1	—	) 5,697
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	494	(251)	) 243
Pension, other postretirement and other post-employment liabilities	—	1,365	394	—	) 1,759
Non-current intercompany payables	—	8,412	522	(8,934)) —
Other non-current liabilities	4	90	1,011	—	) 1,105
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,818	23,482	18,487	(25,325)	) 22,462
TOTAL AON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	84	—	) 84
TOTAL EQUITY	5,301	1,311	29,614	(30,841)	) 5,385
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$11,119	\$ 24,793	\$ 48,101	\$ (56,166)	) \$ 27,847

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Financial Position

(millions)	As of December 31, 2017				
	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1	\$ 2,524	\$ 793	\$ (2,562)	) \$ 756
Short-term investments	—	355	174	—	) 529
Receivables, net	—	2	2,476	—	) 2,478
Fiduciary assets	—	—	9,625	—	) 9,625
Current intercompany receivables	165	1,046	10,824	(12,035)) —
Other current assets	1	29	259	—	) 289
Total Current Assets	167	3,956	24,151	(14,597)	) 13,677
Goodwill	—	—	8,358	—	) 8,358
Intangible assets, net	—	—	1,733	—	) 1,733
Fixed assets, net	—	—	564	—	) 564
Deferred tax assets	99	396	143	(249)	) 389
Non-current intercompany receivables	414	261	8,232	(8,907)) —
Prepaid pension	—	6	1,054	—	) 1,060
Other non-current assets	1	35	271	—	) 307
Investment in subsidiary	8,884	17,910	20	(26,814)) —
TOTAL ASSETS	\$9,565	\$ 22,564	\$ 44,526	\$ (50,567)	) \$ 26,088
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$574	\$ 36	\$ 3,913	\$ (2,562)	) \$ 1,961
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt	—	—	299	—	) 299
Fiduciary liabilities	—	—	9,625	—	) 9,625
Current intercompany payables	130	11,149	756	(12,035)) —
Other current liabilities	16	64	790	—	) 870
Total Current Liabilities	720	11,249	15,383	(14,597)	) 12,755
Long-term debt	4,251	1,415	1	—	) 5,667
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	376	(249)	) 127
Pension, other postretirement and other post-employment liabilities	—	1,391	398	—	) 1,789
Non-current intercompany payables	—	8,398	509	(8,907)) —
Other non-current liabilities	11	91	1,000	—	) 1,102
TOTAL LIABILITIES	4,982	22,544	17,667	(23,753)	) 21,440
TOTAL AON SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Noncontrolling interests	—	—	65	—	) 65
TOTAL EQUITY	4,583	20	26,859	(26,814)	) 4,648
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$9,565	\$ 22,564	\$ 44,526	\$ (50,567)	) \$ 26,088

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

Three months ended March 31, 2018

(millions)	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations	\$(21)	\$ 626	\$ 277	\$(742)	) \$ 140
Cash provided by operating activities - discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(21)	) 626	277	(742)	) 140
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from investments	—	10	7	—	17
Payments for investments	(1)	) (5)	) (6)	) 1	(11)
Net purchases of short-term investments - non-fiduciary	—	355	60	—	415
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	—	—	(29)	) —	(29)
Sale of businesses, net of cash sold	—	—	(1)	) —	(1)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(45)	) —	(45)
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities - continuing operations	(1)	) 360	(14)	) 1	346
Cash used for investing activities - discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1)	) 360	(14)	) 1	346
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Share repurchase	(569)	—	—	—	(569)
Advances from (to) affiliates	418	(933)	) (142)	) 657	—
Issuance of shares for employee benefit plans	(109)	—	—	—	(109)
Issuance of debt	431	375	2	—	808
Repayment of debt	(61)	) (349)	) (294)	) —	(704)
Cash dividends to shareholders	(89)	) —	—	—	(89)
Noncontrolling interests and other financing activities	—	—	—	—	—
Cash provided by (used for) financing activities - continuing operations	21	(907)	) (434)	) 657	(663)
Cash used for financing activities - discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	21	(907)	) (434)	) 657	(663)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS					
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1)	) 79	(153)	) (84)	) (159)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1	2,524	793	(2,562)	) 756
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$—	\$ 2,603	\$ 640	\$(2,646)	) \$ 597

Condensed Consolidating Statement of Cash Flows

Three months ended March 31, 2017

(millions)	Aon plc	Aon Corporation	Other Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash provided by (used for) operating activities - continuing operations	\$(28)	\$ 1,117	\$ 533	\$(1,440)	\$ 182
Cash provided by operating activities - discontinued operations	—	—	58	—	58
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(28)	1,117	591	(1,440)	240
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from investments	—	565	4	(544)	25
Payments for investments	—	(4)	(546)	541	(9)
Net sales of short-term investments - non-fiduciary	—	94	—	—	94
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	—	—	(46)	—	(46)
Sale of businesses, net of cash sold	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Capital expenditures	—	—	(34)	—	(34)
Cash provided by (used for) investing activities - continuing operations	—	655	(624)	(3)	28
Cash used for investing activities - discontinued operations	—	—	(15)	—	(15)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	—	655	(639)	(3)	13
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Share repurchase	(126)	—	—	—	(126)
Advances from (to) affiliates	290	(1,990)	(17)	1,717	—
Issuance of shares for employee benefit plans	(85)	—	—	—	(85)
Issuance of debt	457	535	—	—	992
Repayment of debt	(421)	(525)	(4)	—	(950)
Cash dividends to shareholders	(87)	—	—	—	(87)
Noncontrolling interests and other financing activities	—	—	(2)	—	(2)
Cash provided by (used for) financing activities - continuing operations	28	(1,980)	(23)	1,717	(258)
Cash used for financing activities - discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	—
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	28	(1,980)	(23)	1,717	(258)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	—	—	25	—	25
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	—	(208)	(46)	274	20
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR⁽¹⁾	—	1,633	660	(1,862)	431
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD⁽²⁾	\$—	\$ 1,425	\$ 614	\$(1,588)	\$ 451

(1)Includes \$5 million of discontinued operations at December 31, 2016.

(2) Includes \$18 million of discontinued operations at March 31, 2017.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FIRST QUARTER 2018 FINANCIAL RESULTS

Aon is a leading global professional services firm providing a broad range of risk, retirement, and health solutions underpinned by proprietary data and analytics. Management is leading a set of initiatives designed to strengthen Aon and unite the firm with one portfolio of capability enabled by proprietary data and analytics and one operating model to deliver additional insight, connectivity, and efficiency.

Financial Results

In the first quarter of 2018, Aon adopted new accounting guidance related to the treatment of revenue from contracts with customers that was applied prospectively on the U.S. GAAP financial statements and therefore comparable periods have not been restated. Refer to Note 2 "Accounting Principles and Practices" for further information surrounding the quantitative and qualitative impacts of adopting ASC 606.

