



Aviva plc

Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2018

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As a reminder

Reporting currency:

We use £ sterling.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures referenced in this report relate to Group.

A glossary explaining key terms used in this report is available on www.aviva.com/glossary.

The Company's registered office is St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ

The Company's telephone number is +44 (0)20 7283 2000

Executive summary

The Solvency II regulatory framework, which governs industry regulation and prudential capital requirements within the European Union, became effective from 1 January 2016.

The purpose of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) is to provide information required by the Solvency II regulatory framework in respect of the Aviva plc Group (the Group) at 31 December 2018. This report sets out aspects of the Group's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation methods used for solvency purposes and its capital management practices. The SFCR has been prepared in accordance with the relevant PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations.

Business and performance

Aviva plc, a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, is the holding company of the Aviva Group. The Group provides customers with long-term insurance and savings, general and health insurance, and fund management products and services. Our purpose is to help people to handle life's uncertainties with confidence.

The Group's strategy puts the customer at the heart of what we do and provides clear direction for how we run our business across all of our markets. Since 2014, we have defined our strategy in three key areas: True Customer Composite, Digital First and Not Everywhere. We are focused on eight attractive, growing markets where we are or have the potential to be the best in class, these markets are: the UK, Ireland, France, Poland, Italy, Canada, Singapore and Aviva Investors. This is where Aviva believes it is currently best positioned to compete on the basis of our scale, brand and leading distribution.

For the year ended 31 December 2018, Group adjusted operating profit¹ increased 2% to £3,116 million (2017: £3,068 million). International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) profit after tax was £1,687 million (2017: £1,646 million), leading to basic earnings per share of 38.2 pence (2017: 35.0 pence). Our operating results continue to benefit from broad-based growth from our major markets together with releases of longevity provisions in our UK annuity portfolio. However, as in previous years, we have used the additional profitability provided by longevity releases to accelerate investment in digital, IT and finance change initiatives and to strengthen provisions in areas related to past practices.

Our financial results are affected by a number of external factors, including demographic trends, general economic and market conditions, government policy and legislation and exchange rate fluctuations. In addition, our business is affected by corporate actions taken by the Group, including acquisitions, disposals, debt repayment, share buy-backs and other actions aimed at achieving our stated strategy.

In late 2018, the Civil Liability Bill, which determines how personal injury compensation awards are set in the UK, received Royal Assent. While confirmation of the new 'Ogden' rate will be provided in 2019, following passage of the legislation we have revised the discount rate used in determining our personal injury claims reserves in the UK to 0%, from -0.75% previously, giving rise to an increase in Solvency II own funds of £177 million.

On 9 October 2018, Mark Wilson stepped down as the Group CEO. Sir Adrian Montague, the Non-Executive Chairman of Aviva, assumed the role of Executive Chairman while the search for a new Group CEO was undertaken. On 4 March 2019, we announced the appointment of Maurice Tulloch as Chief Executive Officer. Maurice will work with the Board to establish and refine the strategy that will take Aviva forward in the coming years. Further information on this and other significant events that impacted the Group's Solvency II position during the year are outlined in section A of this report.

System of governance

The Board's role is to be collectively responsible for promoting the long-term success of the Group and for setting the Group's strategy, against which management's performance is monitored. It sets the Group's risk appetite and satisfies itself that financial controls and risk management systems are robust, while ensuring the Group is adequately resourced. It is also responsible for setting the values and supporting the culture of the Group, and ensures that there is appropriate dialogue with shareholders on strategy and remuneration. A strong system of governance throughout the Group aids effective decision-making and supports the achievement of the Group's objectives for the benefit of customers and shareholders while in compliance with relevant regulations.

Roles and responsibilities for risk management in Aviva are based around the 'three lines of defence model' where ownership for risk is taken at all levels in the Group. In the first line, management monitoring ensures management is responsible for the application of the risk management framework (RMF), for implementing and monitoring the operation of the system of internal control and for providing assurance to the Audit, Governance and Risk Committees and the Board. The second line, consisting of risk management, compliance and actuarial functions, is accountable for quantitative and qualitative oversight and challenge of the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of principal risks and for developing the RMF. The final and third line relates to internal audit where independent and objective assessment on the robustness of the RMF and the appropriateness and effectiveness of internal control to the Audit, Governance and Risk Committees, market audit committees and the Board is provided.

The RMF forms an integral part of the management and Board processes and decision-making framework across the Group. The key elements of our RMF comprise:

- Risk appetite;
- Risk governance, including risk policies and business standards, risk oversight committees and roles and responsibilities; and
- The processes we use to identify, measure, manage, monitor and report risks, including the use of our risk models and stress and scenario testing.

¹ This is an Alternative Performance Measure (APM) which provides useful information to enhance the understanding of financial performance. Further information can be found in section A.2 of this report.

The Audit Committee, working closely with the Risk Committee on behalf of the Board, carried out a full review of the effectiveness of the systems of internal control and risk management in March 2019 covering all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and the RMF. There has been regular reporting to the committee throughout the year to ensure that outstanding areas of improvement are both identified and remediated. While there has been substantial progress during the year, there remain a number of areas where significant work is still required. The reports to the committee refer to the need to embed controls in a number of areas and the need to make significant improvement in areas which represent key aspects of the Group's control environment, such as cyber security, IT resilience and disaster recovery, as well as financial crime prevention, data management, UK Insurance complaints management (including data migrations) and ongoing improvements in Canada. We will continue to monitor progress throughout 2019.

Section B of this report describes the system of governance in place throughout the Group by which the operations of the Group are overseen, directed, managed and controlled and explains the compliance with the requirements of Solvency II.

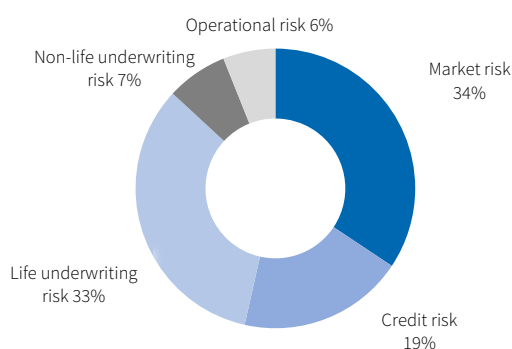
Risk profile

For the purposes of risk identification and measurement, and aligned to Aviva's risk policies, risks are usually grouped by risk types: underwriting for both life insurance (including long-term health) and general insurance (including short-term health) business, market, credit, liquidity, operational and other material risks which include asset management risk, see sections C.1 to C.6. The types of risk to which the Group is exposed have not changed significantly over the year and remain as those mentioned above.

Risk identification is carried out on a regular basis, embedded in the business planning process, drawing on a combination of internal and external data, covering both normal conditions and stressed environments. The primary sources for identifying risks include risk events analysis, external and internal trends analysis and management information as well as other risk governance processes and input from executive teams and internal committees.

The Solvency II Capital Requirement (SCR) and cover ratio are the bases on which the Group sets Solvency II capital risk appetites and limits. These are used to assess the significance of risks and to appropriately direct resources to their management.

The chart below shows the composition of the Group's undiversified SCR as at 31 December 2018:



Risk profile	Section reference
Life and non-life underwriting risk	C.1
Market risk	C.2
Credit risk	C.3
Liquidity risk	C.4
Operational risk	C.5
Other material risks	C.6

The Group's exposure to life underwriting risks, as measured by SCR, reduced over the year as a result of longevity assumption changes in the UK and the transfer of pensions business into a supplementary occupational pension fund (FRPS) in France.

The Group's most significant exposures to market risk are interest rate risk, equity price risk and property price risk. The Group's underlying exposure to equity risk decreased over 2018 due to a lower exposure to equities as a result of adverse market conditions and further equity and equity volatility hedging. This was offset by an increase in interest rate risk due to increased exposure in the UK, including the impact from surplus assets originated in 2018 to back new business in 2019 that would otherwise be invested in cash.

Credit risk, including spread risk, has decreased slightly over the year principally reflecting a model change to reflect the dynamic volatility adjustment for the France life business, partially offset by an increase in credit risk in the UK in part due to the purchase of assets to back planned 2019 annuity new business and widening sovereign spreads in Italy.

Section C of this report further describes the risks to which the Group is exposed and how we measure, monitor, manage and mitigate these risks, including any changes in the year to our risk exposures and specific risk mitigation actions taken.

Valuation for solvency purposes

There have been no material changes in the valuation methods of the Group during the year.

Assets, technical provisions and other liabilities are valued in the Group's Solvency II balance sheet according to the Solvency II Directive and related guidance. The principle that underlies the valuation methodology for Solvency II purposes is the amount for which they could be exchanged, transferred or settled by knowledgeable and willing third parties in an arm's length transaction.

At 31 December 2018, the Group's excess of assets over liabilities was £24.7 billion (2017: £26.1 billion) on a Solvency II basis which is £6.2 billion (2017: £6.9 billion) higher than the equivalent value under IFRS, primarily due to the difference in the valuation of technical provisions. Aviva applies the transitional deduction to technical provisions, while also applying matching and volatility adjustments allowable under Solvency II.

The majority of the Group's assets measured at fair value are based on quoted market information or observable active market data. Where the quoted market information or observable market data is not available, an alternative method for valuation is used. Although the Solvency II valuation hierarchy differs from IFRS, the methodology for valuing assets and liabilities measured at fair value remains consistent.

Section D of this report provides further description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used in the valuation of assets, technical provisions and other liabilities for each material asset/liability class. In addition, it also provides an explanation of the material differences between the IFRS and Solvency II bases of valuation.

Capital management

Capital is a primary consideration across a wide range of business activities, including product development, pricing, business planning, merger and acquisition transactions and asset and liability management. A capital management standard, applicable Group-wide, sets out minimum standards and guidelines over responsibility for capital management, including consideration for capital management decisions and requirements for management information, capital monitoring, reporting, forecasting, planning and overall governance.

The primary objective of capital management is to maintain an efficient capital structure using a combination of equity shareholders' funds, preference share capital, subordinated debt and borrowings, in a manner consistent with our risk profile and the regulatory and market requirements of our business.

Group capital is represented by Solvency II own funds and the Group manages own funds in conjunction with the SCR, and seeks, on a consistent basis to:

- Match the profile of our assets and liabilities, taking into account the risks inherent in each business;
- Maintain sufficient, but not excessive, financial strength in accordance with risk appetite, to support new business growth and satisfy the requirements of our regulators and other stakeholders giving both our customers and shareholders assurance of our financial strength;
- Retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity, access to a range of capital markets and significant unutilised committed credit lines;
- Allocate capital rigorously to support value adding growth and repatriate excess capital where appropriate; and
- Declare dividends with reference to factors including growth in cash flow and earnings.

The Group Solvency II capital position is summarised in the table below:

	2018 £bn	2017 £bn
Group Solvency II capital position		
Solvency II regulatory own funds	27.6	29.6
Solvency II regulatory SCR	(15.3)	(17.6)
Solvency II regulatory surplus at 31 December¹	12.2	12.1
Solvency II regulatory cover ratio	180%	169%
Regulatory to shareholder view adjustments		
Impact of excluding fully ring fenced funds	17%	15%
Impact of excluding staff pension schemes in surplus	8%	10%
Impact of notional reset of the transitional measures on technical provisions	(1)%	—
Impact of proforma adjustment for expected future regulatory change	(3)%	—
Impact of proforma adjustment for disposal	3%	4%
Solvency II shareholder cover ratio	204%	198%
Solvency II shareholder surplus at 31 December	12.0	12.2

¹ The own funds and SCR do not equal to the surplus due to rounding.

At 31 December 2018, the total regulatory eligible own funds to meet Group SCR was £27.6 billion (2017: £29.6 billion), of which £19.3 billion (2017: £20.4 billion) was represented by unrestricted tier 1 capital. The SCR is calculated using a partial internal model and was £15.3 billion at 31 December 2018 (2017: £17.6 billion).

In considering its Solvency II cover ratio, however, the Group focuses on a shareholder view as this is considered by management to be more representative of the shareholders' risk exposure and the Group's ability to cover the SCR with eligible own funds and aligns with management's approach to dynamically manage its capital position. In arriving at the shareholder position, a number of adjustments are typically made to the regulatory Solvency II position as seen above, which are set out in section E.6. At 31 December 2018, the shareholder view surplus is £12.0 billion (2017: £12.2 billion) with a cover ratio of 204% (2017: 198%).

During 2018 the surplus has reduced by £0.2 billion to £12.0 billion as the beneficial impact from operating capital generation and the impact of disposals were offset by the buy-back of ordinary shares of £(0.6) billion, hybrid debt repayments of £(0.9) billion, the payment of the Aviva plc dividend of £(1.2) billion and non-operating capital generation of £(0.9) billion. Non-operating capital generation is primarily due to the impact of widening sovereign and corporate bond spreads in Italy, adverse global equity market conditions, the SCR impact of an expected change to Solvency II regulations on the treatment of equity release mortgages and a further £0.1 billion reduction in surplus due to the capital requirement on surplus assets originated in 2018 to back new business in 2019 that would otherwise be invested in cash.

Section E of this report further describes the objectives, policies and procedures employed by Aviva Group for managing its own funds. The section also covers information on structure and quality of own funds, calculation of SCR, and includes information about the Group's internal model.

Section A

Business and performance

In this section

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Section A: Business and performance

The 'Business and performance' section of the report sets out the Group's business structure, key operations and financial performance over the reporting period.

A.1 Business

A.1.1 Business overview

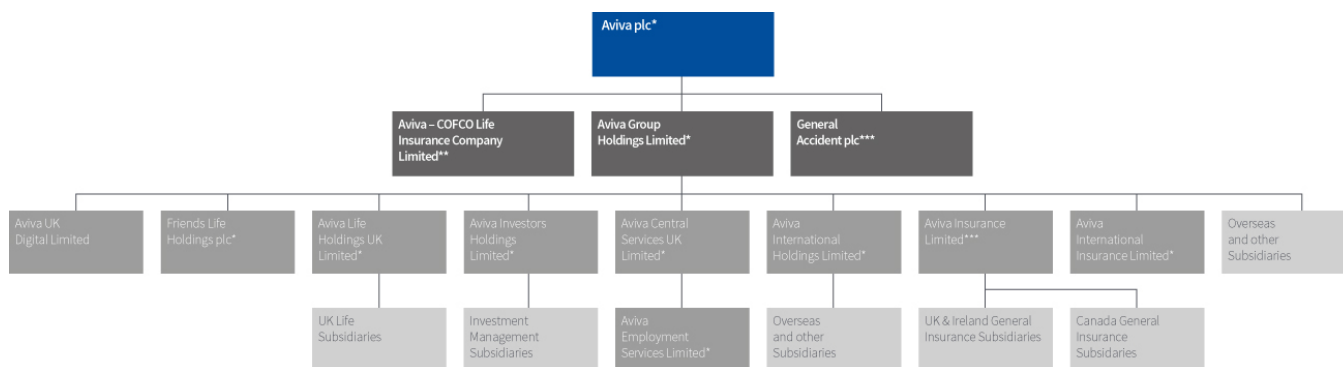
Aviva plc, a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom (UK), transacts life assurance and long-term savings business, fund management and most classes of general insurance and health business through its subsidiaries, joint ventures, associates and branches in the UK, Ireland, continental Europe, Canada, Asia and other countries throughout the world. Our purpose is to help people to handle life's uncertainties with confidence.

The Group offers a wide range of insurance and savings products to our 33 million customers and employs over 31,000 people.

The Group's operating segments, as per the Group's consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), are determined along market reporting lines with supplementary information being given by business activity. Those segments are: UK; Canada; Europe; Asia; Aviva Investors; and Other Group activities. The material Solvency II lines of business are disclosed in section A.2.2.

A.1.2 Organisational structure of the Group

The following chart shows, in simplified form, the organisational structure of the Group as at 31 December 2018. Aviva plc is the holding company of the Group. The full list of the Group's related undertakings including its principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures along with the country of incorporation, the registered address, the classes of shares held and the effective percentage of equity owned at 31 December 2018 are listed in note 63 of the 2018 Annual report and accounts.



* Incorporated in England and Wales

** Incorporated in People's Republic of China.

*** Incorporated in Scotland

As a UK listed company, Aviva has adopted a governance structure based on the principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the Code). Refer to section B of this report for a detailed description of the system of governance in place within the Group.

Information on the Group's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures is included in public disclosure template S.32.01 'Undertakings in the scope of the Group' in section F.2.

The scope of the entities which make up the Group is consistent between IFRS and Solvency II however there are differences in consolidation approach. The IFRS consolidation is driven by the level of control over the entities in the scope of the Group, while the Solvency II consolidation additionally takes into account the business activity of the entities. Differences between the IFRS consolidation and Solvency II consolidation have been presented in Section D – Balance Sheet – IFRS and Solvency II and Method of consolidation.

A.1.3 Significant events in the reporting period

Our financial results are affected by a number of external factors, including demographic trends, general economic and market conditions, government policy and legislation and exchange rate fluctuations. In addition, our business is affected by corporate actions taken by the Group, including acquisitions, disposals and other actions aimed at achieving our stated strategy. The impact of these events on IFRS performance and Solvency II may differ due to their different measurement and recognition criteria.

The following significant events impacted our business during the year:

- During 2018, the Group completed the acquisition of Friends First Life Assurance Company DAC (Friends First) in Ireland. The Group also completed the sale of our Spanish joint ventures: Caja Murcia Vida, Caja Granada Vida and Pelayo Vida; the Taiwanese joint venture First Aviva Life; the joint venture in Italy, Avipop Assicurazioni S.p.A., and its wholly owned subsidiary Avipop Vita S.p.A. For more information of the acquisitions and disposals made by the Group refer to the 2018 Annual report and accounts pages 124 to 126.
- In September 2018, the Group announced that it had successfully completed the share buy-back programme which was notified to the market on 1 May 2018. The aggregate consideration paid was £600 million.
- During 2018, the Group redeemed two subordinated debt instruments: on 22 May 2018, the Group redeemed its €500 million 6.875% subordinated loans in full at first call date and on 8 November 2018, the Group redeemed its \$575million 7.875% undated subordinated loans in full at first call date.
- On 13 November 2018, the Group issued €750 million of senior notes at 1.875% which mature in 2027; and on 13 December 2018 the Group's €350 million 0.100% senior notes matured.
- In late 2018, the Civil Liability Bill, which determines how personal injury compensation awards are set in the UK, received Royal Assent. While confirmation of the new 'Ogden' rate will be provided in 2019, following passage of the legislation we have revised the discount rate used in determining our personal injury claims reserves in the UK to 0%, from -0.75% previously, giving rise to an increase in Solvency II own funds of £177 million.
- In 2018 we transferred a block of pensions business in France into a supplementary occupational pension fund (known as FRPS), improving our capital efficiency and providing a unique offering to retirement and pensions customers. For Solvency II valuation purposes this is valued on a sectoral rules basis.
- Changes to assumptions and methodology in the UK were made during the year. In 2018, there has been a reduction in best estimate liabilities, net of reinsurance, of £876 million due to in longevity assumptions, which includes updates to reflect our relevant experience including adoption of the 2008 series base tables for individual annuities, updates to the rate of historic and future mortality improvements including the adoption of Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI) 2017 and refinements to modelling of bulk purchase annuities.
- On 9 October 2018, Mark Wilson stepped down as the Group Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Sir Adrian Montague, the Non-Executive Chairman of Aviva, assumed the role of Executive Chairman while the search for a new Group CEO was undertaken. This process led to the appointment of Maurice Tulloch as Group CEO on 4 March 2019.

Additionally, the following significant events impacted the Group's Solvency II position only:

- A model change was made in 2018 to vary the volatility adjustment on the France Life business in the Group Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). In 2017, this model change was recognised in the France solo SCR but not at Group level.

Transactions within the Group

As mentioned above, in 2018 we transferred a block of pensions business in France into a supplementary occupational pension fund (known as FRPS), improving our capital efficiency and providing a unique offering to retirement and pensions customers. For Solvency II valuation purposes this is valued on a sectoral rules basis

There were no other material transactions within the Group during the period. See section A.5.2 for subsequent events in 2019.

A.1.4 Other information

Supervisor

The Group's supervisor is the PRA which is part of the Bank of England. Contact details for the PRA are as follows:

Address: 20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DA
Telephone number: +44 (0) 20 7601 4444

External auditor

The Group's external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Contact details are as follows:

Address: 7 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2RT
Telephone number: +44 (0) 20 7583 5000

Qualifying holdings

The Group's shares and the associated voting rights are widely dispersed among institutional and individual investors and therefore there are no qualifying holdings in the Group as defined by Article 13(21) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

A.1.4.1 Rounding convention

The SFCR is presented in pound sterling rounded to the nearest million which is consistent with the presentation in the IFRS financial statements. The quantitative reporting templates (QRTs) are presented in pound sterling rounded to the nearest thousand. Rounding differences of +/- one unit can occur.

A.2 Underwriting performance

Measurement of performance from underwriting and other activities

Group adjusted operating profit (operating profit) is a non-GAAP Alternative Performance Measure (APM) which is used for decision making as well as for internal performance management of the Group's operating segments that incorporates an expected return on investments supporting the life and non-life insurance businesses. The various items excluded from operating profit, but included in IFRS profit before tax, are outlined in the Other information section of the 2018 Annual report and accounts.

Operating profit for the year

Overall, operating profit increased by 2% to £3,116 million (2017: £3,068 million). Operating profit can be further analysed by insurance and non-insurance activities as outlined in the table below:

	2018 £m	2017 ¹ £m
Operating profit		
Insurance activities operating profit (Refer to section A.2.1)	3,703	3,556
Non-insurance activities operating (loss)/profit (Refer to section A.4)	(587)	(488)
Total	3,116	3,068

¹ Non-insurance operations relating to the UK have been reclassified to their respective market segments to better reflect the management of the underlying businesses consistent with the segmental analysis shown in note 5 of the 2018 Annual report and accounts. The impact of this change was to reduce UK Life operating profit by £80 million (2017: £30 million); UK General Insurance operating profit increased by £2 million (2017: £3 million) and UK Health increased by £2 million (2017: £1 million).

The life business operating profit increased to £2,999 million (2017: £2,852 million). In the UK, operating profit increased by 8% to £1,871 million (2017: £1,728 million) due to continued growth of long-term savings and BPAs and further benefits from changes in longevity assumptions. In Europe, operating profit decreased by 5% to £831 million (2017: £873 million), however after allowing for the impact of disposals, operating profit increased by 10% to £816 million (2017: £740 million). Growth was driven by the increase in new business volumes of our hybrid savings products in Italy and unit-linked savings products in France. In Asia, operating profit increased to £300 million (2017: £235 million) driven by Singapore primarily due to the higher contribution from the financial advisory channel.

The general insurance and health business operating result remained stable at £704 million (2017: £704 million). In the UK, operating profit increased by 1% to £453 million (2017: £447 million) which included a 3% increase in underwriting profit as the business has grown while maintaining a stable combined operating ratio (COR). In Canada, operating profit remained stable at £46 million (2017: £46 million) as elevated weather and large loss experience as well as persistent challenges in the Canadian motor market were offset by an improvement in prior year development.

A.2.1 Operating profit from insurance activities by geographical region and line of business

The table below sets out the Group's operating profit/(loss) arising from its insurance activities.

	2018			2017		
	Long-term business £m	General insurance and health £m	Total operating profit from insurance activities £m	Long-term business £m	General insurance and health £m	Total operating profit from insurance activities £m
Operating profit from insurance activities						
United Kingdom ¹	1,871	453	2,324	1,728	447	2,175
Europe	831	220	1,051	873	223	1,096
Canada	—	46	46	—	46	46
Asia	300	(16)	284	235	(8)	227
Aviva Investors	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Group Activities	(3)	1	(2)	15	(4)	11
Total	2,999	704	3,703	2,852	704	3,556

¹ Non-insurance operations relating to the UK have been reclassified to their respective market segments to better reflect the management of the underlying businesses consistent with the segmental analysis shown in note 5 of the 2018 Annual report and accounts. The impact of this change was to reduce UK Life operating profit by £80 million (2017: £30 million); UK General Insurance operating profit increased by £2 million (2017: £3 million) and UK Health increased by £2 million (2017: £1 million).

Commentary on operating profit by geographical regions has been provided below. All percentage movements below are quoted in constant currency unless otherwise stated.

Details of non-underwriting activities can be found in section A.4.

UK

UK Insurance delivered a 7% year on year increase in operating profit to £2,324 million (2017: £2,175 million) despite challenging trading conditions in some of our markets. We have benefitted from continued positive longevity developments, growth in long-term savings and annuities, and against the backdrop of the storms popularly known as the Beast from the East and the softening rates in the motor market, delivered a strong performance in general insurance. This result was delivered while absorbing the costs of investment in growth and simplification initiatives.

Long-term business

UK Life operating profit increased by 8% to £1,871 million (2017: £1,728 million) due to further benefits from changes in longevity assumptions and the continued growth of long-term savings and BPAs.

General Insurance and health

UK General Insurance operating profit was up 1% at £415 million (2017: £411 million), including a 3% increase in underwriting profit as the business has grown while maintaining a stable COR. UK Health operating profit increased by 6% to £38 million (2017: £36 million) due to improved underlying margins.

The underwriting result increased 3% to £253 million (2017: £246 million), reflecting an improved underlying performance, as we maintained a disciplined approach to underwriting and distribution. The impact of less favourable weather compared to 2017, (although weather remained favourable to the long-term average), was offset by higher prior year reserve releases.

Europe

Long-term business

Life operating profit was down by 5% to £831 million (2017: £873 million), however, after allowing for the impact of disposals, operating profit of our life businesses grew by 10% to £816 million (2017: £740 million). Key drivers for the increase are as follows:

- In France, operating profit was up 7% to £436 million (2017: £403 million), due to an increase in new business volumes of our unit-linked savings products.
- In Poland, operating profit was £170 million (2017: £156 million), an increase of 8% as a result of the favourable impact of equity market movements on opening assets under management increasing fee income and an improved mix toward protection business.
- In Italy, operating profit was £156 million (2017: £136 million), an increase of 14% with significant net inflows of £3.6 billion mainly driven by an increase in new business volumes of our hybrid product.
- In Ireland, operating profit increased to £44 million (2017: £33 million), an increase of 31% mainly driven by the acquisition of Friends First, longevity releases and asset mix optimisation on the annuity book partially offset by lower sales of annuity products.
- In Turkey, operating profit was lower at £10 million (2017: £12 million), due to adverse foreign exchange movements. However on a constant currency basis, operating profit was up 8% due to growth in protection products.

General insurance and health

General insurance operating profit decreased by 1% to £220 million (2017: £223 million). Excluding disposals, the operating profit of our general insurance businesses grew by 6% to £218 million (2017: £204 million). Key drivers for the increase are as follows:

- In France, operating profit was £110 million (2017: £104 million), an increase of 5%, due to growth, particularly in commercial lines, turnaround of the health business and expense efficiencies, partially offset by higher large losses and weather-related claims.
- In Poland, operating profit was £20 million (2017: £21 million) with the slight decrease mainly due to motor business with improved performance in other lines of business.
- In Italy, operating profit increased to £32 million (2017: £26 million) mainly driven by claims management actions on the motor book.
- In Ireland, operating profit increased to £56 million (2017: £53 million) driven by improvements to product mix and higher earned premiums, partially offset by an increase in large claims.

Canada

In 2018, operating profit remained flat compared to the prior year at £46 million (2017: £46 million). The underwriting result was a loss of £70 million (2017: loss of £64 million), mainly driven by increased claims frequency and severity in our personal motor business, slightly adverse weather conditions compared to the long-term average and the inclusion of RBC General Insurance integration costs within operating expenses, partly offset by favourable prior year reserve development.

Asia

Operating profit from our life and general insurance and health businesses was £284 million (2017: £227 million). Excluding Friends Provident International Limited (FPI) and Taiwan, life operating profit increased by 31% to £149 million (2017: £115 million). Within this Singapore's operating profit increased by 21% to £141 million (2017: £118 million), which was mainly due to higher contributions from the financial advisory channel. Improved results in China, Indonesia and Vietnam were partly offset by the initial set up costs of Blue in Hong Kong, our new digital insurance joint venture offering zero commission insurance. Life operating profit for FPI improved from £119 million to £151 million as a result of improved operational performance and cost reductions.

The general insurance and health business reported a £16 million operating loss (2017: £8 million operating loss) mainly as a result of higher claims experience in our health business in Singapore. Management has identified a number of actions, including re-pricing, product design changes and cost containment measures to improve the portfolio performance. These remediation actions have commenced in 2018 and will continue throughout 2019.

A.2.2 Solvency II line of business

The material Solvency II lines of business by reference to IFRS net written premiums, a component of underwriting performance, are outlined below based on net written premiums analysed in public disclosure template S.05.01.02 in section F.2. The Group's results as set out in section A.2 can be analysed into products which comprise long-term business and general insurance and health. Detailed information on premiums, claims, changes in technical provisions and expenses by Solvency II line of business and country is presented in QRTs S.05.01.02 and S.05.02.01 within section F.2.

Long-term business

Our long-term business segment includes insurance and participating business and non-participating investment business. The Group's long-term business represents 74% (2017: 79%) of total net written premiums. The material long-term Solvency II lines of business pertaining to insurance and participating business for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows, based on contribution to long-term business net written premiums:

- Insurance with-profits participation – 30% (2017: 19%)
- Other life insurance (mainly annuity and protection business) – 16% (2017: 12%)
- Unit-linked or index-linked insurance – 52% (2017: 68%)

General insurance and health

Our general insurance and health business represents 26% (2017: 21%) of total net written premiums. The material Solvency II lines of business within the general and health insurance sector based on contribution to general insurance and health net written premiums are as follows:

- Fire and other damage to property insurance – 34% (2017: 34%)
- Motor vehicle liability insurance – 30% (2017: 30%)
- Other motor insurance – 13% (2017: 13%)
- Medical expense insurance – 9% (2017: 10%)

A.3 Investment performance

Measurement of investment performance

Net investment income as disclosed in the Group's financial statements represents the Group's overall investment performance and includes investment return attributable to both policyholders and shareholders. Net investment income consists of dividends, interest and rents receivable for the year, movements in amortised cost on debt securities, realised gains and losses, and unrealised gains and losses on fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) investments. For many types of life business, including unit-linked and with-profits funds, net investment income is broadly offset by corresponding changes in liabilities, limiting the net impact on profit.

The Group asset portfolio is invested to generate competitive investment returns while remaining within the Group's appetite for market and credit risk.

Our investment portfolio supports a range of businesses operating in a number of geographical locations. Our aim is to match the investments held to support a line of business to the nature of the underlying liabilities, while at the same time considering local regulatory requirements, the level of risk inherent within different investments, and the desire to generate superior investment returns, where compatible with this stated strategy and risk appetite.

A.3.1 Investment performance by asset class

(i) Net investment (expense)/income

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's net investment income by asset class:

	Debt securities £m	Equity securities £m	Loans £m	Investment property £m	Other financial investments ¹ £m	2018 Total £m
Net Investment Income – Total 2018						
Dividends	—	3,579	—	—	1,070	4,649
Interest	4,151	—	929	—	25	5,105
Net realised gains/(losses) ²	657	4,501	(10)	—	1,281	6,429
Net unrealised (losses) ²	(6,431)	(13,551)	(524)	—	(7,298)	(27,804)
Rental income less expenses	—	—	—	838	—	838
Other income less management charges ³	—	—	—	—	(64)	(64)
Total	(1,623)	(5,471)	395	838	(4,986)	(10,847)
Net Investment Income – Total 2017						
Dividends	—	1,447	—	—	1,095	2,542
Interest	4,161	—	1,029	—	(155)	5,035
Net realised gains ²	861	4,871	400	—	659	6,791
Net unrealised gains ²	99	1,874	184	—	4,628	6,785
Rental income less expenses	—	—	—	984	—	984
Other income less management charges ³	—	—	—	—	(71)	(71)
Total	5,121	8,192	1,613	984	6,156	22,066

¹ Other financial investments include unit trusts and other investment vehicles, derivative financial instruments, deposits with credit institutions, minority holdings in property management undertakings and other investments.

² Net realised and unrealised gains/(losses) include foreign exchange gains and losses on investments other than trading of £192 million gain (2017: £12 million loss). In addition, net realised and unrealised gains/(losses) include £5 million (2017: £6 million) losses on owner occupied property taken to the income statement.

³ Other income less management charges primarily comprises of other investment expenses in respect of investment management fees and net income charge relating to the Group's pension schemes.

Net investment expense was £10,847 million (2017: £22,066 million income). The decrease from the prior year is due to unrealised losses experienced in the year largely due to unfavourable movements in both equity and bond markets towards the end of 2018.

Analysis of investments

The Group's asset portfolio reflects the nature of the backing liabilities. Asset allocation decisions are taken at legal entity level and in many cases by fund within a legal entity to distinguish between the different objectives of policyholder, participating fund and shareholder investments.

Policyholder assets are invested in line with the fund choices made by our unit-linked policyholders and the investment risk is borne by the policyholder. This results in a high allocation to growth assets such as equity and property. Aviva's shareholder exposure to these assets arises from the fact that the income we receive is a proportion of the assets under management.

Participating funds comprise relatively long-term contracts with policyholders participating in pooled investment performance subject to some minimum guarantees. Smoothed returns are used to declare bonuses to policyholders. Aviva's shareholder exposure to these assets arises through the requirement to achieve the guarantees and through a small proportion of the investment return, which is fixed at the outset of the policy. The assets to which policyholder bonuses are linked are invested in line with their expectations with the remainder of the portfolio invested to mitigate resultant shareholder risk. This leads to a higher proportion of growth assets than our other business lines although there are still material allocations to fixed income assets.

Shareholder assets cover general insurance, health, annuity and other non-profit funds. All the investment risk is borne by Aviva's shareholders. The annuity liabilities have a long duration but are also illiquid as customers cannot surrender their policies. The assets held to support these liabilities are principally composed of long maturity bonds and loans. Other shareholder liabilities are generally shorter in duration and the portfolio held to cover these contains a high proportion of fixed income securities.

The following table provides an analysis of the Group's net investment income by policyholder, participating and shareholder exposures.

	Debt Securities £m	Equity Securities £m	Loans £m	Investment property £m	Other financial investments £m	2018 Total £m
Net Investment (Expense) Income – Total 2018						
Policyholder	(744)	(4,089)	13	238	(4,930)	(9,512)
Participating	(683)	(1,374)	81	572	(291)	(1,695)
Shareholder ¹	(196)	(8)	301	28	235	360
Total	(1,623)	(5,471)	395	838	(4,986)	(10,847)

	Debt Securities £m	Equity Securities £m	Loans £m	Investment property £m	Other financial investments £m	2017 Total £m
Net Investment (Expense) Income – Total 2017						
Policyholder	694	6,060	223	375	6,112	13,464
Participating	2,739	2,074	(207)	468	254	5,328
Shareholder ¹	1,688	58	1,597	141	(210)	3,274
Total	5,121	8,192	1,613	984	6,156	22,066

¹ Shareholder net investment return includes movements on assets backing annuity and other non-linked business, which is partially offset by corresponding movements in the liabilities which these assets are backing, which are not included within this disclosure.

(ii) Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

In the Group's IFRS financial statements, changes in the fair value of securities classified as available for sale (AFS) are recognised in other comprehensive income and recorded in a separate investment valuation reserve within equity. The AFS category is used where the relevant long-term business liability (including shareholders' funds) is passively managed, as well as in certain fund management and non-insurance operations. When securities classified as AFS are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are transferred out of the investment valuation reserve to the income statement with a corresponding movement through other comprehensive income.

For the year ended 31 December 2018, fair value gains of £57 million (2017: £7 million loss) were recognised directly in equity in the reporting period and £78 million gains (2017: £2 million gains) has been transferred from equity to profit on disposals.

A.3.2 Investment performance: other information – investments in securitisations

The Group holds investments in securitisation vehicles that are not originated by the Group in the form of debt securities. These securities consist of residential mortgage backed securities (RMBS), commercial mortgage backed securities (CMBS), asset backed securities (ABS), wrapped credit securities (WCS) and collateralised loan obligation securities. The majority of debt securities are investment grade held by the UK business.

The fair value of structured debt securities as at 31 December 2018 was £3,434 million (2017: £3,482 million).

A.4 Performance from other activities

The table below presents the operating profit from the Group's non-insurance activities for the year ended 31 December 2018. During the year there were no material leasing arrangements involving the Group as the lessor or the lessee.

	2018 £m	2017 £m
Operating profit from non-insurance activities		
Fund management	146	164
Other operations ^{1,2}	(237)	(143)
Corporate centre	(216)	(184)
Group debt costs and other interest	(280)	(325)
Total	(587)	(488)

¹ Other operations relate to non-insurance activities and include costs associated with our Group and regional head offices, pension scheme expenses, as well as non-insurance income.

² Non-insurance operations relating to the UK have been reclassified to their respective market segments to better reflect the management of the underlying businesses consistent with the segmental analysis shown in note 5 of the 2018 Annual report and accounts. The impact of this change was to reduce UK Life operating profit by £80 million (2017: £30 million); UK General Insurance operating profit increased by £2 million (2017: £3 million) and UK health increased by £2 million (2017: £1 million).

Analysis of the operating profit from non-insurance activities

Fund management

Fund management operating profit decreased to £146 million (2017: £164 million) mainly as a result of Aviva Investors where we continued to invest in capabilities (equities and real assets), expanded our global distribution reach and absorbed regulatory costs (particularly MiFID II) which we did not pass on to our clients.

Other activities

Other operations relate to non-insurance activities and include costs associated with our Group and regional head offices, pension scheme expenses as well as non-insurance business. Total costs in relation to non-insurance activities were £237 million (2017: £143 million) reflecting an increased investment in the development of our digital business.

Corporate centre and Group debt costs and other interest

Corporate centre costs of £216 million (2017: £184 million) increased by £32 million mainly due to higher Group led project costs offset by a decrease in central spend and share award costs. The project spend increase relates to expenditure on continued targeted investment in simplification and growth initiatives in digital, IT and finance change as well as strengthening capabilities in Aviva Investors and project expenses that typically relate to mandatory requirements like IFRS 17 and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). The reduction in Group debt costs and other interest is mainly due to the redemption of two subordinated debt instruments in full at their first call date.

A.5 Any other information

A.5.1 Analysis of the Group's adjusting items

The Group's IFRS profit after tax for the year was £1,687 million (2017: £1,646 million). As discussed in section A.2 operating profit excludes certain adjusting items before tax of £987 million (2017: £924 million) details for which can be found in the Other information section of the 2018 Annual report and accounts.

A.5.2 Subsequent events

- On 4 March 2019, we announced the appointment of Maurice Tulloch as CEO replacing Mark Wilson, who stepped down on 9 October 2018. Maurice will work with the Board to establish and refine the strategy that will take Aviva forward in the coming years.
- On 1 February 2019, an insurance portfolio transfer of a subset of the Group's business, under Part VII of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, was made to the Group's subsidiary Aviva Insurance Ireland Designated Activity Company (AIIDAC), which is incorporated in Ireland. Gross insurance liabilities of £1,028 million underpinned by £1,028 million of assets comprising premium under a quota share arrangement and other investments were transferred to AIIDAC under this arrangement.
- Following the 100% acquisition of Friends First Life Assurance Company DAC ('Friends First') on 31 May 2018, a Part VII transfer process was completed after the financial year end on 29 March 2019 to transfer certain business from Aviva Life & Pensions UK limited ('UKLAP') to Friends First. On the same date UKLAP also entered into a quota share reinsurance agreement with Friends First, and on 6 March 2019 made a capital contribution of €200 million to Friends First. The purpose of this Part VII transfer is to ensure that Aviva retains the ability to service its policyholders following the UK's departure from the EU ('Brexit'). On 31 March 2019 Friends First was renamed Aviva Life and Pensions Ireland DAC ('ALPI').

Section B

System of governance

In this section

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Section B: System of governance

The 'System of governance' section of the report sets out information regarding the system of governance in place within the Group.

Details of the structure of the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body (AMSB, defined by the Group as the Aviva plc Board and Board Committees) are provided, in addition to the roles, responsibilities and governance of Aviva's key control functions (defined as the risk, compliance, internal audit and actuarial functions). Other components of the Group's system of governance are also outlined, including, but not limited to, the risk management system and internal control system implemented by the Group.

B.1 General Information on the system of governance

B.1.1 Overview of the AMSB and the Group's system of governance

Role and responsibilities of the Board

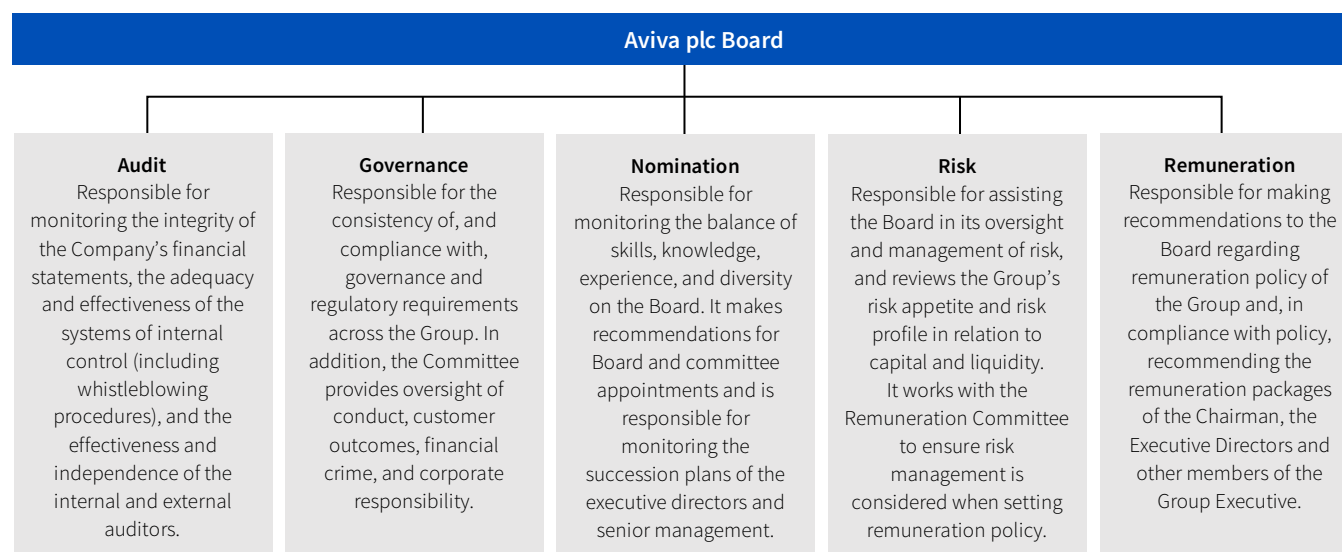
The Board's role is to be collectively responsible for promoting the long-term sustainability of the Company, generating value for shareholders in a manner which also allows it to discharge its responsibilities to its stakeholders. The Board sets the Group's purpose, strategy and values, and seeks to ensure that the culture of the Group is aligned with these. The Board sets the Group's risk appetite and satisfies itself that financial controls and risk management systems are robust, while ensuring the Group is adequately resourced. It also ensures that there is appropriate dialogue with shareholders on strategy and remuneration.

The Board's responsibility includes taking account of other stakeholders including employees and customers. This includes ensuring that an appropriate system of risk governance is in place throughout the Group. To discharge this responsibility, the Board has established frameworks for risk management and internal control using a 'three lines of defence model' and reserves for itself the setting of the Group's risk appetite. In-depth monitoring of the establishment and operation of prudent and effective controls in order to assess and manage risks associated with the Group's operations is delegated to the Risk, Governance and Audit Committees which report regularly to the Board. There is a good working relationship between each committee and they make regular reports to the Board. However, the Board retains ultimate responsibility for the Group's systems of internal control and risk management and has reviewed their effectiveness for the year.

A robust assessment was conducted by the Board of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency and liquidity. In 2018 the Risk Committee reviewed a number of emerging risk scenarios and focused on Brexit (regular updates), systemic cloud risk and 'silent cyber', competitive threats from technology companies entering the insurance market, risks posed by climate change, outsourcing supplier collapse risk and other emerging risks and sources of market uncertainty. The frameworks for risk management and internal control play a key role in the management of risks that may impact the fulfilment of the Board's objectives. They are designed to identify and manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of the Group failing to achieve its business objectives and can only provide reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement and loss. The frameworks are regularly reviewed and were in place for the financial year under review and up to the date of this report. They help ensure the Group complies with the Financial Reporting Council's (FRC) guidance on risk management, internal controls and related financial and business reporting.

As at 31 December 2018, the Board comprised the Executive Chairman, three Executive Directors and seven Independent Non-Executive Directors (NEDs). Consistent with the Board Terms of Reference, and separately the Senior Insurance Managers Regime (SIMR), role profiles are in place for the Non-Executive Chairman (and Executive Chairman when appointed) and the Group Chief Executive Officer (Group CEO) which set out the duties of each role. On 9 October 2018, Mark Wilson stepped down as the Group CEO. Sir Adrian Montague, the Non-Executive Chairman of Aviva, assumed the role of Executive Chairman while the search for a new Group CEO was undertaken. Sir Adrian Montague reverted to the role of Non-Executive Chairman of Aviva upon appointment of the new Group CEO in March 2019. The role profile for the position of Executive Chairman included arrangements for potential conflicts of interest in the execution of Sir Adrian's executive responsibilities within the Company alongside his role as Chairman of the Board. The role profile for the Senior Independent Director, Glyn Barker, was also amended to include additional responsibilities around assisting Sir Adrian in his Chairman's role, and monitoring any issues around conflicts. The Chairman's priority is to lead the Board, monitor the Group's culture and ensure its effectiveness and the Group CEO's priority is the management of the Group. The Board has delegated the day-to-day running of the Group to the Group CEO within certain limits, above which matters must be escalated to the Board for determination.

The diagram below shows the segregation of responsibilities between the various committees, in addition to a description of the main roles and responsibilities of each.



The duties of the Board and of each of its committees are set out in the respective Terms of Reference. Our committees' Terms of Reference can be found on the Company's website at www.aviva.com/committees and are also available on request from the Group Company Secretary. The Terms of Reference list both matters that are specifically reserved for decision by our Board and those matters that must be reported to it.

The 'three lines of defence model' and roles and responsibilities of key functions

Roles and responsibilities for risk management in Aviva are based around the 'three lines of defence model' where ownership for risk is taken at all levels in the Group. Line management in the business is accountable for risk management, including the implementation of the risk management framework (RMF) and embedding of the risk culture.

The first line: management monitoring

Management are responsible for the application of the RMF, for implementing and monitoring the operation of the system of internal control and for providing assurance to the Audit, Governance and Risk Committees and the Board.