The following is a summary of our first quarter of 2018 financial results from continuing operations on a reported basis:

For the first quarter of 2018, revenue increased 30%, or \$709 million, to \$3.1 billion compared to the prior year period due primarily to a 17% increase related to the adoption of the new revenue recognition standard in 2018, 5% increase related to acquisitions, net of divestitures, a 5% favorable impact from foreign currency exchange rates, and organic revenue growth of 3%.

Operating expenses for the first quarter of 2018 were \$2.3 billion compared to the prior year period. The increase was due primarily to a \$65 million increase related to the adoption of the new revenue recognition standard in 2018, a \$99 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation, a \$66 million increase in operating expenses related to acquisitions, net of divestitures, \$54 million of accelerated amortization related to tradenames, and an increase in expense associated with 3% organic revenue growth, partially offset by a \$70 million decrease in restructuring charges and \$52 million of savings related to restructuring and other operational improvement initiatives.

Operating margin increased to 25.9% in the first quarter of 2018 from 14.1% in the prior year period, including an increase of 860 basis points resulting from adoption of the new revenue recognition standard in 2018. The underlying increase was driven by organic revenue growth of 3% and strong core operational improvement, partially offset by an increase in expense due to the factors listed above.

Due to the factors set forth above, net income from continuing operations increased \$339 million, or 128%, to \$604 million for the first quarter of 2018 compared to the prior year period.

Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations was \$2.35 per share for the first quarter of 2018 compared to \$0.94 per share for the prior year period, including an increase of \$1.06 per share resulting from the adoption of the new revenue recognition standard.

Cash flow provided by operating activities was \$140 million for the first three months of 2018, a decrease of \$42 million from the prior year period. The decrease was driven primarily by a \$67 million increase in cash restructuring payments, partially offset by operational improvement.

We focus on four key non-GAAP metrics that we communicate to shareholders: organic revenue growth, adjusted operating margin, adjusted diluted earnings per share, and free cash flow. These non-GAAP metrics should be viewed in addition to, not instead of, our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. The following is our measure of performance against these four metrics from continuing operations for the first quarter of 2018:

Organic revenue growth, a non-GAAP measure defined under the caption "Review of Consolidated Results — Organic Revenue Growth," was 3% for the first quarter of 2018.

Adjusted operating margin, a non-GAAP measure defined under the caption "Review of Consolidated Results — Adjusted Operating Margin," was 31.8% for the first quarter of 2018 compared to 21.9% in the prior year period. The increase primarily reflects the adoption of the new revenue recognition standard in 2018, incremental restructuring savings, and strong core performance.

Adjusted diluted earnings per share from continuing operations, a non-GAAP measure defined under the caption "Review of Consolidated Results — Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Share," was \$2.97 per share for the first quarter of 2018 compared to \$1.45 per share in the prior year period.

Free cash flow, a non-GAAP measure defined under the caption “Review of Consolidated Results — Free Cash Flow,” decreased in the first three months of 2018 by \$53 million, or 36% from the prior year period, to \$95 million, driven by a decrease of \$42 million in cash flow from operations and an increase of \$11 million in capital expenditures, including investments in our operating model.

REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

Summary of Results

In the first quarter of 2018, Aon adopted new accounting guidance related to the treatment of revenue from contracts with customers that was applied prospectively on the U.S. GAAP financial statements and therefore comparable periods have not been restated. Refer to Note 2 “Accounting Principles and Practices” for further information surrounding the quantitative and qualitative impacts of adopting ASC 606.

Our consolidated results are as follow (in millions):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Revenue		
Total revenue	\$3,090	\$ 2,381
Expenses		
Compensation and benefits	1,616	1,469
Information technology	115	88
Premises	93	84
Depreciation of fixed assets	39	54
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	110	43
Other general expenses	318	308
Total operating expenses	2,291	2,046
Operating income	799	335
Interest income	4	2
Interest expense	(70)	(70)
Other income (expense)	(15)	(2)
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	718	265
Income taxes	114	—
Net income from continuing operations	604	265
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	6	40
Net income	610	305
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	14
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$594	\$ 291
Diluted net income per share attributable to Aon shareholders		
Continuing operations	\$2.35	\$ 0.94
Discontinued operations	0.02	0.15
Net income	\$2.37	\$ 1.09
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding - diluted	250.2	267.0

Revenue

Total revenue increased by 30%, or \$709 million, in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017. This change reflects 17% related to adoption of the new revenue recognition standard in 2018, a 5% increase related to acquisitions, net of divestitures, a 5% favorable impact from foreign currency exchange rates, and 3% organic revenue growth.

Commercial Risk Solutions organic revenue growth was 4% in the first quarter of 2018 driven by strong growth globally across most geographies, highlighted by particular strength in the Americas and EMEA regions, driven by double-digit new business generation and strong management of the renewal book portfolio.

Reinsurance Solutions organic revenue growth was 6% in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the prior year period driven by strong growth across every major product line, including particular strength in treaty placements driven by net new business generation and a modest favorable market impact, as well as growth in both facultative placements and capital markets transactions.

Retirement Solutions organic revenue growth was flat in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 driven by growth in investment consulting, primarily for delegated investment management, and in the talent practice for assessment services, offset by a modest decline in project-related work and an unfavorable impact from the timing of certain revenue.

Health Solutions organic revenue growth was flat in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 driven by solid growth in health and benefits brokerage, highlighted by strong growth across Asia and the EMEA region, offset by a decline in project-related work that benefited the prior year period in the health care exchange business.

Data & Analytic Services organic revenue growth was 1% in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the prior year period driven by continued solid growth across core Affinity, with particular strength in the U.S., offset by unfavorable impacts from certain client contracts that were anticipated.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits increased \$147 million, or 10%, in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017. This increase was primarily driven by a \$65 million increase related to adoption of the new revenue recognition standard in 2018, a \$78 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation, a \$51 million increase in expenses related to acquisitions, net of divestitures, a \$12 million increase in expense related to certain hedging programs, and an increase in expense associated with 3% organic revenue growth, partially offset by a \$70 million decrease in restructuring costs and \$50 million of incremental savings related to restructuring and other operational improvement initiatives.

Information Technology

Information technology, which represents costs associated with supporting and maintaining our infrastructure, increased \$27 million, or 31%, in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017. This increase was primarily driven by a \$5 million increase in expenses related to acquisitions, net of divestitures, a \$7 million increase in restructuring costs, a \$3 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation, and investments in growth.

Premises

Premises, which represents the cost of occupying offices in various locations throughout the world, increased \$9 million, or 11%, in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017. This increase was primarily driven by a \$5 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation and a \$3 million increase related to acquisitions, net of divestitures, partially offset by \$2 million of incremental savings related to restructuring and other operational improvement initiatives.

Depreciation of Fixed Assets

Depreciation of fixed assets primarily relates to software, leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment, computer equipment, buildings, and automobiles. Depreciation of fixed assets decreased \$15 million, or 28%, in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017. This decrease was primarily driven by a \$12 million decrease in restructuring costs related to fixed asset write-offs.

Amortization and Impairment of Intangibles Assets

Amortization and impairment of intangibles primarily relates to finite-lived tradenames and customer-related, contract-based, and technology assets. Amortization and impairment of intangibles increased \$67 million, or 156%, in the first quarter of 2018 compared to the first quarter of 2017 due to \$54 million of accelerated amortization related to tradenames and an increase in intangible asset amortization from previous acquisitions.

Other General Expenses

Other general expenses in the first quarter of 2018 increased \$10 million, or 3%, compared to the first quarter of 2017 due primarily to a \$5 million increase in operating expenses related to acquisitions, net of divestitures, a \$9 million unfavorable impact from foreign currency translation, and a \$5 million increase in restructuring costs, partially offset by expense discipline.

Interest Income

Interest income represents income earned on operating cash balances and other income-producing investments. It does not include interest earned on funds held on behalf of clients. During the first quarter of 2018, interest income was \$4 million, compared to \$2 million during the prior year period, due to modestly higher cash balances compared to the prior year period.

Interest Expense

Interest expense, which represents the cost of our debt obligations, was \$70 million during the first quarter of 2018, similar to \$70 million for the prior year period.

Other Income (Expense)

Other expense was \$15 million for the first quarter of 2018, compared to other expense of \$2 million for the first quarter of 2017. Other expense for the first quarter of 2018 primarily includes \$16 million of losses due to the unfavorable impact of exchange rates on the remeasurement of assets and liabilities in non-functional currencies. Other expense of \$2 million in the first quarter of 2017 primarily includes losses due to unfavorable impact of exchange rates on the remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities in non-functional currencies, partially offset by pension and other postretirement income.

Income From Continuing Operations before Income Taxes

Due to the factors discussed above, income from continuing operations before income taxes for the first quarter of 2018 was \$718 million, a 171% increase from \$265 million in the first quarter of 2017.

Income Taxes From Continuing Operations

The effective tax rate on net income from continuing operations was 15.9% and 0.1% for the first quarters of 2018 and 2017, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2018, the tax rate was primarily driven by the geographical distribution of income, changes to tax laws as a result of U.S. Tax Reform, and certain discrete items including the impact of share-based payments and the recognition of previously unrecognized tax benefits related to the statute of limitations expiration following an audit. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, the tax rate was primarily driven by the geographical distribution of income, including the estimated impact of the Restructuring Program and accelerated amortization of tradenames related thereto, and the impact of share-based payments.

Income from Discontinued Operations, Net of Tax

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax, decreased \$34 million in the first quarter of 2018 as compared to the prior year period as a result of the execution of the sale of the Divested Business on May 2, 2017.

Net Income Attributable to Aon Shareholders

Net income attributable to Aon shareholders for the three months ended March 31, 2018 increased to \$594 million, or \$2.37 per diluted share, from \$291 million, or \$1.09 per diluted share, in the prior year period.

Non-GAAP Metrics

In our discussion of consolidated results, we sometimes refer to certain non-GAAP supplemental information derived from consolidated financial information specifically related to organic revenue growth, adjusted operating margin, adjusted diluted earnings per share, free cash flow, and the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on operating results. This non-GAAP supplemental information should be viewed in addition to, not instead of, our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

Organic Revenue Growth

We use supplemental information related to organic revenue growth to help us and our investors evaluate business growth from existing operations. Organic revenue growth is a non-GAAP measure that includes the impact of intercompany activity and excludes the impact of the adoption of the new revenue recognition standard, changes in foreign exchange rates, acquisitions, divestitures, transfers between subsidiaries, and fiduciary investment income. This supplemental information related to organic revenue growth represents a measure not in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should be viewed in addition to, not instead of, our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. Industry peers provide similar supplemental information about their revenue performance, although they may not make identical adjustments. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to the reported Total revenue is as follows (in millions, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended			Revenue Recognition (1)	Less: Currency Impact (2)	Less: Fiduciary Investment Income (3)	Less: Acquisitions, Divestitures & Other	Organic Revenue Growth (4)
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017	% Change					
Revenue								
Commercial Risk Solutions	\$1,184	\$ 984	20 %	— %	6 %	— %	10 %	4 %
Reinsurance Solutions	742	371	100	89	4	—	1	6
Retirement Solutions	424	386	10	—	6	—	4	—
Health Solutions	451	372	21	16	4	—	1	—
Data & Analytic Services	294	268	10	2	4	—	3	1
Elimination	(5)	—	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total revenue	\$3,090	\$ 2,381	30 %	17 %	5 %	— %	5 %	3 %

(1) Revenue Recognition represents the impact of Aon's adoption of new revenue recognition standard, effective for Aon in the first quarter of 2018.

(2) Currency impact is determined by translating prior period's revenue at this period's foreign exchange rates.

(3) Fiduciary investment income for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, was \$10 million and \$6 million.

(4) Organic revenue growth includes the impact of intercompany activity and excludes the impact of the adoption of the new revenue recognition standard, changes in foreign exchange rates, acquisitions, divestitures, transfers between business units, and fiduciary investment income.

Adjusted Operating Margin

We use adjusted operating margin as a non-GAAP measure of core operating performance of the Company. Adjusted operating margin excludes the impact of certain items, as listed below, because management does not believe these expenses reflect our core operating performance. This supplemental information related to adjusted operating margin represents a measure not in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should be viewed in addition to, not instead of, our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to the reported operating margin is as follows (in millions, except percentages):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Revenue from continuing operations	\$3,090	\$2,381
Operating income from continuing operations - as reported	\$799	\$335
Amortization and impairment of intangible assets	110	43
Restructuring	74	144
Operating income from continuing operations - as adjusted	\$983	\$522
Operating margin from continuing operations - as reported	25.9 %	14.1 %
Operating margin from continuing operations - as adjusted	31.8 %	21.9 %

Adjusted Diluted Earnings per Share

We use adjusted diluted earnings per share as a non-GAAP measure of our core operating performance. Adjusted diluted earnings per share excludes the items identified above, along with related income taxes, because management does not believe these expenses are representative of our core earnings. This supplemental information related to adjusted diluted earnings per share represents a measure not in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should be viewed in addition to, not instead of, our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.