The second line: risk management, compliance and actuarial functions

The risk function is accountable for the quantitative and qualitative oversight and challenge of the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of principal risks and for developing the RMF. As the business responds to changing market conditions and customer needs, the risk function regularly monitors the appropriateness of the Company's risk policies and the RMF to ensure they remain up to date. The actuarial function is accountable for the Group-wide actuarial methodology, reporting to the relevant governing body on the adequacy of reserves and capital requirements, as well as underwriting and reinsurance arrangements. The compliance function supports and advises the business on the identification, measurement and management of its regulatory, financial crime and conduct risks. It is accountable for maintaining the compliance standards and framework within which the Group operates, and monitoring and reporting on its compliance risk profile.

Risk management, actuarial and elements of the compliance function form Aviva's 'global risk' function. See sections B.3, B.4 and B.6 for further details on the roles, responsibilities, authority, resources, independence and reporting lines of the Group's risk management, compliance and actuarial functions respectively, and how their independence is ensured.

The third line: internal audit

This function provides independent and objective assessment on the robustness of the RMF and the appropriateness and effectiveness of internal control to the Audit, Governance and Risk Committees, Market Audit Committees and the Board.

Refer to section B.5 of this report for details on the roles, responsibilities, authority, resources, independence and reporting lines of the Group's internal audit function.

Aviva's system of governance during 2018

There have been no material changes in the system of governance during the year.

Implementation and assessment of system of governance

Risk management framework

The RMF is designed to identify, measure, manage, monitor and report the principal risks to the achievement of the Group's business objectives and is embedded throughout the Group. The RMF has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of the approval of this report. It is codified through risk policies and business standards which set out the risk strategy, appetite, framework and minimum requirements and controls for the Group's worldwide operations.

Internal controls

Internal controls facilitate effective and efficient operations, the development of robust and reliable internal reporting and compliance with laws and regulations. Group reporting manuals in relation to IFRS, Solvency II reporting requirements and a Financial Reporting Control Framework (FRCF) are in place across the Group. FRCF relates to the preparation of reliable financial reporting, covering both IFRS and Solvency II reporting activity. The FRCF process follows a risk-based approach, with management identification, assessment (documentation and testing), remediation (as required), reporting and certification over key financial reporting related controls. Management regularly undertakes quality assurance procedures over the application of the FRCF process and controls.

In 2018, the Group was focused on reinforcing its operational resilience by driving major control improvements in a number of areas, including continued investment in the Group's IT estate, disaster recovery capability and the strengthening of its cyber security controls. This work will continue through 2019. More broadly, the Group seeks to continue to monitor and further enhance its control frameworks across the business, including financial crime prevention and data privacy. Further information on the internal control system is provided in section B.4.1.

Assessment of effectiveness

Each business unit CEO (Chief Executive Officer) and CRO (Chief Risk Officer) is required to make a declaration that the Group's governance and system of internal controls are effective and are fit for purpose for their business and that they are kept under review through the year.

Any material risks not previously identified, control weaknesses or non-compliance with the Group's risk policies or local delegations of authority must be highlighted as part of this process. This is supplemented by investigations carried out at Group level and a Group CEO and CRO declaration for Aviva plc.

The effectiveness assessment also draws on the regular cycle of assurance activity conducted during the year, as well as the results of the annual assessment process. During 2018, this has been supported by the application of the Group's operational risk and control management framework. Through this the Group has defined a common system and methodology for the management of operational risks and the controls to be deployed throughout the Group. This framework includes tools, processes and standardised reporting necessary to identify, measure, manage, monitor and report on the operational risks to which the business is, or could be, exposed and the controls in place to mitigate those risks within centrally set tolerances. The details of key failings or weaknesses are reported to the Audit Committee and the Board on a regular basis and are summarised annually to enable them to carry out an effectiveness assessment.

The Audit Committee, working closely with the risk committee on behalf of the Board, carried out a full review of the effectiveness of the systems of internal control and risk management in March 2019 covering all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls and the risk management framework (RMF). There has been regular reporting to the committee throughout the year to ensure that areas of improvement are both identified and remediated. Whilst there has been substantial progress during the year, there remain a number of areas where significant work is still required. The reports to the committee refer to the need to embed controls in a number of areas and the need to make significant improvement in areas which represent key aspects of the Group's control environment, such as cyber security, IT resilience and disaster recovery, as well as financial crime prevention, data management, UK Insurance complaints management (including data migrations) and ongoing improvements in Canada. We will continue to monitor progress throughout 2019.

The risk management framework of a small number of our joint ventures and strategic equity holdings differs from the RMF outlined in this report. We work with these entities to understand how their risks are managed and to align them, where possible, with our framework.

B.1.2 Remuneration policy

Aviva's reward principles and arrangements are designed to incentivise and reward employees for achieving stated business goals in a manner that is consistent with the Company's approach to sound and effective risk management. Aviva's remuneration policy is aligned to the Group's strategy, incentivises achievement of Aviva's annual business plan and longer term sustainable growth of the Group and differentiates reward outcomes based on performance behaviour that is consistent with Aviva values.

Full details of the Company's remuneration policy is shown on page 86 of the 2018 Annual report and accounts available at www.aviva.com/investors/reports.

B.2 Fit and proper policy

Description of specific requirements concerning skills and knowledge

For persons responsible for running the undertaking or responsible for key functions an assessment of fitness and propriety must consider their allocated responsibilities and skills and experience across the following areas:

- Insurance and financial markets;
- Business strategy and business models;
- Systems of governance;
- Financial and actuarial analysis where applicable to the role;
- Regulatory framework and requirements; and
- Any skills relevant to that role.

The Nomination Committee identifies the skills and experience that it would like to have at Board level. A skills matrix for Board members and the Company's executive management has been developed and it supports the Committee's discussions during the Board and committee appointment process. The skills matrix sets out the expertise and experience of each Board member and the Group Executive and assists the Committee in identifying those who possess the desired skills and experience to join the Board and its committees, both now and in the future.

For the Group's key functions, prior to appointing an individual into a key function role each local business unit will ensure that the relevant skills and experience have been identified and agreed for the role. This is achieved by engaging internally, and where necessary externally, with relevant individuals in each market/specialism to define the skills and experience required for each key function role. With the diverse nature of the Group's business, these requirements can vary across each role and across the markets in which Aviva operates. These individual key function role skills and experience requirements and qualifications where applicable, are captured within individual role descriptions for each key function role.

Description of policies and processes for assessing fitness and propriety

Aviva has policies in place to ensure that individuals employed within the Group or acting on behalf of the Group are both 'fit' and 'proper'. In line with the Prudential Regulatory Authority's (PRA) fit and proper requirements for individuals subject to the Senior Manager and Certification Regime (SMCR) and the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) requirements under the Approved Persons Regime (APER), this means:

- Fit – as part of recruitment and employee screening, an individual's career history will be assessed and validated to establish whether an individual's skills and knowledge are appropriately matched to the role.
- Proper – checks are in place to ensure that an individual is honest, of good reputation, has integrity and is financially sound.

At Aviva the governance over the fitness and propriety (F&P) of individuals cuts across the employee lifecycle including recruitment, performance management and training. To ensure that Aviva protects itself against employing individuals who potentially could threaten our people, customers, properties, facilities or reputation, the majority of F&P activities take place within recruitment and more specifically in pre-employment screening.

To support the recruitment activity for all staff across the Group, a policy to apply a minimum set of basic screening requirements has been agreed and implemented. Additional enhanced screening requirements and ongoing F&P requirements are also applied for individuals who fall within the following categories, as required by Solvency II requirements:

- Persons running the undertaking;
- Persons with roles in Administrative, management or supervisory body; and
- Persons responsible for key functions.

Ongoing F&P checks include an annual confirmation by key function holders that their role profile is accurate and correct, that they understand their duties and obligations and have been discharging their responsibilities in accordance with the principles and standards. Bi-annually key function holders are also asked to re-confirm their role profile is accurate, and there has been no change to the answers given in their questionnaires, since their last annual declaration.

Compliance with the initial and ongoing F&P minimum requirements is reported on a half yearly basis by the Chief Executive Officer of each market to the Group people function.

B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment

B.3.1 Overall risk management framework (RMF): strategies, processes and reporting procedures

The RMF in Aviva forms an integral part of the management and Board processes and decision-making framework across the Group. The key elements of our RMF comprise:

- Risk appetite;
- Risk governance, including risk policies and business standards, risk oversight committees and roles and responsibilities; and
- The processes we use to identify, measure, manage, monitor and report (IMMMR) risks, including the use of our risk models and stress and scenario testing.

For the purposes of risk identification and measurement, and aligned to Aviva's risk policies, risks are usually grouped by risk type: credit, market, liquidity, life insurance (including long-term health), general insurance (including short-term health), asset management and operational risk. Further details of each risk type are set out in detail in Section C of this report. Risks falling within these types may affect a number of metrics including those relating to balance sheet strength, liquidity and profit. They may also affect the performance of the products we deliver to our customers and the service to our customers and distributors, which can be categorised as risks to our brand and reputation or as conduct risk.

To promote a consistent and rigorous approach to risk management across all businesses we have a set of risk policies and business standards which set out the risk strategy, appetite, framework and minimum requirements for the Group's worldwide operations. The business CEOs make an annual declaration supported by an opinion from the business chief risk officers that the system of governance and internal controls was effective and fit for purpose for their business throughout the year. A regular top-down key risk identification and assessment process is carried out by the risk function. This includes the consideration of emerging risks and is supported by deeper thematic reviews. This process is replicated at the business unit level. The risk assessment processes are used to generate risk reports which are shared with the relevant risk committees.

Risk models are an important tool in our measurement of risks and are used to support the monitoring and reporting of the risk profile and in the consideration of the risk management actions available. We carry out a range of stress (where one risk factor, such as equity returns, is assumed to vary) and scenario (where combinations of risk factors are assumed to vary) tests to evaluate their impact on the business and the management actions available to respond to the conditions envisaged. For those risk types managed through the holding of capital, being our principal risk types except for liquidity risk, we measure and monitor our risk profile on the basis of the Solvency II solvency capital requirement.

Risk appetites requiring management action if breached are also set for interest rate and foreign exchange risk (calculated on the basis of Solvency II solvency capital requirement), and liquidity risk (based on stressing forecast central liquid assets and cash inflows and outflows over a specified time horizon). For other risk types the Group sets Solvency II capital tolerances. The Group's position against risk appetite and capital tolerances is monitored and reported to the Board on a regular basis. Long-term sustainability depends upon the protection of franchise value and good customer relationships. As such, Aviva has a risk preference that we will not accept risks that materially impair the reputation of the Group and requires that customers are always treated with integrity. The oversight of risk and risk management at the Group level is supported by the Asset Liability Committee (ALCO), which focuses on business and financial risks, and the Operational Risk Committee (ORC) which focuses on operational and reputational risks. Similar committee structures with equivalent terms of reference exist in the business units.

The risk management framework of a small number of our joint ventures and strategic equity holdings differs from the Aviva framework outlined above. We work with these entities to understand how their risks are managed and to align them, where possible, with Aviva's framework.

B.3.2 Risk function

The risk function is responsible for the design and implementation of the RMF described above in section B.3.1, in addition to the design, implementation and validation of Solvency II capital models requiring regulatory approval. Material risks identified through this process are reported to the Board, together with any other specific information concerning risk requested by the Board. A further responsibility is to support the Board and first line management to ensure the effective operation of the RMF, through the provision of specialist analysis and quality reviews, an aggregated view of the risk profile, and an assessment of the key risks associated with the business's strategy, major projects, strategic investments and other key decisions. All key decisions must have the support of the risk function before proceeding and the Group CRO has the power of veto.

Reporting lines

The Group CRO leads Aviva's risk function, supported by CROs within the business units. The principal committees that oversee risk function are the Risk Committee, the Audit Committee, and the Governance Committee.

Authority and resources of the risk function

The risk function has authority to review all areas of the Aviva Group and business units and has full, free and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property and personnel necessary to complete its work. The scope of risk function's activities extends to all legal entities, joint ventures and other businesses, partnerships, outsourcing and reinsurance arrangements. In the case of some joint ventures, contractual arrangements may limit the scope of risk function's activities. In line with Aviva's remuneration business standard, the performance and remuneration of risk function staff is assessed against functional objectives that are independent of financial key performance indicators. Taken together, the measures support the independence of the risk function.

B.3.3 Integration of risk management into the decision making processes

Sections B.3.1 and B.3.2 explain how risk management is integrated into the organisational structure and the decision-making process. To further support the role of risk management in decision making processes, the role of the 'first line' is critical as part of the 'three lines of defence model'. The Group Executive members and each market Chief Executive Officer are responsible for the implementation of Group strategies, plans and policies, the monitoring of operational and financial performance, the assessment and control of financial, business and operational risks and the maintenance and ongoing development of a robust control framework and environment in their areas of responsibility. Chaired by the Chief Capital Officer (CCO) the ALCO assists the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) with the discharge of his responsibilities in relation to management of the Group's balance sheet within risk appetite and provides financial and insurance risk management oversight. The Operational Risk Committee is chaired by the Group CRO. It supports the first line owners of key operations and franchise risks in the discharge of their responsibilities in relation to operational risk management.

B.3.4 Risk management system: Own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA)

The Group's ORSA comprises all processes and tools that underpin the consideration of risk and capital implications in key decisions, including business planning, and covers all subsidiary and associate undertakings and joint ventures of the Group contributing to Group own funds and SCR. The goal of the ORSA is to provide a continuous and forward-looking assessment of the short-term and long-term risks that the business faces, or may face, ensuring that the Group's solvency requirements are met at all times.

The ORSA comprises a number of elements of the RMF which are embedded in the business through the requirements of supporting risk policies and business standards around capital allocation, strategy, planning and stress testing.

In combination, these elements create a holistic overview of the risk that may impact the business, and which should be taken into account by the management of business units in day-to-day decision-making. These ORSA processes provide the Board with insights on the key risks and current and future capital requirements of the Group and legal entities.

Consistent with the 'three lines of defence model', CEOs are responsible for the majority of the underlying ORSA processes set out above. The risk function, however, is responsible for the design of the RMF (which includes the ORSA), as well as specifically the top down risk assessment process, independent model validation and the Annual ORSA Report.

B.3.4.1 Management review and approval of the ORSA

The output from the ORSA processes is reported to the Aviva plc Board and the Board Risk Committee regularly during the year. The ORSA Report brings together and summarises a high level description of the key components of ORSA and key developments and outcomes during the year. The ORSA Report is produced annually and may be updated in the event ORSA triggers are met as defined by the Group's ORSA Policy, for example in the event of an actual or potential material change in the Group's risk profile and own funds.

B.3.4.2 Determination of own solvency needs

The Board has approved that for the purpose of ORSA, capital resources and requirements are measured on the basis of Solvency II requirements for determining Solvency II own funds and Solvency II capital requirement (SCR).

B.3.4.3 Interaction between capital management and risk management

Solvency II capital (as a risk based capital measure) is embedded at the heart of the Group's risk and capital evaluation and is used as a key input to a wide range of business and strategic decisions. The RMF, sets out the areas where businesses are expected to use Solvency II capital management information as part of their decision-making and risk management processes. This ensures that requirements to use Solvency II capital are embedded within the instructions of how the relevant processes (including, but not limited to, asset liability management, strategy and planning) are to be performed. Solvency II capital is calculated at a business unit level using either the Group's internal model or through the Solvency II standard formula calculation, and aggregated to determine the Group's SCR.

B.3.5 Governance over the Group's internal model

The Group's Solvency II model and data governance business standards and associated guidance, manuals, logs and reports, are part of Aviva's overall RMF. These ensure that our businesses operate in accordance with Solvency II requirements within a controlled environment when developing internal model methodologies or assumptions, and when running processes and systems.

The model governance business standard sets out the minimum business controls and objectives to demonstrate that the internal model remains fit for purpose (including clear roles and responsibilities, model governance, weakness and limitation management, results validation etc.) and has not materially changed during the reporting period. The data governance business standard details the relevant business controls and objectives to ensure completeness, accuracy, appropriateness, and consistency of the data supporting the internal model results production. Both standards are key elements of Aviva's governance framework.

The Group and legal entity Board Risk Committees (or delegates) are responsible for approving major internal model changes before submission to the College of Supervisors. We anticipate one model change application a year (around June). The quarterly model change reports and supporting evidence provide the required information to support the Board Risk Committee and the College of Supervisors' approval when required.

The Group CRO is the ultimate internal model owner. In practice the day-to-day responsibilities are delegated to the Group and business unit Chief Risk Actuaries, as they have the accountability to give assurance to the Group and legal entity Boards that Aviva's internal model is fit for purpose on an ongoing basis; adequately reflects Aviva's risk profile; takes into account new information as it becomes available and is accurate and works effectively. This enables the Boards to conclude whether the internal model is fit for purpose while also ensuring it is used to provide information for important strategic and business decisions; capital management; business planning; risk mitigation; investment allocation and product development.

The internal model independent validation review (as described further below) also allows an opinion to be provided to the Group and legal entity Boards whether the internal model is suitably accurate and fit for purpose and whether approval is recommended. Since Aviva's internal model application approval, work has continued to refine the model change process and update the Solvency II model governance business standard in accordance with the PRA and the College of Supervisors' feedback. This business standard clarifies how changes or updates to our internal model should be treated to ensure appropriate documentation, validation and governance can be applied before implementation for regulatory reporting.

Validation processes

As a key part of Aviva's capital assessment and capital management, Aviva's internal model is rigorously validated using a series of tests. This suite of tests includes both validation of the individual calibrations and methodologies underlying the model, and validation of the model using its results. The validation tests applied comprise both mathematically defined tests and those based on qualitative judgement, to ensure that the model and its components are both accurate and reflect management opinion. Key tests include back-testing and sensitivity testing. The validation tests are run, documented and assessed against criteria set by the actuarial function at both a legal entity and a Group-wide level, with the results made available to the relevant Group and legal entity Boards (or delegate) and committees.

In addition, Aviva performs a separate and independent internal model independent validation review to provide an opinion to the Group and legal entity Boards whether the internal model is suitably accurate and fit for purpose, and whether approval is recommended. Business unit CROs define the scope and approach for each independent validation exercise via the internal model independent validation business standard.

B.4 Internal control system

B.4.1 Description of the internal control system

Internal controls facilitate effective and efficient business operations, the development of robust and reliable internal reporting and compliance with laws and regulations.

The internal control business standard sets out Aviva's required controls for effective internal control across the Group. These required controls are split along five principles:

- Appropriate tone from the top: Businesses ensure that there is an appropriate culture ('tone from the top'). An appropriate culture includes the effective management of exposures, adequate resourcing, effective communication, malpractice reporting, a business ethics code that employees sign up to on an annual basis, and a commitment to integrity, ethical behaviour and compliance.
- An organisational structure exists that supports the systems of internal control: Businesses have implemented an organisational structure which facilitates the system of internal control. This includes the effective operation of an adequately resourced 'three lines of defence model'; appropriate and proportionate segregation of duties; a clear system of delegated authorities; clearly defined roles and responsibilities for staff and the consideration of risk management and control responsibilities when setting objectives for and reviewing the performance of all staff.
- Implementation of a risk management framework: Businesses have implemented Aviva's risk management framework. This includes:
 - Applicable risk policies;
 - Applicable business standards;
 - Consistent identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting of all key risks;
 - Documentation of agreed action plans for risks out of tolerance/appetite; and
 - Consideration of alternative responses where risks are not directly controllable by management actions.
- Effective controls and monitoring: Businesses ensure that there are effective controls for each core business process and that these processes are monitored and reported upon regularly.
- Risk oversight: A risk oversight process has been established that provides adequate challenge to the completeness and openness of internal control and risk assessment. Where a committee structure is put in place to support this work then all committees have defined terms of reference and appropriate membership, with proceedings adequately recorded and actions followed up.

B.4.2 Compliance function

The primary purpose of the compliance function is to assess and manage the business' exposure to regulatory risk. The compliance function is an integral part of Aviva's RMF and constitutes a key part of the Group's corporate governance, including relationships with the FCA and the PRA, and other regulatory bodies.

Three key processes comprise Aviva's legal and regulatory compliance activity:

- Conduct and prudential regulatory risk management is performed by the compliance function and includes activities such as:
 - Setting conduct and prudential regulatory risk policy framework;
 - Providing advice, support, guidance and challenge on conduct and prudential regulatory risk (including monitoring related regulatory developments); and
 - Managing conduct and prudential regulatory engagement, as well as financial crime regulatory engagement on behalf of the financial crime function.
- Financial crime risk management (including monitoring related legal and regulatory developments), is performed by the financial crime risk function and includes activities such as:
 - Setting financial crime risk policy framework; and
 - Providing advice, support, guidance and challenge on financial crime risk.
- Legal developments monitoring is performed by the legal and company secretarial function.

Through these processes the compliance, financial crime and legal functions also take responsibility for reporting information to the Board and its committees.

Reporting lines

Responsibility and reporting lines for the compliance activities and processes noted above are as follows:

- The Group CRO has overall responsibility for conduct, financial crime and prudential regulatory risk management. At a business unit level, in most cases, the business unit CROs are also responsible for conduct, financial crime and prudential regulatory risk management throughout the year; and
- The Group General Counsel is responsible for monitoring legal developments, supported by business unit General Counsels.

At the Board level compliance (except for prudential regulatory risk) is oversighted by the Board Governance Committee, whose main purpose is to assist the Board in overseeing the customer and conduct obligations, Group's data governance, compliance with the Group's corporate governance, Group's broader compliance activities and shaping the culture and ethical values of the Group and Group's approach to corporate responsibility. Prudential regulatory risk is oversighted by the Board Risk Committee.

Authority and resources of the compliance function

Those carrying out compliance activities have authority to review all areas of the Group and business units and have full, free and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property and personnel necessary to complete their work (where appropriate). The scope of compliance function's activities extends to all legal entities, joint ventures and other businesses, partnerships, outsourcing and reinsurance arrangements. In the case of some joint ventures, contractual arrangements may limit the scope of compliance function's activities.

B.5 Internal audit function

Role and responsibilities

Internal audit (IA) provides independent and objective assurance designed to add value and improve Aviva's operations. IA does this by assessing whether all significant risks are identified and appropriately reported by management and the Risk function to the Board and executive management; assessing whether they are adequately managed; and by challenging executive management to improve the effectiveness of governance, risk management and internal controls.

B.5.1 Independence and objectivity of the internal audit function

IA must be independent from management at all times in order to be effective in performing its activities. The arrangements to protect the independence of IA are set out below:

- The Chief Audit Officer (CAO) has a direct reporting line into the chair of the Group Audit Committee (GAC) and a functional reporting line to the CEO. The CAO also has direct and unlimited access to the Group Board Chairman, the Chairman of the GAC, the Chairman of the Group Risk Committee (GRC), the Chairman of the Group Governance Committee (GGC) and the chairs of local Audit Committees.
- All IA directors working either in the UK or international operations report directly to the CAO and form part of IA (except where IA services are provided by the joint venture partners), and have a dotted reporting line to the local Audit Committee Chairman.
- The Chair of GAC is responsible for recommending the appointment and removal of the CAO to the Board. Board Audit Committees for business units have a duty to recommend the appointment or dismissal of the CAO to the respective business unit Board and to participate, jointly with the CAO or designee, in the determination of the objectives of the CAO and the evaluation of their levels of achievement, including consultation with the CEO. IA will provide to the Group and business unit Audit Committees an annual confirmation of its independence, supported by an independence declaration form signed by all members of internal audit staff.
- Staff working in IA have no direct responsibility or authority over any operational activities reviewed and should not relieve others of such responsibilities, and a formal policy is operated rotating staff to ensure that independence is maintained.
- IA staff who previously worked in Aviva Group, but outside of IA, will not perform or manage reviews in the business area for which they were previously responsible for a period of at least one year after the end of their role within the business. This excludes similar business areas in other legal entities or operating units, and internal auditors on rotation from a business unit will not perform or manage reviews in the business area for which they were previously responsible.

B.5.2 Authority and resources of the internal audit function

IA is authorised to review all areas of the Group and has full, free, and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property, and personnel necessary to complete their work. The scope of IA activities extends to all legal entities, joint ventures and other business partnerships, outsourcing and reinsurance arrangements, other than where the audit capabilities of the joint venture counterparty are deemed to be sufficient by the CAO, in which case the joint venture IA services may be provided by the joint venture partner. The CAO shall propose a budget which ensures that IA has sufficient skills and resources to discharge its responsibilities.

B.6 Actuarial function

Role and responsibilities

The actuarial function is accountable for Group-wide actuarial methodology, reporting to the relevant governing body on the adequacy of reserves and capital requirements, as well as underwriting and reinsurance arrangements. As the day-to-day owner of the Group's internal model, the actuarial function also has responsibility for ensuring that the Group's internal model remains fit for purpose at all times.

The independence of the actuarial function is derived through its membership in the wider global risk function. Appointment of the Group Chief Risk Actuary and the setting of his/her objectives and the evaluation of his/her performance is made by the Group CRO. In addition the actuarial function works closely with the Group finance function to agree a number of principles in respect of the calculation of technical provisions (best estimate liabilities) and capital requirements to further ensure independence.

The Group Chief Risk Actuary leads Aviva's global actuarial function, supported by Chief Risk Actuaries within the business units. The Group Chief Risk Actuary's reporting line is through the Group CRO where the actuarial function combines with the risk function and elements of the compliance function to form global risk, supported by the CRO's membership of the Group Executive Committee and attendance at the Board Risk and Board Governance Committees. The CRO plays a key role as a senior executive with overall responsibility for oversight of risk function, helping to increase attention of senior management and the Board to risk considerations and implementing consistent risk management policies and practices across the organisation.

Group level committees are in turn supported by similar governance structures in the business units. Each business unit and regulated legal entity either has a Board level risk committee or, if necessary on grounds of proportionality, ensures that sufficient time on the Board's agenda is allocated to issues which would otherwise be covered by a risk committee. Business unit actuarial functions are required to confirm to the Group actuarial function the appropriate use of methodologies and underlying models, assumptions made in the calculation of provisions.

Authority and resources of the actuarial function

The actuarial function has authority to review all areas of the Group and has full, free and unrestricted access to all activities, records, property and personnel necessary to complete its work. The scope of actuarial activities extends to all legal entities, joint ventures and other businesses, partnerships, outsourcing and reinsurance arrangements. In the case of some joint ventures, contractual arrangements may limit the scope of the actuarial function activities. All persons employed by the actuarial function in a defined actuarial role, are subject to the Group's fit and proper minimum requirements to ensure they have the required skills and knowledge to comply with their role and responsibilities.

B.7 Outsourcing

The Aviva Procurement and Outsourcing Standard contains information on Aviva's outsourcing policy, setting out the relevant responsibilities, objectives, processes and monitoring arrangements to be applied in cases of outsourcing, all of which shall be consistent with the overall business strategy. The standard applies equally to any externally or internally (intra-group) outsourced activity, and is benchmarked against relevant regulatory expectations. The objective of the standard is to ensure that minimum control objectives and controls for supplier related activities are followed by all Aviva businesses, to ensure that supply risk is managed effectively, customers are being treated fairly and continue to receive good outcomes, as well as mitigating potential financial, operational, contractual and brand damage caused by inadequate management. The standard requires a global supplier landscape document to be produced bi-annually to capture details of all critical or important outsourced operational functions and activities.

The standard applies to all staff involved in supplier related activities. It provides clarity to businesses on the definition of outsourcing, including where activity is delegated to an intermediary, and whether a function or activity outsourced is assessed as critical or important.

Aviva's Board Risk Committee approves the control objectives and controls in the standard which cover the following areas:

- Supply governance – business oversight of operational performance for sourcing and supply management activities;
- Sourcing – how a service provider of suitable quality is selected;
- Supplier contracting and approvals – financial, commercial and legal approval of contracts;
- Supplier management – risk based approach to management of supply contracts; and
- Business contingency and exit plans – a means to safely exit the arrangement without material harm to the business.

Critical or important outsourcing will attract the highest level of rigour, including regulatory notification, performance and relationship reviews, regulatory compliance reviews, risk and control assessments.

Outsourced functions and activities

Aviva outsources a range of operational functions and activities. The nature of critical or important arrangements primarily includes asset management, policy administration, commercial schemes, claims handling, document services, fund administration/management, finance/back office services and IT support services/system development. Service providers for these activities are mostly based in the UK, but also in other jurisdictions consistent with Aviva's global footprint. The latter includes service providers in Europe (primarily France and Italy) and Canada relating to policy administration and claims handling, and in China, India, Singapore and Sri Lanka for finance and IT support services.

Material intra-group outsourcing arrangements

Material intra-group outsourcing arrangements for the year ended 31 December 2018 primarily comprise fund/asset management, and a range of shared support services (including IT, finance and capital management, compliance, risk, HR, actuarial and internal audit services) outsourced to service companies within the Group. Material intra-group outsourcing arrangements are primarily based in the UK, France, Poland and Singapore.

B.8 Any other material information

The Group did not use the option provided in Article 246(4) of the Directive 2009/138/EC to produce a single ORSA document.

No other information on Aviva's system of governance is considered material to require disclosure in this section.

Section C

Risk profile

In this section

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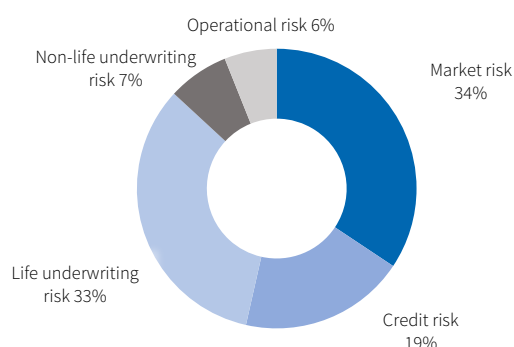
Section C: Risk profile

The 'Risk profile' section of this report provides information on the key risks encountered by the Group, as well as the corresponding processes for monitoring the risk exposures and the techniques in place for mitigating these risks.

Overview of the Group's risk profile

For the purposes of risk identification and measurement, and aligned to Aviva's risk policies, risks are usually grouped by risk type: underwriting risk for both life insurance (including long-term health) and general insurance (including short-term health) business, market, credit, liquidity, operational and asset management risk.

The chart below shows the composition of the Group's undiversified SCR as at 31 December 2018:



Risk profile	Section reference
Life and non-life underwriting risk	C.1
Market risk	C.2
Credit risk	C.3
Liquidity risk	C.4
Operational risk	C.5
Other material risks	C.6

Risk identification

Risk identification is carried out on a regular basis drawing on a combination of internal and external data, covering both normal conditions and stressed environments.

Primary sources for identifying risks include risk events analysis, external and internal trends analysis and management information as well as other risk governance processes and input from executive teams and internal committees.

Exposure measurement and monitoring

The primary bases used by the Group to measure and assess risks are the Solvency II SCR and Solvency II cover ratio which are used to set the Solvency II capital risk appetites and limits and to assess the significance of risks and to appropriately direct resources to their management. The Group currently targets a cover ratio working range of between 160% and 180% (based on the shareholder view¹).

Some categories of risk are not measured and assessed by the Solvency II SCR and cover ratio, principally liquidity risk, which is measured through the liquidity coverage ratio (see section C.4). There are also other risk categories included in the other main risk types, which are not measured and managed through the holding of capital, such as new business risk and asset valuation uncertainty risk.

The Group Solvency II SCR components for each risk have been disclosed applying the Group's partial internal model to aggregate the SCR for those entities using standard formula and those using our internal model. At 31 December 2018 79%² (2017: 71%) of the Group's undiversified SCR was calculated using the Group's internal model.

We also assess risks on the basis of their potential impact on the value of our franchise, which is supported by our reputation, brand and good customer relationships. Operational risks, in particular have the potential to significantly impact our franchise value (see section C.5) compared to other risk types which are relatively more significant when measured on the basis of the Solvency II SCR.

We also measure and assess risk in terms of our total gross exposure and sum at risk, as well as monitoring risk indicators that might indicate changes in our risk exposure and act as a trigger for management action. These are generally risk type specific and are considered in sections C.1 to C.6.

Risk mitigation

The Group uses a variety of risk mitigation techniques to reduce and manage its risk exposures, including financial hedging, reinsurance and operational controls. Risk mitigation techniques applied are explained in greater detail by risk type in sections C.1 to C.6.

Monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

The Group's major business units have dedicated risk monitoring teams which monitor the effectiveness of risk management in the business, including risk mitigation. How the effectiveness of specific risk mitigation techniques is monitored is considered in sections C.1 to C.6.

¹ See section E.6 for the definition of 'shareholder view'.

² See section E.2.2: Internal model represents £18.5 billion of total Group undiversified SCR of £23.4 billion.

Risk concentration

The Group's principal sources of risk concentration are counterparty exposures to sovereign governments and reinsurers, further details of which are disclosed in C.3.3. Otherwise the Group's scale and business model as a composite multi-business line, multi-geography and multi-channel business, creates diversification of risks and generally helps to reduce concentrations of risks.

Any significant concentrations of risk identified at the level of the individual risk are presented in sections C.1 to C.6 of this report.

The principal example of where the Group is exposed to some degree of concentration risk across risk types are strategic distribution partners or outsourcing partners to which we have investment or reinsurance exposure, resulting in operational, credit and market risk exposures to the same third party.

Sensitivity analyses

The Group performs sensitivity analyses, stress and scenario testing in order to understand the impact that changes in underlying risk calibrations and correlations of those risks would have on the Group's risk profile and SCR. See section C.7 for details of the methodology employed in sensitivity analysis, the assumptions and limitations in performing these analyses and the results obtained.

Prudent person principle

The Group ensures that its assets are invested in accordance with the prudent person principle as set out in the Solvency II regulatory framework through the collective application of its risk policies and business standards. These ensure that Aviva invests in assets whose risks it can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report, and appropriately take into account in the assessment of its overall solvency needs. The Group's asset liability management business standard and certain provisions of the investment management business standard contain mandatory requirements to ensure that the Group takes into account the risks associated with its investments without relying only on the risk being adequately captured by the capital requirements. Risk appetites by risk type are also set and monitored at Group and business unit level.

Other business standards set requirements for the quality of investment assets (including setting risk limits to control the market and credit risk within a portfolio), matching of assets to liabilities, diversification of invested assets, use of derivatives, assets not admitted for trading and the consistency of investment mandates with the way the investment proposition is described and marketed to customers of unit-linked contracts.

Exposure to insurance special purpose vehicles

As at 31 December 2018, the Group has no insurance special purpose vehicles as defined by the Solvency II regulatory framework.

Exposure to off-balance sheet positions

As at 31 December 2018, the Group has no material exposure arising from off-balance sheet positions.

C.1 Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is the risk of loss on underwriting activity caused by an adverse change in the value of liabilities arising from inappropriate insurance pricing, inadequate claims reserving assumptions as well as unforeseen fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events relative to the expectations at the time of underwriting. The risk excludes operational risk arising from internal processes in the writing of insurance business or settling of claims. The risk arises from a number of underlying life insurance, health insurance and general insurance risks, which are separately managed and discussed in sections C.1.1 and C.1.2.

Underwriting risks	% of Group undiversified SCR
Life underwriting risk	33%
Non-life underwriting risk	7%
Total underwriting risks	40%

C.1.1 Underwriting risk – Life insurance (including health similar to life)

C.1.1.1 Exposure

Description

Life insurance risk in the Group arises through its exposure to longevity risk, mortality risk and exposure to worse than anticipated operating experience on factors such as persistency levels, exercising of policyholder options and management and administration expenses. The Group's health insurance business (including private health insurance, critical illness cover, income protection and personal accident insurance, as well as a range of corporate healthcare products) exposes the Group to morbidity risk (the proportion of our customers falling sick) and medical expense inflation. The Group chooses to take measured amounts of life and health insurance risk provided that the relevant business has the appropriate core skills to assess and price the risk and adequate returns are available. The Group's underwriting strategy and appetite is communicated via specific policy statements, related business standards and guidelines. Life insurance risk is managed primarily at business unit level with oversight at the Group level.

The Group is exposed to the risk of changes in policyholder behaviour due to the exercise of options, guarantees and other product features embedded in its long-term savings products. These product features offer policyholders varying degrees of guaranteed benefits at maturity or on early surrender, along with options to convert their benefits into different products on pre-agreed terms. The extent of the impact of these embedded derivatives differs considerably between business units and exposes the Group to changes in policyholder behaviour in the exercise of options as well as market risk (see section C.2). Examples of each type of embedded derivative affecting the Group are:

- **Options:** call, put, surrender and maturity options, guaranteed annuity options, options to cease premium payment, options for withdrawals free of market value adjustment, annuity options, and guaranteed insurability options;
- **Guarantees:** embedded floor (guaranteed return), maturity guarantee, guaranteed death benefit, and guaranteed minimum rate of annuity payment; and
- **Other:** indexed interest or principal payments, maturity value, loyalty bonus.

Exposure measurement

The following measurement and analysis of life insurance risks is undertaken by business units:

- Capital calculations, consistent with the Solvency II SCR methodology, for principal life insurance risk types. The impact of policyholder behaviour linked to the take-up of insurance options and guarantees risk is captured in the capital requirements for credit and market risk. An allowance for basis risk in risk transfer arrangements is included in the capital requirements for the underlying life insurance risks;
- Analysis of actual experience against expected experience to support ongoing monitoring of the appropriateness of assumptions;
- Standard stresses for mortality, morbidity, longevity, expense, lapse and policyholder behaviour risks. This output is also used to inform liquidity risk analysis; and
- Combined scenarios considering interest rate falls or rises where adverse experience has the potential to increase or decrease the duration of the liability and financial market falls where there is a likelihood of significantly higher lapses. This output is also used to inform liquidity risk analysis.

The following analysis is undertaken by business units on an annual basis as part of the planning process to support management and monitoring of risk exposures and more frequently if necessary:

- Business mix sensitivities are used to determine how Solvency II capital requirements would move under different plan scenarios;
- Reverse stress tests for assumptions based on standard stresses that are identified as sufficiently critical to the profitability and risk profile of the business to render it unviable. This analysis is informed by reviewing the results for specific scenario paths from assets and liabilities management (ALM) models;
- An in-force risk profile analysis to understand the guarantee profile of the business, looking at minimum interest rate guarantees and other financial and non-financial guarantees; and
- Liability adequacy/reserve coverage analysis on a local accounting basis is used to identify potential liquidity risks.

The Group's life underwriting risk undiversified SCR at 31 December 2018 is disclosed in section E.2.2.

The table below shows the key life underwriting risks expressed as a proportion of Group undiversified SCR.

Life underwriting risks	% of Group undiversified SCR
Longevity risk	12%
Persistency risk	12%
Expense risk	5%
Other life underwriting risks	4%
Total life underwriting risks	33%

Changes to risk profile in the reporting period

Measured by Solvency II undiversified SCR, the Group's most significant life insurance (including health similar to life) risks are longevity risk and persistency risk.

The SCR for life insurance risk reduced in 2018 due to longevity assumption changes in the UK and the transfer of pensions business into a supplementary occupational pension fund (FRPS) in France.

Persistency risk remains significant and continues to have a volatile outlook with underlying performance linked to some degree to economic conditions. However, business units across the Group have continued to make progress with a range of customer retention activities. The Group has continued to write considerable volumes of life protection business, and to utilise reinsurance to reduce exposure to potential losses. More generally, life insurance risks are believed to provide a significant diversification against other risks in the portfolio.

The Group is in the process of implementing a new actuarial modelling system for non-profit business in the UK. During the year ended 31 December 2018, annuities and certain protection products were transferred into the new modelling system which had minimal financial impact.

The sensitivity of the Group's Solvency II cover ratio to changes in lapse, mortality and morbidity rates and maintenance expenses is provided in section C.7.1.

C.1.1.2 Risk mitigation

The individual life and health insurance risks are mitigated and managed as follows:

- Mortality and morbidity risks are mitigated by use of reinsurance. The Group allows business units to select reinsurers, from those approved by the Group, based on local factors, but retains oversight of the overall exposures and monitors that the aggregation of risk ceded is within credit risk appetite.
- Longevity risk and internal experience analysis are monitored against the latest external industry data and emerging trends. While individual businesses are responsible for reserving and pricing for annuity business, the Group monitors the exposure to this risk and any associated capital implications. The Group has used reinsurance solutions to reduce the risks from longevity and continually monitors and evaluates emerging market solutions to mitigate this risk further.
- Persistency risk is managed at a business unit level through frequent monitoring of company experience, and benchmarked against local market information. Generally, persistency risk arises from customers lapsing their policies earlier than has been assumed. Where possible the financial impact of lapses is reduced through appropriate product design. Business units also implement specific initiatives to improve the retention of policies which may otherwise lapse. The Group has developed guidelines on persistency management.
- Expense risk is primarily managed by the business units through the regular assessment of business unit profitability and frequent monitoring of expense levels.

Monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

The implementation of risk mitigation techniques is discussed and then approved via business units' governance bodies, with ongoing effectiveness being monitored as part of 'business as usual' management information. This is the process to support the business Chief Executive Officer's annual declaration that the system of governance, internal controls and risk management is effective and fit for purpose and periodic internal audit reviews, significant findings from which are reported to the Group Audit Committee.

C.1.1.3 Risk concentration

Annuities are marketed and sold to policyholders approaching or in retirement, and therefore longevity risk is concentrated within the age cohort of 60 years old or above. Otherwise, the Group's policy on life insurance risks is to avoid significant concentrations of risk exposure. Life insurance concentration risk is a reflection of too little diversification within or across life insurance risk types. The Group mitigates the concentration of life insurance risks through its scale, geographic spread and diversity of product lines. Risk transfer solutions, primarily through reinsurance, are employed to transfer risks that the Group does not wish to retain, due to the presence of single large exposures, accumulations, or limited internal expertise to the external market.

Controls are in place to ensure accumulations of risk can be evaluated properly. Counterparty concentration as a result of life insurance activities and reinsurance arrangements are considered in section C.3.3.

C.1.2 Underwriting risk – General insurance (including health similar to non-life)

C.1.2.1 Exposure

Description

General insurance risk in the Group arises from:

- Fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of claims and claim settlements relative to expectations;
- Unexpected claims arising from a single source or cause;
- Inaccurate pricing of risks or inappropriate underwriting of risks when underwritten; and
- Inadequate reinsurance protection or other risk transfer techniques.

The majority of the general insurance business underwritten by the Group continues to be short tail in nature such as motor, household and commercial property insurances.

Exposure measurement

Reserve and underwriting risks are the two most significant general insurance risks the Group is exposed to measured by the Solvency II undiversified SCR. At business unit level the management and monitoring of risk exposures is supported by the following calculations:

- A distribution of the range of probable losses and the related Solvency II capital calculations for claims reserves and new underwriting exposures – with the catastrophe risk element shown separately where relevant – as well as for distribution costs and expenses;
- Analysis of actual experience against expected experience to support the appropriateness of assumptions; and
- Extrapolation of historical trends to help with the understanding of likely future behaviour of risk drivers and the general insurance risk profile.

At a business unit level exposures are also monitored in terms of best estimate liabilities, total sum insured and estimated maximum loss (EML). EML is an estimation of the maximum loss which could reasonably be sustained, as a result of a single incident considered to be within the realms of probability taking into account all factors likely to increase or lessen the extent of the loss, but excluding such coincidences and catastrophes which may be possible but remain unlikely.

The general insurance risk Group's undiversified SCR at 31 December 2018 is disclosed in section E.2.2.

The table below shows the key non-life underwriting risks expressed as a proportion of Group undiversified SCR.

Non-life underwriting risks	% of Group undiversified SCR
Reserve risk	2%
Non-life catastrophe risk	1%
Premium risk	3%
Other non-life underwriting risks	1%
Total non-life underwriting risks	7%

Changes to risk profile in the reporting period

The Group's underlying exposure to general insurance risks has decreased slightly, as a result of small changes in exposure across a number of underlying risk types.

The sensitivity of the Group's Solvency II cover ratio to changes in general insurance gross loss ratios is provided in section C.7.1.

C.1.2.2 Risk mitigation

Reinsurance is purchased to mitigate general insurance risk and ensure exposures remain within appetite. The Group purchases external reinsurance mainly on an excess of loss basis, although there are some quota share and facultative reinsurance purchased in selective circumstances. The Group's treaty programmes are designed to allow business units to trade to the full extent of their underwriting appetite.

Significant reinsurance purchases are reviewed annually at both business unit and Group level to verify that the levels of protection being bought reflect any developments in exposure and the risk appetite of the Group. The basis of these purchases is underpinned by analysis of Solvency II capital, earnings and capital volatility, cash flow and liquidity and the Group's franchise value.

Detailed actuarial analysis is used to calculate the Group's extreme risk profile and then design cost and capital efficient reinsurance programmes to mitigate these risks to within agreed appetites. For businesses writing general insurance we analyse the natural

catastrophe exposure using our own internal probabilistic catastrophe model which is benchmarked against external catastrophe models widely used by the rest of the (re)insurance industry.

The Group cedes much of its worldwide catastrophe risk to third-party reinsurers through excess of loss and aggregate excess of loss structures. The Group purchases a Group-wide catastrophe reinsurance programme to protect against catastrophe losses exceeding a 1 in 200 year return period. In addition the Group purchases a number of general insurance business line specific reinsurance programmes with various retention levels to protect both capital and earnings, and has reinsured 100% of its latent exposures to its historic UK employers' liability and public liability business written prior to 31 December 2000.

Monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

Assisted by the General Insurance Council at a Group-wide level, the management of general insurance underwriting risk is overseen at business unit level by legal entity Board Risk Committees and specific business unit senior management committees. In the case of UK general insurance, the Group's largest general insurance business unit, these management committees are the ALCO, the Insurance Committee and the Reserve Committee. These committees also conduct ongoing monitoring of the continued effectiveness of the Group's reinsurance to mitigate underwriting risk.

C.1.2.3 Risk concentration

The Group's policy on general insurance risks is to avoid concentrations of risk exposure. If an individual general insurance risk is so large that it does not diversify well into the portfolio, it cannot be accepted unless external risk transfer by reinsurance can be effected. The external risk transfer via reinsurance must be secured in advance of the acceptance of the risk. Similarly, groups of risks that are subject to similar underlying risk drivers to other risks in the business must only be accepted if:

- The accumulated exposure to the underlying risk driver(s) can be measured to a tolerable level of reliability; and
- External risk transfer of the accumulated extreme risk can be effected so that the residual accumulated risk is consistent with risk appetite.

Controls are in place to ensure accumulations of risk can be evaluated properly. Counterparty concentration as a result of general insurance activities and reinsurance are considered in the section C.3.3.

The Group's single most concentrated catastrophe peril gross exposure is not sufficiently material that, if it occurred, it would result in the Group being outside risk appetite.

C.2 Market risk

C.2.1 Exposure

Description

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact resulting, directly or indirectly from fluctuations in interest rates, inflation, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and property prices. Market risk arises in business units due to fluctuations in both the value of liabilities and the value of investments held. At Group level, it also arises in relation to the overall portfolio of international business units and in the value of investment assets owned directly by the shareholders. We actively seek some market risks as part of our investment and product strategy. However, we have limited appetite for interest rate risk as we do not believe it is adequately rewarded.

Principal market risk types are described below:

- **Equity price risk:** The Group is subject to direct equity price risk arising from changes in the market values of its equity securities portfolio. Our most material indirect equity price risk exposures are to policyholder unit-linked funds, which are exposed to a fall in the value of the fund thereby reducing the fees we earn on those funds, and participating contracts, which are exposed to a fall in the value of the funds thereby increasing our costs for policyholder guarantees. We also have some equity exposures in shareholder funds through equities held to match inflation-linked liabilities.
- **Interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk arises primarily from the Group's investments in long-term debt and fixed income securities and their movement relative to the value placed on the insurance liabilities. A number of policyholder product features have an influence on the Group's interest rate risk. The major features include guaranteed surrender values, guaranteed annuity options and minimum surrender and maturity values.

Some of the Group's products, principally participating contracts, expose us to the risk that a change in the interest spread (the difference between the amounts that we are required to pay under the contracts and the investment income we are able to earn on the investments supporting our obligations under those contracts) will adversely impact profits. The primary markets where the Group is exposed to this risk are the UK, France and Italy.

Other product lines of the Group, such as protection, are not significantly sensitive to interest rate or market movements. For unit-linked business, the shareholder margins emerging are typically a mixture of annual management fees and risk/expense charges. Risk and expense margins will be largely unaffected by low interest rates. Annual management fees may increase in the short-term as the move towards low interest rates increases the value of unit funds. However, in the medium term, unit funds will grow at a lower rate which will reduce fund charges. For the UK annuities business interest rate exposure is mitigated by closely matching the duration of liabilities with assets of the same duration.

- **Property price risk:** The Group is subject to property price risk directly due to holdings of investment properties in a variety of locations worldwide and indirectly through investments in commercial and residential mortgages and mortgage backed securities.
- **Inflation risk:** Inflation risk arises primarily from the Group's exposure to general insurance claims inflation, to inflation linked benefits within the defined benefit staff pension schemes and within the UK annuity portfolio and to expense inflation. Increases in long-term inflation expectations are closely linked to long-term interest rates and so are frequently considered with interest rate risk.

- **Foreign currency exchange rate risk:** The Group has minimal exposure to currency risk from financial instruments held by business units in currencies other than their functional currencies, as nearly all such holdings are backing either unit-linked or with-profits contract liabilities or are hedged. The Group operates internationally and as a result is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates of various currencies. Approximately 59% (2017: 59%) of the Group's premium income arises in currencies other than sterling and the Group's net assets are denominated in a variety of currencies, of which the largest are sterling, euro and Canadian dollars.
- **Derivatives risk:** Derivatives are used by a number of the Group's business units. Derivatives are primarily used for efficient investment management, risk hedging purposes, or to structure specific retail savings products.
- **Correlation risk:** The Group recognises that lapse behaviour and potential increases in consumer expectations are sensitive to and interdependent with market movements and interest rates. These interdependencies are taken into consideration in the Group internal model and in scenario analysis.

Exposure measurement

At a Group level the Solvency II SCR is used as the principal basis to measure and assess our exposure to market risks. Risk appetites are set to limit exposure to interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk based on the Solvency II cover ratio. In addition at business unit level and Group for each risk category the following key parameters are used for risk assessment:

- Shifts in key interest rate/currency-related parameters relevant to market risk profile, e.g. term structure shifts, interest rate volatility, drift and correlation, slope and convexity;
- Changes in price level of individual assets or specific asset classes, e.g. equity, commodity, property;
- Changes in price volatility of individual assets or specific asset classes;
- Changes in realised and/or implied inflation; and
- Portfolio sensitivities.

These parameters are monitored regularly with significant changes included in management information reported to Group and business unit ALCOs which inform the development of scenarios for stress and scenario testing. Specifically, as the Group is exposed to property price risk from sustained underperformance in the UK House Price Index (HPI) on its UK equity release mortgage portfolio, it regularly monitors the level of the HPI and the impact on its risk exposure to adverse changes in the HPI.

See section E.2.2 for market risk Group's undiversified SCR at 31 December 2018, and inclusive of the SCR related to credit spread risk from corporate and government bond holdings and other debt securities.

The table below shows the key market risks expressed as a proportion of Group undiversified SCR.

Market risks	% of Group undiversified SCR
Equity risk	10%
Interest rate risk	13%
Property risk	6%
Other market risks	5%
Total market risks	34%

Changes to risk profile in the reporting period

The Group's most significant exposures to market risk are interest rate risk, equity price risk and property price risk. The Group's exposure to market risk decreased (pre-diversification) in 2018. This was driven by a reduction in underlying exposure to equity risk due to a lower exposure to equities following adverse market conditions and further equity and equity volatility hedging. This was offset by an increase in interest rate risk due to increased exposure in the UK, including the impact from surplus assets originated in 2018 to back new business in 2019 that would otherwise be invested in cash.

The sensitivity of the Group's Solvency II cover ratio to changes in market risk indicators is provided in C.7.1.

C.2.2. Risk mitigation

The Group's principal risk mitigation actions are set out below by principal market risk type:

- **Equity price risk:** We continue to limit our direct equity exposure in line with our risk preferences. At a business unit level, investment limits and local investment regulations require that business units hold diversified portfolios of assets thereby reducing exposure to individual equities. The Group does not have material holdings of unquoted equity securities.

Equity risk is also managed using a variety of derivative instruments, including futures and options. Business units actively model the performance of equities through the use of risk models, in particular to understand the impact of equity performance on guarantees, options and bonus rates. An equity hedging strategy remains in place to help control the Group's overall direct and indirect exposure to equities. At 31 December 2018 the Group continues to hold a series of macro equity hedges to reduce the overall shareholder equity risk exposure.

- **Property price risk:** Investment in property is managed at business unit level, and is subject to local regulations on investments, liquidity requirements and the expectations of policyholders. As at 31 December 2018, no material derivative contracts had been entered into to mitigate the effects of changes in property prices. Exposure to property risk on equity release mortgages from sustained underperformance in the HPI is mitigated by capping loan to value on origination at low levels and regularly monitoring the performance of the mortgage portfolio.
- **Interest rate risk:** The Group typically manages interest rate risk by investing in fixed interest securities which closely match the interest rate sensitivity of the liabilities where such investments are available. In particular, a key objective is to at least match the duration of our annuity liabilities with assets of the same duration, and in some cases where appropriate cash flow matching has been used. These assets include corporate bonds, residential mortgages and commercial mortgages. Should they default before maturity, it is assumed that the Group can reinvest in assets of a similar risk and return profile, which is subject to market conditions. Interest rate risk is also managed in some business units using a variety of derivative instruments, including futures, options, swaps, caps and floors.

The UK participating business includes contracts with features such as guaranteed surrender values, guaranteed annuity options, and minimum surrender and maturity values. These liabilities are managed through duration matching of assets and liabilities and the use of derivatives, including swaptions. As a result, the Group's exposure to sustained low interest rates on this portfolio is not material. The Group's key exposure to low interest rates arises through its other participating contracts, principally in Italy and France. Some of these contracts also include features such as guaranteed minimum bonuses, guaranteed investment returns and guaranteed surrender values. In a low interest rate environment there is a risk that the yield on assets might not be sufficient to cover these obligations. For certain of its participating contracts the Group is able to amend guaranteed crediting rates. Our ability to lower crediting rates may be limited by competition, bonus mechanisms and contractual arrangements.

- **Inflation risk:** The Group typically manages inflation risk through its investment strategy and, in particular, by investing in inflation-linked securities and through a variety of derivative instruments, including inflation-linked swaps.
- **Currency risk:** The Group does not hedge foreign currency revenues as these are substantially retained locally to support the growth of the Group's business and meet local regulatory and market requirements. However, the Group does use foreign currency forward contracts to hedge planned dividends from its subsidiaries. Business units aim to maintain sufficient assets in local currency to meet local currency liabilities, however movements may impact the value of the Group's consolidated shareholders' equity which is expressed in sterling. This aspect of foreign exchange risk is monitored and managed centrally, against pre-determined limits. These exposures are managed by aligning the deployment of regulatory capital by currency with the Group's regulatory capital requirements by currency. Currency borrowings and derivatives are used to manage exposures within the limits that have been set.
- **Derivatives risk:** The Group applies strict requirements to the administration and valuation processes it uses, and has a control framework that is consistent with market and industry practice for the activity that is undertaken.

Monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

The Group and its business units are required, under the financial risk mitigation business standard, to assess and document the effectiveness of arrangements that are in place to mitigate market and credit risks (financial risks). This assessment is initially undertaken prior to deciding whether or not to enter into an arrangement, and considers its impact on key metrics including:

- Measures of risk, primarily Solvency II capital based (internal model or standard formula basis, as applicable to the business unit); and
- Financial measures, including contractual cash flows, operating capital generation and operating profit and expenses.

Where the initial assessment indicates that the impact on key metrics is material, further assessments are carried out at appropriate regular intervals throughout the life of the arrangement. These assessments typically include stress testing and sensitivity analysis, and transactions aimed at mitigating the same risk may be considered in aggregate (e.g. interest rate or foreign exchange hedging programmes).

C.2.3 Risk concentration

The Group monitors its investment exposures, in aggregate across all classes of financial instruments (debt securities, equities, derivatives and other investments), to individual issuers, geographies, sectors, and asset classes to ensure the Group and individual business units and legal entities are not individually exposed to significant risk concentrations. Further information on how the Group manages, monitors and limits investment exposures is included in section C.3.3.

C.3 Credit risk

C.3.1 Exposure

Description

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of the default or failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to Aviva, or variations in market values as a result of changes in expectations related to these risks. Credit risk is taken so that we can provide the returns required to satisfy policyholder liabilities and to generate returns for our shareholders. In general we prefer to take credit risk over equity and property risks, due to the better expected risk adjusted return, our credit risk analysis capability and the structural investment advantages conferred to insurers with long-dated, relatively illiquid liabilities.

Our credit risks arise principally through the following exposures:

- **Debt securities:** Includes investments in sovereign and corporate bonds, structured notes and collateralised securities.
- **Loans:** Principally comprised of mortgage loans, healthcare, infrastructure and Private Finance Initiative (PFI) loans, policy loans, and loans and advances to banks primarily relating to loans of cash collateral received in stock lending transactions.
- **Reinsurance recoverables:** Where the Group has reinsurance arrangements in place, credit risk arises in relation to the reinsurance recoverables held.
- **Other assets:** Credit risk arises in relation to other assets, including bank deposits, receivables and derivative counterparties.

Exposure measurement

The principal basis used to measure and assess our exposure to credit risk is the Solvency II SCR. In addition, the following factors are used when measuring and assessing credit risk exposure:

- **Maximum exposure:** The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets and reinsurance recoverables, without taking collateral or hedges into account, is represented by the carrying value of the financial assets and reinsurance recoverables recognised in the Group's Solvency II balance sheet. These comprise debt securities, reinsurance recoverables, derivative assets, loans and receivables.
- **Credit ratings:** At Group level, credit ratings (external, internal and market adjusted ratings) are used as indicators of credit risk to help determine risk management actions, investment decisions and asset allocation, as well as the credit risk capital requirement.
- **Loan specific factors:** The loan exposures for our UK Life business are calculated on a discounted cash flow basis, and include a risk adjustment through the use of credit risk adjusted value (CRAV). In addition, the Group and its business units consider a range of factors in assessing credit risk arising on mortgage portfolios, including loan to value ratios, interest and debt service cover, and the diversity and quality of the tenant base metrics.

The majority of credit risk relates to that arising from corporate and government bond holdings and other debt securities, which is reported within the market risk SCR. In addition to this, the counterparty default risk element of the credit risk Group SCR before diversification and tax, principally related to commercial mortgages, at 31 December 2018 is disclosed in section E.2.2.

As at 31 December 2018, credit risk makes up 19% of the Group's undiversified SCR.

Changes to risk profile in the reporting period

Credit risk, including spread risk, measured by SCR has decreased slightly over the year principally reflecting a model change to vary the volatility adjustment for our France Life business, partially offset by an increase in credit risk in the UK in part due to the purchase of assets to back planned 2019 annuity new business and widening sovereign spreads in Italy.

The sensitivity of the Group's Solvency II cover ratio to changes in credit risk indicators is provided in section C.7.1 Sensitivity Analysis.

C.3.2 Risk mitigation

The Group's principal methods of mitigating credit risk exposure are the purchase of derivatives for hedging purposes and the holding of collateral and other forms of securities.

Credit risk hedging

The Group holds a series of macro credit hedges to reduce the overall credit risk exposure. The Group's portfolio of macro credit hedges uses credit tranches to reduce the Group's credit risk in a cost effective manner. While the current intention is to hold these to maturity, the tranches used are chosen to maximise the liquidity and are based on standardised credit indices and standardised tranche attachment and detachment points. Outside the Group's macro credit hedging programme, the credit derivatives used in the Group's major programmes are entirely single name credit default swaps (CDS). These are vanilla products with multiple market makers and standardised terms.

Collateral and other security

The Group holds collateral, provided by a number of counterparties, to mitigate specific credit risks. Where appropriate, the Group also mitigates the credit risk of its derivative counterparties by collateralising derivative transactions. In addition, the credit risk associated with the Group's securities financing operations is mitigated by over-collateralisation. The adequacy of this collateral is assessed against current market prices on a daily basis. Borrower credit default swap prices are also monitored daily against pre-defined trigger points to reduce or stop lending activity.

In respect of the Group's loan portfolio, credit risk is mitigated by holding collateral as follows:

- Policy loans are generally collateralised by a lien or charge over the underlying policy;
- Loans and advances to banks, which primarily relate to loans of cash collateral received in stock lending transactions. These loans are fully collateralised by other securities;
- Healthcare, infrastructure and PFI loans secured against healthcare, education, social housing and emergency services related premises; and
- Mortgage loans collateralised by property assets.

C.3.3 Risk concentration

The long-term and general insurance businesses are generally not individually exposed to significant concentrations of credit risk due to the regulations applicable in most markets and the Group credit policy and limits framework, which limit investments in individual assets and asset classes. Credit concentrations are monitored as part of the regular credit monitoring process and are reported to Group ALCO and Board Risk Committee (BRC).

The Group's largest credit exposures are to sovereign states. At 31 December 2018, the Group's largest sovereign exposure (including assets backing unit-linked contracts and non-controlling interests) was to the UK Government amounting to £27.7 billion (2017: £30.2 billion), followed by the French government £16.2 billion (2017: £15.7 billion) and Italian government £10.5 billion (2017: £9.2 billion).

On a Solvency II basis, the Group's largest corporate counterparty exposure is BlackRock Life Limited (including subsidiaries) as a result of the BlackRock funds offered to UK Life customers via unit-linked contracts. At 31 December 2018, the reinsurance recoverable, including debtor balances, from BlackRock Life Limited was £3.1 billion (2017: £4.5 billion) on a Solvency II basis, a significant reduction in exposure as a result of action taken to restructure the agreements with BlackRock Life Limited and will be further reduced during 2019. The risk of default is considered remote due to the nature of the arrangement and the counterparty. The Group has no shareholder or participating fund exposure to BlackRock Life Limited.

With the exception of government bonds, the largest aggregated counterparty exposure within shareholder assets (i.e. excluding potential exposures arising from reinsurance of unit-linked funds) at 31 December 2018 is to the Swiss Reinsurance Company Limited (including subsidiaries), amounting to £2.1 billion (2017: £2.3 billion) on a Solvency II basis.

C.4 Liquidity risk

C.4.1 Exposure

Description

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to make payments as they become due because there are insufficient assets in cash form. The relatively illiquid nature of insurance liabilities is a potential source of additional investment return by allowing us to invest in higher yielding, but less liquid assets such as commercial mortgages and infrastructure loans.

Sources of liquidity risk for a business unit are those activities or external factors that could alter the liquidity needs and liquidity resources in a stress scenario. Business units are responsible for identifying where liquidity risk is created and the factors that may increase the liquidity risks they face at the business unit, legal entity and/or specific funds level when setting risk appetite.

At the Group centre, in particular in respect of the Group's principal holding companies, Aviva plc and Aviva Group Holdings Limited the main sources of central liquidity risk include reduced remittances from subsidiaries, lower proceeds from planned disposals, higher capital requirements of businesses and the refinancing of external debt issued by Aviva plc and Friends Life Holdings plc.

Exposure measurement

Liquidity risk appetite is expressed and measured through both absolute level targets and bespoke liquidity coverage ratios which measure the extent to which liquid assets held centrally or at the business unit level and stressed inflows are sufficient to meet liquidity requirements over a specified time horizon.

At the Group centre, central liquidity requirements include external dividends, debt interest payments, centre operating costs and any planned internal and external de-leveraging, taking into account a stressed value of central assets and stressed value of central receipts, principally dividends from business units.

At a business unit level, businesses are required to establish specific short and long-term liquidity risk appetites for legal entities and ring fenced funds.

Changes to risk profile in the reporting period

The liquidity risk profile of the Group centre and business units varies according to the nature of each entity. The liquidity risk measured against both absolute level targets and liquidity coverage ratios remained within appetite over the year.

Sensitivity analysis

Stress and scenario testing, including reverse stress tests, is undertaken by the Group for the purpose of recovery planning and to test the resilience of the business plan. This testing specifically considers impacts on the Group's central liquidity position. See section C.7 for further details of this testing.

C.4.2 Risk mitigation

The Group centre mitigates liquidity risks by:

- Maintaining significant undrawn committed borrowing facilities (£1.65 billion) (2017: £1.65 billion) at the Group centre from a range of leading international banks, some of which is allocated to cover commercial paper in issuance; and
- Use of the Group's commercial paper programme providing for issuance of up to £2.0 billion (2017: £2.0 billion), of which £1.7 billion (2017: £1.3 billion) is unused and available for use.

Business units mitigate liquidity risk through asset liability matching which optimises asset portfolio maturity structures to ensure cash flows are sufficient to meet liabilities when they fall due. Business units have contingency funding plans that enable them to draw on liquidity held at the Group centre. To pre-empt the need to initiate the contingent funding plan, the business units set liquidity buffers and triggers to enable action to be taken before target levels are breached.

C.4.3 Risk concentration

The diversity of sources of liquidity available to the Group averts concentration of liquidity risk. The Group's committed borrowing facilities are with 11 different leading UK, US and European banks.

C.4.4 Additional information on liquidity risk — EPIFP (Expected Profit included in Future Premiums)

EPIFP is the expected present value of future cash flows which result from the inclusion in technical provisions of premiums relating to existing contracts that are expected to be received in the future, but that may not be received for any reason, other than because the insured event has occurred, regardless of the legal or contractual rights of the policyholder to discontinue the policy. EPIFP is presented in QRT S.23.01.22 'Own Funds' within section F.2.

Excluding the premiums is likely to have an impact on the benefit to be paid. Relevant benefit and expense cash flows are therefore assumed to be on a paid-up or lapse basis. Where 'unearned' commission could be clawed back on a paid-up basis, this is also allowed for. However, any penalties on the contract associated with the policyholder making the policy paid up are not taken into account.

When calculating the EPIFP for a contract, at a Group level it is based on the net of reinsurance technical provision (excluding risk margin) and its contract boundary is taken into account for both life and non-life operations. In non-life operations, future premiums also include, as a minimum, premiums from legally obliged business, premiums due from policies with instalment premium payment terms and policyholder debtor balances (for example, overdue premiums).

The amount of Group EPIFP was £4.4 billion (2017: £3.8 billion), of which £4.2 billion (2017: £3.7 billion) was for life business and £0.2 billion (2017: £0.1 billion) for non-life business.

C.5. Operational risk

C.5.1 Exposure

Description

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss, arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or external events including changes in the regulatory environment. We have limited appetite for operational risk and aim to reduce these risks as far as is commercially sensible.

As part of the Group's Operational Risk and Control Management Framework the Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process is used to identify operational risks. The process involves the mapping of identified operational risks to operational processes, the identification of mitigating controls and an assessment of the effectiveness of these controls.

Two specific categories of operational risk exposures assessed under the Group's Operational Risk and Control Management Framework are:

- **Conduct risk:** this is the risk that positive customer outcomes are not achieved, and arises throughout the whole product lifecycle from the development of products and sales process to servicing the policy and handling claims; and,
- **Reputational risk:** this is the risk that litigation, employee misconduct, operational failures, the outcome of regulatory investigations, media speculation and negative publicity, disclosure of confidential client information, inadequate services, whether or not founded, could impact our brands or reputation. Any of our brands or our reputation could also be affected if products or services recommended by us (or any of our intermediaries) do not perform as expected (whether or not the expectations are well founded) or customers' expectations for the product change.

Exposure measurement

Operational risks are initially assessed through the RCSA process. Following an assessment of the design adequacy and operating effectiveness of the controls implemented, a residual risk impact and probability assessment is performed. Residual impact is quantitatively assessed on the basis of financial loss and misstatement and qualitatively for reputational and conduct considerations. The nature of operational risks (e.g. interruption of service to customers or loss of customer data as a result of an IT security breach) means that the reputational and conduct impacts are often more significant than the financial impact. The residual impact is compared to pre-defined operational risk tolerances to identify where management action is required. Notwithstanding this, the Group will also seek to reduce residual operational risk exposures for those operational risks within tolerance where it is cost effective to do so.

To the extent that operational risks cannot be fully mitigated, the Group holds Solvency II capital to manage these risks calculated on the basis of the Solvency II SCR. For the purposes of calculating the Solvency II SCR for operational risk, a number of Group and business unit specific scenarios were modelled. The operational risk Group SCR before diversification and tax at 31 December 2018 is disclosed in section E.2.2.

We also assess operational risks in terms of their potential reputational impact which could adversely affect the Group's franchise value, being the value attributable to the Group's ability to sell profitable business in the future. In order to assess the level of risk to the Group's franchise value, we regularly analyse and review indicators of stakeholder perception of our reputation, threats to that reputation and any potential actions that we could take to maximise opportunities to build (or minimise threats to) our reputation. The stakeholders and indicators we assess are:

- Investors: We track buy/hold/sell rating recommendations of equity analysts who track our shares;
- Rating agencies: We track the credit rating recommendations of credit rating agencies;
- People: We undertake a number of surveys of employee sentiments during the year, including an annual survey of all our staff;
- Customer: We track customer advocacy indicators;
- Regulators: We track qualitative indicators of the strength of our relationship with regulators; and,
- Opinion formers: We track qualitative indicators of the strength of our reputation in the media and with government and politicians (at a local, national and European Union level).

As at 31 December 2018, operational risk makes up 6% of the Group's undersified SCR.

Changes to risk profile in the reporting period

The increasing importance to our strategy of digital interaction with our customers and advanced data analytics, the conduct, data protection and financial crime agenda of the European institutions, the FCA and other regulators, as well as the increasing cyber security threat, as evidenced by continuing instances of high profile cyber security breaches for other corporates in the UK and elsewhere, mean that the Group's inherent risk exposure to risks such as data theft, conduct regulatory breaches (including financial crime) and customer service interruption due to IT systems failure increased in 2018 and is expected to continue to increase into the future. The risk of customer service interruption is increased by the age and complexity of the Group's IT infrastructure, which at times during the first half of 2018 resulted in disruption to continuous service to our customers, while our UK long-term savings business also experienced some functionality issues during its update of its platform capability.

During 2018 we have continued to take action to reduce our residual exposure to these risks and improve our operational resilience through our conduct risk management framework, financial crime risk mitigation programme and significant investment in upgrading our IT infrastructure (including migrations to a new data centre infrastructure provider and to the Cloud) and IT Security Transformation programme, and by ensuring appropriate consideration of IT infrastructure and security risks in developing our digital strategy, and will continue to do so into the future.

C.5.2 Risk mitigation

Operational controls are used to mitigate operational risks, while the RCSA process is used to assess the effectiveness of these controls. In addition, the Group's 'three lines of defence model' (see section B.1.1) all have an important role to play in monitoring the effectiveness of the controls that are in place in respect of operational risks.

C.5.3 Concentration risk

Concentrations of operational risk arise when there is dependency on a single supplier (internal to the Group as well as external) to provide a product or service supporting a business critical function, in particular when provided across a number of territories. Business units are required to identify such business critical outsourced functions (internal and external) and for each have exit and termination plans and business continuity and disaster recovery plans in the event of supplier failure. These plans are required to be reviewed at least annually.

In our larger markets, such as the UK, our operations are geographically well spread across a number of office locations, helping to ensure continuity of service if a catastrophic event results in an office being out of action. While, many of our smaller markets operate out of only a few offices, all have business continuity plans for critical functions which should ensure continuity of service to our customers without significant interruption.

Most of our products are sold under the 'Aviva' brand, enabling the Group to leverage the strength of the brand and supporting delivery of the 'True Customer Composite' anchor to our business strategy. The Group is therefore particularly vulnerable to any operational failures that could adversely impact public perception of the 'Aviva' brand.

C.6 Other material risks

In addition to the risks set out in sections C.1 to C.5 of this report, the other material risk type to which the Group is exposed is asset management risk.

C.6.1 Asset management risk: Exposure

Description

Aviva is directly exposed to the risks associated with operating an asset management business through its ownership of Aviva Investors. In addition to operational, credit, market and liquidity risk, the underlying risk profile of our asset management business is derived from investment performance, specialist investment professionals and leadership, product development capabilities, fund liquidity, margin, client retention, regulatory developments, fiduciary and contractual responsibilities.

Measurement

Our UK and material overseas asset management entities apply the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) to identify, measure and monitor their risk exposures. The process is subject to the different sectoral requirements of the asset management industry, pursuant to IFPRU 2.3 Supervisory review and evaluation process: Internal Capital Adequacy Standards. The basis for calculating required economic capital (REC) for ICAAP is similar to Solvency II SCR, and is included on this basis in the Group's total SCR in the SCR for non-insurance entities (see section E.2.2), of which the Group's asset management business is the principal contributor. ICAAP REC is based on year-end balance sheet exposures and exposure to operational risk (including asset management specific risks) for a 1 in 200 year stress scenario.

Changes to risk profile in the reporting period

There has been no significant change to the profile of asset management risks as measured under ICAAP in the reporting period.

C.6.2 Asset management risk: Risk mitigation

Investment performance against client and fund objectives and exposure to fund liquidity risk are subject to further independent oversight and challenge by the investment risk team. Succession plans are in place to manage and mitigate against the risk of key staff leaving our asset management business. A global client solutions team is in place to manage and mitigate against the risk of clients redeeming their investments, while all new asset management products are reviewed and approved at each stage of the product development process, supported by a product feasibility study.

The Aviva Investors executive team regularly monitor the asset management risk exposure and develop the business' strategy and plan to manage and mitigate against the risks materialising.

C.6.3 Asset management risk: Risk concentration

Particular asset management risks that are prone to concentration risk are client retention risk (e.g. proportion of fees from a single client), people risk (e.g. proportion of revenue dependent on a fund management desk or team), performance risk (e.g. proportion of fees generated by a single fund) and product risk (e.g. proportion of revenue dependent on a single product or source). The Group does not have a material concentration of asset management risk to a single external client or single fund, product or fund manager.

C.7 Any other information

C.7.1 Sensitivity analyses

The Group performs sensitivity analyses alongside stress and scenario testing in order to understand the impact that changes in underlying risk calibrations (and correlations of those risks) could have on the Group's risk profile and Solvency II cover ratio (Group own funds over Group SCR). This section describes the sensitivity analyses performed, and section C.7.2 covers the Group's stress and scenario testing.

The following sensitivity analysis of Solvency II surplus allows for any consequential impact on the asset and liability valuations. All other assumptions remain unchanged for each sensitivity, except where these are directly affected by the revised economic conditions or where a management action that is allowed for in the SCR calculation is applicable for that sensitivity. For example, future bonus rates are automatically adjusted to reflect sensitivity changes to future investment returns.

The transitional measure on technical provisions (TMTP) are assumed to be recalculated in all sensitivities where its impact would be material.

The table below shows the absolute change in cover ratio under each sensitivity, e.g. a 2% positive impact would result in an increase in the cover ratio from 180% to 182%.

Sensitivities		Impact on cover ratio %
Changes in economic assumptions	25bps increase in interest rate	2%
	50bps increase in interest rate	4%
	100bps increase in interest rate	7%
	25bps decrease in interest rate	(3%)
	50bps decrease in interest rate	(7%)
	50bps increase in corporate bond spread ¹	(4%)
	100bps increase in corporate bond spread ¹	(6%)
	50bps decrease in corporate bond spread ¹	2%
	Credit downgrade on annuity portfolio ²	(3%)
	10% increase in market value of equity	1%
	25% increase in market value of equity	2%
	10% decrease in market value of equity	(1%)
	25% decrease in market value of equity	(3%)
Changes in non-economic assumptions	10% increase in maintenance and investment expenses	(5%)
	10% increase in lapse rates	(2%)
	5% increase in mortality/morbidity rates – life assurance	(2%)
	5% decrease in mortality rates – annuity business	(7%)
	5% increase in gross loss ratios	(2%)

¹ Credit spread movement for corporate bonds with credit rating A at 10 year duration, with the other ratings and durations stressed by the same proportion relative to the stressed capital requirement.

² An immediate full letter downgrade on 20% of the annuity portfolio bonds (e.g. from AAA to AA, from AA to A).

Limitations of sensitivity analysis

The table above demonstrates the effect of a change in a key assumption while other assumptions remain unchanged. In reality, there is a correlation between the assumptions and other factors. It should also be noted that these sensitivities are non-linear, and larger or smaller impacts should not be interpolated or extrapolated from these results.

The sensitivity analysis does not take into consideration that the Group's assets and liabilities are actively managed. Additionally, the Solvency II position of the Group may vary at the time that any actual market movement occurs. For example, the Group's financial risk management strategy aims to manage the exposure to market fluctuations.

As investment markets move past various trigger levels, management actions could include selling investments, changing investment portfolio allocation, adjusting bonuses credited to policyholders, and taking other protective action.

Other limitations in the above sensitivity analysis include the use of hypothetical market movements to demonstrate potential risk that only represent the Group's view of possible near-term market changes that cannot be predicted with any certainty, and the assumption that all interest rates move in an identical fashion.

C.7.2 Stress and scenario testing

Stress and scenario testing (including reverse stress testing) is used to test the resilience of business plans and strategic projects (including material portfolio changes such as those related to products, customers and distributors) and used to inform decision-making. A series of stress tests are performed to analyse its impact on the Group's solvency. These tests include reference stresses other than 1 in 200 driven by the Group's risk profile as well as several scenarios as part of the Group's recovery planning and liquidity risk management planning processes and on an ad-hoc basis to support management decisions.

The results of stress and scenario testing demonstrate that through usage of key management actions (including expense efficiencies, hedging and capital raising) the Group can maintain a sufficient liquidity and surplus of Solvency II own funds over SCR to withstand the severe scenarios and stresses outlined above over a 24 month period without the need for disposal of entities.

Section D

Valuation for solvency purposes

In this section

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Summary	Business and Performance	System of Governance	Risk Profile	Valuation for Solvency Purposes	Capital Management	Other Information
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Section D: Valuation for solvency purposes

The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' section of this report provides a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used in the valuation of assets, technical provisions and other liabilities for each material asset/liability class under Solvency II.

The table below sets out a summarised balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, comparing assets and liabilities as reported in the Group IFRS financial statements column (a) with the Group Solvency II balance sheet column (e). Presentational and reclassification adjustments required to align the Group's IFRS balance sheet to the prescribed format of the SII balance sheet Quantitative Reporting Template (QRT), are given in column (b).

Assets and liabilities have been valued according to the requirements of the Solvency II Directive and related guidance. The basis of the Solvency II valuation principle is the amount for which the assets or liabilities could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Where the valuation of assets and liabilities is the same under IFRS, a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions can be found in the accounting policies and notes of the Annual reports and accounts (accounting policy F 'Fair value measurement' and Note 23 'Fair value methodology').

Where there are differences in scope of consolidation or measurement they are presented in columns (c) and (d) respectively.

1. Balance Sheet – IFRS and Solvency II

As at 31 December 2018	Note from financial statements ¹	IFRS1 (a) £m	Presentational and reclassification adjustments ² (b) £m	Consolidation scope adjustments ³ (c) £m	Valuation difference (d) £m	Solvency II (e) £m	SFCR Note
Assets							
Goodwill	O & 17	1,872	—	(60)	(1,812)	—	D.1.1
Other intangible assets		939	684	(706)	(917)	—	
Acquired value of in-force business	O & 18	2,262	—	—	(2,262)	—	D.1.1
Deferred acquisition costs	X & 29	2,965	191	(212)	(2,944)	—	D.1.2
Deferred tax assets	AC & 49	185	92	(264)	86	99	D.3.1
Pension benefit surplus	AB & 30	3,256	—	—	—	3,256	
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	P & 21	548	(63)	(235)	—	250	
Property other than for own use	Q & 22	11,482	(5,676)	(3,071)	—	2,735	
Participations ³	D, 19 & 20	1,518	41,203	19,455	(253)	61,923	D.1.6
Equities	S, T, U & 27	82,128	(78,092)	1,019	—	5,055	D.1.6
Bonds	S, T, U & 27	169,289	(42,403)	(751)	—	126,135	D.1.6
Other investments	S, T, U & 27	46,168	(29,335)	(6,543)	—	10,290	D.1.6
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds		—	150,435	(7,564)	—	142,871	D.1.7
Loans & mortgages	V & 24	28,785	(173)	(1,552)	(53)	27,007	D.1.3
Reinsurance recoverables	N & 45	11,755	(34)	(142)	(4,368)	7,211	D.1.4
Cash & cash equivalents	Y & 58d	46,484	(44,305)	(168)	—	2,011	D.1.6
Receivables (insurance, reinsurance and intermediaries)	28	3,771	138	(22)	(2,815)	1,072	D.1.5
Other assets ⁴	X, 28 & 29	8,216	(2,483)	(163)	(18)	5,552	
Assets of operations classified as held for sale	AH & 3	8,855	(8,855)	—	—	—	
Total assets		430,478	(18,676)	(979)	(15,356)	395,467	
Liabilities							
Technical provisions ⁵	L, M, 42 & 44	346,545	6,461	(11,964)	(17,000)	324,042	D.2.1
Provisions other than technical provisions	AA & 50	641	(1)	(33)	(42)	565	
Pension benefit obligation	AB & 50 & 51	758	—	(19)	—	739	
Deferred tax liabilities	AC & 49	1,885	92	(408)	1,235	2,804	D.3.1
Derivatives	S, U & 53	5,571	(125)	(517)	—	4,929	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	S & 52	11,626	(1,265)	8,508	(148)	18,721	D.3.2
Insurance & intermediaries payables	53	1,374	2,014	16	(221)	3,183	
Deposits from reinsurers and reinsurance payables	53	593	(13)	6	(70)	516	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	53	803	946	4,523	(8)	6,264	D.3.3
Subordinated liabilities	AD & 52	6,335	34	(39)	649	6,979	D.3.4
Other liabilities ⁶	D, L, 48 & 54	27,371	(18,313)	(1,052)	(5,960)	2,046	D.3.5
Liabilities of operations classified as held for sale	AH & 4	8,521	(8,521)	—	—	—	
Total liabilities		412,023	(18,691)	(979)	(21,565)	370,788	
Excess of assets over liabilities		18,455	15 ⁷	—	6,209	24,679	

1 For the main bases, methods and assumptions refer to notes as presented in the 2018 Annual report and accounts.

2 Certain presentational and reclassification adjustments have been made to align IFRS to Solvency II presentation.

3 Refer to '2. Method of consolidation' which explains the difference between IFRS and Solvency II bases.

4 Other assets presented in column (a) include prepayments, accrued income, trade receivables, deposits with ceding undertakings, other receivables and current tax.

5 This includes insurance and investment contract liabilities as classified in IFRS.

6 Other liabilities presented in column (a) include the net asset value attributable to unitholders, unallocated divisible surplus, accruals, deferred income and other liabilities.

7 Own shares held at 31 December 2018 of £15 million have been reclassified from equity in the IFRS balance sheet to 'Other assets' in the Solvency II balance sheet.

2. Method of consolidation

The Solvency II balance sheet has been prepared using the default accounting consolidation based method ('method 1'). This differs to the methods applied under IFRS for the consolidated financial statements.

The table below sets out the key differences between the consolidation approach under Solvency II and IFRS for each type of undertaking defined by the Solvency II Directive and related guidance.

Type of undertaking	Influence	Indications of %	Solvency II Group balance sheet	IFRS balance sheet treatment
Insurance or reinsurance undertaking Insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company	Dominant	50-100%	Full consolidation • Line-by-line 100% consolidation of assets and liabilities valued on a Solvency II basis.	Full consolidation if entity is controlled by Aviva, otherwise equity accounted in a single line in the IFRS balance sheet
Ancillary services undertaking	Jointly managed entity	50%	Proportional consolidation • Line-by-line proportional consolidation (based on share of capital held by the undertaking) of assets and liabilities valued on a Solvency II basis.	Full consolidation if entity is controlled by Aviva, otherwise equity accounted in a single line in the IFRS balance sheet
	Significant	20-50%	Adjusted equity method • Each holding valued on the basis of the share of the excess of assets over liabilities valued on a Solvency II basis • Value represented in 'participations' line of balance sheet	Equity accounted in a single line in the IFRS balance sheet
Other financial sectors (including credit institutions, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS ¹ management companies, non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities)	All	>20%	Proportional share of own funds according to relevant sectoral rules • Include Aviva share of own funds calculated on the basis of EU sectoral requirements • Value represented in 'participations' line of balance sheet.	Full consolidation if entity is controlled by Aviva, otherwise equity accounted in a single line in the IFRS balance sheet
Other (including collective investment undertakings and non-financial entities)	All	>20%	• Each holding valued at fair value in accordance with the valuation hierarchy ² . • Value represented in 'participations' line of balance sheet	Full consolidation if entity is controlled by Aviva, otherwise equity accounted in a single line in the IFRS balance sheet

1 Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS).

2 The valuation hierarchy requires assets to be valued by reference to: (1) quoted market prices for the same assets in active markets; (2) quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets with adjustments to reflect differences where quoted market prices for same assets are not available; or (3) alternative valuation methods where (1) and (2) are not available. The Group considers markets to be active where transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume for pricing information to be available on an ongoing basis. Where the Group has concluded that markets are not active, alternative methods for valuation are used. Refer to section D.4 for further details on alternative methods for valuation.

On the grounds of materiality, a simplified reporting approach has been adopted for a number of small business units within the Group. Under this approach, IFRS net asset values were used in place of Solvency II valuations under the adjusted equity method.

The different approaches to consolidation required for IFRS and Solvency II result in material presentation differences in the Group balance sheet. As at 31 December 2018 the consolidation methodology changes that increase the value of Participations by £19.5 billion include the following:

- Deconsolidation from the Solvency II balance sheet of insurance, insurance holding and ancillary services undertakings where the Group holding is between 20%-50%, non-financial undertakings and other financial sectors undertakings that are fully consolidated in the Group IFRS balance sheet. In the Solvency II balance sheet, these entities are accounted for under the adjusted equity method and proportional share of own funds according to sectoral rules, gross of intra-group transactions. This has the impact of increasing participations by £15.9 billion as follows:
 - Loans and mortgages £1.6 billion;
 - Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions £8.5 billion;
 - Payables £4.6 billion; and
 - Other assets and liabilities £1.2 billion.
- Proportional consolidation of the jointly managed insurance entities which are equity accounted under IFRS but are required to be consolidated for Aviva's ownership share under Solvency II. This decreases the participation line by £0.2 billion.
- Deconsolidation of investment funds that are fully consolidated under IFRS but accounted for under the adjusted equity method in Solvency II increases participations and decreases 'Other investments' by £3.8 billion.

3. Valuation differences

A number of valuation differences exist in respect of the assets and liabilities reported in the Group balance sheet under Solvency II compared to IFRS as at 31 December 2018. The net impact of these differences is an increase in net assets of £6.2 billion. This primarily reflects the differences in assumptions and reserving methodology used under Solvency II compared to IFRS.

More detail is included in sections D.1 'Assets', D.2 'Technical provisions' and D.3 'Other liabilities'.

D.1 Assets

Assets have been valued according to the requirements of the Solvency II Directive and related guidance. The basis of the Solvency II valuation principle is the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. There were no changes made to the recognition and valuation bases used or to estimation approaches during the period.

The description of valuation differences between Solvency II and IFRS balance sheets, by material asset class, are provided below:

D.1.1 Goodwill and other intangibles

Under IFRS, goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of the Group's share of net assets acquired. Identifiable intangible assets which are recognised as part of a business combination e.g. distribution agreements and customer lists are initially valued at fair value and subsequently amortised over their economic useful lives. Other intangible assets that are acquired separately are recognised at cost and subsequently amortised over their economic useful lives.

Under Solvency II, goodwill is deemed to be a non-permissible asset and assigned a value of £nil. Other forms of intangible assets that can be sold separately, where it can be demonstrated that there is a value for the same or similar assets in an active market, can be recognised. Other intangible assets are deemed not to meet the Solvency II recognition criteria and are assigned a value of £nil. The de-recognition of 'Goodwill' and 'Other intangibles' reduces the Solvency II net assets by £2.8 billion.

D.1.2 Deferred acquisition costs and acquired value in force

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC) and acquired value of in-force (AVIF) policies are reported as assets under IFRS reporting. These are set to £nil in the Solvency II balance sheet and the associated cash flows are included in the measurement of Solvency II technical provisions instead.

D.1.3 Loans & mortgages

Under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39, loans are valued at either amortised cost or fair value.

The majority of loans, amounting to £25.5 billion (including mortgages and associated borrowings, equity release loans and healthcare, infrastructure and Private Finance Initiative loans) are presented at fair value, since they are managed as a portfolio on a fair value basis. The fair values of these loans are estimated using discounted cash flow models, based on risk-adjusted discount rates which reflect the risks associated with these loans. They are revalued at each period end, with movements in their fair values being taken to the income statement.

The remainder of the loans amounting to £3.3 billion under IFRS, are carried at amortised cost. These are loans with fixed maturities, including policyholder loans, mortgage loans on investment property, securitised mortgages and collateral loans. These loans are carried at their unpaid principal balances and adjusted for amortisation of premium or discount, non-refundable loan fees and related direct costs. These amounts are deferred and amortised over the life of the loan as an adjustment to loan yield using the effective interest rate method.

Under Solvency II, all loans and mortgages are valued at fair value. There is a valuation difference of £53 million recognised to bring the loans carried at amortised cost to fair value under Solvency II. Discounted cash flow models are used to determine fair value, maximising the use of relevant market observable inputs and assumptions. Refer to section D.4 for more information regarding the use of alternative methods of valuation.

D.1.4 Reinsurance recoverables

The reinsurance recoverables as at 31 December 2018 were £11.8 billion on an IFRS basis compared to £7.2 billion on a Solvency II basis. The lower valuation under Solvency II is driven by the lower valuation of technical provisions (refer to section D.2.4) and a different allowance for counterparty default risk.

Under Solvency II, reinsurance recoverables are calculated as a probability-weighted average of discounted future cash flows relating to reinsurance contracts, using principles similar to those in section 'D.2 Technical provisions' adjusted for expected losses due to counterparty default. Only reinsurance cash flows that relate to the best estimate liability are included and the default allowances depend on the credit rating of the reinsurance counterparty and the amount of exposure. The reinsurance recoverable is calculated consistently with the boundary of the underlying contract to which the recoveries relate.

There is no business reinsured with either an external or internal reinsurance Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).

D.1.5 Receivables (insurance, reinsurance and intermediaries)

The difference between IFRS and Solvency II valuation basis, totalling £2.8 billion, arises as insurance receivables which are not past due under IFRS are treated as future cash flows and reclassified to technical provisions under Solvency II (refer to section D.2.4.2).

Under Solvency II, the value of receivables is based on the discounted cash flows arising from the receivable adjusted for the risk of default.

D.1.6 Investments

Property

Property completed, held for long-term rental yields and not occupied by the Group is stated at its fair value under IFRS. There is no difference between IFRS and Solvency II valuations. Further information on the valuation of investment properties is included in section D.4.

Participations

A participation is a Solvency II term for a holding, direct or by way of control, of 20% or more of the voting rights of an undertaking. It can therefore be a subsidiary, an associate or a joint venture. The treatment of participations depends on two factors: the level of influence and the type of entity. This will determine how the participation is valued. The table included within this section, '2. Method of consolidation' sets out the basis upon which participations are valued for Solvency II purposes.

Financial investments

All financial investments, primarily consisting of debt securities, equity securities and unit trusts, are measured at fair value for both Solvency II and IFRS purposes. Fair value is obtained from quoted market prices or, if they are not available, by using relevant valuation techniques. Further information on financial investments valued using an alternative method to either a quoted market price or observable active market data is included in section D.4.

The Solvency II valuation of deposits other than cash equivalents is in line with the IFRS treatment.

D.1.7 Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds

Assets held to cover index-linked and unit-linked funds are measured at fair value for both Solvency II and IFRS purposes. These assets are predominantly financial investments which are valued as described in section D.1.6.

Assets held to cover index-linked and unit-linked funds are classified within their respective individual categories in the IFRS balance sheet and combined together as a single total in the Solvency II balance sheet. These balances are therefore reclassified from the individual asset lines to this category for Solvency II reporting purposes.

D.1.8 Changes made to recognition and valuation bases and estimations

No changes were made during the reporting period to the bases and estimation approaches used to recognise and value other assets.

D.2 Technical provisions

This section provides the following information on the Solvency II technical provisions:

- Definition of Solvency II technical provisions;
- Methodology and main assumptions used in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions;
- Total value of Solvency II technical provisions split by material lines of business;
- Comparison of the valuation of Solvency II technical provisions with IFRS technical provisions; and
- Description of the level of uncertainty in Solvency II technical provisions.

D.2.1 Definition of technical provisions

The value of technical provisions under Solvency II is equal to the sum of a best estimate liability and a risk margin less the transitional measure on technical provisions (for certain legal entities, primarily in the UK).

The best estimate liability is defined as the probability-weighted average of the present value of future cash flows on a market-consistent basis, using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure.

The risk margin (unaudited) is the present value of the cost of capital held each year in respect of non-hedgeable risks. It is an estimate of the amount in addition to the best estimate liability that a third party would expect to receive in order to take over the insurance obligations of an existing entity.

For technical provisions where the value can be replicated using financial instruments associated with those future cash flows, the best estimate liability and risk margin can be calculated using the value of those financial instruments.