A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to the reported Diluted earnings per share is as follows (in millions, except per share data and percentages):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	U.S. GAAP	Adjustments	Non-GAAP Adjusted
Operating income from continuing operations	\$799	\$ 184	\$ 983
Interest income	4	—	4
Interest expense	(70)	—	(70)
Other income (expense) ⁽¹⁾	(15)	7	(8)
Income before income taxes from continuing operations	718	191	909
Income taxes ⁽²⁾	114	36	150
Net income from continuing operations	604	155	759
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax ⁽³⁾	6	(8)	(2)
Net income	610	147	757
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	16	—	16
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$594	\$ 147	\$ 741
Diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to Aon shareholders			
Continuing operations	\$2.35	0.62	\$ 2.97
Discontinued operations	0.02	(0.03)	(0.01)
Net income	\$2.37	\$ 0.59	\$ 2.96
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding - diluted	250.2	—	250.2
Effective Tax Rates ⁽³⁾			
Continuing Operations - U.S. GAAP	15.9 %		16.5 %
Discontinued Operations - U.S. GAAP	17.2 %		46.5 %

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2017		
	U.S. GAAP	Adjustments	Non-GAAP Adjusted
Operating income from continuing operations	\$335	\$ 187	\$ 522
Interest income	2	—	2
Interest expense	(70)	—	(70)
Other income (expense)	(2)	—	(2)
Income before income taxes from continuing operations	265	187	452
Income taxes ⁽²⁾	—	50	50
Net income from continuing operations	265	137	402
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax ⁽³⁾	40	8	48
Net income	305	145	450
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	14	—	14
Net income attributable to Aon shareholders	\$291	\$ 145	\$ 436
Diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to Aon shareholders			
Continuing operations	\$0.94	0.51	\$ 1.45
Discontinued operations	0.15	0.03	0.18
Net income	\$1.09	\$ 0.54	\$ 1.63
Weighted average ordinary shares outstanding - diluted	267.0	—	267.0
Effective Tax Rates ⁽³⁾			
Continuing Operations - U.S. GAAP	0.1 %		13.3 %
Discontinued Operations - U.S. GAAP	29.8 %		29.4 %

(1) Adjusted Other income (expense) excludes Pension settlement charges of \$7 million for three months ended March 31, 2018.

(2) Adjusted items are generally taxed at the estimated annual effective tax rate, except for the applicable tax impact associated with estimated Restructuring Plan expenses, accelerated tradename amortization, and non-cash pension settlement charges, which are adjusted at the related jurisdictional rate. In addition, tax expense excludes adjustments to the provisional estimates of the impact of US Tax Reform recorded pursuant to SAB 118.

(3) Adjusted income from discontinued operations, net of tax, excludes the gain on sale of discontinued operations of \$8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and \$11 million of intangible asset amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2017. The effective tax rate was further adjusted for the applicable tax impact associated with the gain on sale and intangible asset amortization, as applicable.

Free Cash Flow

We use free cash flow, defined as cash flow provided by operations less capital expenditures, as a non-GAAP measure of our core operating performance and cash-generating capabilities of our business operations. This supplemental information related to free cash flow represents a measure not in accordance with U.S. GAAP and should be viewed in addition to, not instead of, our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto. The use of this non-GAAP measure does not imply or represent the residual cash flow for discretionary expenditures. A reconciliation of this non-GAAP measure to the reported cash provided by continuing operating activities is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash Provided by Continuing Operating Activities	\$140	\$ 182

Capital Expenditures Used for Continuing Operations (45) (34)

Free Cash Flow Provided By Continuing Operations \$95 \$ 148

Impact of Foreign Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Because we conduct business in more than 100 countries, foreign exchange rate fluctuations have a significant impact on our business. Foreign exchange rate movements may be significant and may distort true period-to-period comparisons of changes in revenue or pretax income. Therefore, to give financial statement users meaningful information about our operations, we have provided an illustration of the impact of foreign currency exchange rates on our financial results. The methodology used to calculate

this impact isolates the impact of the change in currencies between periods by translating the prior year quarter's revenue, expenses, and net income using the current quarter's foreign exchange rates.

Translating prior year quarter results at current quarter foreign exchange rates, currency fluctuations had a \$0.16 impact on net income per diluted share during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Currency fluctuations had no impact on net income per diluted share during the three months ended March 31, 2017, when 2016 results were translated at 2017 rates.

Translating prior year quarter results at current quarter foreign exchange rates, currency fluctuations had \$0.19 on adjusted net income per diluted share during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Currency fluctuations had a \$0.01 unfavorable impact on adjusted net income per diluted share during the three months ended March 31, 2017, when 2016 results were translated at 2017 rates. These translations are performed for comparative and illustrative purposes only and do not impact the accounting policies or practices for amounts included in the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Competition and Markets Authority

The U.K.'s competition regulator, the Competition and Markets Authority (the "CMA"), is conducting a market investigation into the supply and acquisition of investment consulting and fiduciary management services, including those offered by Aon and its competitors in the U.K. The CMA has indicated that it will assess whether any feature or combination of features in the target market prevents, restricts, or distorts competition. The CMA can impose a wide range of remedies to address uncompetitive markets. We are not presently in a position to estimate the impact, if any, of this investigation on Aon's UK investment business.

Financial Conduct Authority

The FCA is conducting a market study to assess how effectively competition is working in the wholesale insurance broker sector in the UK in which Aon, through its subsidiaries, participates. The FCA has indicated that the purpose of a market study is to assess the extent to which the market is working well in the interests of customers and to identify features of the market that may impact competition. Depending on the study's findings, the FCA may require remedies in order to correct any features found to be preventing, restricting, or distorting competition. The study is in its early stages and we are unable to estimate the impact, if any, on Aon's business at this time.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity

Executive Summary

We believe that our balance sheet and strong cash flow provide us with adequate liquidity. Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations, available cash reserves, and debt capacity available under our credit facility. Our primary uses of liquidity are operating expenses, restructuring activities, capital expenditures, acquisitions, share repurchases, pension obligations, and shareholder dividends. We believe that cash flows from operations, available credit facilities and the capital markets will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs, including principal and interest payments on debt obligations, capital expenditures, pension contributions, and anticipated working capital requirements, for the foreseeable future.

Cash on our balance sheet includes funds available for general corporate purposes, as well as amounts restricted as to their use. Funds held on behalf of clients in a fiduciary capacity are segregated and shown together with uncollected insurance premiums in Fiduciary assets in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, with a corresponding amount in Fiduciary liabilities.

In our capacity as an insurance broker or agent, we collect premiums from insureds and, after deducting our commission, remit the premiums to the respective insurance underwriter. We also collect claims or refunds from underwriters on behalf of insureds, which are then returned to the insureds. Unremitted insurance premiums and claims are held by us in a fiduciary capacity. In addition, some of our outsourcing agreements require us to hold funds on behalf of clients to pay obligations on their behalf. The levels of fiduciary assets and liabilities can fluctuate significantly, depending on when we collect premiums, claims, and refunds, make payments to underwriters and insureds, collect funds from clients and make payments on their behalf, and the movement of foreign currency exchange rates. Fiduciary assets, because of their nature, are generally invested in very liquid securities with highly-rated, credit-worthy financial institutions. In our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position,

the amounts we report for Fiduciary assets and Fiduciary liabilities are equal. Our Fiduciary assets included cash and short-term investments of \$4.1 billion and \$3.7 billion at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, and fiduciary receivables of \$6.7 billion and \$5.9 billion at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. While we earn investment income on the fiduciary assets held in cash and investments, the cash and investments cannot be used for general corporate purposes.