The transitional measure on technical provisions (unaudited) applies over a period of 16 years from 1 January 2016 and at 31 December 2018 was utilised by two entities across the Aviva Group. No insurance undertakings within the Group use the transitional measure on risk-free interest rates.

The following general principles apply to the technical provisions valuation:

- The calculation of technical provisions is performed on a going concern basis. This means that it can be assumed that contracts run to their expected term (only including premiums within the boundary of the contract) and a proportion of expected future costs (such as general overheads) will be covered by future business. Furthermore, currently fully loaded unit costs are usually assumed to continue which implicitly assumes that future business will replace that running off;
- A policy is recognised as an existing contract once a business unit becomes a party to the contract where this is earlier than the date of inception (more common for general insurance business);
- The definition of a 'best estimate' assumption is one that represents the expected outcome from the range of possible outcomes for future experience of that assumption, and is reasonable and realistic with no margins for prudence included;
- The Group best estimate liabilities are calculated as 100% of the best estimate liabilities that are fully consolidated (i.e. where Group has a dominant influence). The proportional share of best estimate liabilities of entities where there is a significant but non-controlling influence are reflected in the participations line of the Group balance sheet. The Group best estimate liabilities are subject to an elimination of the impact of intra-group transactions with certain exceptions as specified in Solvency II, for example relating to the application of the matching adjustment and certain internal service company arrangements;

- The Group risk margin and transitional measures on technical provisions are not subject to an elimination of intra-group effects; and
- Solvency II rules are applied for the calculation of technical provisions for all material insurance and reinsurance undertakings of the Group including those domiciled outside the European Economic Area, in particular our general insurance operation in Canada.

On 7 December 2017 the PRA issued feedback to life insurers expressing a preference for each component of the unit-linked technical provisions liabilities to be disclosed separately on the Solvency II Balance Sheet. Since this change was not mandated the Group has continued to present the total unit-linked technical provisions across the best estimate liabilities and risk margins, in line with previous years. Given the change is presentational only, it has no impact on the measurement of own funds or of technical provisions.

D.2.2 Technical provisions methodology and assumptions

Unless otherwise stated, there were no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.

D.2.2.1 Methodology and non-economic assumptions for life business best estimate liability

(a) Valuation methodology

A gross premium valuation method has been used to calculate the best estimate liability for most types of products, taking into account all future cash flows (including any charges related to embedded options) required to settle the life insurance liabilities. For products such as UK and French with-profits participation business, more sophisticated methods such as stochastic simulation approaches are used.

Future investment returns are projected in order to determine the value of items such as annual management charges, investment expenses and the value of investment guarantees on with-profits participation business.

Cash flow modelling

A deterministic approach, producing point estimates based on best estimate assumptions, is used for valuing most of the Group's business. The exception is for contracts with embedded options and guarantees, in particular with-profits participation business, where a stochastic approach based on the average of a number of scenarios is used.

The best estimate liability is calculated separately for cash flows in different currencies.

Reinsurance cash flows are modelled as well as cash flows gross of reinsurance. The valuation of those reinsurance cash flows are reported as an asset (see section D.1.4).

Policy grouping

The cash flow projections used in the calculation of best estimate liabilities for life insurance business are made separately for each policy with the exception of some with-profits participation business where policies are grouped.

Minimum technical provision per policy

Technical provisions for insurance contracts are allowed to be negative where future cash inflows are expected to exceed future cash outflows.

The technical provisions of an insurance (or reinsurance) contract may be lower than the surrender value available to the policyholder of the underlying contract. This means that if the sum of the best estimate liability and the risk margin of a contract is lower than the surrender value of that contract, then the value of insurance liabilities is not increased to the surrender value of the contract.

Contract boundaries

The calculation of best estimate liabilities allows for any boundaries of the insurance contract. At the contract boundary date, all future premiums beyond that point are excluded as are any obligations that would have accrued on these additional premiums. However, obligations due to premiums before this date are recognised.

Where a contract can be unbundled into two components and one of the components is subject to a contract boundary then a restriction is applied to this component.

A boundary exists where the insurance undertaking has a unilateral right to: terminate the contract; reject premiums payable under the contract; or amend the premiums or benefits payable under the contract at a future date in such a way that the premiums fully reflect the risks. Any obligations that relate to cover which may be provided after that date do not belong to the contract, unless the undertaking can compel the policyholder to pay the premium for those obligations.

Where a contract has no insurance risk (compensation for uncertain events) or financial guarantees that have a discernible effect on the economics of the contract then a boundary restriction exists.

Where a boundary exists, relevant non-economic assumptions are adjusted to correspond with the restriction, for example, by setting expense assumptions on a paid-up basis where applicable.

UK Life unit-linked policies invested in charge-capped funds (where the charge cap is set at a level to provide a discernible benefit) do not have a contract boundary restriction and all expected future premiums are included in the valuation of technical provisions. As a consequence, auto-enrolment default funds, stakeholder pensions and products with voluntary charge caps (set at a similar level to stakeholder pensions) do not have a contract boundary restriction.

For France Life 'multi-support' savings contracts, where the policyholder can invest in both participating and unit-linked funds, no future premiums are included for either component of these contracts, except where a discernible benefit is provided. A discernible benefit is defined for participating funds where the guaranteed rate of return is greater than 2.5% p.a. and for unit-linked funds where there are guarantees related to mortality tables or technical rates for annuity conversion.

Financial options and guarantees

For options, guarantees and other non-linear cash flows, a stochastic approach to valuation is used unless the risk is immaterial or there is insufficient data to calibrate the model.

For stochastic assessments in relation to interest rates, no floor is applied (i.e. interest rates can be negative). For France Life, stochastic scenarios are calibrated to swaption market prices instead of market observed swaption volatilities, and are adjusted using other statistical techniques (as agreed with the French regulator (ACPR)) to reduce the level of model leakage. Such techniques are not required in other operations as the extent of model leakage is not significant. Model leakage refers to imperfections in a set of stochastic scenarios such that when the scenarios are used to value assets (e.g. interest rate or equity options) the valuations do not match the current market prices.

Future management actions

As part of the realistic assumptions, the actuarial and statistical methods used to calculate technical provisions take account of future management actions. These actions reflect what management would reasonably expect to do in the circumstances of each scenario over the duration of the projection. A wide range of future management actions is incorporated into the technical provisions. The types of future management actions are not restricted provided they meet the objective, realistic and verifiable standards required by Solvency II.

Future management actions typically relate to:

- Changes in asset allocation;
- Changes in bonus rates; and
- Changes in product or expense charges.

The impact of any assumed management actions on other assumptions is taken into account within a certain valuation scenario. In particular, the effects of management actions on policyholder behaviour or on the related expenses are taken into account. Future management actions allow for relevant legal or regulatory constraints and, for a given scenario and where material, reflect the balance between the degree of competitiveness sought and the risk of dynamic lapses.

Each business unit produces, at least annually, a future management action plan, which is updated and signed off by the Board or delegated sub-committee. This action plan covers the identification of actions that are relevant to the valuation of technical provisions, the specific circumstances in which the actions would or would not be able to be carried out and a description of how the actions have been reflected in the calculation of the best estimates.

Future policyholder behaviours

The cash flow projection allows for the probabilities that policyholders exercise certain options, for example to surrender a policy or to take up a guaranteed annuity rate by means of assumptions discussed in the next section. Certain behaviours are assumed to vary with market conditions, for example the propensity of some types of with-profits policyholders in UK Life and France Life to surrender their policies.

Ring fenced funds (RFF)

The treatment of cash flows between RFF and other funds is also taken into account. In the UK, for example, where there is a charging arrangement between a ring fenced (with-profits) fund and a non-profit fund, the technical provisions in the with-profits fund are on a fees basis and a technical provision in relation to the excess of fees over expenses (a negative liability) is held outside the RFF in the non-profit fund.

The technical provisions take into account all payments to policyholders (and beneficiaries) including future discretionary bonuses, which are expected to be made, whether or not those payments are contractually guaranteed.

Future cash flows are split into guaranteed and discretionary benefits because the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions is limited by the technical provisions relating to the future discretionary benefits.

In line with Solvency II requirements, discretionary benefits (and hence technical provisions), exclude payments representing surplus funds where explicitly defined in national law (see section E.1.4). For Aviva, this is only applicable for UK with-profits funds and in line with guidance received from the PRA, only future benefits arising from enhancements which are regarded as permanent have been assumed in the calculation of technical provisions.

(b) Valuation components and material non-economic assumptions*Cash flows in scope*

For life insurance obligations, all cash flows (including any charges related to embedded options) required to settle the insurance liabilities over their lifetime are taken into account. The table below summarises the main cash flows that are modelled (gross technical provisions and reinsurance recoverables):

Gross cash inflows	Gross cash outflows
Future premiums (gross of commissions and policyholder tax) Annual management (and other) charges in unit-linked business	Benefits including: Claims payments, Maturity benefits, Death and critical illness benefits, Disability benefits, Surrender benefits, Annuity payments, Profit sharing bonuses. Expenses including administrative expenses, investment management expenses, claims management expenses (direct and indirect), acquisition expenses including commissions which are expected to be incurred in the future. Other items which are charged to policyholders (or required to settle the obligations): Taxation.
Reinsurance cash inflows	Reinsurance cash outflows
Reinsurance recoveries in respect of gross claims/benefit payments. Reinsurance commissions including profit commissions. Floating leg payments in respect of longevity hedges.	Future reinsurance premiums (including adjustment premiums and reinstatement premiums). Commissions. Reinsurance refunds. Fixed leg payments in respect of longevity hedges.

Future premiums

Future premiums are projected using persistency assumptions appropriate to each class of business. Premium levels will also reflect the impact of other decrements such as mortality. Recent persistency experience is reviewed annually to assist with setting assumptions for the continuation of premiums being paid by policyholders. In addition, consideration is given to factors that may cause future experience to differ from past experience such as changes to pensions regulations. Assumptions are set by product, and vary based on expected experience, which may vary by duration, age and size of policy.

Expenses

In determining the best estimate liability, future expense cash flows are a combination of the following elements:

- Cash flows arising from expenses that will be incurred in servicing all liabilities related to existing insurance contracts over their future lifetime, including future expected commission payments;
- Exceptional costs in excess of the above cash flows; and
- Allowances for investment expenses which are expected to be incurred in managing the asset portfolio.

Expense cash flows take into account assumptions about how expenses will develop in the future (e.g. legal, demographic, medical, technological, social or economic changes in the environment). In particular, future expenses are adjusted for expense and claims inflation. Any expected increases in future expenses are also allowed for. For example, if it is known that on renewal of an external service agreement costs are expected to increase, the expense cash flows reflect this increase.

Expenses are appropriately allocated between future and existing business. Expense assumptions do not allow for future cost reductions where these have not yet been realised, although start-up companies are permitted to take into account anticipated cost reductions relating to the first 5 years after their licensing.

Fixed expenses are allocated between lines of business and converted to an equivalent 'per policy' charge for modelling, using the policy counts for in-force business in each fund.

Investment management expenses are allowed for as an explicit cash flow, calculated as a proportion of the assets under management.

Where internal companies provide administration, investment management or other services and are defined as 'Ancillary Service' undertakings under Solvency II, then the value of profits or losses arising from these services is included in the value of technical provisions for Aviva plc (that is a 'look-through' approach to the underlying cost is adopted to assess the expense cash flows). However, for services from 'Other Financial Sector' undertakings (or other undertakings presented as participations on the Solvency II balance sheet) a 'look-through' approach is not adopted and the expense cash flows are assessed using the service fee charged to the life operation.

Death and other claim benefits

Death and other claim benefits are projected using decrements appropriate to each class of business, including persistency, mortality and morbidity. For contracts which have fixed benefit increases, the valuation provides for these increases within the discounted cash flow method.

Local, generally accepted, published standard mortality tables are used for different categories of business as appropriate. The tables are based on relevant experience and show mortality rates, by age, for specific groupings of people. Mortality assumptions for UK non-profit business are set with regard to recent company experience and general industry trends. The mortality tables used in the valuation are summarised below:

Mortality tables used	2018	2017
Non-profit	AM00/AF00 or TM08/TF08 adjusted for smoker status and age/sex specific factors	AM00/AF00 or TM08/TF08 adjusted for smoker status and age/sex specific factors
Pure endowments and deferred annuities before vesting	AM00/AF00 adjusted	AM00/AF00 adjusted

Annuity payments

The conventional immediate and deferred annuity business is valued by discounting future benefit payments with an allowance for mortality, including future improvements in mortality. Mortality assumptions for non-profit business are set with regard to Company experience and general industry trends. The mortality tables used in the valuation are summarised below:

Mortality tables used	2018	2017
Pensions business and general annuity business	PMA08 HAMWP /PFA08 HAMWP adjusted plus allowance for future mortality improvement	PCMA00/PCFA00 adjusted plus allowance for future mortality improvement
Bulk purchase annuities	CV2	PCMA00/PCFA00/CV2

For the largest portfolio of pensions annuity business, the underlying mortality assumptions for males are 108.0% of PMA08 HAMWP adjusted (2017: 105.5% of PCMA00 adjusted) with base year 2008 (2017: 2000); for females the underlying mortality assumptions are 101.0% of PFA08 HAMWP adjusted (2017: 96.0% of PCFA00 adjusted) with base year 2008 (2017: 2000).

Improvements are based on 'CMI_2017 (S=7.5) Advanced with adjustments' (2017: 'CMI_2016 (S=7.5) Advanced with adjustments') with a long-term improvement rate of 1.75% (2017: 1.75%) for males and 1.5% (2017: 1.5%) for females. The CMI_2017 tables have been adjusted by adding 0.25% (2017: 0.25%) and 0.35% (2017: 0.35%) to the initial rate of mortality improvements for males and females respectively (to allow for greater mortality improvements in the annuitant population relative to the general population on which CMI_2017 is based), and uses the advanced parameters to taper the long-term improvement rates to zero between ages 90 and 115 (the 'core' parameters taper the long-term improvement rates to zero between ages 85 and 110). In addition, on a significant proportion of individual annuity business, year-specific adjustments are made to allow for potential selection effects due to the development of the Enhanced Annuity market and covering possible selection effects from pension freedom reforms.

Tax

The best estimate liability includes tax payments charged to policyholders or those which are required to settle the insurance liabilities. Policyholder tax is modelled as a separate cash flow rather than implicitly. However, the cash flows in the actuarial models represent future income and expenses cash flows only and do not take into account any brought forward tax attributes such as deferred acquisition expenses, excess management expenses or unrealised gains. These are valued in the deferred tax liability (or asset) on the Solvency II balance sheet. This treatment ensures there is no double counting of tax due or tax relief.

Reserves are established (or credit is taken) for tax on unrealised gains (or losses) for linked business as part of the technical provisions.

Options and guarantees

The most material options and guarantees are in the Group's UK with-profits funds and French participating business. The valuation methodology for these is covered in section (a) above.

Reinsurance cash flows

The valuation of reinsurance cash flows is not a component of technical provisions, however, its value is included within reinsurance recoverables in the balance sheet (see section D.1.4).

Events not in data (ENID)

The best estimate assumptions allow for rare events and asymmetries. The term ENID refers to any events not deemed to be captured by the data which need to be allowed for within the best estimate calculation to allow for the uncertainty in the future cash flows.

From a life perspective, business units consider ENIDs through either adjusting the best estimate assumptions to ensure the likely impact of the event is included or using a scenario approach, where they are expected to be material. Expert judgement is applied and events that could (but not necessarily would) be included are: legislative change, severe pandemic and breakthrough cures for diseases.

(c) Transitional arrangements (unaudited)

Aviva Group applies the transitional measure on technical provisions for the following operations:

Business unit	Legal entity
UK Life	Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited
Aviva International Insurance	Aviva International Insurance Limited

The applications for the UK operations were approved by the PRA for use from 1 January 2016.

The transitional measure on technical provisions is required by the PRA to be recalculated periodically and the following legal entities reset their transitional measure at 31 December 2017:

- Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited (UKLAP); and
- Aviva International Insurance Limited (AII).

The transitional measure on technical provisions (TMTP) decreases linearly over 16 years from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2031. If the transitional measure is recalculated, the recalculated amount is decreased linearly over the remaining period till 31 December 2031.

PRA Supervisory Statement 6/16 permits the use of a transitional measure that is less than the maximum calculated amount. In accordance with this, for UKLAP the transitional measure at 31 December 2018 is £2,700 million (unaudited) rather than the maximum calculated amount of £2,927 million (unaudited).

Within the QRTs, the transitional deduction is applied at the legal entity level (or at the homogeneous risk group level within a legal entity) to the risk margin first and then to the best estimate liabilities only when the risk margin has been exhausted. Where the total transitional deduction exceeds the total risk margin (at the homogeneous risk group level), the excess is allocated against the best estimate liabilities in proportion to the contribution of each line of business to the total deduction. At 31 December 2018, the reduction to the best estimate liabilities from the transitional measure on technical provisions across the Group was £852 million (unaudited) (2017: £595 million).

For UK Life business units, the unrestricted transitional deduction is based on the difference between:

- The technical provisions on a Solvency II basis, net of reinsurance recoverables, including the impact of the matching adjustment and volatility adjustment where applicable, calculated in accordance with the approach described in this section of the SFCR at the valuation date; and
- The Solvency I position, which in the UK is the greater of the Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 individual capital assessment (ICA) technical provisions, net of reinsurance recoverables, and allowing for any individual capital guidance (ICG) applicable at the valuation date.

The transitional relief for the UK Life business units is restricted, if necessary, to ensure that the Solvency II financial resources (defined as the sum of the Solvency II technical provisions after the application of transitional relief, other liabilities and the solvency capital requirement) are no lower than the more onerous of Solvency I Pillar 1 financial resources and Solvency II Pillar 2 financial resources (defined as the sum of the ICA technical provisions, other liabilities and ICA/ICG). The Solvency II financial resources are determined including new business since the effective date of Solvency II.

The restriction mentioned above no longer applies to UK Life following the recalculation of the TMTP at 31 December 2018.

The above approach is mirrored by All to calculate the unrestricted value of the transitional deduction for the life business; however, the overall financial resources requirement test is applied to All in total, so across life and non-life insurance business. The restriction does not apply to All. For All, the transitional deduction of £1,908 million (unaudited) included in the 31 December 2018 technical provisions is calculated by applying a one-year run-off to the transitional deduction at 31 December 2017.

At the Group level, the transitional impact is the sum of the individual legal entity transitional impacts (i.e. the impact of intra-group transactions is not eliminated).

Impact of the transitional measures

The impact of long-term guarantees and transitional measures is disclosed in QRT S.22.01.22 (see section F.2) using a step-by-step approach.

The Group impact of removing the transitional measure on technical provisions is set out below:

	Including transitional relief £bn (A)	With transitional relief set to zero £bn (B)	Impact of removing transitional relief £bn (C) = (B) - (A)
31 December 2018			
Unaudited			
Technical provisions	324.0	328.6	4.6
Basic own funds	26.6	22.7	(3.9)
Eligible own funds to meet SCR	27.6	23.7	(3.9)
SCR	15.3	15.9	0.6

The impact of the transitional measure on the SCR arises because it is treated as a reduction in liabilities, which generates a corresponding deferred tax liability.

The SCR represents a 1 in 200 loss scenario and is allowed to be reduced by the deferred tax asset created by the loss as long as there are sufficient liabilities to offset against the loss. The transitional relief tax liability can be used as a source of capital to justify the use of the deferred tax asset generated by the SCR scenario, and so removing transitional relief may act to increase the SCR.

D.2.2.2 Methodology and non-economic assumptions for non-life business best estimate liability

(a) Valuation methodology

The best estimate liabilities are defined as the probability weighted average of future cash flows discounted on a market-consistent basis, using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure.

For non-life business units, the future cash flows included are those that are required to settle the following insurance contracts, which include:

- Cash flows arising from in-force and expired contracts;
- Cash flows arising from contracts that have not yet incepted but where the policyholder has accepted our quote at the valuation date ('pre-inception contracts'); and
- Cash flows resulting from future cancellations or endorsements by the policyholder of in-force and pre-inception contracts.

The best estimate liabilities are calculated in two parts:

- **Premium provision:** The premium provision is the discounted best estimate (mean) of cash flows relating to unearned premiums and future claim events that have not yet occurred, but which are covered by existing and legally binding pre-inception contracts. Premium provisions are typically estimated by selecting an exposure measure and using that to establish the unearned and pre-inception exposure. Claims cost projections are set for each future period using trends in historic claims data adjusted for known anomalies in the data that are not expected to be repeated in the future, changes in mix and volume of business and to allow for the impact of projected claims inflation. These cost projections are then applied to the predicted exposure to determine the cash flows; and
- **Claims provision:** The claims provision is the discounted best estimate (mean) of cash flows relating to earned exposure and past claim events that occurred before the valuation date, whether reported or not. The ultimate cost of outstanding claims is estimated by using a range of standard actuarial claims projection techniques, such as the Chain Ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson methods. Historical claims development is mainly analysed by accident period, although underwriting or notification period is also used where this is considered appropriate.

Periodic payment orders (PPOs)

The Group's best estimate liabilities for PPOs, in line with other non-life business, are valued based on the present value of future cash flows discounted using relevant risk-free interest rates.

Lump sums payable to bodily injury claimants

Lump sum payments in settlement of bodily injury claims that are decided by the UK courts are calculated in accordance with the Ogden Tables and discount rate. The Ogden discount rate is set by the Lord Chancellor and is applied when calculating the present value of future care costs and loss of earnings for claims settlement purposes. Following the announcement by the Ministry of Justice on 27 February 2017 to decrease the Ogden rate from 2.75% to (0.75)%, claim reserves have been calculated using a rate of (0.75)%. On 20 March 2018, the Government announced that it will introduce the Civil Liability Bill (the Bill), which includes provisions to amend the discount rate. In December 2018 the Bill became an Act of Parliament, meaning that a new Ogden discount rate will be set by the Lord Chancellor in 2019.

Based upon this, there is certainty that there will be a change in the Ogden rate in 2019, but uncertainty remains around the amount and timing of the final rate. At December 2018, the claim reserves in the UK have been calculated using a discount rate of 0.00% (2017: (0.75)%), though the rate to be announced by the Lord Chancellor later this year may result in a different discount rate.

Contract boundaries

The circumstances for when a contract boundary exists are the same as described above for life business in section D.2.2.1.

Non-life business units treat business written by intermediaries on a delegated authority basis on a 'look-through' basis, including on the balance sheet policies where a legal obligation has been created by the intermediary.

Non-life business units assume outwards reinsurance is renewed in accordance with level 3 guidelines. This is done using the 'principle of correspondence', whereby a proportion of the full premium and recoveries are recognised to reflect the fact that the renewed policy will also cover primary policies which are not yet within the contract boundary. For reinsurance purchased or renewed before the valuation date, including pre-inception contracts, Aviva uses the principle of legal obligations and allows for the full cost of the reinsurance unless they are legally entitled to a refund if no further exposure is written.

(b) Valuation components and material non-economic assumptions

The key assumption for many projection techniques, is that past experience is a good guide to future claim development. This is monitored for each reserving class by frequent contact with relevant experts (e.g. claims handlers, underwriting and pricing). Where appropriate, expert judgements are used to reflect situations where this is not thought to be the case.

For estimating volumes of pre-inception business, data on renewal and new-business rates are combined with expert judgements and knowledge of sales and intermediary practices are used to derive appropriate volume assumptions.

The assumptions used in most non-life actuarial projection techniques, including future rates of claims inflation or loss ratio assumptions, are implicit in the historical claims development data on which the projections are based. Additional qualitative judgement is used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example, to reflect one-off occurrences, changes in external or market factors such as public attitudes to claiming, economic conditions, levels of claims inflation, judicial decisions and legislation, as well as internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures in order to arrive at a point estimate for the ultimate cost of claims that represents the likely outcome, from a range of possible outcomes, taking account of all the uncertainties involved.

The table below summarises the main cash flows modelled:

Provision	Asset/liability type	Cash in-flows	Cash out-flows
Premium provision	Gross liability	Future premiums, including those in respect of pre-inception contracts and instalment premiums on inception contracts, gross of commissions and premium tax. Receivables from salvage and subrogation in respect of future claims from future premiums.	Future claim payments relating to in-scope future premiums, ENID and pre-inception contracts. Expenses in respect of future claims including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative expenses; • Investment management expenses; • Claims management expenses (direct and indirect); • Acquisition expenses (including commissions which are expected to be incurred in the future); and • Other gross cash flow items in respect of future claims that are charged to policyholders such as premium tax.
Premium provision	Reinsurance recoverable	Reinsurance recoveries in respect of gross future claims from future premiums, assuming reinsurance is renewed, allowing for the principle of correspondence. Reinsurance commissions receivable in respect of future claims, including override and profit commissions.	Future reinsurance premiums related to in-scope future premiums, including adjustment premiums and reinstatement premiums. Reinsurance commissions payable in respect of future claims, including override and profit commissions.
Claims provision	Gross liability	Receivables from salvage and subrogation in respect of incurred claims. Future premiums, including those in respect of reinstatements on inwards reinsurance and adjustment premiums.	Future payments on incurred claims, including those in respect of annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and ENID; Expenses in respect of incurred claims including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative expenses; • Investment management expenses; and • Claims management expenses (direct and indirect).
Claims provision	Reinsurance recoverable	Reinsurance recoveries in respect of gross earned business. Reinsurance commissions receivable in respect of incurred claims, including override and profit commissions.	Reinsurance refunds in respect of incurred claims; Reinsurance commissions payable in respect of incurred claims, including override and profit commissions.

Expenses

The treatment of expense cash flows is the same as described above for life business in section D.2.2.1.

For non-life businesses expenses are allocated to claims provisions and premiums provisions as appropriate. Allowances are made for variable acquisition cost cash flows, for example, profit sharing arrangements, where necessary.

Reinsurance cash flows

The valuation of reinsurance cash flows is not a component of technical provisions, however, their value is included within reinsurance recoverables in the balance sheet (see section D.1.4).

Events not in data

The term ENID is defined in line with the definition for the life business as set out in section D.2.2.1.

From a non-life business perspective, two types of ENIDs are considered:

- 'Known unknowns' – possible future scenarios that can be anticipated; and
- 'Unknown unknowns' – future scenarios that are completely unexpected.

No allowance is made for 'unknown unknowns' within technical provisions as, by definition, they cannot be known or quantified.

Allowances for 'known unknowns' are made using scenario analysis to cover any foreseeable event with a potentially material impact. Aviva Group specifies a core list of events which are considered as the starting point for the analysis. Impacts are estimated gross of reinsurance, with recoveries estimated separately. The amounts included within the best estimate liabilities are on a discounted basis.

ENIDs are considered both at line of business level, and at portfolio level with allocations to lines of business, depending on the scenario being considered.

Cash flow patterns

Cash flow payment patterns have been set by line of business based on historic data and actuarial judgement. Cash flow patterns are separately analysed for each geographic area and each line of business. Certain lines of business are also further analysed by claim type or type of coverage.

Cash flows are modelled in monthly time intervals for the first 10 years and annually thereafter. This approach is taken for both long tail and short tail business. Payment profile assumptions are not produced separately for each accident year.

Future management actions

Additional assumptions in relation to the likely future reinsurance purchasing decisions are required when determining the future reinsurance recoveries and future reinsurance premium cash flows.

There are no future management actions assumed in the calculation of the non-life best estimate liabilities.

Periodic payment orders (PPOs)

The cash flows that are considered when calculating the best estimate liabilities for PPOs are derived from:

- Payment of claims benefits: with the majority of PPOs providing payments relating to care needs of the claimant, with a smaller number providing loss of earnings payments; and
- Expenses: there are relatively small (compared to the size of claims benefits) administrative costs in relation to each PPO.

PPO best estimate liabilities use life insurance actuarial methods and techniques to estimate appropriate assumptions for each individual claimant. Assumptions are made in relation to the future longevity of each PPO. These assumptions are based on the latest, general mortality assumptions for the population as a whole (including future expected changes in mortality), as well as any impairment to life expectancy on individual PPOs based on independent medical opinions.

PPO payments escalate based on indices specified at the time of settlement of the PPO. The majority of PPO claims in the UK escalate based on an Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings index (ASHE) with a smaller number escalating in line with the Retail Prices Index (RPI). Assumptions are therefore required for the future escalation of these indices. In the UK, it is assumed that, over the longer term, the future escalation of the ASHE indices will be linked to general inflation within the UK economy and uses market consistent views of future RPI inflation as the basis to project future ASHE inflation. Adjustments are then made to allow for expected differences between future ASHE inflation and future RPI inflation.

D.2.2.3 Economic assumptions

The risk-free interest rate curves used to value the technical provisions reflect the basic risk-free interest rate curves, volatility adjustment and fundamental spread for the matching adjustment published by EIOPA on their website. The year end 2018 risk-free interest rate curves were published on 8 January 2019 and are illustrated for key currencies and durations in the tables below.

Economic assumptions are derived actively, based on market data as at the end of each reporting period.

(a) Basic risk-free interest rates

The risk-free rate curves used to value the technical provisions at full year 2018 are stated in the table below, including a credit risk adjustment (CRA).

Risk-free rates	1 year	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	40 years
GBP	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%
EUR	(0.3)%	0.1%	0.7%	1.1%	1.3%	2.3%
CAD	2.1%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.8%

Where swaps do not exist or are not sufficiently liquid or reliable from a certain point, the basic risk-free interest rate is extrapolated in a smooth progression. EIOPA has prescribed by currency the entry points for extrapolation, the duration to convergence and the ultimate forward rate (UFR), as can be seen in the table below.

Currency	Entry point for extrapolation of risk-free rates	Duration to convergence to ultimate forward rate	Ultimate forward rate
GBP	50	40	4.1%
EUR	20	40	4.1%
CAD	30	40	4.1%

(b) Matching adjustment (MA)

Aviva applies a MA to certain obligations in UK Life and All (see section F.4).

The MA results in an increase applied to the risk-free rate used to value insurance liabilities where the cash flows are relatively fixed (e.g. no future premiums or surrender risk) and are well matched by assets that are intended to be held to maturity and have cash flows that are also relatively fixed. The intention is that, if held to maturity, the business can earn the additional yield on these assets that relate to illiquidity risk.

Summary	Business and Performance	System of Governance	Risk Profile	Valuation for Solvency Purposes	Capital Management	Other Information
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Group methodology

Any MA benefit received by internal reinsurers (on their own retained risks) is preserved in the Group balance sheet. An adjustment is made to the Group consolidated best estimate liabilities to reflect the value of All MA benefits.

For the purposes of the UKLAP MA, it is assumed that the internal equity release securitisation does not collapse when preparing the Group consolidated best estimate liabilities.

The matching adjustments used at 31 December 2018 are shown in the table below.

Legal entity (Undertaking)	Matching adjustment portfolios	MA (bps)	Obligations to which a matching adjustment is applied	Assets used to back obligations
UKLAP	UKA	129	All UKA insurance liabilities, FLL and FLP annuity business written or reinsured and retained by the four MA portfolios defined in the Friends Life Limited and Friends Life & Pensions Limited approved applications.	Government bonds (including inflation-linked government bonds) Corporate bonds (including inflation-linked corporate bonds and asset backed securities) Private placements (including inflation-linked private placements) Fixed rate commercial mortgages and project finance/infrastructure Interest rate swaps, currency swaps and inflation swaps CDS (including named CDS and pair-trades) Equity release fixed rate note Cash
	FLL NPF	110		
	FLP NPF	103		
	FLL FP WPF	98		
	FLL WL WPF	40		
All	Business reinsured from UKLAP	129	Business ceded from UKA into All	

Assets eligible for inclusion

- Equity release mortgage assets meet the criteria for inclusion when such assets are securitised into an internal SPV which issues a fixed coupon note secured by those assets to the MA portfolio of the insurance undertaking, which is the case for UKLAP. Prior to such restructuring, equity release mortgage assets do not meet the criteria for inclusion. The equity release mortgage assets that have been restructured in this way do not meet the IFRS de-recognition criteria and are therefore measured on the Solvency II balance sheet assuming the internal securitisation has not occurred.
- Assets that do not have an external rating such as commercial mortgages and equity release mortgage assets eligible for inclusion within the MA are assigned a fundamental spread (which represents expected losses due to defaults and downgrades) based on an internal credit rating by our asset managers, in accordance with an internal rating methodology framework (see section C.3.1 (unaudited)).

Internal reinsurance

All uses an identical MA as calculated for UKLAP, for the business ceded from the latter into the former, as the quota share arrangement between the two entities are set up in such a way as to ensure identical eligible asset and liability profiles.

The reinsurance recoverable in UKLAP associated with these ceded liabilities is measured using the basic risk-free interest rate term structure without a MA. For consistency, the gross of reinsurance best estimate liability in All is measured using a MA determined from the yield on all the assets in the portfolio. The part of the portfolio relating to the reinsurance recoverables has a risk-adjusted spread of zero (i.e. a MA of zero).

Impact of matching adjustment

The impact of long-term guarantees and transitional measures is disclosed in QRT S.22.01.22 (see section F.2). Note that the quantification of the impact of setting the MA to zero is after the removal of transitional relief on technical provisions and the setting of the volatility adjustment to zero. In practice the impact may be lower as the removal of the MA would result in an increase in the transitional relief on technical provisions and the Group would also look to obtain approval to use the volatility adjustment in place of the MA.

The quantification of the impact of setting the MAs to zero at a Group level is set out below:

	Including matching adjustment £bn (A)	With matching adjustment set to zero £bn (B)	Impact of removing matching adjustment £bn (C) = (B) - (A)
31 December 2018			
Technical provisions (unaudited)	329.9	337.2	7.3
Basic own funds	22.2	14.9	(7.3)
Eligible own funds to meet SCR	23.2	15.9	(7.3)
SCR (unaudited)	16.9	22.3	5.4

(c) Volatility adjustment (VA)

The VA is intended to reflect temporary distortions in spreads caused by illiquidity in the market or extreme widening of credit spreads, in particular in relation to government bonds. VAs are prescribed by EIOPA and are published along with the basic risk-free interest rate curves on their website.

In the UK, the PRA has approved applications for the VA to be applied in UKLAP, Aviva Insurance Limited (AIL) (non-life operation) and All (life and non-life operation) (see section F.4). In the Group's significant European Economic Area (EEA) operations outside the UK (France, Ireland, Italy and Poland), VA is applied in France and Italy where no such approval applications are required. Where applicable, the VA is applied to all those liabilities where a MA is not applied. The exception is UK Life unit-linked business where, in line with the approved applications, no allowance for the VA is made. VAs for each currency are listed in the table below as set out in the Commission Implementing Regulation Reference (EU) 2019/228. Note that no VA is used for Turkey, Singapore, China, Hong Kong and India as these are not provided by EIOPA.

	31 December 2018 (bps)
Volatility adjustment	
GBP	27
EUR	24
PLN	9
CAD	27

The impact of long-term guarantees and transitional measures is disclosed in QRT S.22.01.22 (see section F.2) using a step-by-step approach. Note that the quantification of the impact of setting the volatility adjustment to zero is after the removal of transitionals. In practice the impact may be lower as the removal of the VA would result in an increase in the transitional relief on technical provisions (for those entities in the Group with transitional relief approval).

The impact at a Group level of setting the VA to zero is set out below:

	Including the volatility adjustment £bn (A)	With volatility adjustment set to zero £bn (B)	Impact of removing volatility adjustment £bn (C) = (B) – (A)
31 December 2017			
Technical provisions (unaudited)	328.6	329.9	1.3
Basic own funds	22.7	22.2	(0.5)
Eligible own funds to meet SCR	23.7	23.2	(0.5)
SCR (unaudited)	15.9	16.9	1.0

D.2.2.4 Risk margin methodology and assumptions (unaudited)

(a) Overall methodology and assumptions

The risk margin is calculated for each legal entity using a cost of capital approach allowing for diversification between lines of business and is on a net of reinsurance basis.

The calculation of the risk margin is defined as the product of the cost of capital rate and the SCR in respect of non-hedgeable risks at each future year discounted using the risk-free rate.

The cost of capital rate is the cost in excess of the risk-free rate, to the third party taking over the liabilities, of raising and holding capital to support the non-hedgeable risks over the lifetime of the business. The same cost of capital rate is used by all insurance companies and is prescribed by EIOPA at 6% per annum.

Discount rate

As the SCR in the risk margin calculation takes into account non-hedgeable risks only, the rate used to discount the projected non-hedgeable SCR is the basic risk-free rate (including credit risk adjustment), with no allowance for VAs or MAs, where applicable.

Non-hedgeable risks

The SCR in the risk margin calculation takes the following risks into account:

- Life underwriting risk;
- Health underwriting risk;
- Non-life underwriting risk;
- Market risk*;
- Counterparty default risk with respect to reinsurance contracts, arrangements with debtors and any other material exposures which are closely related to the insurance obligations**;
- Operational risk.

* The risk margin calculation explicitly excludes non-hedgeable interest rate risk. Only material non-hedgeable market risks are included in the risk margin calculation. All market risks in respect of investment assets are considered hedgeable. Careful consideration has been given to the extent to which inflation risk in respect of the liabilities should be regarded as hedgeable. In all markets where there is a deep, liquid and transparent market for instruments whose value is linked to price inflation then price inflation risk on the opening best estimate liabilities is considered hedgeable. However, the additional inflation risk arising from variation from the best estimate liabilities is not considered hedgeable. The exception to this is in Canada where the market for inflation linked assets is neither deep nor liquid, and hence none of the inflation risk is considered hedgeable.

** While reinsurance credit risk, and some underwriting risks may be hedgeable in practice using credit default swaps, longevity swaps etc., the risk margin calculation assumes that these risks are not hedged after the business is transferred to the third party.

Projection of the non-hedgeable risk SCR

In order to project the non-hedgeable SCR which underpins the risk margin, simplifications are applied from the hierarchy set out by EIOPA to ensure that the risk margin calculation remains proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business.

The projected risks are then aggregated using a correlation matrix approach at each future time period. For internal model business units, there is an adjustment for non-linearity and interactions as observed in the internal model. For business units using the standard formula approach, no allowance is made for non-linearity or risk interactions.

Loss absorbing capacity

The loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions assumed in the projection of the non-hedgeable risk SCR is consistent with the loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions assumed in the calculation of the SCR. No allowance for the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes is included in the risk margin.

Allocation of the risk margin to Solvency II line of business

The risk margin is allocated across lines of business using an approximation approach for the internal model business units. For standard formula business units, one of the two prescribed methods is adopted:

- Allocation according to time zero non-hedgeable SCRs; and
- Allocation according to present value of non-hedgeable SCRs.

(b) Life business methodology

In projecting the non-hedgeable risk SCR, the life businesses generally follow the second approach in the hierarchy provided by EIOPA, which approximates the individual risks or sub-risks to be used for the calculation of future SCRs. For each risk, so-called risk carriers are used, where a suitable statistic is chosen which can be readily projected and used as a proxy for the projected size of the risk relative to its size at the balance sheet date. The exception to this is for longevity risk in UKLAP non-profit funds, where the first approach in the hierarchy is used (i.e. the projection is exact and no approximation is applied). This approach is mirrored by AII for longevity.

The projected risks are then aggregated using a correlation matrix approach at each future time period to derive the non-hedgeable risk SCR. Adjustments are made to reflect the differences between the correlation matrix approach and the internal model.

(c) Non-life business methodology

In projecting the non-hedgeable risk SCR, non-life internal model businesses (UK, Ireland and Canada), adopt an enhanced version of the second approach in the EIOPA hierarchy where the projected SCR by modelled calculation class and risk category allows for an increase in relative volatility as the risks run-off to reflect that smaller portfolios are inherently more volatile. Non-life business units that do not use the internal model (e.g. France) generally apply a method that lies between levels two and three in the EIOPA specified hierarchy of simplifications.

UK GI actively participates in the deep and liquid hedging market in order to manage claims inflation risk and regards price (RPI) inflation risk in respect of the existing UK GI liabilities as hedgeable. Elements of claims inflation risk other than price (RPI) inflation risk are considered non-hedgeable. However, it is considered imprudent to regard the additional inflation risk that might arise, from adverse movements in other risks, primarily latent and annuity risks, as hedgeable as these 'cross-term' risks could not be hedged at outset. Thus price (RPI) inflation risk relating to the best estimate liabilities is treated as hedgeable, but the 'cross-term' element of the inflation risk is treated as non-hedgeable.

With regard to future management actions, UK GI allow for the reinsurance of PPO risk to UK Life with the reinsurance cover linked to RPI inflation.

For Canada GI, the risk margin is calculated at business unit level which is equivalent to an entity by entity approach due to the reinsurance structures in place between the legal entities.

(d) Allowance for diversification

The risk margin allows for diversification as follows:

- For all business units, diversification is taken into account at individual legal entity level. Where the overall portfolio contains both life and non-life business, diversification is not allowed. This only affects AII;
- For internal model entities, diversification in the risk margin calculation is assessed consistently with the Internal Model SCR. In particular, for UKLAP and AII diversification between the MA portfolios and the rest of the business is permitted within each entity;
- No diversification is assumed between RFFs and the rest of the business; and
- For standard formula entities, diversification between a MA portfolio and the rest of the non-MA business within that fund is permitted.

(e) Group risk margin

The Group risk margin has been calculated at an aggregate level, including 100% of the risk margin for all entities where the Group has a dominant share. The Group risk margin is not subject to an elimination of intra-group effects.

Where the Group has a significant but non-controlling influence in an entity, the proportional share of risk margins will be reflected in the participations line of the Group balance sheet. The proportional share is defined according to the percentages used in the consolidated accounts.

D.2.2.5 Simplified methods (unaudited unless relating to best estimate liabilities)

In order to project the non-hedgeable SCR which underpins the risk margin for both life and non-life business, a hierarchy of projection simplifications is necessary to ensure that the risk margin calculation remains proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business (see section D.2.2.4 for further details).

Simplified methods employed to calculate the best estimate liabilities are detailed below.

(a) Life business

For smaller blocks of business that are not included in the main models on materiality grounds, an approximate approach is used to calculate the best estimate liability. Manual adjustments to the results calculated by the main valuation systems are made to produce the required technical provisions, for example where a best estimate is set to the equivalent accounting liability. Such manual adjustments are applied in a proportionate manner.

For options and guarantees that are immaterial, alternative methods such as closed-form approaches or a series of deterministic projections are used to calculate the liability. This is based on the results for similar products where guarantees are modelled stochastically and is a proportionate approach given materiality considerations.

There are no other material simplifications used within the Aviva Group.

(b) Non-life business

In some areas of the calculation of the Solvency II best estimate liabilities, simplified methods were chosen from a range, from an average cost per claim method to a simple percentage of claims provisions. The selected method depends on the nature of the business, for example, whether it is long-tailed or short-tailed; or whether it exhibits ENID characteristics.

Where simplified methods are used, these are documented and justified in our internal reserving reports.

D.2.2.6 Material changes in assumptions

This section highlights the most material changes to assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.

Life business

The impact of mortality for annuitant contracts on long-term business relates primarily to the UK. In 2018, there has been a reduction in best estimate liabilities, net of reinsurance recoverables, of £876 million, due to longevity assumptions and modelling which include:

- updates to mortality to reflect recent experience including the 2008 series tables for individual annuities and changes to base mortality and rate of improvement on with-profit funds of £407 million;
- updates to the rate of mortality improvements including CMI 2017 (as described in section D.2.2.1) and refinements to modelling of bulk purchase annuities of £244 million; and
- changes to base mortality for bulk purchase annuities of £225 million.

UK Life have also updated their inflation modelling for annuity contracts that have benefits linked to an inflation index. France Life have updated their expense and mortality assumptions.

Non-life business

In anticipation to the change in the Ogden discount rate in 2019, the discount rate used to calculate claim reserves in the UK was increased to 0.00% (2017: -0.75%). This has reduced the technical provisions, net of reinsurance recoverables, by £177 million. See section D.2.2.2 for further details.

D.2.3 Value of technical provisions by line of business

The following table sets out group technical provisions, split by Solvency II lines of business, as detailed in Annex I to the Level 2 Delegated Acts. The best estimate liabilities and the risk margin are provided separately except in the case where technical provisions have been calculated as a whole. The methodology and assumptions used in the calculation of technical provisions is covered in section D.2.2. The technical provisions are gross of reinsurance and after the impact of any transitional measures.

		Technical provisions £m	Best estimate liability* £m	Risk margin £m (unaudited)
Line of business 31 December 2018				
1	Medical expense insurance	231	225	6
2	Income protection insurance	270	263	7
3	Workers' compensation	0	0	0
4	Motor vehicle liability	5,515	5,331	184
5	Other motor insurance	461	449	12
6	Marine, aviation and transport	84	83	1
7	Fire and property damage	1,458	1,416	42
8	General liability insurance	3,394	3,259	135
9	Credit and suretyship	35	33	2
10	Legal expenses insurance	34	33	1
11	Assistance	33	32	1
12	Miscellaneous financial loss	55	52	3
A	Total non-life insurance obligations	11,570	11,176	394
B	Total proportional non-life reinsurance	212	22	190
C	Total non-proportional non-life reinsurance	106	99	7
29	Health insurance	527	341	186
30	Ins with-profits participation	111,033	109,667	1,366
31	Index-linked and unit-linked	142,279	141,615	664
32	Other life insurance	57,496	57,039	457
33	PPOs health	5	5	0
34	PPOs non-health	791	738	53
D	Total life insurance obligations	312,131	309,405	2,726
E	Total life reinsurance obligations	23	23	0
	Total group technical provisions	324,042	320,725	3,317

* The reduction in best estimate liabilities relating to the transitional measures on technical provisions as set out in D.2.2.1(c) is unaudited.

D.2.4 Comparison of Solvency II technical provisions to IFRS technical provisions

Solvency II technical provisions comprise two components – the best estimate liability and the risk margin (both net of transitional measures for life lines of business). By contrast, the IFRS provisions are a single calculation of liabilities, with appropriate margins for risk included within the assumptions and methodology. There is also a different approach to discounting.

There are specific differences in the valuation methods used for example relating to the risk margin, contract boundaries, unit-linked contracts and the treatment of unallocated surplus for participating contracts.

For some business units, particularly France Life, the IFRS provisions are valued on a passive basis (i.e. assumptions are not updated frequently) whereas the Solvency II best estimate liability is valued on a market consistent basis with (at least) an annual review of non-economic assumptions.

The material differences between the main assumptions used relate to the discount rates, mortality rates, lapse rates and expense assumptions.

The following table summarises Group technical provisions (gross of reinsurance) on an IFRS and Solvency II basis. The technical provisions for non-life business make up a relatively small proportion of the Group technical provisions, hence they are not split by line of business in this table. The IFRS technical provisions exclude the unallocated divisible surplus liability for participating contracts and the Solvency II technical provisions are after the impact of any transitional measures.