We maintain multicurrency cash pools with third-party banks in which various Aon entities participate. Individual Aon entities are permitted to overdraw on their individual accounts provided the overall global balance does not fall below zero. At March 31, 2018, non-U.S. cash balances of one or more entities were negative; however, the overall balance was positive.

As of March 31, 2018, our investments in money market funds had a fair value of \$1.5 billion and are reported as Short-term investments or Fiduciary assets in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Position depending on their nature.

The following table summarizes our Fiduciary assets, non-fiduciary Cash and cash equivalents, and Short-term investments as of March 31, 2018 (in millions):

Asset Type	Statement of Financial Position Classification			Total
	Cash and Short-term Cash Investments Equivalents	Fiduciary Assets		
Certificates of deposit, bank deposits or time deposits	\$597	\$ —	\$ 2,680	\$ 3,277
Money market funds	—	118	1,384	1,502
Cash and short-term investments	597	118	4,064	4,779
Fiduciary receivables	—	—	6,674	6,674
Total	\$597	\$ 118	\$ 10,738	\$ 11,453

Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$159 million in 2018. A summary of our cash flows provided by and used for continuing operations from operating, investing, and financing activities is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Cash provided by operating activities - continuing operations	\$ 140	\$ 182
Cash provided by investing activities - continuing operations	\$ 346	\$ 28
Cash used for financing activities - continuing operations	\$(663)	\$(258)
Net cash flows from discontinued operations	\$ —	\$ 43
Effect of exchange rates changes on cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18	\$ 25

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for continuing operations during the three months ended March 31, 2018 decreased \$42 million, or 23%, from the prior year period to \$140 million. This amount represents net income reported, as adjusted for gains or losses on sales of businesses, share-based compensation expense, depreciation expense, and amortization and impairments, and other non-cash income and expenses, as well as changes in working capital that relate primarily to the timing of payments of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and collection of receivables.

Pension Contributions

Pension contributions were \$48 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, as compared to \$31 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. For the remainder of 2018, we expect to contribute approximately \$129 million in cash to our pension plans, with the majority attributable to non-U.S. pension plans, which are subject to changes in foreign exchange rates.

Restructuring Plan

In 2017, we initiated a global restructuring plan (the “Restructuring Plan”) in connection with the sale of the Divested Business. The Restructuring Plan is intended to streamline operations across the organization and deliver greater efficiency, insight, and connectivity. We expect these restructuring activities and related expenses to affect continuing operations through 2019, including an estimated 4,200 to 4,800 role eliminations. The Restructuring Plan is expected to result in cumulative costs of approximately \$1,025 million through the end of the plan, consisting of approximately

\$450 million in employee termination costs, \$130 million in technology rationalization costs, \$85 million in real estate consolidation costs, \$50 million in non-cash asset impairments, and \$310 million in other costs including certain separation costs associated with the sale of the Divested Business. We estimate that our annualized savings from the Restructuring Plan will be approximately \$450 million by the end of 2019.

From the inception of the Restructuring Plan through March 31, 2018, the Company has eliminated 3,123 positions and a total of \$571 million of restructuring and related separation charges have been incurred. These charges are included in Compensation

and benefits, Information technology, Premises, Depreciation of fixed assets, and Other general expenses in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

The following summarizes restructuring and separation costs by type that have been incurred through March 31, 2018 and are estimated to be incurred through the end of the Restructuring Plan. Estimated costs may be revised in future periods as these assumptions are updated (in millions):

	Three months ended March 31, 2018	Inception to Date	Estimated Remaining Costs	Estimated Total Cost ⁽¹⁾
Workforce reduction	\$ 33	\$ 332	\$ 118	\$ 450
Technology rationalization ⁽²⁾	10	43	87	130
Lease consolidation ⁽²⁾	3	11	74	85
Asset impairments	1	27	23	50
Other costs associated with restructuring and separation ^{(2) (3)}	27	158	152	310
Total restructuring and related expenses	\$ 74	\$ 571	\$ 454	\$ 1,025

Actual costs, when incurred, may vary due to changes in the assumptions built into this plan. Significant assumptions that may change when plans are finalized and implemented include, but are not limited to, changes in (1) severance calculations, changes in the assumptions underlying sublease loss calculations due to changing market conditions, and changes in the overall analysis that might cause the Company to add or cancel component initiatives.

Total contract termination costs incurred under the Restructuring Plan associated with Technology rationalizations, Lease consolidations, and Other costs associated with restructuring and separation, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2018 were \$1 million, \$2 million, and \$4 million and since inception of the Restructuring Plan were \$2 million, \$10 million, and \$7 million. Total estimated contract termination costs expected to be incurred under the Restructuring Plan associated with Technology rationalizations, Lease consolidations, and Other costs associated with restructuring and separation, respectively, are \$15 million, \$80 million, and \$80 million.

(3) Other costs associated with the Restructuring Plan include those to separate the Divested Business, as well as moving costs and consulting and legal fees. These costs are generally recognized when incurred.

As of March 31, 2018, our liabilities for the Restructuring Plan were as follows (in millions):

	Restructuring Plan
Balance as of December 31, 2017	\$ 186
Expensed	74
Cash payments	(98)
Foreign currency translation and other	(2)
Balance as of March 31, 2018	\$ 160

Investing Activities

Cash flow provided by investing activities in continuing operations was \$346 million during the three months ended March 31, 2018, a increase of \$318 million compared to prior year period. The primary drivers of cash flow used for investing activities are acquisition of businesses, purchases of short-term investments, capital expenditures, and payments for investments. The primary drivers of cash flow provided by investing activities are sales of businesses, sales of short-term investments, and proceeds from investments. The gains and losses corresponding to cash flows provided by proceeds from investments and used for payments for investments are recognized in Other income (expense) in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments decreased \$411 million as compared to December 31, 2017. As disclosed in Note 16 "Fair Value Measurements and Financial Instruments" of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained

in Part I, Item 1 of this report, the majority of our investments carried at fair value are money market funds. These money market funds are held throughout the world with various financial institutions. We are not aware of any market liquidity issues that would materially impact the fair value of these investments.

Acquisitions and Dispositions of Businesses

During the first quarter of 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of three businesses for a total consideration of \$29 million and no businesses were sold.

During the first quarter of 2017, the Company completed the acquisition of two businesses for a total consideration of \$52 million and the sale of three businesses for a net cash outflow of \$2 million due to an excess of cash sold.

Capital Expenditures

The Company's additions to fixed assets, including capitalized software, which amounted to \$45 million in 2018 and \$34 million in 2017, primarily relate to computer equipment purchases, the refurbishing and modernizing of office facilities, and software development costs.

Financing Activities

Cash flow used for financing activities in continuing operations during the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$663 million, an increase of \$405 million compared to prior year period. The primary drivers of cash flow used for financing activities are share repurchases, issuances of debt, net of repayments, dividends paid to shareholders, issuances of shares for employee benefit plans, transactions with noncontrolling interests, and other financing activities, such as collection of or payments for deferred consideration in connection with prior-year business acquisitions and divestitures.

Share Repurchase Program

Aon has a share repurchase program authorized by the Company's Board of Directors. The Repurchase Program was established in April 2012 with up to \$5.0 billion in authorized repurchases, and was increased by \$5.0 billion in authorized repurchases in each of November 2014 and February 2017 for a total of \$15.0 billion in repurchase authorizations.

Under the Repurchase Program, Class A Ordinary Shares may be repurchased through the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, based on prevailing market conditions, and will be funded from available capital. In the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company repurchased 3.9 million shares at an average price per share of \$140.94, for a total cost of approximately \$550 million and recorded an additional \$2.8 million of costs associated with the repurchases to retained earnings. In the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company repurchased 1.1 million shares at an average price per share of \$114.46 for a total cost of approximately \$125 million and recorded an additional \$0.6 million of costs associated with the repurchases to retained earnings.

At March 31, 2018, the remaining authorized amount for share repurchase under the Repurchase Program is approximately \$4.9 billion. Under the Repurchase Program, we have repurchased a total of 112.1 million shares for an aggregate cost of approximately \$10.1 billion. For further information regarding share repurchases made during the first quarter of 2018, see Part II, Item 2 of this report.

Borrowings

Total debt at March 31, 2018 was \$6.1 billion, an increase of \$134 million compared to December 31, 2017. On March 8, 2018, the Company's CAD 375 million (\$291 million at March 8, 2018 Exchange Rates) 4.76% Senior Note due March 2018 issued by a Canadian subsidiary of Aon Corporation matured and were repaid in full. Further, commercial paper activity during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows (in millions):

	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Total Issuances ⁽¹⁾	\$805	\$994
Total Repayments	\$(410)	\$(947)

(1) The proceeds of the commercial paper issuances were used primarily for short-term working capital needs.

Other Liquidity Matters

Distributable Reserves

As a company incorporated in England and Wales, we are required under U.K. law to have available "distributable reserves" to make share repurchases or pay dividends to shareholders. Distributable reserves are created through the earnings of the U.K. parent company. Distributable reserves are not linked to a U.S. GAAP reported amount (e.g., retained earnings). As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we had distributable reserves in excess of \$3.3 billion and \$1.2 billion, respectively. We believe that we will have sufficient distributable reserves to fund shareholder dividends, if and to the extent declared, for the foreseeable future.

Credit Facilities

We expect cash generated by operations for 2018 to be sufficient to service our debt and contractual obligations, finance capital expenditures, continue purchases of shares under the Repurchase Program, and continue to pay dividends to our shareholders.

Although cash from operations is expected to be sufficient to service these activities, we have the ability to access the commercial paper markets or borrow under our credit facility to accommodate any timing differences in cash flows. Additionally, under current market conditions, we believe that we could access capital markets to obtain debt financing for longer-term funding, if needed.

As of March 31, 2018, we had two committed credit facilities outstanding: its \$900 million multi-currency U.S. credit facility expiring in February 2021 (the “2021 Facility”) and its \$400 million multi-currency U.S. credit facility expiring in October 2022 (the “2022 Facility”).

Each of these facilities includes customary representations, warranties, and covenants, including financial covenants that require us to maintain specified ratios of adjusted consolidated EBITDA to consolidated interest expense and consolidated debt to consolidated adjusted EBITDA, tested quarterly. At March 31, 2018, we did not have borrowings under either the 2021 or the 2022 Facility, and we were in compliance with the financial covenants and all other covenants contained therein during the rolling twelve months ended March 31, 2018.

Shelf Registration Statement

On September 3, 2015, we filed a shelf registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), registering the offer and sale from time to time of an indeterminate amount of, among other securities, debt securities, preference shares, Class A Ordinary Shares and convertible securities. Our ability to access the market as a source of liquidity is dependent on investor demand, market conditions, and other factors.

Rating Agency Ratings

The major rating agencies’ ratings of our debt at May 4, 2018 appear in the table below.

	Ratings		
	Senior Long-term Debt	Commercial Paper	Outlook
Standard & Poor’s	A-	A-2	Stable
Moody’s Investor Services	Baa2	P-2	Stable
Fitch, Inc.	BBB+	F-2	Stable

A downgrade in the credit ratings of our senior debt or commercial paper could increase our borrowing costs, reduce or eliminate our access to capital, reduce our financial flexibility, restrict our access to the commercial paper market altogether, or impact future pension contribution requirements.

Guarantees in Connection with the Sale of the Divested Business

In connection with the sale of the Divested Business, we guaranteed future operating lease commitments related to certain facilities assumed by the Buyer. We are obligated to perform under the guarantees if the Divested Business defaults on the leases at any time during the remainder of the lease agreements, which expire on various dates through 2024. As of March 31, 2018, the undiscounted maximum potential future payments under the lease guarantee were \$97 million, with an estimated fair value of \$22 million. No cash payments were made in connection to the lease commitments during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Additionally, we are subject to performance guarantee requirements under certain client arrangements that were assumed by the Buyer. Should the Divested Business fail to perform as required by the terms of the arrangements, we would be required to fulfill the remaining contract terms, which expire on various dates through 2023. As of March 31, 2018, the undiscounted maximum potential future payments under the performance guarantees were \$206 million, with an estimated fair value of \$1 million. No cash payments were made in connection to the performance guarantees during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Letters of Credit and Other Guarantees

We have entered into a number of arrangements whereby our performance on certain obligations is guaranteed by a third party through the issuance of a letter of credit. We had total LOCs outstanding of approximately \$117 million at March 31, 2018, compared to \$96 million at December 31, 2017. These LOCs cover the beneficiaries related to certain of our U.S. and Canadian non-qualified pension plan schemes and secure deductible retentions for our own workers compensation program. We also have obtained LOCs to cover contingent payments for taxes and other business obligations to third parties, and other guarantees for miscellaneous purposes at our international subsidiaries. We have certain contractual contingent guarantees for premium payments owed by clients to certain insurance companies. The maximum exposure with respect to such contractual contingent guarantees was approximately \$68

million at March 31, 2018, compared to \$95 million at December 31, 2017.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Apart from commitments, guarantees and contingencies, as disclosed herein and Note 17 “Commitments and Contingencies” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company had no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on the Company’s financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Our cash flows from operations, borrowing availability, and overall liquidity are subject to risks and uncertainties. See “Information Concerning Forward-Looking Statements” below.