Line of business reference	Line of business 31 December 2018	IFRS technical provisions ² £m (A)	SII technical provisions £m (B) = (C) + (D)	Best estimate liability ¹ £m (C)	Risk margin £m (D) (unaudited)	Difference in technical provisions ³ £m E = (B) – (A)
	Total non-life obligations	16,840	11,888	11,297	591	(4,952)
29	Health insurance	1,819	527	341	186	(1,292)
30	Ins with-profit participation	115,151	111,033	109,667	1,336	(4,118)
31	Index-linked and unit-linked	155,696	142,279	141,615	664	(13,417)
32	Other life insurance	62,685	57,496	57,039	457	(5,189)
33	PPOs health	—	5	5	—	5
34	PPOs non health	182	791	738	53	609
	Total life insurance obligations	335,533	312,131	309,405	2,726	(23,402)
	Total life reinsurance obligations	633	23	23	—	(610)
	Total Group technical provisions	353,006	324,042	320,725	3,317	(28,964)

1 The reduction in best estimate liabilities relating to the transitional measures on technical provisions as set out in D.2.2.1(c) is unaudited.

2 The IFRS technical provisions of £353,006 million include an amount classified as held for sale of £8,462 million and exclude outstanding claims provisions on long-term business of £2,001 million. The IFRS technical provisions quoted in section D.1 of £346,545 million exclude amounts held for sale and include claims provisions on long-term business.

3 The difference between IFRS technical provisions and SII technical provisions of (£28,964) million includes the £(11,964) million consolidation scope reclassifications difference shown in section D.1.

D.2.4.1 Life lines of business

The Solvency II technical provisions for life lines of business are approximately £24.0 billion lower than IFRS technical provisions. This can largely be explained by differences in assumptions and reserving methodology. In particular, removal of IFRS margins and difference in rates used in discounting of cash flows, are partially offset by the introduction of contract boundary restrictions and the risk margin under Solvency II. These key differences are explained in more detail below.

(a) IFRS margins on non-economic assumptions

Best estimate assumptions relating to non-economic variables, such as mortality, are materially aligned between IFRS and Solvency II bases of valuation. However, in the UK under IFRS explicit margins for prudence are added to various best estimate assumptions for non-profit contracts including mortality rates, lapse rates and expense assumptions. Under Solvency II, these margins are not included. This results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being lower than IFRS technical provisions and affects all non-participating life lines of business. IFRS assumptions for the Group's non-UK life businesses are generally based on local regulations or best estimates and locked in at the outset. The Solvency II best estimate liabilities may therefore be higher or lower than IFRS technical provisions for these businesses; this affects all life lines of business and the direction of difference may vary by line of business.

(b) Treatment of participating business

The key difference between Solvency II and IFRS technical provisions for UK participating business is that the IFRS technical provisions include certain future liabilities associated with assets not yet distributed as bonuses. Under Solvency II, the technical provisions exclude payments representing surplus funds (as defined in UK national law) and so only future benefits arising from enhancements that are fully consolidated into asset shares are included. This results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being lower than IFRS technical provisions.

This is partially offset by the treatment of assets in excess of liabilities. Under IFRS, the assets in excess of liabilities are held as a separate liability called Unallocated Divisible Surplus (UDS) in addition to technical provisions. Since UDS is not classified as part of IFRS technical provisions, it is not included in the table above. Under Solvency II, a proportion of the UDS is implicitly included within best estimate liabilities, particularly in continental Europe where unrealised gains and losses on participating business are considered part of the policyholder share of assets. For UK with-profits business no margins are added to the best estimate assumptions under IFRS. This results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being higher than IFRS technical provisions.

These differences impact line of business (LOB) 30 (insurance with-profits participation).

(c) Treatment of unit-linked business

Under IFRS, the technical provisions for unit-linked business are based on current unit value plus an allowance for non-unit liabilities, but only where this would increase technical provisions. Under Solvency II, the reserves are lower than the unit value reflecting the profits expected to emerge in future in respect of premiums already paid and in some cases in respect of premiums expected to be paid in the future where there is no contract boundary restriction (e.g. future management charges in excess of incurred expenses expected to be earned from existing business). Solvency II best estimate liabilities are subject to contract boundaries for certain product types, such as unit-linked savings contracts with no insurance risk or material financial guarantee. This means that future premiums are ignored for regular premium contracts where there is no obligation for the policyholder to pay future premiums.

Overall, this results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being lower than IFRS technical provisions.

This impacts LOB 31 (index-linked and unit-linked).

(d) Discount rates

Discount rates in Solvency II vary from those used in IFRS and all LOBs are affected by these differences.

Solvency II best estimate liabilities are valued as set out in section D.2.2.3.

For non-participating life insurance, IFRS liabilities are valued using a flat valuation interest rate. Most markets, including the UK, derive the flat valuation interest rate from the gross redemption yields on underlying assets, with an allowance for credit risk based on internal analysis and an additional margin for adverse deviation. In countries where there is a passive IFRS valuation basis, such as in continental Europe, notably France, the valuation interest rate used for IFRS (both participating and non-participating) is typically locked-in at outset. For UK participating business, a risk-free rate curve with no allowance for credit risk is used in IFRS.

(e) Risk margin (net of transitional measures) (unaudited)

In addition to the best estimate liabilities, Solvency II technical provisions include a risk margin to cover the cost of capital held each year in respect of non-hedgeable risks. This is in contrast to the additional margins held under IFRS to cover risk and uncertainty. The risk margin is provided separately for each material line of business in section D.2.3 above and applies to both life and non-life business. This results in Solvency II technical provisions being higher than IFRS technical provisions.

D.2.4.2 Non-life lines of business

The Solvency II technical provisions for non-life business are approximately £5.0 billion lower than the IFRS technical provisions. This can largely be explained by differences in assumptions and reserving methodology, in particular, the difference in approach to reserving for future claims. Other less material differences include the removal of IFRS margins and differences in the discounting of cash flows. These are partially offset by the introduction of contract boundary restrictions and risk margin which result in an increase in Solvency II technical provisions compared to IFRS. These key differences are explained in more detail below.

(a) Methodology for Reserving for future claims

IFRS and Solvency II technical provisions include reserves for future claims expected to be incurred on a contract. Under IFRS this is achieved by holding the premiums attributable to the remaining duration of the contract as reserves and an insurance receivable asset is also held to offset these reserves. Under Solvency II, the best estimate liabilities are determined using the actual future cash flows expected under that contract. This results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being typically lower than IFRS technical provisions and affects all non-life lines of business.

Some of this reduction is also driven by the reclassification of insurance receivables 'not past due' as referred to in section D.1.5. Under IFRS, these receivables are classified as an asset. Under Solvency II these receivables are treated as future cash flows in the technical provision calculations and this affects all non-life lines of business. These differences result in both insurance receivables and technical provisions being lower by £2.8 billion on the Solvency II balance sheet.

(b) IFRS margins

IFRS technical provisions contain margins for prudence on claims and expense assumptions which are not included in Solvency II best estimate liabilities. This results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being lower than IFRS technical provisions and affects all non-life lines of business.

(c) Discounting

For non-life insurance, only certain long-tailed claims reserves are discounted within the IFRS technical provisions and where discounting is applied, a different rate to that prescribed by EIOPA in Solvency II is adopted. The claims reserves that are discounted predominantly relate to latent claims on the longer-tailed LOB including LOB 8 (general liability insurance). In contrast, all non-life insurance cash flows are discounted under Solvency II. This results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being lower than IFRS technical provisions and affects all non-life lines of business that do not include material long-tailed claims (which are discounted under IFRS).

(d) Contract boundaries

The cash flows relating to pre-inception business are included in Solvency II best estimate liabilities. Pre-inception business refers to all liabilities arising from policies that the business units are contractually obliged to write at the valuation date but that have not yet inceptioned. This affects all non-life lines of business with the exception of annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts. IFRS is not subject to the same requirement. This results in Solvency II best estimate liabilities being higher than IFRS technical provisions.

(e) Risk margin (unaudited)

As explained above for life business, Solvency II technical provisions include a risk margin (net of transitional measures) which results in Solvency II technical provisions being higher than IFRS technical provisions. This affects all material life lines of business.

D.2.5 Level of uncertainty in value (unaudited unless relating to the best estimate liabilities)

Section D.2.2 sets out details of the methodology and assumptions used by the Group to determine the technical provisions for both life and non-life business. These techniques are designed to allow for the appropriate cost of policy-related liabilities, to give a result within the normal range of outcomes. However, the actual cost of settling these liabilities may differ, for example, because experience may be worse than that assumed, or future claims inflation may differ from that expected, and hence there is uncertainty in respect of these liabilities. Specific areas of uncertainty are described below. Given the mix of business written by the Group the most material areas of uncertainty in technical provisions will be driven by the life business (non-life technical provisions comprise 3.6% of the total Group technical provisions).

D.2.5.1 Life insurance technical provisions

(a) General

The best estimate liabilities correspond to the probability-weighted average of future cash flows, taking account of the time value of money using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure. They are an estimate of how markets and the business might behave in the future given policyholder data, cash flow models and a set of assumptions.

All estimates are based on management's knowledge of current facts and circumstances; assumptions based on that knowledge; and their predictions of future events and actions. Actual results may differ from those estimates, possibly significantly. The list below sets out the estimates and assumptions that are considered particularly susceptible to valuation uncertainty:

- Fluctuation in the amount and/or timing of claims events, e.g. when estimating the length of time for which an annuity will be paid. This requires a projection of annuitant mortality rates in excess of 20 years into the future which cannot be done with any certainty;
- Changes in the value of an index/market values used to determine claims amounts, e.g. estimating future market values of the assets backing the with-profits best estimate liabilities in the UK; and
- Uncertainty in policyholder behaviour, e.g. for estimating lapse rates for different policy types and for different durations of a policy. Policyholder behaviour may change as a result of changes in the regulatory and economic environment.

The best estimate liability assumptions are governed by a rigorous process, underpinned by actuarial judgement and peer review. The scope of assumption review papers includes documenting the degree of uncertainty inherent in the assumptions being reviewed.

Data governance and model governance standards are in place, which help to ensure that the cash flow models used to calculate technical provisions, and the data which is used within that calculation, are fit for purpose and are managed under appropriate change control processes.

The sensitivity of the Group's Solvency II cover ratio (on regulatory view) to key assumptions used in the calculation of technical provisions is disclosed in section C.7.1 (unaudited). It should be noted that these impacts include the mitigating effects of the change in the value of financial assets and reinsurance recoverables as well as the impact on tax and the solvency capital requirement.

(b) Guarantees on long-term savings products

As a normal part of their operating activities, various Group companies have given guarantees and options, including interest rate guarantees, in respect of certain long-term insurance and investment products. In providing these guarantees and options, the Group's capital position is sensitive to fluctuations in financial variables including foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, property values and equity prices. Interest rate guaranteed returns, such as those available on guaranteed annuity options, are sensitive to interest rates falling below the guaranteed level. Other guarantees, such as maturity value guarantees and guarantees in relation to minimum rates of return, are sensitive to fluctuations in the investment return below the level assumed when the guarantee was made.

D.2.5.2 Non-life insurance technical provisions

(a) General

The actual cost of settling insurance obligations may differ from the best estimate liabilities, for example because experience may be worse than assumed or future claims inflation may differ from that expected. There are a number of potential developments in the external environment that would have a material impact on the value of the technical provisions due to the inherent uncertainty in the underlying best estimate liabilities.

Best estimate liabilities are based on estimates and therefore can vary and develop, sometimes significantly, against current best estimates for a number of reasons including exposure to the following:

- Latent claims;
- Catastrophes;
- New types of latent claims;
- Emerging trends and legislative changes not allowed for in the current best estimate; and
- Uncertain economic trends (excessive inflation, interest rate change etc.).

The best estimate liability assumptions are governed by a rigorous process, underpinned by actuarial judgement and peer review.

Data governance and model governance standards are in place, which help to ensure that the cash flow models used to calculate technical provisions, and the data which is used within that calculation, are fit for purpose and are managed under appropriate change control processes.

The main additional risks and uncertainties in the Solvency II technical provisions (over and above those inherent in the IFRS technical provisions which are set out as part of note 43 of the Annual report and accounts) include the following items:

- Assumptions are made about the future reinsurance contracts which will be purchased, including the expected price and expected terms and conditions of those arrangements. There is consequently a risk that this reinsurance is not actually bought, or has a materially different price than that expected; and
- The premium provision represents the best estimate of future claims and expenses relating to unexpired risks. This is inherently more uncertain than the determination of the IFRS unearned premium provision.

(b) Asbestos, pollution and social environmental hazards

In the course of conducting insurance business, the Group receives general insurance liability claims, and becomes involved in actual or threatened related litigation arising therefrom, including claims in respect of pollution and other environmental hazards. Amongst these are claims in respect of asbestos production and handling. Given the significant delays that are experienced in the notification of these claims, the potential number of incidents which they cover and the uncertainties associated with establishing liability, the ultimate cost cannot be determined with certainty. However, on the basis of current information having regard to the level of provisions made for general insurance claims and substantial reinsurance cover now in place, management consider that any additional costs arising are not likely to have a material impact on the technical provisions of the Group. Technical provisions for the relevant line of business (general liability insurance) currently comprise 1.0% of Group technical provisions.

(c) Ogden discount rate

Refer to section D.2.2.2 for information in respect of the Ogden discount rate.

(d) Annuities stemming from non-life business

PPOs represent a small but increasing part of best estimate liabilities. They also represent one of the most uncertain elements of technical provisions due to the long-tailed nature of liabilities and the sensitivity to changes in economic-related assumptions. Additional uncertainty arises due to potential differences in the life expectancy of claimants compared to that expected, as well as the potential uncertainty in the propensity for large injury claims to settle as PPOs as opposed to lump sum awards. The technical provisions in respect of PPOs currently comprise 0.2% of Group technical provisions.

D.2.5.3 Regulatory compliance

The Group's insurance (both life and non-life) and investment business is subject to local regulation in each of the countries in which it operates. A number of the Group's UK subsidiaries are dual regulated directly authorised by both the PRA (for prudential regulation) and the FCA (for conduct regulation) while others are solo regulated (regulated solely by the FCA for both prudential and conduct regulation). Between them, the PRA and FCA have broad powers including the authority to grant, vary the terms of, or cancel a regulated firm's authorisation; to investigate marketing and sales practices; and to require the maintenance of adequate financial resources. The Group's regulators outside the UK typically have similar powers, but in some cases, they also operate a system of 'prior product approval'.

The Group's regulated businesses have compliance resources to respond to regulatory enquiries in a constructive way, and take corrective action when warranted. However, all regulated financial services companies face the risk that their regulator could find that they have failed to comply with applicable regulations or have not undertaken corrective action as required.

The impact of any such finding (whether in the UK or overseas) could have a negative impact on the Group's reported results.

D.3 Other liabilities

A description of material valuation differences between Solvency II and IFRS balance sheets related to other liability class are provided below.

D.3.1 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Solvency II valuation basis

Deferred tax for Solvency II valuation purposes is determined in accordance with IAS 12 principles on temporary differences arising between the economic value of assets or liabilities in the Solvency II balance sheet and their tax base.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised separately on the Solvency II balance sheet to the extent that a deferred tax asset cannot be offset against corresponding deferred tax liabilities.

The deferred tax balances in the Solvency II balance sheet differ from those already recognised in the IFRS balance sheet as a result of the differences between the IFRS and Solvency II balance sheet valuation and consequential impact on recognition of deferred tax assets. The largest impact arises from the revaluation of technical provisions. The net deferred tax liability of £2,705 million arises mainly on unrealised gains on investments.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that they are to be offset against deferred tax liabilities or can be supported by future taxable profits.

Unused tax losses and credits

The Group has unrecognised gross tax losses (excluding capital losses) of £999 million and other unrecognised temporary differences of £1,677 million. Included in these are trading losses of £34 million which will expire within the next 20 years. The remaining losses have no expiry date.

In addition, the Group has unrecognised capital losses of £452 million. These losses also have no expiry date.

D.3.2 Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions

Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions ('financial liabilities') include securitised mortgage loan notes, obligations for repayment of cash collateral received, internal loans and other financial liabilities.

Under International Accounting Standards (IAS) 39, financial liabilities are either carried at fair value under the fair value option (£10.0 billion) or at amortised cost (£1.6 billion), financial liabilities recognised under IFRS at fair value include loan notes issued in connection with certain securitised mortgage loans for which Group has taken advantage of the fair value option under IAS 39 to present the mortgages, associated liabilities and derivative financial instruments at fair value, since they are managed as a portfolio on a fair value basis. This presentation provides more relevant information and eliminates any accounting mismatch which would otherwise arise from using different measurement bases for these three items. Refer to section D.4 for more information on valuation.

Under Solvency II financial liabilities are valued at fair value. Financial liabilities which are expected to be paid within one year have been valued on the Solvency II balance sheet at the amount expected to be paid, deemed to approximate fair value. Non-current financial liabilities are measured at fair value, adjusted to eliminate movement in fair value due to changes in own credit standing.

In determining the most appropriate valuation approach to eliminate the effects of changes in own credit standing we considered the characteristics of the market risks of the financial liability. Own credit risk is a component of market risk. Market risk is reflected by the market spread of the instrument, being the current yield less the risk-free rate of return (or benchmark rate if the financial liability pays a fixed return above a benchmark rate i.e. LIBOR).

- For certain financial liabilities, such as unsecured fixed term borrowings (e.g. bank loans), the own credit standing of the issuer (i.e. risk of default by the issuer) is the most significant market risk factor, and other market risk factors can be considered insignificant. On initial recognition, the credit spread reflects the own credit standing of the issuer. In subsequent periods, the expected cash flows have been reassessed at each reporting date. The expected cash flows have not been adjusted for the risk of credit default and therefore the credit spread on initial recognition continues to be used.
- For other financial liabilities, such as securitised mortgage loans, own credit risk will be just one market risk amongst many other significant risks. If the credit worthiness of collateral or security (for example cash) is superior to that of the issuer, then the market spread attributable to the own credit risk of the issuer is likely to be minimal. Any change in the credit spread of a particular financial liability will therefore reflect changes in the credit worthiness of the issuer as well as the general price for credit. For example, a credit spread for an instrument can increase even though the credit worthiness of the issuer, measured by its external credit rating, might be considered to remain unchanged. However, because it is not possible to objectively measure the general price of credit separate from own credit risk, no adjustments have been made for what could be considered the general price of credit, other than changes in the risk-free interest rate.

A valuation difference of £148 million is recognised to bring financial liabilities carried at amortised cost under IFRS to fair value under Solvency II.

D.3.3 Payables (trade, not insurance)

Under Solvency II, payables are measured at fair value using discounted cash flow models adjusted to eliminate movement in fair value due to changes in the own credit standing of the entity. Under IFRS, payables are initially recognised at cost, being fair value. Subsequent to initial measurement they are measured at amortised cost. Given the nature of these liabilities which is short duration, the amortised cost best represents fair value in all material aspects.

D.3.4 Subordinated liabilities

Under IFRS, subordinated debt is valued either on an amortised cost basis or at nominal value. Under Solvency II, subordinated debt is valued on a fair value basis, with changes in own credit standing removed for subsequent measurement. A discounted cash flow model using the risk-free rate plus initial credit spread relevant to each instrument has been used to assess fair value. Changes in foreign exchange rates and the movement in risk-free rates from the point of issuance to the reporting date are the only drivers of changes in fair value. No changes in the issuer's credit standings are applied and, for the purpose of the valuation, it is assumed that the option to redeem at the first call date will be exercised.

The difference of £649 million arising is due to the revaluation of subordinated liabilities from amortised cost under IFRS to fair value under Solvency II.

D.3.5 Other liabilities

The majority of the difference of £5,960 million between the IFRS and the Solvency II values of other liabilities relates to the unallocated divisible surplus (UDS). Under IFRS, the UDS represents the excess of the aggregate carrying value of assets over the carrying value of the policyholder liabilities for participating business, and where it is negative (that is an asset) it is subject to recoverability testing. Under Solvency II, a proportion of the UDS is implicitly included within best estimate liabilities, notably in continental Europe where certain expected unrealised gains and losses are attributable to policyholders.

D.3.6 Pension benefit obligations

The Group operates a number of defined benefits and defined contribution pension schemes, the most significant being in the UK, Ireland and Canada. Further information about the Group's pension obligations, including key assumptions and judgments used, is included in note 51 of the 2018 Annual report and accounts.

Under Solvency II, the pension benefit obligation is calculated using IFRS methodology.

D.3.7 Changes made to recognition and valuation bases and estimations during the reporting period

No changes were made during the reporting period to the bases and estimation approaches used to recognise and value other liabilities.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

The majority of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on quoted market information or observable active market data. Where the quoted market information or observable market data is not available, an alternative method for valuation is used.

Although, the Solvency II valuation hierarchy differs from IFRS, the methodology for valuing assets and liabilities measured at fair value remains consistent. The assets valued using quoted prices for identical or similar assets from inactive markets (within the fair value hierarchy of IFRS) fall under alternative methods for valuation under Solvency II.

Justification for use of alternative valuation method approach

In accordance with Aviva's assets valuation business standard, alternative methods for valuation are applied in respect of the valuation of assets and liabilities only where a readily observable, external market valuation is not available, or where the relevant market is deemed to be inactive.

Assumptions underlying the valuation approach and key drivers of valuation uncertainty

Alternative methods for valuation include the use of estimates and assumptions that are not market observable but based on a combination of independent third party evidence and internally developed models, calibrated to market observable data where possible. Valuation uncertainty arises from variation in the expected range of the key inputs feeding into models, judgemental features of model inputs and assumptions used and reliance on third party adherence to accepted valuation standards.

The principal assumptions underlying the valuation approach and key drivers of valuation uncertainty for the categories of assets and liabilities valued using alternative methods of valuation are described below:

Investment property and property for own use

Directly held investment property, property funds and property for own use (£12.8 billion (2017: £10.8 billion))

- Valued in the UK at least annually by external chartered surveyors in accordance with guidance issued by The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and using estimates during the intervening period. Outside the UK, valuations are produced by external qualified professional appraisers in the countries concerned. Investment properties are valued on an income approach that is based on current rental income plus anticipated uplifts at the next rent review, lease expiry, or break options taking into consideration lease incentives and assuming no further growth in the estimated rental value of the property. The uplift and discount rates are derived from rates implied by recent market transactions on similar properties.
- The extent of uncertainty systemic within the valuation of investment properties has been assessed based on ranges of expected rental yields provided by several independent surveyors by property type. Back-testing analysis is also performed to understand the extent of valuation uncertainty for this asset class.

Loans and mortgages

Commercial mortgage loans (£11.5 billion (2017: £12.2 billion))

- Commercial mortgages primarily held by our UK Life business are valued using a portfolio credit risk model (PCRM). This model calculates a credit risk adjusted value (CRAV) for each loan. The risk adjusted cash flows are discounted using a yield curve, taking into account the term dependent gilt yield curve and global assumptions for the liquidity premium. Furthermore, assumptions regarding property growth and rental income forecasts are based on commercial real estate market views which take into account market volatility as a result of the possible adverse impact of the decision for the UK to leave the European Union. The commercial mortgage loans are sensitive to future property value (via yields), liquidity premium and future property and rental growth. Management assesses the valuation uncertainty by evaluating the valuation range by flexing inputs/assumptions within a reasonably possible range of alternatives and back-testing analysis.
- Mortgage loan assumptions for future property prices and rental income also include an allowance for possible adverse of the decision for the UK to leave the European Union.

Infrastructure and Private Finance Initiative (PFI) loans (£3.4 billion (2017: £1.8 billion))

- PFI and infrastructure loans are valued using a discounted cash flow model whereby spreads for credit and illiquidity are added to a risk-free discount rate. Credit spreads are updated quarterly using an internally developed methodology which depends on the credit rating of each loan, credit spreads on publicly traded bonds and estimated recovery rate in event of default.
- Valuation uncertainty arises from variation in the expected range of the key inputs feeding into the credit risk calculation and the liquidity premium.

Equity release and securitised mortgage loans (£9.7 billion (2017: £9.3 billion))

- Equity release mortgage loans held by the UK Life business are valued using an internal model, with fair value initially being equal to the transaction price. The value of these loans is dependent on the expected term of the mortgage and the forecast property value at the end of the term, and is calculated by adjusting future cash flows for credit risk and discounting using a yield curve plus an allowance for illiquidity.
- The mortgages have a no negative equity guarantee (NNEG) such that the cost of any potential shortfall between the value of the loan and the realised value of the property, at the end of the term, is recognised by a deduction of the value of the loan. Property valuations at the reporting date are obtained by taking the most recent valuation for the property and indexing using market observable regional house price indices.
- NNEG is calculated using base property growth rates reduced for the cost of potential dilapidations, using stochastic models. In addition, a cost of capital charge is applied to reflect the variability in these cash flows. The base property growth rate assumption is RPI +0.75% which equates to a long-term growth rate of 4.3% pa. After applying the cost of capital charge, dilapidations and the stochastic distribution, the effective long-term growth rate equates to 0.6% pa.
- Mortgage loan assumptions for future property prices also include an allowance for the possible adverse impact of the decision for the UK to leave the European Union.

- Management assesses the valuation uncertainty by evaluating the valuation range by flexing inputs/assumptions within a reasonably possible range of alternatives.

Non-recourse loans (£0.4 billion (2017: £0.6 billion))

- Valued using internally developed discounted cash flow models incorporating a significant number of modelling assumptions and unobservable market data including a probability of default and liquidity premium.
- Valuation uncertainty has been assessed by flexing inputs/assumptions within a reasonably possible range of alternatives.

The Group has kept under review the allowance in our long-term mortgage loan assumptions for future property prices and rental income for the possible adverse impact of the decision for the UK to leave the European Union. This allowance has been determined in line with previous periods and is an impact of £0.4 billion on Solvency II surplus as at 31 December 2018, an increase of £0.1 billion from 31 December 2017.

Debt securities

Structured bond-type and non-standard debt products that have no active market (£6.6 billion (2017: £7.1 billion))

- Structured bond-type and non-standard debt products (predominantly held by the business in France) and bonds (predominantly held by the UK business) that have no active market are valued using either using counterparty or broker quotes and validated against internal or third party models. Valuation uncertainty arises because either (i) the third party models included a significant unobservable liquidity adjustment, or (ii) there are differences between the valuation provided by the counterparty and broker quotes and the validation model beyond internal valuation tolerance.

The main drivers of valuation uncertainty are credit risk and liquidity assumptions. Management assesses the valuation uncertainty by operating independent price verification controls as described below.

Privately placed notes held by our UK Life business (£1.6 billion (2017: £1.5 billion))

- Valued using broker quotes or a discounted cash flow model using discount factors based on swap curves of similar maturity, plus internally derived spreads for credit risk. These spreads have been deemed to be unobservable.
- Management assesses the valuation uncertainty by evaluating the valuation range by flexing inputs/assumptions within a reasonably possible range of alternatives.

Debt securities held by the French, UK and Asia businesses which are not traded in an active market (£9.8 billion (2017: £5.7 billion))

- Debt securities largely held by the French, UK and Asia business are valued using third party or counterparty valuations. These prices are considered to be unobservable due to infrequent market transactions.
- The main drivers of valuation uncertainty are credit risk and liquidity assumptions. Management assesses the valuation uncertainty by operating independent price verification controls as described below.

Equity securities

Equity securities which primarily comprise private equity holdings held in the UK (£0.3 billion (2017: £0.8 billion))

- Valued by a number of third party specialists. These are valued using a range of techniques, including earnings multiples, forecast cash flows and price/earnings ratios.
- The main drivers of valuation uncertainty are modelling risk and earnings/dividends assumptions. Management conducts back-testing analysis to understand the extent of valuation uncertainty and how reliable the valuations are.

Participations and assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds (£4.9 billion (2017: £4.4 billion))

- The following participations and assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds are valued based on external valuation reports received from fund managers:
 - Private equity investment funds;
 - Other investment funds including property funds;
 - External hedge funds held principally by businesses in the UK and France; and
 - Discretionary managed funds held in Asia.
- Where these valuations are at a date other than the balance sheet date, as in the case of some private equity funds, we make adjustments for items such as subsequent draw-downs and distributions and the fund manager's carried interest.
- Management conducts back-testing analysis to understand the extent of valuation uncertainty and how reliable the valuations are.

Liabilities

Non-participating investment contracts liabilities included within financial liabilities of operations classified as held for sale (£3.1 billion (2017: nil))

- These relate to unfunded units or other non-unit adjustments which are based on a discounted cash flow analysis using unobservable market data and assumptions.

Derivative liabilities comprising over the counter derivatives being primarily RPI swaps and index-linked asset swaps (£0.6 billion (2017: £0.4 billion))

- Valued using discounted cash flow models. Cash flows within these models are forecasted based on prevailing swap rates at the time.
- Limited valuation uncertainty exists on these instruments. Management monitors and assesses the valuation risks through comparisons to counterparty.

Securitised mortgage loan notes (£1.2 billion (2017: £1.3 billion))

- Valued using a similar technique to the related securitised mortgage loan assets presented above.

Adequacy of valuation compared to experience

The Group requires business units to operate independent price verification (IPV) controls, including an assessment of adequacy of valuation methods applied, across all assets.

For assets where a secondary source is available (such as over the counter derivatives), this involves comparing the primary valuation to the secondary source, investigating material differences and making valuation adjustments where we believe appropriate.

For illiquid debt securities which are marked to model the IPV process includes a review of the valuation methodology, periodic assessment of both observable and judgemental model inputs as well as reviewing any secondary trading activity in the asset to understand whether anything can be learnt regarding the appropriateness of the valuation methodology.

For asset classes where there is no secondary source available and there is no secondary trading activity (such as investment property and private equity), the Group relies on the implementation of accepted valuation standards by parties that are independent to the Group. These are asset classes with considerable uncertainty and to assess the reasonableness of the valuations back-testing analysis is performed on an annual basis for any assets sold during the year. Results of this back-testing analysis are presented in the business units' uncertainty valuation assessment.

D.5 Any other material information

D.5.1 Valuation differences

There are no material differences in the bases, methods and main assumptions used at Group level for the valuation of assets and liabilities from those used by any of its subsidiaries.

Section E

Capital Management

In this section

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Section E: Capital management

The 'Capital Management' section of the report describes the objectives, policies and procedures employed by the Group for managing its own funds. The section also covers information on the structure and quality of own funds, and the calculation of the solvency capital requirement (SCR), including information about Group's internal model.

The Group Solvency II capital position is summarised in the table below:

	2018 £bn	2017 £bn
Group Solvency II capital position		
Solvency II regulatory own funds	27.6	29.6
Solvency II regulatory SCR (unaudited)	(15.3)	(17.6)
Solvency II regulatory surplus at 31 December¹	12.2	12.1
Solvency II regulatory cover ratio	180%	169%
Regulatory to shareholder view adjustments (unaudited)		
Impact of excluding fully ring fenced funds	17%	15%
Impact of excluding staff pension schemes in surplus	8%	10%
Impact of notional reset of the transitional measures on technical provisions	(1)%	—
Impact of proforma adjustment for expected future regulatory change	(3)%	—
Impact of proforma adjustment for disposal	3%	4%
Solvency II shareholder cover ratio (unaudited)	204%	198%
Solvency II shareholder surplus at 31 December (unaudited)	12.0	12.2

¹ The own funds and SCR do not equal to the surplus due to rounding.

At 31 December 2018, the total regulatory eligible own funds to meet Group SCR was £27.6 billion (2017: £29.6 billion), of which £19.3 billion (2017: £20.4 billion) was represented by unrestricted tier 1 capital. The SCR is calculated using a partial internal model and was £15.3 billion (unaudited) at 31 December 2018 (2017: £17.6 billion (unaudited)).

In considering its Solvency II cover ratio, however, the Group focuses on a shareholder view as this is considered by management to be more representative of the shareholders' risk exposure and the Group's ability to cover the SCR with eligible own funds and aligns with management's approach to dynamically manage its capital position. In arriving at the shareholder position, a number of adjustments are typically made to the regulatory Solvency II position as seen above, which are set out in section E.6. At 31 December 2018, the shareholder view surplus is £12.0 billion (unaudited) (2017: £12.2 billion (unaudited)) with a cover ratio of 204% (unaudited) (2017: 198% (unaudited)).

E.1 Own funds

E.1.1 Management of own funds

Capital is a primary consideration across a wide range of business activities, including product development, pricing, business planning, M&A transactions and asset and liability management. A capital management standard, applicable Group-wide, sets out minimum standards and guidelines over responsibility for capital management, including consideration for capital management decisions and requirements for management information, capital monitoring, reporting, forecasting, planning and overall governance. The Group uses stress and scenario testing to assess the resilience of capital positions to key risks and exposures, develop recovery plans and inform business decisions and planning processes over a three year planning horizon. The Group seeks to maintain balance sheet resilience and an appropriately low level of sensitivity of the capital surplus to potential economic stresses.

The primary objective of capital management is to maintain an efficient capital structure using a combination of equity shareholders' funds, preference share capital, subordinated debt and borrowings, in a manner consistent with our risk profile and the regulatory and market requirements of our business.

The Group manages own funds in conjunction with solvency capital requirements, and seeks on a consistent basis to:

- Match the profile of our assets and liabilities, taking into account the risks inherent in each business;
- Maintain sufficient, but not excessive, financial strength in accordance with risk appetite, to support new business growth and satisfy the requirements of our regulators and other stakeholders, giving both our customers and shareholders assurance of our financial strength;
- Retain financial flexibility by maintaining strong liquidity, access to a range of capital markets and significant unutilised committed credit lines;
- Allocate capital rigorously to support value adding growth and repatriate excess capital where appropriate; and
- Declare dividends with reference to factors including growth in cash flow and earnings.

Capital management for the Group is the responsibility of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the Chief Capital Officer (CCO). The Asset and Liability Committee supports the CFO and CCO in the discharge of their responsibility within the risk appetite set by the Board, including capital allocation, capital management decisions and management of financial (liquidity, market, credit, counterparty and insurance) risks.

There have been no material changes in the objectives, policies and processes employed for managing own funds over the reporting period.

Summary	Business and Performance	System of Governance	Risk Profile	Valuation for Solvency Purposes	Capital Management	Other Information
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E.1.2 Own funds by tier

The table below sets out a summary of Aviva Group's own funds by tier for year end 2018:

At 31 December 2018, total available own funds to meet the Group SCR equals total eligible own funds, with no tiering limit restrictions.

As at 31 December 2018	Total £m	Tier 1 unrestricted £m	Tier 1 restricted £m	Tier 2 £m	Tier 3 £m
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares) and share premium	2,189	2,189	—	—	—
Surplus funds	6,866	6,866	—	—	—
Preference shares ¹	1,181	—	1,181	—	—
Reconciliation reserve (Group)	10,511	10,511	—	—	—
Subordinated liabilities	6,979	—	915	5,811	253
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets ²	95	—	—	—	95
Deductions:					
Non-available minority interests at Group level (unaudited)	(228)	(228)	—	—	—
Deductions for own funds from other financial sectors (OFS)(unaudited)	(1,032)	(1,032)	—	—	—
Total basic own funds after deductions	26,561	18,306	2,096	5,811	348
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated Group SCR (excluding OFS)	26,561	18,306	2,096	5,811	348
Total own funds of other financial sectors (unaudited)	1,032	1,032	—	—	—
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated Group SCR (including OFS)	27,593	19,338	2,096	5,811	348
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated Group SCR³	21,834	18,306	2,096	1,432	—

¹ Includes direct capital instruments and step-up tier 1 insurance capital securities.

² Includes a deduction of £4 million in relation to deferred tax assets in excess of the contribution to Group SCR.

³ Tier 2 own funds are restricted to £1,432 million which is 20% of the minimum consolidated group SCR (£7,160 million * 20% = £1,432 million). Tier 3 own funds of £348 million are not eligible to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR.

As at 31 December 2017	Total £m	Tier 1 unrestricted £m	Tier 1 restricted £m	Tier 2 £m	Tier 3 £m
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares) and share premium	2,210	2,210	—	—	—
Surplus funds	7,808	7,808	—	—	—
Preference shares ¹	1,181	—	1,181	—	—
Reconciliation reserve (Group)	10,957	10,957	—	—	—
Subordinated liabilities	7,922	—	1,372	6,292	258
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets ²	84	—	—	—	84
Deductions:					
Non-available minority interests at Group level (unaudited)	(543)	(543)	—	—	—
Deductions for own funds from other financial sectors (OFS)(unaudited)	(838)	(838)	—	—	—
Total basic own funds after deductions	28,781	19,594	2,553	6,292	342
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated Group SCR (excluding OFS)	28,781	19,594	2,553	6,292	342
Total own funds of other financial sectors (unaudited)	838	838	—	—	—
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated Group SCR (including OFS)	29,619	20,432	2,553	6,292	342
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR³	23,596	19,594	2,553	1,449	—

¹ Includes direct capital instruments and step-up tier 1 insurance capital securities.

² Includes a deduction of £4 million in relation to deferred tax assets in excess of the contribution to Group SCR.

³ Tier 2 own funds are restricted to £1,449 million which is 20% of the minimum consolidated group SCR (£7,243 million * 20% = £1,449 million). Tier 3 own funds of £342 million are not eligible to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR.

Further information on own funds by tier is presented in QRT S.23.01.22 'Own funds' within section F.2.

- Tier 1 unrestricted capital
 - Unrestricted tier 1 capital of £18.3 billion represents 69% of Aviva's eligible own funds to meet the SCR excluding other financial sectors. This consists of Aviva's ordinary share capital and share premium, surplus funds and reconciliation reserve (see section E.1.5). Tier 1 unrestricted capital includes high quality instruments with principal loss absorbing features such as permanence, subordination, undated, absence of redemption incentives, mandatory costs and encumbrances.
 - Tier 1 unrestricted capital has deductions in respect of minority interests (the minority share of own funds in excess of minority share of diversified SCR) and own funds from other financial sectors (OFS).
- Tier 1 restricted
 - Restricted tier 1 capital of £2.1 billion includes Aviva's direct capital instrument (DCI), step-up tier one insurance capital securities (STICS), preference shares and subordinated debt. None of these instruments include principal loss absorbency features and all qualify as restricted tier 1 capital under transitional provisions.
- Tier 2 capital
 - Aviva's tier 2 capital consists of dated subordinated debt amounting to £5.8 billion. Of this £4.2 billion qualifies under transitional arrangements and £1.6 billion directly qualifies as tier 2 capital under Solvency II. The features of tier 2 capital include subordination, a minimum duration of 10 years with no contractual opportunity to redeem within 5 years, absence of redemption incentives and mandatory costs and encumbrances.
- Tier 3 capital
 - Aviva's tier 3 capital of £348 million consists of subordinated debt of £253 million and net deferred tax assets of £95 million after taking into account the ability to offset assets against deferred tax liabilities. The features of Tier 3 capital include subordination and a minimum duration of 5 years.

E.1.3 Details of own funds items

E.1.3.1 Issued share capital and share premium as at 31 December 2018

The Company had an aggregate issued and outstanding ordinary share capital of £975 million and share premium of £1,214 million as at 31 December 2018.

Movement in the year

During 2018, a total of 119,491,188 ordinary shares of 25 pence each were cancelled by the Company totalling £30 million and 9,160,708 were allotted and issued by the Company totalling £9 million.

E.1.3.2 Preference shares in issue as at 31 December 2018

Capital instrument, including nominal, coupon and extent of subordination	Issue date	Redemption date	Callable at par at option of the Company from	Solvency II tier	Solvency II value 2018 £m	Solvency II value 2017 £m
8.750% cumulative irredeemable preference shares £1	20 May 1992	N/A	N/A	Restricted tier 1	100	100
8.375% cumulative irredeemable preference shares £1	18 Nov 1992	N/A	N/A	Restricted tier 1	100	100
8.875% cumulative irredeemable preference shares £1	2 Sep 1992	N/A	N/A	Restricted tier 1	140	140
7.875% cumulative irredeemable preference shares £1	2 Mar 1993	N/A	N/A	Restricted tier 1	110	110
6.875% £210m STICS ¹	21 Nov 2003	Undated	21 Nov 2019	Restricted tier 1	231	231
5.9021% £500m direct capital instrument ²	25 Nov 2004	Undated	27 July 2020	Restricted tier 1	500	500
Total preference shares					1,181	1,181

1 Instrument callable on the coupon payment date falling on successive fifth anniversaries from first call date.

2 Instrument callable after each interest payment date thereafter.

Transitional measures

All of Aviva's preference shares have transitioned as Solvency II tier 1 capital until December 2025 (the end of the transitional period).

Movement in the year

There have been no issuance/redemptions of preference shares during 2018.

E.1.3.3 Subordinated liabilities in issue as at 31 December 2018

Under IFRS, subordinated debt is valued either on an amortised cost basis or at nominal value. Under Solvency II, subordinated debt is valued on a fair value basis, with changes in own credit standing removed for subsequent measurement. A discounted cash flow approach has been used to assess fair value and, for the purpose of the valuation, it is assumed that the option to redeem at the first call date will be exercised.

Capital instrument, including nominal, coupon and extent of subordination	Issue date	Redemption date	Callable at par at option of the Company from	Solvency II tier	Solvency II value 2018 £m	Solvency II value 2017 £m
6.125% £700m subordinated notes ¹	14 Nov 2001	14 Nov 2036	16 Nov 2026	Tier 2	840	856
6.125% £800m undated subordinated notes ¹	29 Sep 2003	Undated	29 Sep 2022	Restricted tier 1	915	949
6.875% £600m subordinated notes ²	20 May 2008	20 May 2058	20 May 2038	Tier 2	818	827
6.875% £500m subordinated notes	20 May 2008	22 May 2038	22 May 2018	Tier 2	—	452
12.00% £162m subordinated notes	21 May 2009	21 May 2021	N/A	Tier 2	172	178
8.25% £500m subordinated notes	21 April 2011	21 April 2022	N/A	Tier 2	543	559
6.625% £450m subordinated notes ²	26 May 2011	3 June 2041	3 June 2021	Tier 2	476	491
7.875% £575m undated subordinated notes	8 Nov 2012	Undated	8 Nov 2018	Restricted tier 1	—	423
6.125% £650m subordinated notes ²	5 July 2013	5 July 2043	5 July 2023	Tier 2	625	620
3.875% £700m subordinated notes ²	3 July 2014	3 July 2044	3 July 2024	Tier 2	662	651
5.125% £400m subordinated notes ²	4 June 2015	4 June 2050	4 June 2030	Tier 2	430	427
3.375% £900m subordinated notes ²	4 June 2015	4 Dec 2045	4 Dec 2025	Tier 2	825	807
4.500% C\$450m subordinated notes	9 May 2016	10 May 2021	N/A	Tier 3	253	258
4.375% £400m subordinated notes ²	12 Sep 2016	12 Sep 2049	12 Sep 2029	Tier 2	385	384
Total subordinated debt					6,944	7,882
Other subordinated debt ³					35	40
Total subordinated debt					6,979	7,922

1 Instrument callable every five years from first call date.

2 Instrument callable after each interest payment date thereafter.

3 Other subordinated debt includes £35 million (2017: £40 million) of tier 2 subordinated debt recognised in Italy.

Transitional measures

The transitional measures prescribed under Solvency II allow subordinated debt to count towards a firm's available own funds, subject to tiering limits, for a period of up to ten years after 1 January 2016. Subordinated instruments issued in 2015 and thereafter include the required terms as set out in the Solvency II own funds guidelines, including mandatory deferral of both coupons and redemption following breaches in capital requirements. These instruments therefore qualify directly as own funds under the Solvency II regulations.

The subordinated instruments that do not qualify directly as Solvency II own funds met the Solvency I requirements without reliance on waivers and are therefore eligible for Solvency II transitional treatment.

Aviva subordinated instruments using transitional measures are presented, classified by tier, in the table below.

Capital instrument	Solvency I regime	Transitional treatment	Solvency II value 2018 £bn	Solvency II value 2017 £bn	Maturity	Call date
Subordinated debt	Upper tier 2	Transitional restricted tier 1	0.9	1.4	Undated	Note 1
Subordinated debt	Lower tier 2	Transitional tier 2	4.2	4.7	Dated	Note 2

1 All have a first call date that falls within the transitional period.

2 There are two instruments, the 6.875% £600m 2058 subordinated notes and the 6.125% £700m 2036 subordinated notes, with first call dates after the end of the transitional period.

Movement in the year

On 22 May the €500 million 6.875% tier 2 subordinated notes were redeemed in full at first call date. On 8 November the US\$575 million 7.875% restricted tier 1 subordinated notes were redeemed in full at first call date. Other movements in the total value of subordinated liabilities relate to changes in the foreign exchange rates and the risk-free rates used for the Solvency II valuation of subordinated debt.

E.1.3.4 Own funds items issued by entities other than insurance and insurance holding companies

The table below presents own funds items issued by entities other than insurance and insurance holding companies around the Group.

Country of issue	Entity	Entity type	Tier	Capital instrument	Nominal value
UK	General Accident plc	Other related company	Restricted tier 1	Preference shares	£250m
UK	Friends Life Holdings Limited	Other related company	Tier 2	Subordinated debt	£162m
UK	Friends Life Holdings Limited	Other related company	Tier 2	Subordinated debt	£500m

The instruments outlined in the table above are those issued by General Accident plc (GA) (£250 million nominal of preference shares) and Friends Life Holdings Ltd (FLH) (£162 million and £500 million nominal of subordinated liabilities, after the substitution of Aviva plc as issuer for the £210 million STICS). The subordinated debt issued externally in these companies is held in those companies as a result of acquisitions and mergers that have taken place.

Both GA and FLH are 'other related companies', which have no insurance business. The only exposure of GA and FLH to other entities within the Group is through intercompany loans. The liquidity and capital within GA and FLH form part of the overall liquidity and capital held by the Group centre holding companies and, as these entities do not have any operating activities, their subordinated liabilities are structurally further subordinated to claims within the Group's operating entities, including all policyholder claims. The instruments rely on funds flowing up from other Group entities to service interest and redemption payments.

E.1.4 Surplus funds

The Group has recognised £6,866 million of surplus funds which meet the criteria for classification as tier 1 own funds. These are UK with-profits funds where accumulated profits have not yet been made available for policyholders or beneficiaries (see section D.2.4.1(b) 'Treatment of participating business'). Any restriction by virtue of them being a with-profits fund is presented as an adjustment for restricted items in respect of ring fenced funds.

Surplus funds can only be included in own funds where such funds are explicitly defined in national law. For Aviva this is only the case for the UK with-profits funds across the Group. Consequently, no surplus funds are recognised outside of the UK.

E.1.5 Reconciliation reserve

The table below sets out the constituents of the reconciliation reserve:

As at 31 December 2018	2018 £m	2017 £m
Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities	24,679	26,092
Other basic own funds items	(10,335)	(11,287)
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	(14)	(15)
Own shares held – ordinary share capital	(11)	(14)
Restriction to fungibility and transferability of own funds (unaudited)	(1,708)	(1,569)
Restricted own fund items in respect of ring fenced funds (RFF) and matching adjustment portfolios (MAP)(unaudited)	(2,100)	(2,250)
Reconciliation reserve (Group)	10,511	10,957

The reconciliation reserve equals the total excess of assets over liabilities reduced by the following:

- Other basic own funds includes ordinary share capital; share premium account; preference shares; surplus funds and deferred tax assets;
- Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges (see section E.6);
- Own shares held by a subsidiary company (see section E.1.9);
- Restrictions to fungibility and transferability of own funds relates to defined benefit staff pension schemes and provision for tax that would arise on payment of dividends from participating entities to the Group (see section E.1.7); and
- The surplus own funds over notional SCR held within ring fenced funds (RFF) and matching adjustment portfolios (MAP) is restricted (see section E.1.8).

E.1.6 Differences between IFRS equity and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for Solvency II

The table below lists the material differences between equity as shown in the financial statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated under Solvency II:

As at 31 December 2018	2018 £bn	2017 £bn
Total Group equity on an IFRS basis	18.5	19.1
Elimination of goodwill and other intangible assets ¹	(7.8)	(9.8)
Elimination of unallocated divisible surplus	5.9	9.1
Differences between Solvency II and IFRS gross technical provisions		
Valuation differences on best estimate liabilities (net of transitional measures) ²	20.3	19.1
Inclusion of risk margin (net of transitional measures)	(3.3)	(3.3)
Valuation difference on reinsurance recoverable	(4.4)	(4.0)
Net deferred tax ³	(1.1)	(1.2)
Valuation difference on other insurance payables/receivables	(2.4)	(2.5)
Revaluation of subordinated liabilities	(0.6)	(0.7)
Other valuation differences ⁴	(0.3)	0.2
Solvency II net assets (gross of non-controlling interests)	24.7	26.0
Difference between IFRS and Solvency II net assets	6.2	6.9

1 Includes £1.9 billion (2017: £1.9 billion) of goodwill and £5.9 billion (2017: £7.9 billion) of other intangible assets including acquired value of in-force business of £2.2 billion (2017: £3.3 billion), deferred acquisition costs (net of deferred income) of £2.8 billion (2017: £2.9 billion) and other intangibles of £0.9 billion (2017: £1.7 billion).

2 The valuation differences on best estimate liabilities reported in the above table of £20.3 billion (2017: £19.1 billion) is gross of reinsurance recoverables and net of transitional measures on technical provisions.

3 Net deferred tax includes the tax effect of all other reconciling items in the table above which are shown gross of tax.

4 Other valuation differences include other fair value adjustments.

The increase in net assets of £6.2 billion (2017: £6.9 billion) results from solvency valuation differences. The key components of the movement are explained in sections D.1 – Assets, D.2 – Technical provisions and D.3 – Other liabilities.

E.1.7 Restriction to fungibility and transferability of own funds (unaudited)

At 31 December 2018 the Group recognised the following restrictions in respect of fungibility and transferability of own funds:

As at 31 December 2018	2018 £m	2017 £m
Defined benefit staff pension schemes	1,649	1,464
Tax arising on the payments of dividends	59	52
Restriction in relation to contingent capital account and other	—	53
Restriction to fungibility and transferability of own funds (unaudited)	1,708	1,569

Defined benefit staff pension schemes

Where pension schemes contribute positively to eligible own funds, any excess of these eligible own funds above the marginal contribution to the Group diversified SCR of the pension schemes is restricted to nil. For those schemes where there is a negative contribution to eligible own funds, this negative contribution is fully recognised on the Solvency II balance sheet and so no restriction is required. The major pension schemes are recognised in the Group balance sheet from the consolidation of Aviva Employment Services (AES). AES is an ancillary service company that is a subsidiary of Aviva Group Holdings (AGH), an insurance holding company. Consequently, deductions for non-available own funds have been recognised in respect of entities in addition to those identified as being within the scope of the Solvency II regulations.

At 31 December 2018, there is a positive contribution of £2,866 million to basic own funds arising from those pension schemes which are subject to a fungibility restriction and the marginal contribution of these pension schemes to the SCR is £1,217 million. This would imply a contribution to Solvency II surplus of £1,649 million. Therefore, a fungibility restriction of £1,649 million (i.e. £2,866 million – £1,217 million) is required so the contribution to Solvency II surplus is nil.

Tax arising on the payment of dividends

In certain territories where the Group operates, the payment of dividends from Group participations to holding companies gives rise to a withholding tax charge. Where such tax applies, a Group fungibility adjustment is made to represent the required tax provision in own funds. The amount of dividend tax provided for at 31 December 2018 is £59 million.

E.1.8 Restricted own funds items in respect of ring fenced funds (RFF) and matching adjustment portfolio (MAP) (unaudited)

As at 31 December 2018, the total of the excess of assets and liabilities within RFFs and MAPs at Group level amounted to £9.7 billion, of which £2.1 billion is restricted from Group own funds as summarised below:

- All material with-profits funds are treated as RFFs. Where a RFF exists, the own funds in excess of the notional SCR of the RFF are restricted and deducted from Group own funds as an adjustment to the reconciliation reserve. In particular, Aviva's with-profits funds exist in the UK in Aviva Life & Pensions UK (UKLAP);
- In applying Article 80 of the Solvency II Delegated Acts to the Reattributed Inherited Estate External Support Account (RIEESA) of UKLAP, the surplus of own funds over the notional capital requirement, where the capital requirement includes a buffer in addition to the notional SCR, is not restricted. This surplus is known as the available headroom. The objective of this buffer is to ensure the policyholders of the New With-Profits Sub-Fund (NWPSF) of UKLAP are not exposed to unacceptable risk of failing to meet statutory capital requirements. The headroom test is considered an appropriate indication of the levels of assets in the RIEESA which are available to absorb losses elsewhere in the business and are not part of the RFF;
- A restriction of £48 million is made in relation to the value of assets held in the Contingent Capital Account (CCA) as at 31 December 2018. The CCA is a segregated custody account to provide additional security to the Aviva Staff Pension Scheme and as such is deemed non available capital; and

- There are no MAPs within the Group that have any surplus in excess of their notional SCR, and as a result no restriction to own funds has been applied.

The remaining excess of assets and liabilities within RFFs and MAPs at Group level after the above restrictions amounted to £7.6 billion. This balance is driven by the inclusion of own funds up to the level of notional SCR for each RFF and MAP plus the allowable RIEESA headroom and shareholder share of future bonuses.

E.1.9 Information on own funds

Group own funds are derived from the Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities using the default accounting consolidation-based method (method 1).

Intra-group transactions with entities that are fully consolidated are eliminated on the face of the balance sheet with the primary exceptions relating to the risk margin (see section D.2.2.4(e)), transitional measures on technical provisions (see section D.2.2.1(c)) and matching adjustment (see section D.2.2.3(b)).

In addition, when arriving at Group own funds, intra-group transactions of entities included through either the adjusted equity method or proportional share of own funds according to relevant sectoral values are eliminated in own funds, with all intra-group transactions netted off in the reconciliation reserve.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

E.2.1 Group SCR calculation method (unaudited)

Aviva calculates its Group SCR using an accounting consolidation-based method (Method 1). This method considers Group as a single entity and allows for diversification between insurance entities. The SCR for non-insurance entities is added separately to the SCR for the insurance entities to obtain the consolidated Group SCR. The method used to calculate the minimum consolidated Group SCR is outlined in section E.2.3.

E.2.2 Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)(unaudited)

The Group SCR at 31 December 2018 is £15.3 billion (2017: £17.6 billion). The Group SCR has reduced in 2018, primarily as a result of a model change to vary the volatility adjustment (i.e. use a dynamic volatility adjustment) for Aviva Vie S.A. and Aviva Epargne Retraite S.A. in the Group SCR, the transfer of pensions business into a supplementary pension fund (FRPS) in France, changes to longevity assumptions and a reduction in equity risk. The reduction in equity risk is due to a lower exposure to equities following adverse market conditions, further equity and equity volatility hedging in 2018 and a reduction in the size of the standard formula equity stress. In 2018, there has also been a reduction in SCR due to the disposals of the Italian joint venture Avipop Assicurazioni and remaining Spanish entities (Caja Murcia Vida, Caja Granada Vida and Pelayo Vida). Partially offsetting these movements, there has been an increase in the SCR due to the capital requirement on surplus assets originated in 2018 to back new business in 2019 that would otherwise be invested in cash and from the impact of a widening of sovereign and corporate bond spreads in Italy.

This section contains breakdowns of the Group SCR by entity and by risk, and an analysis of the main sources of diversification. The final amount of the Group SCR is still subject to supervisory assessment.

Group SCR split between internal model and standard formula and by risk

Aviva uses a partial internal model (PIM), which is made up of entities that use an internal model (IM) and entities that use the standard formula (SF). Undertakings in scope of the internal model are detailed in section E.4.2.

A more detailed breakdown of the Group SCR by risk component is shown below, including the split of each component between internal model and standard formula. Each risk component includes the impact of diversification within that component, whilst the diversification line includes diversification between risk components and the diversification between internal model and standard formula entities (known as PIM diversification). The loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions (LACTP) is embedded within risk components. The “other risks” component mainly comprises partial internal model consolidation adjustments and minor risks that do not fit into other components and the “other adjustments” component includes adjustments to the SCR for expected changes to own funds over the next year.

Group SCR by risk component (£bn)	Total £bn	IM £bn	SF £bn
Market risk	13.2	10.1	3.1
Counterparty default risk	0.6	0.4	0.2
Life underwriting risk	6.8	6.1	0.7
Health underwriting risk	0.5	—	0.5
Non-life underwriting risk	1.7	1.1	0.6
Operational risk	2.5	2.2	0.3
Other risks	0.7	0.6	0.1
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	—	—	—
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(1.9)	(1.3)	(0.6)
Other adjustments	(0.7)	(0.7)	—
Total undiversified components	23.4	18.5	4.9
Diversification	(8.7)		
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	14.7		
Capital add-ons already set	—		
SCR for non-insurance entities	0.6		
Solvency capital requirement	15.3		

Diversification benefits

Aviva performs an analysis of the diversification benefit by risk and by business unit to provide assurance that the level of diversification applied is reasonable given Aviva's structure, mixture of risks and underlying risk calibrations and correlations.

Aviva's reported Group diversification benefit at 31 December 2018 is £8.7 billion (2017: £8.8 billion), which includes diversification between risk components and PIM diversification, but does not include diversification within each risk component. The diversification ratio at 31 December 2018 is 37% (2017: 34%) of the SCR of £23.4 billion (2017: £25.9 billion), which already allows for diversification within risk components.

Diversification benefits between risks are primarily driven by the relative size of risks and the correlations between them. For example, two risks diversify more if they are similarly sized and diversify less the more highly correlated they are. Diversification is also influenced by the shape of risk distributions, in that risks where extreme events are more likely tend to diversify better.

The size of the diversification benefits arising between entities within the Group are primarily driven by the risk profiles of those entities. Ring fenced funds and non-insurance entities do not contribute to the diversification benefit, which means that no diversification benefits arise from the UK with-profits funds. Within the internal model entities, the UK Life entities make up a large proportion of the Group and therefore strongly influence the Group's risk profile. The non-life businesses diversify well as they have a different risk profile to the rest of the Group.

The final source of diversification benefits is PIM diversification. Aviva uses a partial internal model to calculate the total Group SCR, which involves modelling internal model entities and standard formula entities separately and then combining them using a correlation matrix.

The PIM diversification benefits arise from the assumed correlations between the internal model block and the standard formula risk modules.

Annex I of the Other Information section, S.25.02.22, outlines the disaggregated SCR as set out in Article 336 of the Solvency II Delegated Acts.

E.2.3 Minimum consolidated Group SCR

Since the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) is not defined at the Group level under Solvency II, the minimum consolidated Group SCR is calculated as the sum of the MCR for fully-owned insurance undertakings and the proportional share of MCRs for partially owned insurance undertakings within the Group.

The MCR for each EEA insurance undertaking is calculated using a linear formula that applies prescribed factors to technical provisions, written premiums, capital at risk, deferred tax and administrative expenses (all net of reinsurance), subject to a cap (45% of the solo SCR) and a floor (25% of the solo SCR). The MCRs for non-EEA insurance undertakings are their local minimum solvency requirements.

The minimum consolidated Group SCR on 31 December 2018 was £7.2 billion (2017: £7.2 billion).

E.2.4 Standard formula simplifications (unaudited)

Where the SCR is calculated using the standard formula, the Solvency II regulations specify simplified calculations that may be used across all of the standard formula risk modules except operational risk. Aviva has not used any of these simplified calculations to calculate the year end 2018 SCR.

E.2.5 Standard formula Undertaking Specific Parameters (USPs) (unaudited)

Where the SCR is calculated using the standard formula, Solvency II regulations specify certain USPs that may be used in place of the standard parameters, subject to regulatory approval. These are available for life and health revision risks, and non-life (including some health) premium and reserve risks. Aviva has not used any USPs to calculate the year-end 2018 SCR.

E.2.6 Transitional measures, disclosure of capital add-ons and USPs (unaudited)

Regulators have the power to impose capital add-ons to the SCR or to require the use of certain USPs in the standard formula, where there are significant deficiencies in a firm's internal model or partial internal model, or where a standard formula firm's risk profile deviates significantly from the assumptions underlying the standard formula. Aviva is not required to hold any capital add-ons or use any specified USPs.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR (unaudited)

Insurance firms that have particular types of retirement provision business managed on a ring-fenced basis, for which the SCR is calculated using the standard formula, are entitled to calculate the equity risk capital requirement using a specified duration-based approach. Aviva does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used (unaudited)**E.4.1 Use of the internal model in Aviva's business**

The internal model is used in day-to-day risk management and business decisions across Aviva, informing key business processes and activities, both across the Group and at a legal entity level.

"Use" does not imply that the model is used to directly run the business, but rather that the outputs of the internal model and the model itself are used to support decision-making, while acknowledging its limitations and balancing against other elements of the risk management framework.

The primary purpose of the internal model is to calculate the capital metrics required for regulatory reporting under Solvency II for each of the internal model legal entities and for the Group as whole. The outputs of the model are used internally and externally in risk based performance reporting and risk and financial strength reporting to the senior management, the Board, shareholders and rating agencies.

The granular metrics produced by the internal model are also used to set Group-wide strategy and support a series of other activities, including:

- Strategy & business planning: allocating capital between legal entities to measure risk-adjusted return and set risk appetites as part of the business planning cycle;
- Pricing: improving pricing and product design by assessing the level of capital required to support different types of product as calculated in the internal model;
- Transactions: assessing the appropriateness of potential acquisitions or business investments through the impact on surplus capital;
- Reinsurance: identifying the need for targeted reinsurance contracts to mitigate undesirable risk exposures, through modelling potential adverse scenarios; and
- Asset and liability management: measuring the impact of market changes on assets and liabilities to drive investment strategy.

Further details on how the internal model is fully integrated into Aviva's risk management system are given in section B.3.3.

E.4.2 Undertakings in scope of the internal model and integration with standard formula to derive the partial internal model

The Group has the approval to use a partial internal model to calculate the SCR.

The table below shows the business units that are in scope of the Group partial internal model and whether they contain internal model and/or standard formula entities. The risks that are considered in the calculation of the Group SCR can be broadly grouped into the following risk categories; market risks, credits risks, general insurance underwriting risks, life and pensions underwriting risks and operational risk.

Management business unit	Internal model entities	Standard formula entities
UK	✓	✓
Aviva International Insurance	✓	✓
Poland Life	✓	✓
France Life	✓	
Canada General Insurance	✓	
Aviva Group Centre	✓	✓
Ireland Life	✓	✓
Ireland General Insurance	✓	
Italy Life		✓
France General Insurance		✓
Other Europe		✓
Asia Pacific		✓
Aviva Investors		✓
Staff Pension Schemes		✓

In addition, from 2017, Aviva has included currency risk in respect of the standard formula entities included in our Group partial internal model (including both currency translation and currency mismatch risks) within our internal model. From 2018, the main risks of Poland Life are modelled using the internal model for the Group SCR and the remaining risks are assessed using the standard formula.

As noted above, Aviva has chosen to implement a partial internal model Group-wide, using integration technique 2, as detailed in Annex XVIII of the Delegated Act, to combine the results of the internal model and standard formula calculations.

This technique requires specifying upper and lower bounds for correlations between the entire internal model block and each of the standard formula risk modules/sub-modules. A correlation matrix is then constructed with correlations between these bounds such that it maximises the basic SCR.

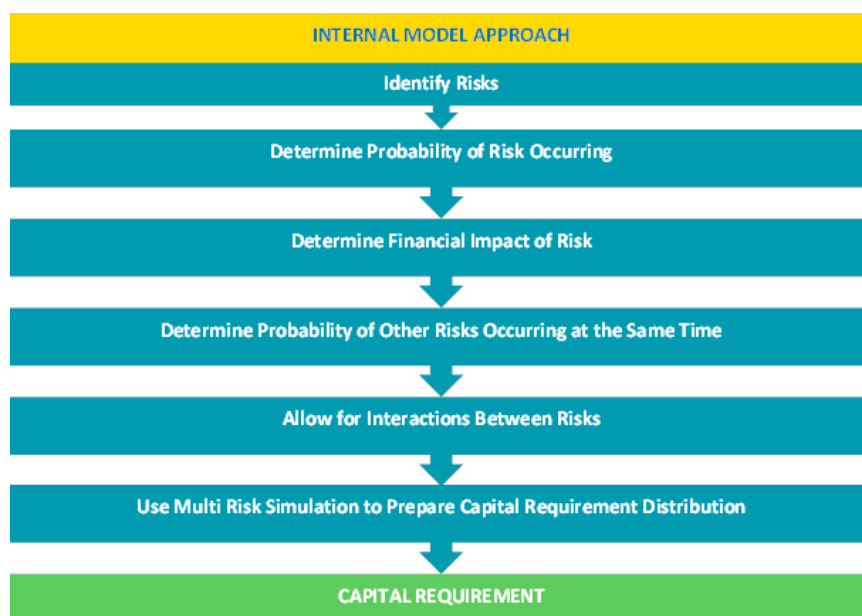
Given the multi-entity structure of the Group, and the varying sizes of our entities, our partial internal model has been designed to accurately model capital requirements for the major management business units with risk profiles that we consider to be of a nature, scale, or complexity that is distinct from that allowed for in the standard formula calculation.

E.4.3 Calculation of the internal model

E.4.3.1 Methods used

The purpose of the internal model is to identify the risks to which Aviva is exposed, model these risks using suitably calibrated inputs and aggregate them to compute the SCR. The internal model produces an aggregate distribution of the change in basic own funds over a one year time horizon from which the SCR can be directly derived (i.e. the SCR is the 99.5th percentile) in line with Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

An overview of the Company's approach is shown below.



Aviva's internal model allows flexibility in determining which statistical distributions to use to represent risk factors (such as mortality, interest rates or credit risk) including those with heavy tails and empirical distributions. The calibrations are not limited to assuming risks follow normal (or similar) distributions, as is implicit in the standard formula. This flexibility is important to ensure that we accurately model the behaviour of the most important risks to Aviva.

For the majority of risk factors, the statistical distributions are fitted directly to the relevant data available. However, for some risk types, such as general insurance liability risks, credit risk and operational risk, distributions are derived from further modelling processes. This approach is appropriate given both the materiality of these risk types and the desire to ensure the risk's behaviour is accurately reflected.

A wide range of testing and review processes are performed to ensure that the calibrations are appropriate, and the internal model outputs are reasonable. These range from bottom-up reviews of the material assumptions used in the modelling process and testing of the calibrations and loss functions (i.e. the mathematical formulae used as a proxy for the calculations in the asset and liability management models for the valuation of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet), to top-down stress and scenario testing, as well as profit and loss attribution exercises.

Aviva has chosen to implement a partial internal model Group-wide, defined as using a combination of internal model and standard formula approaches to calculate solvency capital requirements for different components of the business. These components are generally legal entities or distinct blocks of business, rather than risks (further details are given in section E.4.2 above). In order to integrate the internal model capital calculations with the standard formula calculations the partial internal model technique 2 (as described in Annex XVIII of the Delegated Acts) is used.

E.4.3.2 Data used in the internal model

The key data we use in the Group internal models are:

- Accounting Data (IFRS) – the Solvency II valuation of assets and liabilities is required to be consistent with IFRS, except where the IFRS measurement is on a non-economic basis. For the Solvency II balance sheet, most financial investments and certain non-technical liabilities are carried on the IFRS basis;
- Policy Data – this includes claims as well as policies in-force and past policies;
- Operational Risk Data – the Group use a combination of internal loss experience data (specific to Aviva), as well as data held in an external database of industry-wide Operational Risk losses, which is provided by Operational Risk Insurance Consortium (ORIC);
- Financial Market Data – the Group's calibration process for market and credit risks often uses external financial market asset data (e.g. FTSE index returns);
- Internal Asset Data – the valuation of the base Solvency II balance sheet relies on the market valuation of assets, as well as mark to model valuations of certain non-traded assets. The data used is taken from the accounting process and, therefore, most data will be included under the element 'accounting data'; and
- Other Data – data that does not fall under the above five categories. This may include all data (including asset data) used for the calculation of the required economic capital under the Solvency II regime and the technical provisions including numerical, census or classification information, but not qualitative information.

Aviva's Solvency II data governance business standard establishes the control environment and the criteria to be used to assess the quality of the data in terms of appropriateness, completeness, accuracy and consistency before using it for the SCR calculation.

E.4.3.3 Calculation of the Group SCR and subsidiary SCR

Aviva generally uses the same approach, including methodology and assumptions, for each subsidiary's contribution to the Group SCR and the subsidiary's own Solo SCR, apart from where the Solvency II rules require a different approach: for example, the treatment of participations and intra-group transactions. One exception is that we model the key risks of our Poland Life subsidiary within our internal model, whereas the standard formula is used for the Solo SCR.

E.4.3.4 Impact on risk profile

It is a key requirement for the use of an internal model that it should reflect the actual risks faced by the business. The internal model was assessed as being appropriate when Aviva was granted permission to use it in the calculation of its SCR and subsequent approval of changes to the internal model.

Aviva continuously assesses the model's ongoing appropriateness using various techniques, including a large number of tests that form part of the validation framework referred to in section B.3.5. These tests include comparisons of the internal model results both with management views and with historical experience. Where a significant difference is noted, consideration is given as to whether this difference merits holding additional capital.

In Aviva's work on the year end 2018 results, no significant issues were identified, and the internal model was considered to appropriately reflect the risk profile of the Company, and hence no additional capital was considered necessary.

E.4.4 Differences between standard formula and internal model methodologies and underlying assumptions

The key difference between the standard formula and internal model methodology is that the methodology and assumptions for internal model risks are tailored to Aviva's risk profile, whereas the standard formula is a standardised approach.

The standard formula prescribes formulae to calculate the capital required driven by exposure to various risks; for the internal model the Group calibrate a distribution of losses for each risk and use these, along with a set of correlations between these risks, to derive a joint distribution of losses for the business. The capital requirement is derived from this joint distribution, to ensure the Group holds sufficient capital with 99.5% confidence. Calibrating risks for the internal model, therefore, requires detailed data analysis and use of statistical models to derive the most appropriate distribution.

The two bases use a different treatment for loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions: under the internal model, the Group use loss functions net of this, whereas in the standard formula calculation, this is applied as an adjustment to the gross basic solvency capital requirement (BSCR). The calculation of loss absorbing capacity of tax also differs between the two approaches as this is specified in the standard formula calculation.

One key difference in the aggregation approach for internal model and standard formula results from the different modelling approaches:

- For the internal model, Aviva determines an aggregate distribution of losses by combining marginal risk distributions for each risk using a Gaussian Copula and applying loss functions.
- The standard formula uses a hierarchical correlations approach, where explicit correlation matrices are used to combine sub-module losses within each risk module, and then to combine the calculated losses of the different risk modules.

A key feature of our approach compared to the standard formula is that we can capture fat-tailed risks (i.e. risks where the probability of extreme values is higher than using the normal distribution) and non-linear loss profiles. In addition, the Group are able to model diversification more granularly and, in particular, capture important features such as geographical diversification. Another key difference is that the internal model reflects all material quantifiable risks to which Aviva is exposed, whereas the standard formula only considers a subset of risks.

Market risks module

- The internal model considers changes in market volatility, which are not explicitly modelled in the standard formula. Interest rate and equity volatility risks are particularly important for business with guarantees.
- Credit risk – Aviva's model includes sovereign bonds, which are not currently modelled under standard formula; the model also explicitly considers default migration and spread risks including some allowance for diversification between various credit exposures.
- Interest rates are modelled using three principal components, not just the change in the level of interest rates as under the standard formula.
- Inflation risk – Aviva explicitly models inflation risk – there is no inflation risk in the standard formula.
- Equity/property risk – only exposure to asset price falls is reflected in the standard formula, whereas Aviva models the full distribution of equity/property returns, allowing us to capture exposure to equity/property values rising or falling.
- Currency risk – Aviva models currency translation risk reflecting that exposure to this risk varies with the impact of the other risks, and that there is diversification between currencies, whereas these factors are not assessed in the standard formula.

Health risk module

- Health business written by our Life businesses is separately modelled. Currently, health business written by our non-life businesses is assessed using the standard formula.

Counterparty default module

- The standard formula considers all counterparty default risk under one module; whereas for the internal model, the Group tailors our modelling to the type of the counterparty and the nature of the exposure.

Life insurance module

- The standard formula assumes standard portfolios, whereas Aviva calibrations are tailored to its specific portfolios.

Non-life insurance module

- Aviva has built a general insurance specific model that allows the Group to model the specific risks and exposures of the Aviva General Insurance business. The standard formula doesn't consider the impact of inflation explicitly, which is one of the key risks for the Aviva General Insurance business.
- In addition, the Group distinguishes between commercial and personal lines, whereas the standard formula does not reflect this level of granularity.

Operational risk

- Aviva models operational risks using a scenario-based approach. The standard formula uses a formulaic approach.

E.5 Non-compliance with the minimum consolidated Group SCR and Group SCR

Aviva complied with the minimum consolidated Group SCR and Group SCR at all times during 2018.

E.6 Any other material information**Additional information on capital management (unaudited)**

The Group manages its capital on a 'shareholder view'. The Solvency II shareholder cover ratio is 204% at 31 December 2018. The shareholder view is considered by management to be more representative of the shareholders' risk exposure and the Group's ability to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) with eligible own funds and aligns with management's approach to dynamically manage its capital position. In arriving at the shareholder position, the following adjustments are typically made to the regulatory Solvency II position:

- The contribution to the Group's SCR and own funds of the most material fully ring fenced with-profits funds of £2.6 billion at 31 December 2018 (2017: £3.3 billion) and staff pension schemes in surplus of £1.1 billion at 31 December 2018 (2017: £1.5 billion) are excluded. These exclusions have no impact on Solvency II surplus as these funds are self-supporting on a Solvency II capital basis with any surplus capital above SCR not recognised.
- A notional reset of the transitional measure on technical provisions (TMTP), calculated using the same method as used for formal TMTP resets. This presentation avoids step changes to the Solvency II position that arise only when the formal TMTP reset points are triggered. The 31 December 2018 Solvency II position includes a notional reset (£0.1 billion decrease in surplus) while the 31 December 2017 Solvency II position included a formal, rather than notional, reset of the TMTP in line with the regulatory requirement to reset the TMTP at least every two years or in the event of a material change in the risk profile. The TMTP is amortised on a straight-line basis over 16 years from 1 January 2016 in line with the Solvency II rules.
- The 31 December 2018 Solvency II position includes two pro forma adjustments to reflect known or highly likely events that could materially impact the Group's solvency position post 31 December 2018. These pro forma adjustments relate to the disposal of FPI (£0.1 billion increase in surplus) and the potential impact of an expected change to Solvency II regulations on the treatment of equity release mortgages (£0.2 billion reduction in surplus as a result of an increase in SCR). Note there is no expected impact on own funds from this expected change to Solvency II regulations and uncertainty remains around the final regulations for determining the SCR. These adjustments have been made in order to show a more representative view of the Group's solvency position. The 31 December 2017 Solvency II position includes the pro forma impact of the disposals of FPI (£0.1 billion increase in surplus) and Avipop in Italy (£0.1 billion increase in surplus).

Summary of Solvency II position (shareholder view)

	2018 £bn	2017 £bn
Own funds	23.6	24.7
Solvency capital requirement	(11.6)	(12.5)
Solvency II surplus at 31 December	12.0	12.2
Solvency II shareholder cover ratio	204%	198%

Movement in Solvency II surplus (shareholder view)

	2018 £bn
Solvency II surplus at 1 January	12.2
Operating capital generation ¹	3.2
Non-operating capital generation	(0.9)
Dividends	(1.2)
Share buy-back	(0.6)
Foreign exchange variances	—
Hybrid debt repayments	(0.9)
Acquired/divested business	0.2
Solvency II surplus at 31 December	12.0

¹ Operating Capital Generation (OCG) is the Solvency II surplus movement over the period due to operating items. OCG includes the impacts of new business, earnings from existing business, the impact of capital actions and non-economic assumption changes.

The Solvency II surplus is £12.0 billion at 31 December 2018, with a shareholder cover ratio of 204%. During 2018 the surplus has reduced as the beneficial impact from operating capital generation and the impact of disposals were offset by the buy-back of ordinary shares of £(0.6) billion, hybrid debt repayments of £(0.9) billion, the payment of the Aviva plc dividend of £(1.2) billion and non-operating capital generation of £(0.9) billion. Non-operating capital generation is primarily due to the impact of widening sovereign and corporate bond spreads in Italy, adverse global equity market conditions, SCR impact of an expected change to Solvency II regulations on the treatment of equity release mortgages and a further £0.1 billion reduction in surplus due to the capital requirement on surplus assets originated in 2018 to back new business in 2019 that would otherwise be invested in cash.

Reserve de Capitalisation in France

In France the Réserve de Capitalisation (RdC) is a regulated reserve to which realised gains and losses on the fixed interest bond portfolio are allocated. The RdC impacts the cash flows to policyholders since the financial profit available to assess the bonus rates, takes into account the ability of the RdC to absorb losses that would occur from sales within the bond portfolio.

In the context of Solvency II, the revised France Code des Assurances, which came into effect at 1 January 2016, clarifies the treatment of the residual value of the RdC (i.e. the present value at the end of the projection when it is assumed that there are no more obligations towards policyholders). The Code des Assurances states that the residual value of the RdC is assumed to be attributable to the shareholders and so is included within Tier 1 own funds (part of the reconciliation reserve) in Solvency II.

Foreseeable dividends

Dividends are deducted from own funds as soon as they are “foreseeable”. For interim dividends, this is considered at the point at which they are declared by the directors, and, for final dividends, this is considered to be the point at which the Board approves the dividend to be put forward to shareholders for approval at the Annual General Meeting (AGM).

A final dividend of £810 million was approved by the Aviva plc Board on 6 March 2019 to be paid on 30 May 2019 following approval at the AGM on the 23 May 2019. This was not deemed foreseeable at 31 December 2018 and not deducted from own funds.

Dynamic volatility adjustment (DVA) (unaudited)

The Group SCR calculation includes a model change to vary the volatility adjustment (VA) for Aviva Vie S.A. and Aviva Epargne Retraite S.A. The VA is a stabilising measure that avoids excessive short-term volatility on the Solvency II balance sheet and is implemented as an increase in the discount rate. The DVA allows the VA to vary in the SCR calculation as credit spreads vary. It is implemented by deriving the VA that would apply if the reference portfolio, as specified by EIOPA, was subject to the Aviva internal model credit stresses. The approved methodology accounts for the extent to which the Aviva portfolio is able to earn the VA under stressed conditions, and for the fact that the Aviva portfolio and the VA reference portfolio may not move in parallel at times of stress. In 2017, this model change was recognised in the France solo SCR but not at Group level. The impact of the dynamic volatility adjustment is to reduce the SCR by £0.6bn at 31 December 2018.

Section F

Other information

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F.1 Cautionary statement

This announcement contains, and we may make other verbal or written 'forward-looking statements' with respect to certain of Aviva's plans and current goals and expectations relating to future financial condition, performance, results, strategic initiatives and objectives. Statements containing the words 'believes', 'intends', 'expects', 'projects', 'plans', 'will', 'seeks', 'aims', 'may', 'could', 'outlook', 'likely', 'target', 'goal', 'guidance', 'trends', 'future', 'estimates', 'potential' and 'anticipates', and words of similar meaning, are forward-looking. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. Aviva believes factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those indicated in forward-looking statements in the announcement include, but are not limited to: the impact of ongoing difficult conditions in the global financial markets and the economy generally; the impact of simplifying our operating structure and activities; the impact of various local and international political, regulatory and economic conditions; market developments and government actions (including those arising from the referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union); the effect of credit spread volatility on the net unrealised value of the investment portfolio; the effect of losses due to defaults by counterparties, including potential sovereign debt defaults or restructurings, on the value of our investments; changes in interest rates that may cause policyholders to surrender their contracts, reduce the value of our portfolio and impact our asset and liability matching; the impact of changes in short or long-term inflation; the impact of changes in equity or property prices on our investment portfolio; fluctuations in currency exchange rates; the effect of market fluctuations on the value of options and guarantees embedded in some of our life insurance products and the value of the assets backing their reserves; the amount of allowances and impairments taken on our investments; the effect of adverse capital and credit market conditions on our ability to meet liquidity needs and our access to capital; changes in, or restrictions on, our ability to initiate capital management initiatives; changes in or inaccuracy of assumptions in pricing and reserving for insurance business (particularly with regard to mortality and morbidity trends, lapse rates and policy renewal rates), longevity and endowments; a cyclical downturn of the insurance industry; the impact of natural and man-made catastrophic events on our business activities and results of operations; our reliance on information and technology and third-party service providers for our operations and systems; the inability of reinsurers to meet obligations or unavailability of reinsurance coverage; increased competition in the UK and in other countries where we have significant operations; regulatory approval of extension of use of the Group's internal model for calculation of regulatory capital under the European Union's Solvency II rules; the impact of actual experience differing from estimates used in valuing and amortising deferred acquisition costs ('DAC') and acquired value of in-force business ('AVIF'); the impact of recognising an impairment of our goodwill or intangibles with indefinite lives; changes in valuation methodologies, estimates and assumptions used in the valuation of investment securities; the effect of legal proceedings and regulatory investigations; the impact of operational risks, including inadequate or failed internal and external processes, systems and human error or from external events (including cyber attack); risks associated with arrangements with third parties, including joint ventures; our reliance on third-party distribution channels to deliver our products; funding risks associated with our participation in defined benefit staff pension schemes; the failure to attract or retain the necessary key personnel; the effect of systems errors or regulatory changes on the calculation of unit prices or deduction of charges for our unit-linked products that may require retrospective compensation to our customers; the

effect of fluctuations in share price as a result of general market conditions or otherwise; the effect of simplifying our operating structure and activities; the effect of a decline in any of our ratings by rating agencies on our standing among customers, broker-dealers, agents, wholesalers and other distributors of our products and services; changes to our brand and reputation; changes in government regulations or tax laws in jurisdictions where we conduct business, including decreased demand for annuities in the UK due to changes in UK law; the inability to protect our intellectual property; the effect of undisclosed liabilities, integration issues and other risks associated with our acquisitions; and the timing/regulatory approval impact, integration risk and other uncertainties, such as non-realisation of expected benefits or diversion of management attention and other resources, relating to announced acquisitions and pending disposals and relating to future acquisitions, combinations or disposals within relevant industries, the policies, decisions and actions of government or regulatory authorities in the UK, the European Union, the US or elsewhere, including the implementation of key legislation and regulation. For a more detailed description of these risks, uncertainties and other factors, please see the Annual report and accounts.

Aviva undertakes no obligation to update the forward looking statements in this announcement or any other forward-looking statements we may make. Forward-looking statements in this report are current only as of the date on which such statements are made.

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report has been prepared for, and only for, the members of the Company, as a body, and no other persons. The Company, its directors, employees, agents or advisers do not accept or assume responsibility to any other person to who this document is shown or into whose hands it may come, and any such responsibility or liability is expressly disclaimed.

F.2 Public disclosure templates

Annex I

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

Amounts in £000s

Assets		
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	99,425
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	3,256,551
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	249,582
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	206,138,011
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	2,734,669
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	61,923,378
Equities	R0100	5,055,096
– Equities – listed	R0110	3,315,882
– Equities – unlisted	R0120	1,739,214
Bonds	R0130	126,134,429
– Government bonds	R0140	60,234,131
– Corporate bonds	R0150	60,846,150
– Structured notes	R0160	4,054,332
– Collateralised securities	R0170	999,816
Collective investments undertakings	R0180	4,306,801
Derivatives	R0190	4,919,770
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	1,063,868
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	142,870,423
Loans & mortgages	R0230	27,007,386
– Loans on policies	R0240	882,386
– Loans & mortgages to individuals	R0250	6,823,448
– Other loans & mortgages	R0260	19,301,552
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	7,210,760
– Reinsurance recoverables – non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	1,340,542
– Reinsurance recoverables – non-life excluding health	R0290	1,309,933
– Reinsurance recoverables – health similar to non-life	R0300	30,609
– Reinsurance recoverables – life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	2,070,949
– Reinsurance recoverables – health similar to life	R0320	376,394
– Reinsurance recoverables – life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	1,694,555
– Reinsurance recoverables – life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	3,799,269
Deposits to cedants	R0350	79,067
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	R0360	716,997
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	354,639
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	4,890,820
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	11,335
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	2,010,577
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	571,607
Total assets	R5000	395,467,180
Liabilities		
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	11,887,953
– Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	11,384,415
– Technical provisions calculated as a whole – non-life (excluding health)	R0530	
– Best estimate – non-life (excluding health)	R0540	10,808,667
– Risk margin – non-life (excluding health)	R0550	575,748
– Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	R0560	503,538
– Technical provisions calculated as a whole – health (similar to non-life)	R0570	
– Best estimate – health (similar to non-life)	R0580	487,900
– Risk margin – health (similar to non-life)	R0590	15,638
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit linked)	R0600	169,875,307
– Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	R0610	532,389
– Technical provisions calculated as a whole – Health (similar to life)	R0620	
– Best estimate – health (similar to life)	R0630	346,069
– Risk margin – health (similar to life)	R0640	186,320
– Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	169,342,918
– Technical provisions calculated as a whole – life (excluding health, index-linked and unit-linked)	R0660	
– Best estimate – Life (excluding health, index-linked and unit-linked)	R0670	167,467,473
– Risk margin – Life (excluding health, index-linked and unit-linked)	R0680	1,875,445
Technical provisions – Index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	142,278,684
– Technical provisions calculated as a whole – index-linked and unit-linked	R0700	
– Best estimate – index-linked and unit-linked	R0710	141,615,086
– Risk margin – index-linked and unit-linked	R0720	663,598
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	565,452
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	739,399
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	129,299
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	2,804,457
Derivatives	R0790	4,929,301
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	496,311
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	18,721,118
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	3,182,731
Reinsurance payables	R0830	385,697
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	6,264,355
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	6,979,010
– Subordinated liabilities not in basic own funds (BOF)	R0860	
– Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	6,979,010
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	1,548,519
Total liabilities	R0900	370,787,593
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	24,679,587

Solvency II value

C0010

Annex I

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Amounts in £000s

Premiums written

Gross – direct business

Reinsurers' share

Net

Premiums earned

Gross – direct business

Reinsurers' share

Net

Claims incurred

Gross – direct business

Reinsurers' share

Net

Changes in other technical provisions

Gross – direct business

Reinsurers' share

Net

Expenses incurred

Other expenses

Total expenses

Line of business for: life insurance obligations						Life obligations		
Health [accepted non-proportional reinsurance]	Insurance with profit participation	Unit-linked or index-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	Total
C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
R1410	715,202	8,679,801	13,347,585	6,271,518	26,346		11	29,040,464
R1420	108,304	31,018	(1,716,072)	1,606,223	497			29,971
R1500	606,898	8,648,783	15,063,657	4,665,295	25,849		11	29,010,493
R1510	715,038	8,679,801	13,347,585	6,271,684	26,346		11	29,040,466
R1520	108,184	31,018	(1,716,072)	1,606,343	497			29,971
R1600	606,854	8,648,783	15,063,657	4,665,341	25,849		11	29,010,495
R1610	323,846	10,122,594	12,685,612	5,317,810	7,488	(78,329)	49,015	28,428,036
R1620	84,513	70,576	72,346	1,570,414	(421)	(59,122)		1,738,306
R1700	239,333	10,052,018	12,613,266	3,747,396	7,909	(19,207)	49,015	26,689,730
R1710	115,069	672,688	10,084,428	901,953		57,980	(210,839)	11,621,279
R1720	60,587	10,446	2,083,135	(35,442)				2,118,726
R1800	54,482	662,242	8,001,293	937,395		57,980	(210,839)	9,502,553
R1900	193,209	680,637	1,247,643	1,447,161	4,765		8,290	3,581,705
R2500								16,748
R2600								3,598,453

Annex I

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Amounts in £000s

		Line of business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)											
		Medical expense insurance (direct business)	Income protection insurance (direct business)	Workers' compensation insurance (direct business)	Motor vehicle liability insurance (direct business)	Other motor insurance (direct business)	Marine, aviation and transport insurance (direct business)	Fire and other damage to property insurance (direct business)	General liability insurance (direct business)	Credit and suretyship insurance (direct business)	Legal expenses insurance (direct business)	Assistance (direct business)	Miscellaneous financial loss (direct business)
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120
Premiums written													
Gross – direct business	R0110	958,258	247,053		3,051,808	1,280,446	45,180	3,752,605	911,963	94,223	55,110	63,544	74,890
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	687			(10,950)		13,251	45,943	8,599	4,927			378
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130												
Reinsurers' share	R0140	25,436	7,648		40,265	17,079	2,410	381,148	45,801	17,872	2,608	2,364	4,153
Net	R0200	933,509	239,405		3,000,593	1,263,367	56,021	3,417,400	874,761	81,278	52,502	61,180	71,115
Premiums earned													
Gross – direct business	R0210	959,507	255,957		3,085,666	1,284,037	38,533	3,655,709	882,862	91,528	55,508	62,749	76,562
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	687			-5,500		13,247	29,206	8,286	4,760			341
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230												
Reinsurers' share	R0240	24,546	9,023		40,727	14,785	2,238	365,166	45,234	16,881	2,307	2,359	3,912
Net	R0300	935,648	246,934		3,039,439	1,269,252	49,542	3,319,749	845,914	79,407	53,201	60,390	72,991
Claims incurred													
Gross – direct business	R0310	714,755	125,114		2,078,309	912,220	10,647	1,977,590	436,774	22,534	8,024	43,282	24,671
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	444			(3,614)	(3)	9,919	37,137	(23,848)	1,011	(65)		(182)
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330												
Reinsurers' share	R0340	24,140	2,164		35,451	17,575	(14,744)	118,489	40,433	4,876	299	710	5,132
Net	R0400	691,059	122,950		2,039,244	894,642	35,310	1,896,238	372,493	18,669	7,660	42,572	19,357
Changes in other technical provisions													
Gross – direct business	R0410	15	(5,262)										(1,188)
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420												
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430												
Reinsurers' share	R0440		37										
Net	R0500	15	(5,299)										(1,188)
Expenses incurred	R0550	230,585	98,967		704,254	439,422	19,966	1,540,127	294,361	35,929	26,544	16,059	46,649
Other expenses	R1200												
Total expenses	R1300												

Annex I

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Amounts in £000s

		Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	Total
		C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written						
Gross – direct business	R0110					10,535,080
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120					62,835
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130					
Reinsurers' share	R0140					546,784
Net	R0200					10,051,131
Premiums earned						
Gross – direct business	R0210					10,448,618
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220					51,027
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230					
Reinsurers' share	R0240					527,178
Net	R0300					9,972,467
Claims incurred						
Gross – direct business	R0310					6,353,920
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320					20,799
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330		(744)	(1,034)	(96)	(1,874)
Reinsurers' share	R0340		(744)	(1,034)	(96)	232,651
Net	R0400					6,140,194
Changes in other technical provisions						
Gross – direct business	R0410					(6,435)
Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420					
Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430					
Reinsurers' share	R0440					37
Net	R0500					(6,472)
Expenses incurred	R0550					3,452,863
Other expenses	R1200					13,679
Total expenses	R1300					3,466,542

Amounts in £000s

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Annex I

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and
expenses by country

Amounts in £000s

Premiums written

Gross – direct business

Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted

Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted

Reinsurers' share

Net

Premiums earned

Gross – direct business

Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted

Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted

Reinsurers' share

Net

Claims incurred

Gross – direct business

Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted

Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted

Reinsurers' share

Net

Changes in other technical provisions

Gross – direct business

Gross – proportional reinsurance accepted

Gross – non-proportional reinsurance accepted

Reinsurers' share

Net

Expenses incurred

Other expenses

Total expenses

R0010

R0110

R0120

R0130

R0140

R0200

R0210

R0220

R0230

R0240

R0300

R0310

R0320

R0330

R0340

R0400

R0410

R0420

R0430

R0440

R0500

R0550

R1200

R1300

Home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) – non-life obligations						Total top 5 and home country
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	CA	FR	IE	IT	SG		
	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0080
	4,816,369	3,044,927	1,413,950	460,480	334,785	203,587	10,274,098
	53,056		4,388			231	57,675
	293,187	119,230	47,163	20,508	16,149	25,584	521,821
	4,576,238	2,925,697	1,371,175	439,972	318,636	178,234	9,809,952
	4,732,675	3,065,836	1,376,422	466,676	341,249	189,872	10,172,730
	42,071		4,400			231	46,702
	279,693	113,259	47,123	20,495	18,266	24,382	503,218
	4,495,053	2,952,577	1,333,699	446,181	322,983	165,721	9,716,214
	2,600,120	2,077,269	881,390	294,647	224,114	166,615	6,244,155
	23,768	(1,933)	(4,093)	5,000	(2,000)	193	20,935
	(1,874)						(1,874)
	90,641	63,597	(2,071)	25,662	16,929	23,353	218,111
	2,531,373	2,011,739	879,368	273,985	205,185	143,455	6,045,105
	(2,376)		120				(2,256)
	(2,376)		120				(2,256)
	1,560,522	1,051,749	430,752	139,809	104,320	40,467	3,327,619
							(1,721)
							3,325,898