Financial Condition

At March 31, 2018, our net assets, representing total assets minus total liabilities, were \$5,385 million, an increase from \$4,648 million at December 31, 2017. The increase was due primarily to Net income of \$610 million, a decrease of \$306 million in Accumulated other comprehensive loss, and an increase of \$492 million due to the adoption of certain accounting standards in the first quarter of 2018, partially offset by \$553 million of share repurchases and \$89 million of dividend payments for the three months ended March 31, 2018. Refer to Note 2 “Accounting Principles and Practices” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this report for further information on the adoption of new accounting standards in the first quarter of 2018. Additionally, working capital increased by \$535 million to \$1,457 million from December 31, 2017.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss decreased \$305 million to \$3,191 million at March 31, 2018 as compared to \$3,496 million at December 31, 2017, which was primarily driven by the following:

positive net foreign currency translation adjustments of \$244 million, which are attributable to the weakening of the U.S. dollar against certain foreign currencies;

an increase of \$48 million due to the amortization of net actuarial losses related to pension obligations;

net financial instrument gains of \$14 million; and

a decrease of \$1 million related to the adoption of the financial assets and liabilities guidance.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

There have been no changes in our critical accounting policies, which include pensions, goodwill and other intangible assets, contingencies, share-based payments, and income taxes, as discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 (our “2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K”) other than those described below.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the promised services are transferred to the customer in the amount that best reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. For arrangements where control is transferred over time, an input or output method is applied that represents a faithful depiction of the progress towards completion of the performance obligation. For arrangements that include variable consideration, the Company assesses whether any amounts should be constrained. For arrangements that include multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates consideration based on their relative fair values.

Costs incurred by the Company in obtaining a contract are capitalized and amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the transfer of the services to which the asset relates, considering anticipated renewals when applicable. Certain contract related costs, including pre-placement brokerage costs, are capitalized as a cost to fulfill and are amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of services to which the asset relates, which is generally less than one year.

Commercial Risk Solutions includes retail brokerage, cyber solutions, global risk consulting, and captives. Revenue primarily includes insurance commissions and fees for services rendered. Revenues will generally be recognized at a point in time upon the effective date of the underlying policy (or policies), or over the term of the arrangement to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenues are recorded net of allowances for estimated policy cancellations, which are determined based on an evaluation of historical and current cancellation data.

Reinsurance Solutions includes treaty and facultative reinsurance brokerage and capital markets. Revenue primarily includes reinsurance commissions and fees for services rendered. Revenues will generally be recognized at a point in time upon the effective date of the underlying policy (or policies), or over the term of the to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Retirement Solutions includes core retirement, investment consulting, and talent, rewards & performance. Revenue consists primarily of fees paid by clients for consulting services, such as risk management strategies, health and benefits, and human capital consulting services. Revenue recognized for these arrangements are typically recognized at a point-in-time upon completion of the service or over-time to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. For consulting arrangements recognized over-time, revenue will be recognized based on a measure of progress that depicts the transfer of control of the goods or services to the customer, utilizing an appropriate input or output measure. Fees paid by clients for consulting services are typically charged on an hourly, project or fixed-fee basis. Revenues from time-and-materials or cost-plus arrangements are recognized as services are performed, assuming all five steps to recognize revenue have been met. Reimbursements received for out-of-pocket expenses are recorded as a component of revenues.

Health Solutions includes health and benefits brokerage and healthcare exchanges. Revenue primarily includes insurance commissions and fees for services rendered. For brokerage commissions, revenue is typically recognized at the effective date of the underlying policy (or policies), assuming all five steps required to recognize revenue have been met. Revenues from health care exchange arrangements are typically recognized upon successful enrollment of participants, net of a reserve for estimated cancellations, assuming all five steps to recognize revenue have been met.

Data & Analytic Services includes Affinity, Aon InPoint, and ReView. Revenue consists primarily of fees for services rendered and is generally recognized over the term of the arrangement to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. For Data & Analytic Services arrangements recognized over-time, revenue will be recognized based on a measure of progress that depicts the transfer of control of the goods or services to the customer, utilizing an appropriate input or output measure.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Note 2 “Accounting Principles and Practices” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this report contains a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements and their impact or future potential impact on our financial results, if determinable.

INFORMATION CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report and reports we will subsequently file or furnish and have previously filed or furnished with the SEC contains certain statements related to future results, or states our intentions, beliefs and expectations or predictions for the future which are forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements relate to expectations or forecasts of future events. They use words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “forecast,” “project,” “intend,” “plan,” “probably,” “potential,” “looking forward,” similar terms, and future or conditional tense verbs like “could,” “may,” “might,” “should,” “will” and “would.” You can also identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. For example, we may use forward-looking statements when addressing topics such as: market and industry conditions, including competitive and pricing trends; changes in our business strategies and methods of generating revenue; the development and performance of our services and products; changes in the composition or level of our revenue; our cost structure and the outcome of cost-saving or restructuring initiatives; the outcome of contingencies; dividend policy; the expected impact of acquisitions and dispositions; pension obligations; cash flow and liquidity; expected effective tax rate; future actions by regulators; and the impact of changes in accounting rules. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from either historical or anticipated results depending on a variety of factors. Potential factors, which may be revised or supplemented in subsequent reports filed or furnished with the SEC, that could impact results include:

- general economic and political conditions in different countries in which we do business around the world;

• changes in the competitive environment;

- fluctuations in exchange and interest rates that could influence revenues and expenses;

• changes in global equity and fixed income markets that could affect the return on invested assets;

• changes in the funding status of our various defined benefit pension plans and the impact of any increased pension funding resulting from those changes;

the level of our debt limiting financial flexibility or increasing borrowing costs;

rating agency actions that could affect our ability to borrow funds;

volatility in our tax rate due to a variety of different factors including U.S. federal income tax reform;

the effect of the change in global headquarters and jurisdiction of incorporation, including differences in the anticipated benefits;

changes in estimates or assumptions on our financial statements;

- limits on our subsidiaries to make dividend and other payments to us;

the impact of lawsuits and other contingent liabilities and loss contingencies arising from errors and omissions and other claims against us;

the impact of, and potential challenges in complying with, legislation and regulation in the jurisdictions in which we operate, particularly given the global scope of our businesses and the possibility of conflicting regulatory requirements across jurisdictions in which we do business;

the impact of any investigations brought by regulatory authorities in the U.S., U.K. and other countries;

the impact of any inquiries relating to compliance with the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and non-U.S. anti-corruption laws and with U.S. and non-U.S. trade sanctions regimes;

failure to protect intellectual property rights or allegations that we infringe on the intellectual property rights of others;

the effects of English law on our operating flexibility and the enforcement of judgments against us;

the failure to retain and attract qualified personnel;

international risks associated with our global operations;

the effect of natural or man-made disasters;

the potential of a system or network breach or disruption resulting in operational interruption or improper disclosure of personal data;

our ability to develop and implement new technology;

damage to our reputation among clients, markets or third parties;

the actions taken by third parties that perform aspects of our business operations and client services;

the extent to which we manage certain risks created in connection with the various services, including fiduciary and investment consulting and other advisory services, among others, that we currently provide, or will provide in the future, to clients;

our ability to continue, and the costs and risks associated with, growing, developing and integrating companies that we acquire or new lines of business;

changes in commercial property and casualty markets, commercial premium rates or methods of compensation;

changes in the health care system or our relationships with insurance carriers;

our ability to implement initiatives intended to yield cost savings and the ability to achieve those cost savings;

our risks and uncertainties in connection with the sale, including arrangements under the transition service agreement and legacy IT systems associated with the Divested Business; and

our ability to realize the expected benefits from our restructuring plan.