Annex I

S.22.01.22

Impact of long-term guarantees and
transitional measures

Amounts in £000s

Technical provisions

Basic own funds

Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement

Solvency Capital Requirement

	Amount with long-term measures and transitionals	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
	C0010	C0030	C0050	C0070	C0090
R0010	324,041,945	4,589,618		1,276,744	7,301,563
R0020	26,561,395	(3,919,196)		(543,307)	(7,322,261)
R0050	27,593,412	(3,919,196)		(543,307)	(7,322,261)
R0090	15,344,182	562,795		958,556	5,356,850

Summary	Business and Performance	System of Governance	Risk Profile	Valuation for Solvency Purposes	Capital Management	Other Information
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Annex I

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Own funds

Amounts in £000s

Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector (OFS)

Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at Group level	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at Group level	
Surplus funds	
Non-available surplus funds at Group level	
Preference shares	
Non-available preference shares at Group level	
Share premium account related to preference shares	
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at Group level	
Reconciliation reserve – Group	
Subordinated liabilities	
Non-available subordinated liabilities at Group level	
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the Group level	
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	
Non-available own funds related to other own fund items approved by supervisory authority (Group level)	
Minority interests (if not reported as part of another own fund item)	
Non-available minority interests at Group level	

Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds

Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds

Deductions

Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	
whereof deducted according to Article 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229) – Group	
Deduction for participations when using Deduction & Aggregation (D&A) or combination of methods (Article 233) – Group	
Total non-available own fund items	

Total deductions

Total basic own funds after deductions – Group

Ancillary own funds

Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, callable on demand	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Supplementary members calls other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Non-available ancillary own funds	
Other ancillary own funds	

Total ancillary own funds – Group

Own funds of OFS

Credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS management companies	
Institutions for occupational retirement provision	
Non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities	
Total own funds of OFS	

Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination of method 1

Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	
Own funds of related undertakings when using the D&A and a combination of method without intra-group transactions	
Total available own funds to meet the consolidated Group Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated Group SCR	
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated Group SCR (excluding own funds from OFS and from the undertakings included via D&A)	
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated Group SCR	

Minimum consolidated Group SCR (Article 230)

Ratio of eligible own funds to minimum consolidated Group SCR

Total eligible own funds to meet the Group SCR (including own funds from OFS and from the undertakings included via D&A)

Group SCR

Ratio of eligible own funds to Group SCR including OFS and the undertakings included via D&A

	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	975,585	975,585			
R0020					
R0030	1,213,555	1,213,555			
R0040					
R0050					
R0060					
R0070	6,865,970	6,865,970			
R0080					
R0090	1,180,747		1,180,747		
R0100					
R0110					
R0120					
R0130	10,511,262	10,511,262			
R0140	6,979,010		914,986	5,810,782	253,242
R0150					
R0160	99,425				99,425
R0170	4,686				4,686
R0180					
R0190					
R0200					
R0210	227,457	227,457			
R0220					
R0230	1,032,016	1,032,016			
R0240					
R0250					
R0260					
R0270	232,143	227,457			4,686
R0280	1,264,159	1,259,473			4,686
R0290	26,561,395	18,306,899	2,095,733	5,810,782	347,981
R0300					
R0310					
R0320					
R0330					
R0340					
R0350					
R0360					
R0370					
R0380					
R0390					
R0400					
R0410	785,231	785,231			
R0420	241,931	241,931			
R0430	4,854	4,854			
R0440	1,032,016	1,032,016			
R0450					
R0460					
R0520	26,561,395	18,306,899	2,095,733	5,810,782	347,981
R0530	26,213,414	18,306,899	2,095,733	5,810,782	
R0560	26,561,395	18,306,899	2,095,733	5,810,782	347,981
R0570	21,834,576	18,306,899	2,095,733	1,431,944	
R0610	7,159,722				
R0650	3,0496				
R0660	27,593,411	19,338,915	2,095,733	5,810,782	347,981
R0680	15,344,182				
R0690	1,7983				

Annex I**S.23.01.22****Own funds**

Amounts in £000s

Reconciliation reserve

Excess of assets over liabilities

Own shares (held directly and indirectly)

Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges

Other basic own fund items – Group

Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

Other non-available own funds

Reconciliation reserve – Group**Expected profits**

Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – life business

Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – non-life business

Total expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2
				Tier 3
C0060				
R0700	24,679,587			
R0710	11,335			
R0720	14,086			
R0730	10,335,282			
R0740	2,099,793			
R0750	1,707,829			
R0760	10,511,262			
R0770	4,181,609			
R0780	186,701			
R0790	4,368,310			

Annex I

S.25.02.22

Solvency Capital Requirement – for groups using the standard formula and partial internal model

Amounts in £000s

Unique number of component	Component description
C0010	C0020
100000	Market risk
200000	Counterparty risk
300000	Life underwriting risk
400000	Health underwriting risk
500000	Non-life underwriting risk
701000	Operational risk
801000	Other risks
802000	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
803000	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred tax
804000	Other adjustments

Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement	Amount modelled	Undertaking specific parameters	Simplifications
C0030	C0070	C0080	C0090
13,173,634	10,061,454		None
657,550	365,261		
6,825,543	6,133,674	None	None
471,259		None	None
1,659,556	1,079,971	None	None
2,559,600	2,171,245		
680,468	639,697		
(4,871)			
(1,941,183)	(1,301,732)		
(652,251)	(652,251)		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)

Total undiversified components	R0110
Diversification	R0060
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Article 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160

SCR excluding capital add-on

Capital add-ons already set

SCR for undertakings under consolidated method

Other information on SCR

Amount/Estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0300
Amount/Estimate of the overall loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0310
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400
Total amount of Notional SCR for remaining part	R0410
Total amount of Notional SCR for ring fenced funds (RFF)	R0420
Total amount of Notional SCR for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430
Diversification effects due to RFF SCR aggregation for Article 304	R0440
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0470

Information on other entities

Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	R0500
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) – credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	R0510
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) – Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	R0520
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) -	
Capital requirement for non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0530
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	R0540
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	R0550

Overall SCR

SCR for undertakings included via D&A

Solvency Capital Requirement

C0100
23,429,305
(8,661,089)
14,768,216
15,344,182
(9,334,769)
(1,941,183)
8,582,947
2,983,407
4,670,653
517,083
392,670
124,413
58,883
C0100
15,344,182

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Undertakings in the scope of the Group

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Undertakings in the scope of the Group

								Criteria of influence							Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00629	SPECIFIC	100 Courcelles	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01768	SPECIFIC	11-12 Hanover Square Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00792	SPECIFIC	11-12 Hanover Square Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01767	SPECIFIC	11-12 Hanover Square LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01766	SPECIFIC	11-12 Hanover Square Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00355	SPECIFIC	11 Rue De L'Echelle	Other	Société à Responsabilité Limitée (SARL)	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01765	SPECIFIC	130 Fenchurch Street LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00794	SPECIFIC	130 Fenchurch Street Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01764	SPECIFIC	130 Fenchurch Street Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01763	SPECIFIC	130 Fenchurch Street Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800A5PN7FOSNDYO22	LEI	1-5 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500E56OUMKWP8S47	LEI	Europe Israël Croissance	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8500	1.0000	0.8500		Dominant	0.8500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500EW88SZYGR7QU02	LEI	AVIVA INVESTORS VALEURS (AGAVALR)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500HNLRLXNA64D160	LEI	Aviva Monétaire ISR	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07170	SPECIFIC	Aviva Valorisation Opportunités	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00805	SPECIFIC	1 Fitzroy Place Jersey Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00804	SPECIFIC	20 Gracechurch Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01762	SPECIFIC	20 Gracechurch (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800XTHGJUUSAUW413	LEI	20 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01761	SPECIFIC	2-10 Mortimer Street GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01760	SPECIFIC	2-10 Mortimer Street (GP No 1) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	213800THI17LXZEL1G64	LEI	Aviva Irl Merrion Exempt Trust – Managed Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3700	0.3700	0.3700		Significant	0.3700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	213800A6AOB7Y14PIW48	LEI	BMO European Growth & Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7900	1.0000	0.7900		Dominant	0.7900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	5299007N1ILRODY03P34	LEI	Patriarch Classic B&W Global Freestyle	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3100	0.3100	0.3100		Significant	0.3100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500IL8I1TTTH5603	LEI	Aviva Investors Euro Aggregate	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7600	1.0000	0.7600		Dominant	0.7600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07138	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Commercial Assets Nominee Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695004JYBRP7RGNK015	LEI	Aviva Investors Euro Crédit 1-3 Hedged Duration	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3900	0.3900	0.3900		Significant	0.3900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00786	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Investment Solutions Emerging Markets Debt Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00772	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors European Secondary Infrastructure Credit SV S.A.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6670	1.0000	0.6670		Dominant	0.6670	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00803	SPECIFIC	2 Fitzroy Place Jersey Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00798	SPECIFIC	30-31 Golden Square Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01759	SPECIFIC	30-31 Golden Square LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01758	SPECIFIC	30-31 Golden Square Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01757	SPECIFIC	30-31 Golden Square Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500FFZ0BP6WNH845	LEI	Aviva Small & Mid Caps Euro ISR	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01756	SPECIFIC	30 Warwick Street LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

Summary

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Undertakings in the scope of the Group

S.32.01.22 Undertakings in the scope of the Group															Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation	
		Type of code of the ID of the undertaking						Criteria of influence								Date of decision if art. 214 is applied		
Country	Identification code of the undertaking		Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no		Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking		
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00799	SPECIFIC	30 Warwick Street Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01755	SPECIFIC	30 Warwick Street Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01754	SPECIFIC	30 Warwick Street Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695001T509V0QGEBS32	LEI	Aviva Perspective 2021-2025	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500B8KMIRZU2FO685	LEI	Aviva Perspective 2026-2030	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500Z1IL4VR1P3IB95	LEI	Aviva Perspective 2031-2035	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500FWXJ6ALY13V46	LEI	Aviva Perspective 2036-2040	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500FK8IU2YBDHUZ67	LEI	Afer Multi Foncier	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	549300GHYCIOVYHCOI08	LEI	CALM Eurozone Equity Sub Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9100	1.0000	0.9100		Dominant	0.9100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00723	SPECIFIC	AVIVA INVESTORS EUROPEAN INFRASTRUCTURE DEBT STR	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2200	0.2200	0.2200		Significant	0.2200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	213800YAY2ZM7GA1PT09	LEI	PRETONS ENSEMBLE	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IT	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IT00214	SPECIFIC	AVIVA IMMOBILIARE	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01148	SPECIFIC	41-42 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	2138003KZYQ26LC2HG58	LEI	43 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800YTGGIAYMTGEQ30	LEI	44-49 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800U5RJ6DAM5NBX96	LEI	6-10 Lowndes Square Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
CA	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81CA00002	SPECIFIC	9543864 Canada Inc.	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Private Corporation	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01726	SPECIFIC	Acess 10 Management Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
MU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81MU00109	SPECIFIC	Actis China Investment Company Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C (FSC)	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Proportional consolidation		
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00148	SPECIFIC	AdRate Sp. z o.o.	Other	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOS CIA (Sp z o.o.)	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	2138007H7PCU1UHW993	LEI	Friends AELRIS Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00056	SPECIFIC	Friends AEL Trustees Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00132	SPECIFIC	Sesame Regulatory Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
SG	213800QM4GNV91TLTF90	LEI	Aviva Financial Advisers Pte. Ltd	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Private Company	Non-mutual	Monetary Authority of Singapore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
FR	969500KCWANZE7D8Y311	LEI	Afer-Flore	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500G2UDV3F856RJ22	LEI	Afer-Sfer	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500QJIZPXEBOUOA14	LEI	Afer Actions Amérique	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500V6GWBRLRRNSRR72	LEI	Afer Actions Euro	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500QJ2AOEWXGLNV83	LEI	Afer Actions Monde	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500PRTGO5F6GJ3N86	LEI	Afer Diversifié Durable	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00567	SPECIFIC	AFER Immo 2	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00550	SPECIFIC	AFER Immo	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695003DK9KJO0Y5ZW31	LEI	Afer Marchés Emergents	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation		
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking		
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
FR	9695002K1930TKB4IK13	LEI	Afer Patrimoine	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00356	SPECIFIC	AFER – SFER	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4975	0.4975	0.4975		Significant	0.4975	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01753	SPECIFIC	AFRP S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE00214	SPECIFIC	AG10 Currency Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9300	1.0000	0.9300		Dominant	0.9300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00029	SPECIFIC	Agents 3A	Other	Société en nom collectif (SNC)	Non-mutual		0.5000	0.5000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IN	213800ONOB13621WL113	LEI	A.G.S. Customer Services (India) Private Limited	Other	Private Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
ES	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81ES00027	SPECIFIC	Ahorro Andaluz, S.A	Other	Sociedad anónima (SA)	Non-mutual		0.4583	0.4583	0.4583		Significant	0.4583	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01752	SPECIFIC	AIEREF Renewable Energy s.r.o.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00591	SPECIFIC	AIEREF Holding 1 S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4450	0.4450	0.4450		Significant	0.4450	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00592	SPECIFIC	AIEREF Holding 2 S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	2138001MKU8IVU7O3771	LEI	Aviva Investors Luxembourg Services S.à r.l.	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Société à Responsabilité Limitée (SARL)	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00527	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Real Estate France SGP	Other	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9998	0.9998	0.9998		Dominant	0.9998	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
US	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81US00103	SPECIFIC	AI-RECAP GP I, LLC	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00001	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Alternative Income Solutions General Partner S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01716	SPECIFIC	AI Special PFI SPV Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01079	SPECIFIC	Boston Biomass Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00684	SPECIFIC	Anesco Mid Devon Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00685	SPECIFIC	Anesco South West Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01751	SPECIFIC	Anna Livia Properties Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	635400EHJSFX91LJSP24	LEI	Area Life International Assurance DAC	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Central Bank of Ireland	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
FR	213800LCUDBDIM05L142	LEI	AVIVA RETRAITE PROFESSIONNELLE	Institution for occupational retirement provision	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9999	1.0000	0.9999		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11015	SPECIFIC	Artemis UK Special Situations Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2200	0.2200	0.2200		Significant	0.2200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01702	SPECIFIC	Ascot Real Estate Investments LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01703	SPECIFIC	Ascot Real Estate Investments GP LLP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
DE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00701	SPECIFIC	ASF German Retail GmbH & Co. KG	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FF00001	SPECIFIC	Ashtown Management Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.5000	0.5000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800CQLT391RYIOG22	LEI	Aspire Financial Management Limited	Non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities as defined in Article 1 (52) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01725	SPECIFIC	Atlas Park Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FF00002	SPECIFIC	Atrium Nominees Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500BX2FUGUS62C817	LEI	Aviva Assurances, Société Anonyme d'Assurances Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers	Non life insurance undertaking	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	0.9999	1.0000	0.9999		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
PL	259400LG26TQHC3JL185	LEI	Aviva Investors Poland Towarzystwo Funduszy Inwestycyjnych S.A.	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Polish Financial Supervision Authority	0.9510	0.9510	0.9510		Dominant	0.9510	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
SG	549300D1GVBLNBQJNP96	LEI	Aviva Ltd	Composite undertaking	Private Company	Non-mutual	Monetary Authority of Singapore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
FR	969500YRACYNYTBM0E36	LEI	Aviva Actions France	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7900	1.0000	0.7900		Dominant	0.7900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00091	SPECIFIC	Aviva Brands Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
CA	213800C2RVHC2P4IU323	LEI	Aviva Canada Inc.	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Private Corporation	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07139	SPECIFIC	Aviva Conviction Patrimoine	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07140	SPECIFIC	Aviva Conviction Opportunités	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	9695004XWE0B281KQB94	LEI	Aviva Développement	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	9695000JRD9HQPEA8N66	LEI	Aviva Diversifié	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9400	1.0000	0.9400		Dominant	0.9400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07141	SPECIFIC	AVIVA EUR CORP SENIOR DEBTS	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	213800WT70JCDIGDOW51	LEI	Aviva France	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual	Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (France)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	9695008UXCF6B3LXMC88	LEI	Aviva France Opportunités	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8300	1.0000	0.8300		Dominant	0.8300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
SG	213800RWW9J19QWEKX18	LEI	Aviva Global Services (Management Services) Private Ltd.	Other	Private Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00801	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors (FP) LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500YT4W2K56XF172	LEI	AVIVA INVESTORS YLD C AB R-R (AVOBVRR)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00971	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Emerging Markets Equity Small Cap Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8900	1.0000	0.8900		Dominant	0.8900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500GT4MBUOR1HOF62	LEI	AVIVA INVESTORS ALPHA TAUX-A (AVATAUA)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00681	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors UK Commercial Real Estate Senior Debt LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2100	0.2100	0.2100		Significant	0.2100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500853VBCB6Y9QY94	LEI	Aviva Investors Sélection	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01704	SPECIFIC	Aviva Infrastructure Debt Europe I S.A.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01750	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors EBC Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01749	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Polish Retail Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00784	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Private Equity Programme 2008 Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3983	0.3983	0.3983		Significant	0.3983	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00981	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global Convertibles Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3900	0.3900	0.3900		Significant	0.3900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00783	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors EBC S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500DPPVRQGN5CBM16	LEI	Aviva Investors Valeurs Europe	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7400	1.0000	0.7400		Dominant	0.7400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00982	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global Emerging Markets Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IT	815600DD71582D382402	LEI	Aviva Italia Holding S.p.A	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Società per Azioni (SpA)	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
FR	969500XIVANCK43KR155	LEI	Aviva Investors Conviction	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01709	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 14 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01710	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 15 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
JE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00802	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Realm Infrastructure No.2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01711	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Realm Infrastructure No.3 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01712	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Realm Infrastructure No.4A Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01713	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Realm Infrastructure No.4B Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01715	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Social Housing Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01708	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 13 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01748	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Jersey Unit Trusts Management Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00957	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Asian Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695001Z7ANBV8T8D045	LEI	AVIVA INVESTORS REF DIVERSIF (AVRFDSE)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00974	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors European Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6200	1.0000	0.6200		Dominant	0.6200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00975	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors European Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00977	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors European Real Estate Securities Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6700	1.0000	0.6700		Dominant	0.6700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00980	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global Convertibles Absolute Return Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8100	1.0000	0.8100		Dominant	0.8100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00983	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global High Yield Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6900	1.0000	0.6900		Dominant	0.6900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00785	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global Investment Grade Corporate Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00986	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Multi-Strategy Target Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8200	1.0000	0.8200		Dominant	0.8200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00988	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Short Duration Global High Yield Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4500	1.0000	0.4500		Significant	0.4500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	635400WK8B3C88WECB10	LEI	Aviva Investors Sterling Government Liquidity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	635400LGLXZG1XJEPL62	LEI	Aviva Investors Sterling Liquidity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7800	1.0000	0.7800		Dominant	0.7800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00967	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8900	1.0000	0.8900		Dominant	0.8900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00970	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Emerging Markets Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00972	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Emerging Markets Local Currency Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9100	1.0000	0.9100		Dominant	0.9100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	635400SKWIKGDVSOH807	LEI	Aviva Investors Euro Liquidity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8100	1.0000	0.8100		Dominant	0.8100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300YEDFL99EJ7G81	LEI	Aviva Insurance Limited	Non life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00776	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Alternative Income Solutions SCSp	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5500	1.0000	0.5500		Dominant	0.5500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500NSF77622NH4S35	LEI	Aviva Investissements	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695001A1RB46DXET932	LEI	Aviva Investors Monétaire	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5500	1.0000	0.5500		Dominant	0.5500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07141	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income Midco 6.1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5870	1.0000	0.5870		Dominant	0.5870	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07142	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Infrastructure Income No.6B Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5870	1.0000	0.5870		Dominant	0.5870	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00729	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Realm Energy Centres GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX00729	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors REaLM Energy Centres No.1 LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00730	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Realm Infrastructure No.1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00987	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Multi-Strategy Target Return Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4700	0.4700	0.4700		Significant	0.4700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500YPKH4PQEHX273	LEI	Aviva Investors Valorisation	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00990	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors UK Equity Focus Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9100	1.0000	0.9100		Dominant	0.9100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
FR	969500YUF5K9ID0IA425	LEI	Aviva Japon	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE00700	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Sterling Liquidity Plus Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7800	1.0000	0.7800		Dominant	0.7800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500UI2SSRVIE9XS52	LEI	Aviva Messine 5	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	LF8580LVQOSJERRQW126	LEI	Aviva Annuity UK Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
NO	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99N000788	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors CELLS Norway AS	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
NO	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99N000787	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors CELLS Norway Holding AS	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500O0WKM930XAIQ96	LEI	Aviva Obliréa	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00552	SPECIFIC	Aviva Patrimoine Immobilier	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9288	0.9288	0.9288		Dominant	0.9288	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01717	SPECIFIC	Aviva Special PFI Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9480	1.0000	0.9480		Dominant	0.9480	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81	LEI	Aviva plc	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Public Limited Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
BM	5493005R2KD8D7KV64	LEI	Aviva Re Limited	Reinsurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Bermuda Monetary Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
FR	9695001M356JF9H6T833	LEI	Aviva Sélection	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
SG	213800D6RLWJIUUKWV49	LEI	Aviva Asia Digital Pte. Ltd.	Other	Private Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07142	SPECIFIC	Aviva Sélection Patrimoine	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
SG	2138003WPDV58CUKWY43	LEI	Aviva Asia Pte Ltd	Other	Private Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	2138002QK3VPGFT2XL15	LEI	Aviva Solutions	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	0.9999	1.0000	0.9999		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
IT	E5C5M16QUC5ENFIRR536	LEI	Aviva SPA	Life insurance undertaking	Società per Azioni (SpA)	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	0.5100	1.0000	0.5100		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
PL	213800OYDF73VGTIRV78	LEI	Aviva Services Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Other	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOS CIA (Sp z o.o.)	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07143	SPECIFIC	Aviva Sélection Opportunités	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
PL	213800KI2PHK1O1ZA55	LEI	Aviva Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Ogólnych S.A.	Non life insurance undertaking	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (S.A.)	Non-mutual	Polish Financial Supervision Authority	0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
FR	96950016CLBZB8MVBFB31	LEI	Aviva Valeurs Françaises	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500P99AHUZYJCGV35	LEI	Aviva Valeurs Immobilières	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7900	1.0000	0.7900		Dominant	0.7900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00775	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors CELLS Danone Sarl	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800ZUJ98EFZ9DF930	LEI	Aviva Central Services UK Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00569	SPECIFIC	Aviva Commerce Europe	Other	Société d'investissement À Capital Variable (SICAV)	Non-mutual		0.6474	0.6474	0.6474		Dominant	0.6474	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800F8H2HAI1RV8M06	LEI	Aviva Commercial Finance Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800NLZEANEKQMOV48	LEI	Aviva Consumer Products UK Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation		
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking		
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
GB	213800NHVW8Q6Q76SF08	LEI	Aviva Credit Services UK Limited	Non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities as defined in Article 1 (52) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
IE	213800UYZGYM5QG6E120	LEI	Aviva Direct Ireland Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Central Bank of Ireland	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00118	SPECIFIC	Aviva UKLAP De-risking Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	213800H1VS15YGMW9E91	LEI	Aviva Driving School Ireland Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	21380077FR2ST4ZDKX44	LEI	Aviva Employment Services Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
TR	213800RA6IV2PAUNN206	LEI	Aviva SA Emeklilik ve Hayat	Life insurance undertaking	Public Company	Non-mutual	TC Hazine Mustesarligi Sigortacilik Genel Mudurlugu	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000		Significant	0.4000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500MJLHBS12H4XL16	LEI	Aviva Epargne Retraite	Life insurance undertaking	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual	Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF-France)	0.9999	1.0000	0.9999		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	375OYQ6HQ4PK394M105	LEI	Aviva Equity Release UK Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
GB	213800J8VNRHRJWKU77	LEI	Aviva Europe SE	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Societas Europaea (SE)	Non-mutual		0.9167	1.0000	0.9167		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
CA	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81CA00001	SPECIFIC	Aviva General Insurance Company	Non life insurance undertaking	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE00114	SPECIFIC	Aviva Group Ireland Limited (In Liquidation)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	5493008NEQ31JQSE1K52	LEI	Aviva Group Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
IE	213800Y4ZKU9KP4O5J90	LEI	Aviva Group Services Ireland Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Irish Pensions Board	0.9167	1.0000	0.9167		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	213800UWBW1ZJRF5624	LEI	Aviva Health UK Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00703	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Energy Centres No.1 GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01747	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors European Renewable Energy S.A.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	213800GM9MAT1JXE770	LEI	Aviva Impact Investing France	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00570	SPECIFIC	Aviva Immo Selection	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9851	0.9851	0.9851		Dominant	0.9851	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
US	54930016JCCSDQVZBE19	LEI	Aviva Investors Americas LLC	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited Liability Company	Non-mutual	Securities and Exchange Commission	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00700	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Commercial Assets GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00001	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Real Estate Finance Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01746	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors EBC GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		

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								Criteria of influence					Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation	
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
GB	2138009XG1XKOE66DY69	LEI	Aviva Investors Employment Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500ME439FYM13CH15	LEI	Aviva Investors France S.A	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual	Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF-France)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules
GB	WJHQ8HJCNBR1V6EQ1R27	LEI	Aviva Investors Global Services Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00782	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors (GP) Scotland Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00014	SPECIFIC	Aviva ERFA 15 UK Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00719	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Ground Rent GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00720	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Ground Rent Holdco Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00710	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 4 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00711	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 5 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00712	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 6 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00713	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 7 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00714	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 8 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00718	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV3 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00717	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07139	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07140	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV16 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00721	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Infrastructure GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
US	213800FN4QZNB00WMQ08	LEI	Aviva Investors North America Holdings, Inc	Other	Corporation	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
CA	549300D65EK4IWUDTC98	LEI	Aviva Insurance Company of Canada	Non life insurance undertaking	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01745	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Polish Retail GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01744	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Property Fund Management Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU000781	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Real Estate Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
CH	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81CH00005	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Schweiz GmbH	Non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities as defined in Article 1 (52) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules
GB	213800OKSQ9GXTLHPB88	LEI	Aviva Insurance Services UK Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00735	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Social Housing GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800RQKQPDEHBNR90	LEI	Undershaft FAL Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00007	SPECIFIC	Aviva Insurance UK Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800BNVCKDZKLWL64	LEI	Aviva International Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	YSNZLTNDXKLPB9QGOZ10	LEI	Aviva International Insurance Limited	Reinsurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00737	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors UK CRESO GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	5493007W85UTQ8CV292	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Fund Services Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules
GB	549300D7BQP6VTN8BM24	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Funds Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00004	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors UK Nominees Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	549300MLBJFXJ8EYP785	LEI	Aviva Investors Canada Inc.	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Ontario Securities Commission	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00780	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors (FP) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300193P3A4TN7LU07	LEI	Aviva Investors Holdings Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300OHTFWY83T4Q548	LEI	Aviva Investors London Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	549300V8JA4BMPYQUJ49	LEI	Aviva Investors Luxembourg	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual	Commission de Surveillance du Service Financiere	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	
GB	GW2DWCFPKNYH3HYDE780	LEI	Aviva Investors Pensions Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01743	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Polish Retail S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	2138002R94P2CYZ2ZW60	LEI	Aviva Investors Real Estate France S.A.	Other	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IT	213800ZVJKW2H6CN1360	LEI	Aviva Italia Servizi Scarl	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Societa Consortile a Responsibilita Limitata	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	0.3600	0.3600	0.3600		Significant	0.3600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IT	815600A7E126B8274502	LEI	Aviva Italia S.p.A	Non life insurance undertaking	Società per Azioni (SpA)	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
CN	2138005ESKMN51A5R665	LEI	Aviva-Cofco Life Insurance Co. Ltd	Life insurance undertaking	Private Company	Non-mutual	China Insurance Regulatory Commission	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Proportional consolidation	
HK	549300ZQINCHM3F5W972	LEI	Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, Hong Kong	0.4000	0.4000	0.4000		Significant	0.4000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IT	8156004BFEE098281115	LEI	Aviva Life SPA	Life insurance undertaking	Società per Azioni (SpA)	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	213800R5KOS6XSX8NL24	LEI	Aviva Life Holdings UK Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
IN	213800TGX4PTNC39XX35	LEI	Aviva Life Insurance Company India Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Public Company	Non-mutual	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India	0.4900	0.4900	0.4900		Significant	0.4900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	IHNZN3GVPQJ4BFKMD095	LEI	Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
IE	213800VUN96N7MZC3039	LEI	Aviva Life Services Ireland Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Central Bank of Ireland	0.9167	1.0000	0.9167		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	2138006JVBQW12P27J28	LEI	Aviva Life Services UK Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00094	SPECIFIC	Aviva Client Nominees UK Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	213800JMPSZ7KSGUG977	LEI	Aviva Insurance Ireland Designated Activity Company	Non life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Central Bank of Ireland	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00098	SPECIFIC	Aviva Overseas Holdings Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00015	SPECIFIC	Aviva (Peak No.1) UK Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00016	SPECIFIC	Aviva (Peak No.2) UK Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800EAQGGC37SGYS04	LEI	Aviva Pension Trustees UK Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation		
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking		
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01054	SPECIFIC	Aviva Public Private Finance Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695004FU28NQJFX16	LEI	AVIVA INVESTORS REPO (AVIREPO)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00117	SPECIFIC	Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00742	SPECIFIC	Aviva Special PFI GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
PL	2138003C8U4NUDKTGR85	LEI	Aviva Spółka z ograniczoną odpowiedzialnością	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOS CIA (Sp z o.o.)	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	549300F7DBOD216GB097	LEI	Aviva Staff Pension Trustee Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	549300IE5HB38SRLB009	LEI	Aviva Trustee Company Ireland Designated Activity Company	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.9167	0.9167	0.9167		Dominant	0.9167	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00093	SPECIFIC	Aviva Trustees UK Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
PL	259400IBICID0KY7ZW46	LEI	Aviva Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen Na Zycie S.A.	Life insurance undertaking	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (S.A.)	Non-mutual	Polish Financial Supervision Authority	0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	2138006BFAKHS8UKT527	LEI	Aviva UK Digital Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	5493006N00E0RU0BSO29	LEI	Aviva UKGI Investments Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE00014	SPECIFIC	Aviva Undershaft Four Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00371	SPECIFIC	Aviva Valeurs Francaises	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8300	1.0000	0.8300		Dominant	0.8300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IT	8156002504D91F4E0F04	LEI	Aviva Vita S.p.A	Life insurance undertaking	Società per Azioni (SpA)	Non-mutual	Istituto per la Vigilanza sulle Assicurazioni	0.8000	1.0000	0.8000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
CA	213800X28A08V887L368	LEI	Aviva Warranty Services Inc.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	2138008EY5V6719UY420	LEI	Aviva Wrap UK Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
CN	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81CN00035	SPECIFIC	Aviva-Cofco Yi Li Asset Management Co Ltd	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Private Company	Non-mutual	China Insurance Regulatory Commission	0.2050	0.2050	0.2050		Significant	0.2050	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
PL	213800M4ACVOFM6CQZ08	LEI	Aviva Powszechne Towarzystwo Emerytalne Aviva Santander S.A.	Other	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (S.A.)	Non-mutual	Polish Financial Supervision Authority	0.8100	0.8100	0.8100		Dominant	0.8100	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
FR	969500JEKMTZT5J60K945	LEI	Aviva Vie, Société Anonyme d'Assurances Vie et de Capitalisation	Life insurance undertaking	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual	Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (France)	0.9999	1.0000	0.9999		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
CA	213800QOB4XZ2VLD37	LEI	A-Win Insurance Ltd.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Alberta Insurance Council	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11016	SPECIFIC	AXA Ethical Distribution Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3200	0.3200	0.3200		Significant	0.3200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	213800SV6DRRY8YTCS10	LEI	AXA UK Infrastructure Investment SAS	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU11109	SPECIFIC	AXA World Funds II – North American Equities	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2000	0.2000	0.2000		Significant	0.2000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800H38FP6JQBN5Z02	LEI	Ballard Investment Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2509	0.2509	0.2509		Significant	0.2509	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IT	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IT00564	SPECIFIC	Banca Network Investimenti SPA	Other	Società per Azioni (SpA)	Non-mutual	Banca D'Italia	0.2549	0.2549	0.2549		Significant	0.2549	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01742	SPECIFIC	Barratt House Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01741	SPECIFIC	Barratt House LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00800	SPECIFIC	Barratt House Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01740	SPECIFIC	Barratt House Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01739	SPECIFIC	Barwell Business Park Nominee Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
CA	213800MUNQBMAQSG8Q07	LEI	Bay-Mill Specialty Insurance Adjusters Inc.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Financial Services Commission of Ontario	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01121	SPECIFIC	Schroder QEP US Core Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4000	0.4000	0.4000		Significant	0.4000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00973	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors European Corporate Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6500	1.0000	0.6500		Dominant	0.6500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SG	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81SG07001	SPECIFIC	Nikko AM Shenton Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6500	1.0000	0.6500		Dominant	0.6500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SG	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81SG07002	SPECIFIC	Nikko AM Shenton Asia Pacific Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6500	1.0000	0.6500		Dominant	0.6500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	96950070ISKU5Y5NNG59	LEI	Aviva Investors Britannia	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00372	SPECIFIC	Aviva Valeurs Immobilières	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4100	0.4100	0.4100		Significant	0.4100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07144	SPECIFIC	Aviva Actions Europe ISR	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07145	SPECIFIC	Aviva Interoblig	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500C2JU1H81FLTD43	LEI	Aviva Performance	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00370	SPECIFIC	Aviva Rendement Europe	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00366	SPECIFIC	Aviva Oblig International	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7200	1.0000	0.7200		Dominant	0.7200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00367	SPECIFIC	Aviva Oblirea	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8500	1.0000	0.8500		Dominant	0.8500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00579	SPECIFIC	Aviva Diversifie	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9485	1.0000	0.9485		Dominant	0.9485	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00368	SPECIFIC	Aviva Patrimoine	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9200	1.0000	0.9200		Dominant	0.9200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07146	SPECIFIC	UFF Privilège A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2900	0.2900	0.2900		Significant	0.2900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SG	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81SG07003	SPECIFIC	Nikko AM Global Green Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5300	1.0000	0.5300		Dominant	0.5300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
HK	549300JGIE8WEKN0766	LEI	JPMorgan Indonesia Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2452	0.2452	0.2452		Significant	0.2452	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07147	SPECIFIC	Aviva Signatures Europe	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00978	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global Aggregate Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9500	1.0000	0.9500		Dominant	0.9500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	5493001306CFO6BGDZ08	LEI	World Investment Opportunities Funds – China Performance Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3578	0.3578	0.3578		Significant	0.3578	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GG	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GG00059	SPECIFIC	F&C Commercial Property Trust Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4697	0.4697	0.4697		Significant	0.4697	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07148	SPECIFIC	Aviva Valorisation Patrimoine	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695003K9MKDD46UI077	LEI	Aviva Investors Euro Credit Bonds 1-3	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7700	1.0000	0.7700		Dominant	0.7700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695009NET24QQIG2L22	LEI	Aviva Actions Euro ISR	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00358	SPECIFIC	Aviva Convertibles	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8600	1.0000	0.8600		Dominant	0.8600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500QA27CDEOBOW089	LEI	Aviva Asie	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500PYX53R1KFBV81	LEI	Aviva Amérique	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500DDZT29FA6ND292	LEI	Aviva Europe	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9632	1.0000	0.9632		Dominant	0.9632	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695002K2J17QGGLMJ71	LEI	Aviva Multigestion	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	96950027MC1LF7OZYX70	LEI	Aviva Investors Actions Euro	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8300	1.0000	0.8300		Dominant	0.8300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500SBXZF5MWMF5A21	LEI	Aviva Investors Alpha Yield	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9200	1.0000	0.9200		Dominant	0.9200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07149	SPECIFIC	UFF Global Allocation A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138007FBM1RVJIB1565	LEI	Liontrust Sustainable Future Absolute Growth Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6400	1.0000	0.6400		Dominant	0.6400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800SB2OZ9O5S3SC16	LEI	Liontrust Sustainable Future Corporate Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4000	0.4000	0.4000		Significant	0.4000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800C34VK9JUDU6X45	LEI	Liontrust Sustainable Future Managed Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7600	1.0000	0.7600		Dominant	0.7600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138006Y52SGQMA3JH93	LEI	Liontrust Sustainable Future UK Growth Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4900	0.4900	0.4900		Significant	0.4900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
KY	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81KY00003	SPECIFIC	Belmont Global Trend Fund Ltd	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695002JQGP79944WB89	LEI	Aviva Rebond	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8800	1.0000	0.8800		Dominant	0.8800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500OLPT491N4KVW56	LEI	Aviva Valeurs Responsables	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GG	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GG00058	SPECIFIC	AXA Property Trust Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2840	0.2840	0.2840		Significant	0.2840	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500Z27B0VP6QJGP03	LEI	Bellatrix	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7800	1.0000	0.7800		Dominant	0.7800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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								Criteria of influence							Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01134	SPECIFIC	BMO MM Navigator Balanced Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2000	0.2000	0.2000		Significant	0.2000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500IZYWC4CMZWZ634	LEI	AXA Première Catégorie	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8500	1.0000	0.8500		Dominant	0.8500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500ZBKJXW1KQHLB43	LEI	Aviva Investors Japon	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9500	1.0000	0.9500		Dominant	0.9500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500863CJWBZ9ACK29	LEI	Aviva Actions Croissance	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695008X8RQYBCJJSVT47	LEI	Aviva Investors Portefeuille	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	2138003N17LV91MMW15	LEI	KBI Institutional Fund ICAV – KBI Institutional Eurozone Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4300	0.4300	0.4300		Significant	0.4300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00991	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors US Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7000	1.0000	0.7000		Dominant	0.7000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500KEDD71IY282V05	LEI	Aviva Flexible Emergents	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800FJL43GP6KMYU74	LEI	Liontrust UK Ethical Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7200	1.0000	0.7200		Dominant	0.7200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00968	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Emerging Markets Corporate Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6600	1.0000	0.6600		Dominant	0.6600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500NEIPLICKSP9G76	LEI	AI Inflation Euro HD	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500ERA45L33EQA721	LEI	Aviva Performance Diversifié	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500NUE7TL6AIWN967	LEI	AVIVA STRUCTURE INDEX 1 (AVSIND1)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695007TZ5OG5YLXG687	LEI	AVIVA STRUCTURE INDEX 2 (AVSIND2)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500AXH632BM9NRW76	LEI	UFF Obligations 3-5 A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8800	1.0000	0.8800		Dominant	0.8800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500KOLB8HXNK7NJ63	LEI	Aviva Grandes Marques	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500EHC27FAP6RSK80	LEI	Afer Oblig Monde Entreprises	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500SKMZQYGRAWH803	LEI	AVIVA STRUCTURE INDEX 3 (AVSIND3)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07150	SPECIFIC	Aviva Capital Planète	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	KT1X5Y238S91W0TNKJ87	LEI	BMO Multi-Strategy Global Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9300	1.0000	0.9300		Dominant	0.9300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500WGN5VNU9G0L013	LEI	Afer Convertibles	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500EJ694IE1URA044	LEI	AVIVA STRUCTURE INDEX 4 (AVSTIN4)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695008VGAFOUCZV383	LEI	AVIVA FLEXIBLE (AVIFLEX)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	222100H8VW4R35DYTB41	LEI	VAM Managed Funds (Lux) – Close Brothers Growth Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2032	0.2032	0.2032		Significant	0.2032	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LX00587	SPECIFIC	BMO Global Total Return Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6600	1.0000	0.6600		Dominant	0.6600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GG	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GG00031	SPECIFIC	First Meridian Cautious Balanced Fund USD	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2021	0.2021	0.2021		Significant	0.2021	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695004UU7HOHDZY5751	LEI	UFF Sélection Alpha A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07151	SPECIFIC	UFF Actions France A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500J1IQOW60VDQ340	LEI	AVIVA COUVERTURE ACTIONS-C (AVCOACC)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00023	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global Equity Endurance Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00724	SPECIFIC	PI EMU EQUITY-XEURND (PIEMUXE)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2200	0.2200	0.2200		Significant	0.2200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695004MYUTUJVL1J04	LEI	UFF Oblicontext 2023 A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500I18NMAQRCLC2492	LEI	Afer Avenir Senior	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LX00588	SPECIFIC	BMO Global Equity Market Neutral V10 Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5200	1.0000	0.5200		Dominant	0.5200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	222100QND9HYIJTRRS88	LEI	AQR Systematic Total Return Fund II	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4100	0.4100	0.4100		Significant	0.4100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07152	SPECIFIC	UFF Global Réactif A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9500	1.0000	0.9500		Dominant	0.9500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	96950009ST08E10BCU63	LEI	UFF Allocation Optimum	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00150	SPECIFIC	Berkley Investments S.A.	Other	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (S.A.)	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	9695002PHGTYYWR9PF538	LEI	Bételgeuse	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9200	1.0000	0.9200		Dominant	0.9200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800VHP3VDM1MKQ347	LEI	Bankhall Support Services Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	

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Undertakings in the scope of the Group								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation				
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking				
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260				
GB	2138009ZHAJ56NONAY14	LEI	Aviva Life Investments International (Recovery) Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01714	SPECIFIC	Biomass UK No. 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00779	SPECIFIC	Biomass UK No.1 LLP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00778	SPECIFIC	Biomass UK No. 3 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11018	SPECIFIC	BlackRock US Dynamic Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2100	0.2100	0.2100		Significant	0.2100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01738	SPECIFIC	Boston Wood Recovery Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11017	SPECIFIC	BlackRock Market Advantage Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5200	1.0000	0.5200		Dominant	0.5200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07143	SPECIFIC	Brockloch Rig Windfarm Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4900	0.4900	0.4900		Significant	0.4900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00010	SPECIFIC	Synergy Sunrise (Broadlands) Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01737	SPECIFIC	Building a Future (Newham Schools) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
PL	213800IHQIYLN4HKER16	LEI	Santander Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Spółka Akcyjna	Non life insurance undertaking	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (S.A.)	Non-mutual	Polish Financial Supervision Authority	0.5100	1.0000	0.5100		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation				
PL	2138005KUPFMMPBEOZ70	LEI	Santander Aviva Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie Spółka Akcyjna	Life insurance undertaking	SPÓŁKA AKCYJNA (S.A.)	Non-mutual	Polish Financial Supervision Authority	0.5113	1.0000	0.5113		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01736	SPECIFIC	Capital Residential Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8797	1.0000	0.8797		Dominant	0.8797	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01723	SPECIFIC	Capital Residential Fund Nominee No.1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01724	SPECIFIC	Capital Residential Fund Nominee No.2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00763	SPECIFIC	CARDIFF BAY GP LIMITED	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01735	SPECIFIC	The Cardiff Bay Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G83LU00003	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Cells (GP) S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00730	SPECIFIC	Centaurus CER (Aviva Investors) Sarl	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00095	SPECIFIC	CGNU Life Assurance Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
NL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81NL00116	SPECIFIC	CGU International Holdings BV	Other	Besloten vennootschap (BV)	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IN	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IN00110	SPECIFIC	CGU Project Services Private Limited	Other	Private Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00913	SPECIFIC	Chancery House London LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00795	SPECIFIC	Chancery House London Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00769	SPECIFIC	Chancery House London Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00770	SPECIFIC	Chancery House London Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01162	SPECIFIC	Chesterford Park (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01163	SPECIFIC	Chesterford Park (Nominee) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00931	SPECIFIC	Chichester Health (Holdings) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00932	SPECIFIC	Chichester Health plc	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01151	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV17 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07169	SPECIFIC	AVIVA INVESTORS Commercial Real Estate Debt Fun	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6800	1.0000	0.6800		Dominant	0.6800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00009	SPECIFIC	Commercial Union Corporate Member Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	213800PA9XNJ57ILSD78	LEI	Commercial Union Trustees Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00096	SPECIFIC	Commercial Union Life Assurance Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01085	SPECIFIC	CORNERFORD Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07144	SPECIFIC	County Broadband Holdings Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5870	1.0000	0.5870		Dominant	0.5870	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01088	SPECIFIC	COW Real Estate Investment Nominee Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01086	SPECIFIC	COW Real Estate Investment General Partner Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FF00004	SPECIFIC	Crieff Road Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00553	SPECIFIC	Croissance Pierre II	Other	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07145	SPECIFIC	Crystal Rig III Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4900	0.4900	0.4900		Significant	0.4900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00137	SPECIFIC	DBS Financial Management Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800ZBHS2XSSL2VP96	LEI	DBS Management Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00121	SPECIFIC	Defined Returns Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	0.5704	0.5704	0.5704		Dominant	0.5704	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00589	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00888	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00946	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) General Partner Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00947	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (York) General Partner Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500JCVWFYC2APX588	LEI	DIAPASON 1 (DIAPASN)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8400	1.0000	0.8400		Dominant	0.8400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00870	SPECIFIC	Renewable Clean Energy Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00776	SPECIFIC	EES Operations 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
ES	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81ES00665	SPECIFIC	Eólica Almatret S.L.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4500	0.4500	0.4500		Significant	0.4500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	2138008NNYEXUG8X681	LEI	Elite Insurance Company	Non life insurance undertaking	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00706	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 12 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01059	SPECIFIC	Tenet Financial Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.3711	0.3711	0.3711		Significant	0.3711	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	213800C5KYXWRYFB6J50	LEI	Epargne Actuelle	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9999	1.0000	0.9999		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G91LU00011	SPECIFIC	EPI NU Sarl	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
US	213800T9D4VFR402RV32	LEI	Exeter Properties Inc.	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.9500	0.9500	0.9500		Dominant	0.9500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00108	SPECIFIC	Expander Advisors Sp. z o.o.	Other	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOS CIA (Sp z o.o.)	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GG	213800A2B1H4ULF3K397	LEI	F&C Commercial Property Trust Ltd	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2000	0.2000	0.2000		Significant	0.2000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01122	SPECIFIC	AXA Rosenberg Asia Pacific ex Japan Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9300	0.9300	0.9300		Dominant	0.9300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01123	SPECIFIC	AXA Rosenberg Japan Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9300	0.9300	0.9300		Dominant	0.9300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01124	SPECIFIC	AXA Rosenberg Global Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8600	0.8600	0.8600		Dominant	0.8600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01126	SPECIFIC	AXA Rosenberg American Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8300	0.8300	0.8300		Dominant	0.8300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01135	SPECIFIC	Architas Multi-Manager Diversified Protector 70	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4800	0.4800	0.4800		Significant	0.4800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01136	SPECIFIC	Architas Multi-Manager Diversified Protector 80	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3500	0.3500	0.3500		Significant	0.3500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SA	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81SA00001	SPECIFIC	Al Hadi Sharia Compliant Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8346	0.8346	0.8346		Dominant	0.8346	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SA	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81SA00002	SPECIFIC	Al Mokdam Sharia Compliant Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7701	0.7701	0.7701		Dominant	0.7701	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SA	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81SA00003	SPECIFIC	Al Shamekh Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6969	0.6969	0.6969		Dominant	0.6969	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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								Criteria of influence												
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking				
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260				
SA	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81SA00004	SPECIFIC	Al Shuja'a Sharia Compliant Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7655	0.7655	0.7655		Dominant	0.7655	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GG	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GG00029	SPECIFIC	The Fincrest Global Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2301	0.2301	0.2301		Significant	0.2301	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GG	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GG00030	SPECIFIC	First Meridian Cautious Balanced Fund GBP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2868	0.2868	0.2868		Significant	0.2868	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	549300Z6CANM61TUCX60	LEI	Invesco Global Health Care Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3524	0.3524	0.3524		Significant	0.3524	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	549300RPI2Y0XPKK6J04	LEI	Invesco Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2480	0.2480	0.2480		Significant	0.2480	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	549300YBTZRNP8T8RBG59	LEI	Invesco Funds Series – Invesco UK Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2733	0.2733	0.2733		Significant	0.2733	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	549300WRG7GDH81GQX49	LEI	Jupiter Global Fund – Jupiter Global Financials	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2064	0.2064	0.2064		Significant	0.2064	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00021	SPECIFIC	Jupiter Global Fund – Jupiter New Europe	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5522	0.5522	0.5522		Dominant	0.5522	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	635400VSCUFFL39S4Q15	LEI	CGWM Select Global Opportunity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5106	0.5106	0.5106		Dominant	0.5106	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	635400DRX8SM2YPH8P97	LEI	CGWM Select Global Affinity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5951	0.5951	0.5951		Dominant	0.5951	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	635400DZX1SLITMZD17	LEI	CGWM Select Global Diversity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3904	0.3904	0.3904		Significant	0.3904	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	635400WNI4H5KMQKY289	LEI	CGWM Select Opportunity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4175	0.4175	0.4175		Significant	0.4175	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IE	635400MK5FZIXXL44F85	LEI	CGWM Select Affinity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2319	0.2319	0.2319		Significant	0.2319	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	213800FJ6CA2XYR8B223	LEI	Henderson Horizon – European Growth Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3172	0.3172	0.3172		Significant	0.3172	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01138	SPECIFIC	CF Bentley Global Growth	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2934	0.2934	0.2934		Significant	0.2934	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00722	SPECIFIC	Reliance Emergent India Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8795	1.0000	0.8795		Dominant	0.8795	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	549300A0SPNZRA41Q513	LEI	VAM Funds (Lux) – International Real Estate Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3262	0.3262	0.3262		Significant	0.3262	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	969500LBMYWAEQ2S179	LEI	AVIVA ACTIONS S2-I (AVIAS2I)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07153	SPECIFIC	CROISSANCE PME A C.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	969500MOSV1XZUKTB90	LEI	SELECTUS (AURSELE)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9600	0.9600	0.9600		Dominant	0.9600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	9695009PKMQN1ZE1H31	LEI	UFF Valeurs PME A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	0.9800	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	969500BT7VTV6WSQ06	LEI	Afer Actions PME	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	969500112IWWAHHGH631	LEI	UFF Oblicontext 2021 A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	0.9800	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07154	SPECIFIC	FPE AVIVA EUR CORP SENIOR DB2	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3100	0.3100	0.3100		Significant	0.3100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	96950080BV8Q6QRS314	LEI	UFF Global Convertibles A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	5493003X00H1YHKLP89	LEI	AKO GLOBAL UCITS-BF (AKOGUBF)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7300	0.7300	0.7300		Dominant	0.7300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07155	SPECIFIC	AVIVA INVESTORS EURO COM R E D	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
IT	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IT00216	SPECIFIC	PRAMERICA PAN-EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE FUND	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7600	0.7600	0.7600		Dominant	0.7600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00725	SPECIFIC	VER CAPITAL CREDIT PARTNERS IV SICAV – SIF	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2200	0.2200	0.2200		Significant	0.2200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00726	SPECIFIC	DEUTSCHE EUROPEAN PROPERTY FUND	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2000	0.2000	0.2000		Significant	0.2000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00727	SPECIFIC	TIKEHAU ITALY RETAIL FUND II SCSP-AREA12	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3100	0.3100	0.3100		Significant	0.3100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
MT	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81MT00130	SPECIFIC	HERAKLES	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6000	0.6000	0.6000		Dominant	0.6000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	549300EBZC8311XVSD74	LEI	Lazard Multicap UK Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4900	0.4900	0.4900		Significant	0.4900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01187	SPECIFIC	Undrly Aquila Cnt CcyH Glb Eq108010 2L	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6500	1.0000	0.6500		Dominant	0.6500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	969500EY74WTS2C6D770	LEI	CGU Equilibre	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8100	1.0000	0.8100		Dominant	0.8100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07156	SPECIFIC	UFF Global Multi-Stratégies A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	0.9900	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07157	SPECIFIC	FPE AVIVA SMALL & MIDCAP ASAM	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	549300LFS3FIEE5H6544	LEI	Aviva Investors Cash Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5600	1.0000	0.5600		Dominant	0.5600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	WNBK3JPLTJ81WSTUSR75	LEI	Aviva Investors Corporate Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9300	1.0000	0.9300		Dominant	0.9300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	549300KCKDPU7H2PB637	LEI	Aviva Investors International Index Tracking Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4500	0.4500	0.4500		Significant	0.4500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				
GB	5493003EVQGCFXKAC536	LEI	Aviva Investors Managed High Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6300	1.0000	0.6300		Dominant	0.6300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method				