Any or all of our forward-looking statements may turn out to be inaccurate, and there are no guarantees about our performance. The factors identified above are not exhaustive. Aon and its subsidiaries operate in a dynamic business environment in which new risks may emerge frequently. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the dates on which they are made. We are under no obligation (and expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or alter any forward-looking statement that we may make from time to time, whether as a result of new information, future events

or otherwise. Further information about factors that could materially affect Aon, including our results of operations and financial condition, is contained in Part III, Item 1A Risk Factors of this report and in the “Risk Factors” section in Part I, “Item 1A Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. These factors may be revised or supplemented in subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q or Current Reports on Form 8-K.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to potential fluctuations in earnings, cash flows and the fair value of certain of our assets and liabilities due to changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. To manage the risk from these exposures, we enter into a variety of derivative instruments. We do not enter into derivatives or financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The following discussion describes our specific exposures and the strategies we use to manage these risks. There have been no changes in our critical accounting policies for financial instruments and derivatives as discussed in our 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Foreign Exchange Risk

We are subject to foreign exchange rate risk. Our primary exposures include exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and the Euro, the British Pound, the Canadian Dollar, the Australian Dollar, the Indian Rupee, and the Japanese Yen. We use over-the-counter options and forward contracts to reduce the impact of foreign currency risk to our financial statements.

Additionally, some of our non-U.S. brokerage subsidiaries receive revenue in currencies that differ from their functional currencies. Our U.K. subsidiaries earn a portion of their revenue in U.S. Dollars, Euro, and Japanese Yen, but most of their expenses are incurred in British Pounds. At March 31, 2018, we have hedged approximately 45% of our U.K. subsidiaries’ expected exposures to U.S. Dollar, Euro, and Japanese Yen transactions for the years ending December 31, 2018 and 2019, respectively. We generally do not hedge exposures beyond three years.

We also use forward contracts to economically hedge foreign exchange risk associated with monetary balance sheet exposures, such as inter-company notes and short-term assets and liabilities that are denominated in a non-functional currency and are subject to remeasurement.

The translated value of revenue and expense from our international brokerage operations are subject to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. If we were to translate prior year results at current quarter exchange rates, diluted earnings per share would increase by \$0.16 during the three months ended March 31, 2018. Further, adjusted diluted earnings per share, a non-GAAP measure as defined and reconciled under the caption “Review of Consolidated Results — Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share,” would increase by \$0.19 during the three months ended March 31, 2018 if we were to translate prior year results at current quarter exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

Our fiduciary investment income is affected by changes in international and domestic short-term interest rates. We monitor our net exposure to short-term interest rates and, as appropriate, hedge our exposure with various derivative financial instruments. This activity primarily relates to brokerage funds held on behalf of clients in the U.S. and in continental Europe. A decrease in global short-term interest rates adversely affects our fiduciary investment income.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. We have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report of March 31, 2018. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective such that the information relating to Aon, including our consolidated subsidiaries, required to be disclosed in our SEC reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in appropriate statute, SEC rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to Aon’s management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting. No changes in Aon’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2018 that have

materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, Aon's internal control over financial reporting.

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Part II Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See Note 17 “Commitments and Contingencies — Legal” to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this report, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The risk factors set forth in Part I, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 reflect certain risks associated with existing and potential lines of business and contain “forward-looking statements” as discussed in Part I, Item 2 of this report. Readers should consider them in addition to the other information contained in this report as our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected if any of these risks actually occur.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

The following information relates to the purchase of equity securities by Aon or any affiliated purchaser during each month within the first quarter of 2018:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
1/1/18 - 1/31/18	908,595	\$ 137.10	908,595	\$ 5,295,464,060
2/1/18 - 2/28/18	1,508,271	141.02	1,508,271	5,082,763,110
3/1/18 - 3/31/18	1,484,989	143.20	1,484,989	4,870,118,294
Total	3,901,855	\$ 140.94	3,901,855	\$ 4,870,118,294

(1) Does not include commissions or other costs paid to repurchase shares.

The Repurchase Program was established in April 2012 with up to \$5.0 billion in authorized repurchases, and was increased by \$5.0 billion in authorized repurchases in each of November 2014 and February 2017 for a total of (2) \$15.0 billion in repurchase authorizations. During the first quarter of 2018, we repurchased 3.9 million shares at an average price per share of \$140.94 for a total cost of \$550 million.

We did not make any unregistered sales of equity in the first quarter of 2018.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not Applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

Not Applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits — The exhibits filed with this report are listed on the attached Exhibit Index.

Signature

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.

Aon plc
(Registrant)

May 4, 2018 By: /s/ Michael Neller

Michael Neller
SENIOR VICE
PRESIDENT AND
GLOBAL
CONTROLLER
(Principal Accounting
Officer and duly
authorized officer of
Registrant)

Exhibit Index

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.1	<u>Aon Plc Leadership Performance Program as amended and vested effective January 1, 2018.</u>
10.2	<u>Employee Agreement, dated October 1, 2013, between Aon Corporation and Eric Andersen.</u>
10.3*	<u>Employment Agreement, dated March 29, 2013, between Aon Corporation and Michael J. O'Connor incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Aon's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on May 1, 2013.</u>
10.4	<u>Employment Letter with Michael J. O'Connor effective March 1, 2018.</u>
12.1	<u>Statement regarding Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.</u>
31.1	<u>Certification of CEO.</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of CFO.</u>
32.1	<u>Certification of CEO Pursuant to section 1350 of Title 18 of the United States Code.</u>
32.2	<u>Certification of CFO Pursuant to section 1350 of Title 18 of the United States Code.</u>
101	Interactive Data Files. The following materials are filed electronically with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q: 101.INS XBRL Report Instance Document 101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document 101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document 101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document 101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document 101.LAB XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document

* Document has been previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is incorporated herein by reference herein. Unless otherwise indicated, such document was filed under Commission File Number 001-07933.