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	549300ZLRNTMWWAQ5411	LEI	Aviva Investors Strategic Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4100	0.4100	0.4100		Significant	0.4100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493007GW4RAYBR7UO27	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Index Tracking Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6800	1.0000	0.6800		Dominant	0.6800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	54930034KGUYTV84DN90	LEI	Aviva Investors Japan Equity MoM 1 Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7300	1.0000	0.7300		Dominant	0.7300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300KRTN15QKA6Q772	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Equity MoM 1 Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8700	1.0000	0.8700		Dominant	0.8700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493007JT46QG3B0SD26	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Opportunities Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9500	1.0000	0.9500		Dominant	0.9500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493001NAHZEDK0NWA65	LEI	Aviva Investors Multi-Asset III Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300EHZST0IXOIUQ87	LEI	Aviva Investors Multi-Asset IV Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4100	0.4100	0.4100		Significant	0.4100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300HAZDS0DUKMI45	LEI	Aviva Investors Multi-Manager 20-60% Shares Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7400	1.0000	0.7400		Dominant	0.7400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493008RVDHT2VPXMX96	LEI	Aviva Investors Multi-Manager 40-85% Shares Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7000	1.0000	0.7000		Dominant	0.7000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493002ZYVKNIFT1RK19	LEI	Aviva Investors Multi-Manager Flexible Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8100	1.0000	0.8100		Dominant	0.8100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300CWE0B7IOI8K75	LEI	Aviva Investors Asia Pacific Property Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8000	1.0000	0.8000		Dominant	0.8000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493007IAWVFNDY96310	LEI	Aviva Investors European Property Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7300	1.0000	0.7300		Dominant	0.7300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300BNVQZICIRG3Z67	LEI	Aviva Investors Global Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8100	1.0000	0.8100		Dominant	0.8100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300ZM2XGLIO5KMF39	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01769	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Global Equity Endurance Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01734	SPECIFIC	1 Fitzroy Place Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01733	SPECIFIC	2 Fitzroy Place Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01732	SPECIFIC	2-10 Mortimer Street Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01731	SPECIFIC	20 Gracechurch Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G84LU00004	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors CELLS SCSp	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G88LU00008	SPECIFIC	Centaurus Sarl	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00008	SPECIFIC	COW Real Estate Investment Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G93LU00013	SPECIFIC	Lend Lease Retail Partners	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2597	0.2597	0.2597		Significant	0.2597	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01096	SPECIFIC	Quantum Property Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01100	SPECIFIC	Rugby Radio Station Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01102	SPECIFIC	Norwich Union Public Private Partnership Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01105	SPECIFIC	Serviced Offices UK Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01107	SPECIFIC	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT COMPANY (CROYDON) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01110	SPECIFIC	Southgate Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00015	SPECIFIC	Yatra – (Saffron)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2728	0.2728	0.2728		Significant	0.2728	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01087	SPECIFIC	COW Real Estate Investment Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00020	SPECIFIC	VH German Mandate	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00773	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors CELLS Holdings Sarl	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00774	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors CELLS Stern Sarl	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01718	SPECIFIC	Cannock Designer Outlet (GP Holdings) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01719	SPECIFIC	Cannock Designer Outlet (GP) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01720	SPECIFIC	Cannock Designer Outlet (Nominee 1) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01721	SPECIFIC	Cannock Designer Outlet (Nominee 2) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF69G81GB01179	SPECIFIC	Stonebridge Cross Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF69G81GB01722	SPECIFIC	Chesterford Park Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400KUDQ3GXLVZI530	LEI	Aviva Investors SŹio Akcyjny	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400IZOX968T4DUL83	LEI	Aviva Investors SŹio DŹluzny	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400SQ772CGEWGOW31	LEI	Aviva Investors SŹio Spolek Dywidend	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400OOG3BTCWIVN59	LEI	Aviva Investors SŹio Pieniezny	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	25940046EVDIBJ697A83	LEI	Aviva Investors SŹio Pap Nieskarbowych	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF69G81PX700530	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors SŹio Aviva Lokacyjny	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7100	1.0000	0.7100		Dominant	0.7100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400GZKIFLQV10JV13	LEI	Aviva SŹio Subfundusz Aviva Oszcz?dno?ciowy	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7000	1.0000	0.7000		Dominant	0.7000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400XV37LVAWDAKT14	LEI	Aviva Investors Fio Depozyt Plus	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3800	0.3800	0.3800		Significant	0.3800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400DS3F5W6JPDXK09	LEI	Aviva Investors Fio Malych Spolek	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.6900	1.0000	0.6900		Dominant	0.6900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400NBRBLTWIWMEL77	LEI	Aviva Investors Fio Nowoczesnych Technologii	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7200	1.0000	0.7200		Dominant	0.7200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400IPZ14SICVC3Q28	LEI	Aviva Investors Fio Nowych Spolek	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.8600	1.0000	0.8600		Dominant	0.8600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400PC8C55S8KTSG93	LEI	Aviva Investors Fio Obligacji	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7800	1.0000	0.7800		Dominant	0.7800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400XXUXU425HS2066	LEI	Aviva Investors Fio Polskich Akcji	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5600	0.5600	0.5600		Dominant	0.5600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400TPM9E2JOVK3N12	LEI	Aviva Investors FIO Aktywnej Alokacji	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2400	0.2400	0.2400		Significant	0.2400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF69G81LU00024	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Multi-Strategy Fixed Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.7000	1.0000	0.7000		Dominant	0.7000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800FGORYEJNAATD58	LEI	Aviva Investors Asia Pacific ex Japan Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800QHAK1PQOF2FQ67	LEI	Aviva Investors Balanced Life Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800KV3Q3Q33YJJC55	LEI	Aviva Investors Balanced Pension Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	21380057P1LXHFXS6L65	LEI	Aviva Investors Sterling Corporate Bond Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800YE3ZSRWTRDTK61	LEI	Aviva Investors Cautious Pension Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800ETJFFG1M8MXR36	LEI	Aviva Investors Distribution Life Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800Q9B1O4HBDKOC48	LEI	Aviva Investors Europe Equity ex UK Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800TOQ7KUA3E4EG58	LEI	Aviva Investors Global Equity Alpha Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138005OR58GSE74VE95	LEI	Aviva Investors Global Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800DRNCHY9KH8QP26	LEI	Aviva Investors Japan Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800RPL1QU8TWJN11	LEI	Aviva Investors Money Market VNAV Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800HWI8GMZJDIT68	LEI	Aviva Investors North American Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800E5NACRMG3XS283	LEI	Aviva Investors Stewardship UK Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800Q9ANQDOOQ1ET94	LEI	Aviva Investors Strategic Global Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800BQITU4TGOH7G43	LEI	Aviva Investors Sterling Gilt Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800YEQXEL1GVZSO43	LEI	Aviva Investors Stewardship International Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800K12SJ9WVG4KL55	LEI	Aviva Investors Stewardship Fixed Interest Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800H4IV7IX1LRCQ58	LEI	Aviva Investors Stewardship UK Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800YLECGTOTU32547	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800Z1YVFRNIAS166	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Equity Income Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138006SCQKQC19PCA98	LEI	Aviva Investors US Large Cap Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493001PUA1OIS2XXI95	LEI	Aviva Investors Continental European Eq Alpha Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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								Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation	
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	5493008I8OBCDX7R9S24	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Equity Alpha Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493005OQ50WBONIT777	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Equity Dividend Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138002Z9YUFQ5JPPY03	LEI	Aviva Investors Index Linked Gilt Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800COLF8AUBBRD618	LEI	Aviva Investors Pre-Annuity Fixed Interest Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300OCFNNUSICSF40	LEI	Aviva Investors 30 70 LGlobal Eq Ccy Hedged Ind Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300QFXHKD30RF2842	LEI	Aviva Investors Multi-Asset 40 85 Shares Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493004Z3CSFGXBCF13	LEI	Aviva Investors 40 60 Global Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300TDLF4V5Q629M65	LEI	Aviva Investors 50 50 Global Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493008CZBJ12QU4J279	LEI	Aviva Investors 60 40 Global Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300V0STT14KKQ7558	LEI	Aviva Investors Continental Euro Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300KCG9URI8Y5M29	LEI	Aviva Investors Dev Asia Pacific Ex Japan Eq Ind Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300VTDDX10T5IL464	LEI	Aviva Investors Dev Euro Ex UK Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	54930035AQ6RT73PQT59	LEI	Aviva Investors Developd Overseas Gov Bd Ex UK Ind Fd	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493003F60BKO1SJUG24	LEI	Aviva Investors Dev World Ex UK Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300J7N89NSWX9N033	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Eq Ex Aviva Inv Trusts Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300Q5LSPC8EHJ6A76	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Gilts Over 15 Years Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300LAANOCCQDOT948	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300W3PDF2HHQFLS11	LEI	Aviva Investors Idx-Lkd Gilts Ovr 5 Yrs Idx Fd	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300Q6SF7VPQMWNW489	LEI	Aviva Investors Japanese Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300UNKVBRDEYTPW56	LEI	Aviva Investors North American Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493004JXUT4R07XYP41	LEI	Aviva Investors Non-Gilt Bond Over 15 Yrs Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300WQMG72NQZPTD66	LEI	Aviva Investors Non-Gilt Bond All Stocks Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300K5OTS5AWF935F04	LEI	Aviva Investors UK Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	549300K0FLV1CLF8D839	LEI	Aviva Investors US Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01770	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors UK Equity Ex Tobacco	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01771	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Japan Equity Alpha Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01772	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Non-Gilt Bond Up to 5 Yrs Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01773	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors Pacific Ex Japan Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01774	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors UK Gilts Up to 5 Yrs Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00162	SPECIFIC	Friends AELLAS Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11021	SPECIFIC	F&C European Capital Partners Lp	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3000	0.3000	0.3000		Significant	0.3000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	635400YD7O0B4VLZJC20	LEI	Friends First Life Assurance Company Designated Activity Company	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Central Bank of Ireland	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	

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								Criteria of influence							Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FF00003	SPECIFIC	FF UK Select Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00573	SPECIFIC	Financiere Du Carrousel	Other	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.7426	0.7426	0.7426		Dominant	0.7426	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	259400TQJD8YNL9UI633	LEI	Aviva Investors FIO Subfundusz Aviva Investors Obligacji Dynamiczny	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2200	0.2200	0.2200		Significant	0.2200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00778	SPECIFIC	Fitzroy Place Management Co Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00779	SPECIFIC	Fitzroy Place Residential Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00777	SPECIFIC	Fitzroy Place GP 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00059	SPECIFIC	Friends Life Assurance Society Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800AF9R6ANNVL4V97	LEI	Friends Life Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800XISY4OA4YQ6C13	LEI	Friends Life Distribution Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	5493007CDYM711M5DZ80	LEI	Aviva Investment Solutions UK Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00644	SPECIFIC	Focus Park Piotrków Trybunalski sp.z o.o.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00701	SPECIFIC	Focus Mall Zielona Gora Sp. Z o.o.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
DE	213800W5XJMDWJ3TJY69	LEI	FPB Holdings GmbH	Other	Aktiengesellschaft (joint-stock company)	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800PL3PRHOJJPX274	LEI	Friends Life FPG Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	213800WTATMITUGXJQ69	LEI	Friends Life Holdings plc	Other	Public Limited Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IM	213800CECM9GLPORVF36	LEI	Friends Provident International Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IM	213800OZDLBC917AZ77	LEI	Friends Provident International Services Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00064	SPECIFIC	Undershaft FPLLA Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800ZRHVYMTNLZ3W96	LEI	Friends Life FPLMA Limited	Non life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00065	SPECIFIC	Friends Provident Managed Pension Funds Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138003CYXQ7ZSMFIW51	LEI	Aviva Management Services UK Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
IE	2138008ZQS9EN5Z5KM53	LEI	FPPE Fund Public Limited Company	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11022	SPECIFIC	Fppe – Private Equity	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800LZUBDOS1TXEB39	LEI	Friends Life FPL Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00128	SPECIFIC	Friends Provident Pension Scheme Trustees Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07146	SPECIFIC	Fred. Olsen CBH Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4900	0.4900	0.4900		Significant	0.4900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00782	SPECIFIC	Free Solar Holdco Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00780	SPECIFIC	Free Solar (Stage 1) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00781	SPECIFIC	Free Solar (Stage 2) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
NO	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99NO00786	SPECIFIC	Freetricity South East Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FF00005	SPECIFIC	Friends First US Property Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IE	635400TZOCAUXNLHT31	LEI	Friends First Managed Pensions Funds Designated Activity Company	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00006	SPECIFIC	Friends Life Funds Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	549300NYP1X2VF6BTW90	LEI	Friends Life and Pensions Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	549300KTLIAIKSMMBO32	LEI	Aviva Administration Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules
GB	YVWKAYL3K13YWXAVNZ95	LEI	Friends Life Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	2138009QRYZD6OU2NG44	LEI	Friends Provident Distribution Holdings Limited	Non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities as defined in Article 1 (52) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	2138005J84RYUEEHDO66	LEI	Friends Provident Investment Holdings Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00066	SPECIFIC	Friends Provident Life Assurance Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800GJT26929P77P35	LEI	General Accident plc	Other	Public Limited Company	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800FURZX4J1JBFO92	LEI	General Accident Executor and Trustee Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00544	SPECIFIC	German Retail I GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00545	SPECIFIC	German Retail II GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00546	SPECIFIC	German Retail III GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00636	SPECIFIC	German Retail Investment Properties S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00547	SPECIFIC	German Retail IV GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00548	SPECIFIC	German Retail IX GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00549	SPECIFIC	German Retail V GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00550	SPECIFIC	German Retail VII GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00551	SPECIFIC	German Retail VIII GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G99LU00771	SPECIFIC	GERMAN RETAIL INVESTMENT PROPERTY FUND_FCP-SIF	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00784	SPECIFIC	Gobafoss General Partner Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01092	SPECIFIC	Gobafoss Partnership Nominee No 1 Ltd	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00617	SPECIFIC	Goodman European Business Park Fund (Lux) S.à.r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	2138003FG2HTZMDU6M40	LEI	Gresham Insurance Company Limited	Non life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00543	SPECIFIC	Groupeement D'Interet Economique du Groupe Aviva France	Other	Société à Responsabilité Limitée (SARL)	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00807	SPECIFIC	Medium Scale Wind No.1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU11110	SPECIFIC	HASPA TRENDKONZEPT-V (HASTRDV)	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4000	0.4000	0.4000		Significant	0.4000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800X8AMWP7L33GV60	LEI	Health & Case Management Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2509	0.2509	0.2509		Significant	0.2509	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01062	SPECIFIC	Healthcare Purchasing Alliance Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.5000	0.5000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800KA5DH8W46SEF79	LEI	Healthcode Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2000	0.2000	0.2000		Significant	0.2000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method

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								Criteria of influence							Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation	
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking		
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00786	SPECIFIC	Hemel Hempstead Estate Management Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81LU00618	SPECIFIC	Hexagone S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00787	SPECIFIC	Hillswood Management Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2400	0.2400	0.2400		Significant	0.2400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00788	SPECIFIC	Homesun 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00789	SPECIFIC	Homesun 3 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00790	SPECIFIC	Homesun 4 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00791	SPECIFIC	Homesun 5 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00792	SPECIFIC	Homesun Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GX07147	SPECIFIC	Hooton Bio Power Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5580	1.0000	0.5580		Dominant	0.5580	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GX07148	SPECIFIC	Houlton Commercial Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB01094	SPECIFIC	Hengrove Park Bristol (Phase I) Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00127	SPECIFIC	Wealth Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81FR00616	SPECIFIC	AXA LBO FUND IV FEEDER	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3500	0.3500	0.3500		Significant	0.3500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G99LU00770	SPECIFIC	Centaurus CER (Aviva Investors) S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00927	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration Developments LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00950	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4000	0.4000	0.4000		Significant	0.4000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00949	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration Property Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00794	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration (Butcher Street) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00797	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration Developments (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00798	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration Developments (Nominees) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00795	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00796	SPECIFIC	Igloo Regeneration (Nominee) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81FR00625	SPECIFIC	Infinitis	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.7429	0.7429	0.7429		Dominant	0.7429	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81FR00548	SPECIFIC	AVIVA FRANCE VENTURES	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
CA	213800EWP8ER7FTBR95	LEI	Insurance Agent Service Inc.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Financial Services Commission of Ontario	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
NL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81NL00100	SPECIFIC	IPE BV	Other	Besloten vennootschap (BV)	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800TS9W8PN1Y94J21	LEI	IQUO Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.6667	1.0000	0.6667		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00914	SPECIFIC	Irongate House LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81JE00797	SPECIFIC	Irongate House Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00799	SPECIFIC	Irongate House Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81GB00800	SPECIFIC	Irongate House Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
NO	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G99NO00789	SPECIFIC	Kongsgard Alle 20 AS	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZF6G9G81FR00566	SPECIFIC	Kroknet S. a. r. l.	Other	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOSCIA (Sp z o.o.)	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
GB	213800WX34B26U97VY16	LEI	Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Company Limited /The	Non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities as defined in Article 1 (52) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	969500EJQZNVILKM1910	LEI	L'Antenne	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE11005	SPECIFIC	Legal & General ICAV – L&G Multi-Index EUR III Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE11006	SPECIFIC	Legal & General ICAV – L&G Multi-Index EUR IV Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE11007	SPECIFIC	Legal & General ICAV – L&G Multi-Index EUR V Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9500	1.0000	0.9500		Dominant	0.9500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE11008	SPECIFIC	Legal & General ICAV – L&G World Equity Index Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3900	0.3900	0.3900		Significant	0.3900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
BM	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81BM00001	SPECIFIC	Lend Lease JEM Partners Fund Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2250	0.2250	0.2250		Significant	0.2250	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00149	SPECIFIC	Life Plus Sp. z o.o.	Other	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOS CIA (Sp z o.o.)	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00801	SPECIFIC	Lime Property Fund (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00802	SPECIFIC	Lime Property Fund (Nominee) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11019	SPECIFIC	Liontrust Sustainable Future European Growth Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5200	1.0000	0.5200		Dominant	0.5200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB11020	SPECIFIC	Liontrust Sustainable Future Global Growth Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5400	1.0000	0.5400		Dominant	0.5400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800S774FDVGM6C45	LEI	London and Manchester Group Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation
CA	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81CA00102	SPECIFIC	LMS PROLINK LTD.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual		0.3400	0.3400	0.3400		Significant	0.3400	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	2138001KKGAO2TDUKC39	LEI	Locamat SAS	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00702	SPECIFIC	Lodz BC Sp. Z o.o.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00554	SPECIFIC	Logipierre 1	Other	Société civile de placement immobilier à capital variable	Non-mutual		0.4446	0.4446	0.4446		Significant	0.4446	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00571	SPECIFIC	Logiprime Europe	Other	Société d'Investissement À Capital Variable (SICAV)	Non-mutual		0.9807	0.9807	0.9807		Dominant	0.9807	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01700	SPECIFIC	Lombard (London) 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01701	SPECIFIC	Lombard (London) 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00008	SPECIFIC	London and Edinburgh Insurance Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	213800UUBTRFTS9WVU45	LEI	LUC Holdings Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2000	0.2000	0.2000		Significant	0.2000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00805	SPECIFIC	Matthew Parker Street (Nominee No 1) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00806	SPECIFIC	Matthew Parker Street (Nominee No 2) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IE11009	SPECIFIC	Mercer Diversified Retirement Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2200	0.2200	0.2200		Significant	0.2200	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00810	SPECIFIC	Mill NU Properties Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00811	SPECIFIC	Mortimer Street Associated Co 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method

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								Criteria of influence							Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00812	SPECIFIC	Mortimer Street Associated Co 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00813	SPECIFIC	Mortimer Street Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00814	SPECIFIC	Mortimer Street Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00815	SPECIFIC	Mortimer Street Nominee 3 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00704	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 10 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00705	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 11 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	969500CGJ8U85YKXF85	LEI	Myria Asset Management	Other	Société d'Investissement À Capital Variable (SICAV)	Non-mutual		0.7429	0.7429	0.7429		Dominant	0.7429	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	21380031KS3KAVV9V969	LEI	National Home Warranty Group Inc.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Alberta Insurance Council	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
SG	21380059LV9E7JP2W316	LEI	Navigator Investment Services Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Private Company	Non-mutual	Monetary Authority of Singapore	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00122	SPECIFIC	NDF Administration Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	0.6666	0.6666	0.6666		Dominant	0.6666	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81JE00801	SPECIFIC	New Broad Street House Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00915	SPECIFIC	New Broad Street House LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00817	SPECIFIC	New Broad Street House Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00818	SPECIFIC	New Broad Street House Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81FR00574	SPECIFIC	Newco	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G83FR00627	SPECIFIC	Newco 3	Other	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9972	0.9972	0.9972		Dominant	0.9972	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81FR70001	SPECIFIC	ZELMIS	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB07171	SPECIFIC	NEWCO 5	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9999	1.0000	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00819	SPECIFIC	New Energy Residential Solar Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00822	SPECIFIC	Norton Energy SLS Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00022	SPECIFIC	Norwich Union Life Insurance Company Limited/The	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00825	SPECIFIC	Norwich Union (Shareholder GP) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00826	SPECIFIC	NU 3PS Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00828	SPECIFIC	NU Developments (Brighton) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00831	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Chichester No.1) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00832	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Chichester No.2) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00833	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Chichester No.3) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00834	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Chichester No.4) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00835	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Chichester No.5) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00836	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Chichester No.6) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00829	SPECIFIC	NU Library For Brighton Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00830	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Bradford) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZF9G81GB00837	SPECIFIC	NU Local Care Centres (Farnham) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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								Criteria of influence										
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking		
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00840	SPECIFIC	NU Offices for Redcar Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00845	SPECIFIC	NUPPP (Care Technology and Learning Centres) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00846	SPECIFIC	NUPPP (GP) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00848	SPECIFIC	NUPPP Nominees Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00842	SPECIFIC	NU Schools for Redbridge Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00843	SPECIFIC	NU Technology and Learning Centres (Hackney) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	549300T5C05TX15CPK15	LEI	The Ocean Marine Insurance Company Limited	Non life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Prudential Regulation Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
CA	2138004LS49VE7I7XP35	LEI	OIS Ontario Insurance Service Limited	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Registered Insurance Brokers of Ontario	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	213800GB3M485E5IJ50	LEI	Opal Information Systems Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2852	0.2852	0.2852		Significant	0.2852	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800ODSFH727DWUG33	LEI	Opal (UK) Holdings Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2852	0.2852	0.2852		Significant	0.2852	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01728	SPECIFIC	Opus Park Management Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01146	SPECIFIC	Origo Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2161	0.2161	0.2161		Significant	0.2161	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800XR3TWW38GFKZ06	LEI	ORN Capital Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800UMRAY8892OMK28	LEI	Outsourced Professional Administration Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2852	0.2852	0.2852		Significant	0.2852	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01104	SPECIFIC	Paddington Central III (GP) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01730	SPECIFIC	Paddington Central III LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GG	2138002NLLYGLUK8WE42	LEI	Paragon Insurance Company Guernsey Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
BE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81BE00001	SPECIFIC	Parnasse Square Invest	Other	Société anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9938	0.9938	0.9938		Dominant	0.9938	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IE	549300C016LZRCVM0U19	LEI	Peak Re Designated Activity Company	Life insurance undertaking	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Central Bank of Ireland	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00851	SPECIFIC	Pegasus House and Nuffield House Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00852	SPECIFIC	Pegasus House and Nuffield House Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00916	SPECIFIC	Pegasus House and Nuffield House LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
JE	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00796	SPECIFIC	Pegasus House and Nuffield House Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
IT	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81IT00101	SPECIFIC	Petunia Spa	Other	Società per Azioni (SpA)	Non-mutual	Banca D'Italia	0.5100	1.0000	0.5100		Dominant	0.5100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00555	SPECIFIC	Pierrevenus	Other	Société civile de placement immobilier à capital variable	Non-mutual		0.7441	0.7441	0.7441		Dominant	0.7441	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
CA	549300PMLQBE19M15F61	LEI	Pilot Insurance Company	Non life insurance undertaking	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01141	SPECIFIC	Premier Mortgage Service Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800Q93FUZEKONTD730	LEI	Polaris U.K. Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.3852	0.3852	0.3852		Significant	0.3852	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
PL	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00151	SPECIFIC	Porowneo.PI Sp. Z O.O.	Other	SPÓŁKA Z OGRANICZONA ODPOWIEDZIALNOS CIA (Sp z o.o.)	Non-mutual		0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YFOY5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00853	SPECIFIC	Porth Teigr Management Company Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00563	SPECIFIC	Primotel Europe	Other	SASU Société par actions simplifiée à associé unique	Non-mutual		0.9938	0.9938	0.9938		Dominant	0.9938	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SG	213800O614R6LJP0K95	LEI	Professional Advisory Holdings Ltd.	Other	Private Company	Non-mutual		0.9240	0.9240	0.9240		Dominant	0.9240	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
SG	213800F8WG5HVVH65Y88	LEI	Professional Investment Advisory Services Pte Ltd	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Private Company	Non-mutual	Monetary Authority of Singapore	0.9240	0.9240	0.9240		Dominant	0.9240	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE70000	SPECIFIC	PROJEKTGESELLSCHAFT HAFENSPITZE	Other	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung	Non-mutual		0.9431	0.9431	0.9431		Dominant	0.9431	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
ID	213800RODUR1B5CAL145	LEI	PT Astra Aviva Life	Composite undertaking	Private Company	Non-mutual	Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Gedung Sumitro Djohadikusumo	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00854	SPECIFIC	Quantum Property Partnership (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00855	SPECIFIC	Quantum Property Partnership (Nominee) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00791	SPECIFIC	Quantum Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00856	SPECIFIC	Quarryvale One Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00857	SPECIFIC	Quarryvale Three Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	54930085R8U8HOG2DK36	LEI	RAC Pension Trustees Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00552	SPECIFIC	Reschop Carré Hattingen GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9500	1.0000	0.9500		Dominant	0.9500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
DE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00553	SPECIFIC	Reschop Carré Marketing GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00872	SPECIFIC	Rugby Radio Station (General Partner) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00873	SPECIFIC	Rugby Radio Station (Nominee) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800RBUXOTOSUDEN413	LEI	Sesame Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81DE00554	SPECIFIC	Sachsenfonds GmbH	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9836	1.0000	0.9836		Dominant	0.9836	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
ES	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81ES00003	SPECIFIC	San Ramon Hoteles	Other	Société à Responsabilité Limitée (SARL)	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00625	SPECIFIC	Sapphire Ile de France 1 S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00626	SPECIFIC	Sapphire Ile de France 2 S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00529	SPECIFIC	Sapphire Ile de France S.C.I.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07172	SPECIFIC	SCI CAMPUS MEDICIS ST DENIS	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.3000	0.3000	0.3000		Significant	0.3000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07173	SPECIFIC	SCI CAMPUS RIMBAUD ST DENIS	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.3000	0.3000	0.3000		Significant	0.3000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00572	SPECIFIC	SCI La Coupole Des Halles	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9799	0.9799	0.9799		Dominant	0.9799	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00624	SPECIFIC	SCI Pergola	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9979	1.0000	0.9979		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00551	SPECIFIC	SCI Pesaro	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.7948	0.7948	0.7948		Dominant	0.7948	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800P3H6VP4IE2TA21	LEI	Stonebridge Cross Management Limited	Other	Limited by Guarantee	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	213800XGCRNUVFL6YA32	LEI	Scottish & York Insurance Co. Limited	Non life insurance undertaking	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00874	SPECIFIC	SE11 PEP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00557	SPECIFIC	Selectipierre – Société Civile	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9443	0.9443	0.9443		Dominant	0.9443	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00556	SPECIFIC	Selectinvie – Societe Civile Immobiliere	Other	Société civile de placement immobilier à capital variable	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	213800F9V6ZECUV2I443	LEI	Aviva Agency Services Inc.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Autorité des marchés financiers (AMF-France)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00790	SPECIFIC	Serviced Offices Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00876	SPECIFIC	Serviced Offices UK GP Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00877	SPECIFIC	Serviced Offices UK Nominee Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00875	SPECIFIC	Serviced Offices UK (Services) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IN	213800NVJ6D5GDJ7DN26	LEI	Sesame Group India Private Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800HMXWRS9ZJ4D73	LEI	Sesame Bankhall Group Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800SIS1U8O6VJJ697	LEI	Sesame General Insurance Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800VDVMLD48N5IJ72	LEI	Sinfonia Asset Management Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01058	SPECIFIC	Living in Retirement Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	96950093NU96X1HBE729	LEI	Sirius	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800B9OO4OQ68FOV67	LEI	SB Loan Administration Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800FB37RSH65YWP61	LEI	Suntrust Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01729	SPECIFIC	Friends SL Nominees Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01707	SPECIFIC	Undershaft SLPM Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00104	SPECIFIC	Friends SLUA Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00549	SPECIFIC	Societe Concessionnaire des Immeubles de la Pepiniere	Other	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.9998	0.9998	0.9998		Dominant	0.9998	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FX70001	SPECIFIC	Société Civile Immobilière « CARPE DIEM »	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.4999	0.4999	0.4999		Significant	0.4999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00544	SPECIFIC	Societe Civile Immobiliere Charles Hermite	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.5599	0.5599	0.5599		Dominant	0.5599	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00558	SPECIFIC	Societe Civile Immobiliere Montaigne	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.9155	0.9155	0.9155		Dominant	0.9155	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00568	SPECIFIC	Société Civile Immobilière Thomas Edison	Other	Société civile immobilière (SCI)	Non-mutual		0.4999	0.4999	0.4999		Significant	0.4999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07174	SPECIFIC	SOCIETE CIVILE IMMOBILIERE PLEVEL R2	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00560	SPECIFIC	Société Française de Gestion et d'Investissement	Other	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.6695	0.6695	0.6695		Dominant	0.6695	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00878	SPECIFIC	Solar Clean Energy Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800EWQSA9QOT3X46	LEI	Solus (London) Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00881	SPECIFIC	Southgate General Partner Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00588	SPECIFIC	Southgate Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00882	SPECIFIC	Southgate LP (Nominee 1) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00883	SPECIFIC	Southgate LP (Nominee 2) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00894	SPECIFIC	The Square Brighton Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800634C1GHSJAB594	LEI	Sesame Bankhall Valuation Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.7500	0.7500	0.7500		Dominant	0.7500	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800U4N8B1RZ3NDP78	LEI	Sesame Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
IE	8KEPZEVXKHU6G2R0SD14	LEI	SSgA GRU Euro Index Equity Fund	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4700	0.4700	0.4700		Significant	0.4700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
IE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81X700514	SPECIFIC	State Street IUT Balanced Fund S30	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3000	0.3000	0.3000		Significant	0.3000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00943	SPECIFIC	SUE Developments Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00884	SPECIFIC	SUE GP LLP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00885	SPECIFIC	SUE GP Nominee Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00938	SPECIFIC	Sunrise Renewables (Barry) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00919	SPECIFIC	Swan Valley Management Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	21380078QKU7K8SUNV20	LEI	S&Y Insurance Company	Non life insurance undertaking	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	213800VKR8VX6OFA23	LEI	Synergy Financial Products Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.2852	0.2852	0.2852		Significant	0.2852	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01056	SPECIFIC	Synergy Sunrise (Sentinel House) Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01057	SPECIFIC	10-11 GNS Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138007VNE6HST7YCR60	LEI	Tenet Business Solutions Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800K81TDSHG5NZQ52	LEI	Tenet Client Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800LDHNC94HYTO39	LEI	Tenet Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800Q2URHZPC181H78	LEI	Tenet Connect Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	21380089YAVOU765US98	LEI	Tenet Group Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138008Z5VL5I7SQHW27	LEI	TenetLime Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800XT7PBSC4U42044	LEI	TenetSelect Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800YJRT3I88MTVZ07	LEI	TenetConnect Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800P46W22MDXEUS40	LEI	Tenet Financial Solutions Limited	Non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities as defined in Article 1 (52) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00887	SPECIFIC	TGHC Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00890	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX00890	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (Mansfield) Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00891	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (York) Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX00891	SPECIFIC	The Designer Retail Outlet Centres (York) Limited Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00921	SPECIFIC	The Gobafoss Partnership	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	2138006MPUJZINS3Y02	LEI	Gateway Specialist Advice Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
ES	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81ES00002	SPECIFIC	To do real Estate Investment	Other	Société à Responsabilité Limitée (SARL)	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	213800PRT8BYL8J9B441	LEI	Traders General Insurance Company	Non life insurance undertaking	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GX07149	SPECIFIC	Truespeed Communications LTD	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.2642	0.2642	0.2642		Significant	0.2642	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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								Criteria of influence							Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation	
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking		
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01060	SPECIFIC	Tenet Platform Services Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.4652	0.4652	0.4652		Significant	0.4652	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00895	SPECIFIC	Tyne Assets (No 2) Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00896	SPECIFIC	Tyne Assets Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LT	213800Q5EQ3RDNYXII94	LEI	Aviva Lietuva (Joint Stock Ltd Life Insurance and Pension Co Aviva Lietuva)	Life insurance undertaking	JOINT STOCK LIMITED LIFE INSURANCE AND PENSION COMPANY	Non-mutual	Lietuvos bankas (Bank of Lithuania)	0.9000	1.0000	0.9000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07158	SPECIFIC	UFF Capital Planète A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	0.9800	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500YECIU6X5GOI365	LEI	UFF Cap Défensif	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	1.0000	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695008VGCMT74RZMN463	LEI	UFF Cap Diversifié	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5100	0.5100	0.5100		Dominant	0.5100	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07159	SPECIFIC	UFF Croissance PME A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07160	SPECIFIC	UFF Emergence A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	0.9900	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695006Y7IGF2ESXBG32	LEI	CGP Entrepreneurs	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.7429	0.7429	0.7429		Dominant	0.7429	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695000CTGVT005WQ905	LEI	UFF Euro-Valeur 0-100 A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	1.0000	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07168	SPECIFIC	UFF Euro Valeur A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07161	SPECIFIC	UFF Europe Opportunités A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	0.9900	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07162	SPECIFIC	UFF Global Obligations A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9700	0.9700	0.9700		Dominant	0.9700	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07163	SPECIFIC	UFF Global Foncières A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	0.9800	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07164	SPECIFIC	UFF Liberty A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07165	SPECIFIC	UFF Obligations 5-7 A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9900	1.0000	0.9900		Dominant	0.9900	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07166	SPECIFIC	UFF Rendement Diversifié A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07167	SPECIFIC	UFF Sélection Premium A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.9800	0.9800	0.9800		Dominant	0.9800	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	96950093TUTPM3JQ9P57	LEI	Uffirance Gestion	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.7429	0.7429	0.7429		Dominant	0.7429	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695009RAKWVUB5QBZ07	LEI	Uffirance Immobilier	Other	Société civile de placement immobilier à capital variable	Non-mutual		0.2040	0.2040	0.2040		Significant	0.2040	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	9695000Y3W9YTD4ONN52	LEI	Uffirance Patrimoine	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.7429	0.7429	0.7429		Dominant	0.7429	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
US	213800KJUKBZ3XQGP218	LEI	UKP Holdings Inc.	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00124	SPECIFIC	United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00097	SPECIFIC	Undershaft (NULLA) Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	213800R324WNWH8U7X39	LEI	Undershaft Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	969500FYD3E89HF4LW17	LEI	Union Financière de France Banque	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual	Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution (France)	0.7429	0.7429	0.7429		Dominant	0.7429	Yes		Method 1: Sectoral rules		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00715	SPECIFIC	Aviva Investors GR SPV 9 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU11111	SPECIFIC	Ver Capital Credit VI – Sub Fund B	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4300	0.4300	0.4300		Significant	0.4300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00728	SPECIFIC	Ver Capital Credit VI – Sub Fund A	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.4300	0.4300	0.4300		Significant	0.4300	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00561	SPECIFIC	Victoire Immo 1- Société Civile	Other	Société civile de placement immobilier à capital variable	Non-mutual		0.9997	0.9997	0.9997		Dominant	0.9997	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU00630	SPECIFIC	Victor Hugo 1 S.à r.l.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method		

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								Criteria of influence							Inclusion in the scope of Group Supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non-mutual)	Supervisory authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	Yes/no	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	
BB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81BB00011	SPECIFIC	Victoria Reinsurance Company Ltd.	Reinsurance undertaking	Private Company	Non-mutual	Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (Hong Kong)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
VN	213800XNW7Q9I58RUX75	LEI	Aviva Vietnam Life Insurance Company Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Private Company	Non-mutual	Insurance Supervisory Authority – Vietnam Ministry of Finance	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000		Dominant	0.9000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	213800Q2O9US1IM4TI06	LEI	Vip Conseils	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35	Société Anonyme	Non-mutual		0.3404	0.3404	0.3404		Significant	0.3404	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
FR	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81FR00562	SPECIFIC	Voltaire S.A.S	Other	Société par actions simplifiée	Non-mutual		0.9999	0.9999	0.9999		Dominant	0.9999	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	213800BMVYVYR9CC93	LEI	Wayfarer Insurance Brokers Limited	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Registered Insurance Brokers of Ontario	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Full consolidation	
US	21380042RYPHF15XCM29	LEI	Winslade Investments Inc.	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB01190	SPECIFIC	Wealthify Group Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.6000	1.0000	0.6000		Dominant	0.6000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB07137	SPECIFIC	WEALTHIFY LIMITED	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		0.6000	1.0000	0.6000		Dominant	0.6000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00111	SPECIFIC	Welsh Insurance Corporation Limited/The	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
CA	213800XCZBZ2FUG9G659	LEI	Westmount Guarantee Services Inc.	Other	Private Corporation	Non-mutual	Financial Services Commission of Ontario	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333		Significant	0.3333	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	213800VYHXZ3Y5XOO05	LEI	Friends Life WL Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00918	SPECIFIC	W Nine LP	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
JE	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81JE00793	SPECIFIC	W Nine Unit Trust	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00900	SPECIFIC	W Nine Nominee 1 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00901	SPECIFIC	W Nine Nominee 2 Limited	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.5000	1.0000	0.5000		Dominant	0.5000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
PL	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81PL00703	SPECIFIC	Wroclaw BC Sp Z o.o.	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
LU	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81LU11112	SPECIFIC	Xtrackers II Eurozone Government Bond 15-30 UCITS ETF	Other	Fund	Non-mutual		0.3600	0.3600	0.3600		Significant	0.3600	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	
GB	YF0Y5B0IB8SM0ZFG9G81GB00092	SPECIFIC	The Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited	Other	Limited by Shares	Non-mutual		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000		Dominant	1.0000	Yes		Method 1: Adjusted equity method	

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F.3 Directors' certificate

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) of Aviva plc at 31 December 2018 in all material respects in accordance with the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations, and the approvals, determinations and modifications listed in section F.4.

The Board is satisfied that to the best of its knowledge and belief:

- a) throughout the financial year in question, the Group has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations as applicable at the level of the Group and with the approvals, determinations and modifications listed in section F.4; and
- b) it is reasonable to believe that in respect of the period from 31 December 2018 to the date of the publication of the SFCR, the Group has continued so to comply and that it will continue so to comply for the remainder of the financial year to 31 December 2019.

Tom Stoddard

Chief Financial Officer

22 May 2019

F.4 Approvals, determinations and modifications

The following approvals, determinations and modifications apply for Aviva plc at 31 December 2018:

Approvals

Approval	Legal entity	PRA/regulator reference
Matching adjustment in the calculation of technical provisions	Aviva Life & Pension UK Limited (UKLAP) Aviva International Insurance Limited (AII)	4657691 3087745
Volatility adjustment in the calculation of technical provisions	UKLAP AII Aviva Insurance Limited (AIL), Ocean Marine & Gresham	4658257 2200426 2191473, 2191475 & 2191491
Transitional measures on technical provisions	UKLAP (Dec 2017 reset) AII (Dec 2017 reset)	4850459 4850458
Partial internal model in the calculation of the SCR	5 December 2015: IMAP approval for Aviva Group SCR including UKLAP, UKA, AIL, Ocean Marine and AII 1 March 2016: An extension of scope to include France Life and major change approval of the partial internal model integration technique 23 March 2017: An extension of scope to include Friends Life non-profit business. Major changes approved included revised SII Model Governance Business Standard, credit hedge calibrations, Canadian General Insurance correlations, equity calibrations, asset side credit model, French switch-loss contracts and other cumulative Group-wide changes 21 December 2017: An extension in scope to include the modelling of Group currency risk and Irish Life Business in UKLAP. Major changes approved included changes relating to the modelling of operational risk, commercial mortgages and lapse risk for UKLAP; allowance of modelling of RBC Insurance Canada; allowing dynamic volatility adjustment in respect of France Life entities (for solo reporting only), new local model change policy, nominal interest rates, interest rate volatility and expense risk for France Life; and other cumulative Group-wide changes 10 December 2018: Two extensions of scope and one major change. The first extension of scope was to include the Friends Life with-profits funds and a second to include the calculation of Aviva Towarzystwo Ubezpieczen na Zycie S.A. (i.e. Poland Life) lapse, equity and interest rate risks' contribution to the Group SCR. The major change is to reflect at the Group level the use of Dynamic Volatility Adjustment for Aviva Vie S.A. and Aviva Epargne Retraite S.A.	5 December 2015: 2243186, 2243951, 2243953, 2243957 and 2243963 1 March 2016: 2429705, 2429709, 2429715, 2429728 and 2429745 23 March 2017: 4105641, 4105642, 4105643, 4105644, 3605395, 4239664, 4239666 21 December 2017: 4800491, 4800492, 4800493, 4800494, 4800495, 4800496, 4800497 10 December 2018: 5090845, 5090844, 5090869, 4973445

In Aviva plc, there are no ancillary own funds, 'non-standard' items in own funds, use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate, application of the duration-based equity risk sub-module for standard formula operations or application of undertaking specific parameters for standard formula operations.

Determinations

- Correspondence with the PRA in the first half of 2015 in respect of fungibility and transferability of own funds as set out in Article 330 of the Solvency II Delegated Acts.

Modifications

There are no modifications. No permission has been sought for the following:

- Non-disclosure of information in the SFCR;
- A single Group-wide SFCR;
- Exclusion of entities from the scope of Group supervision; and
- Use of the deduction and aggregation method in the calculation of the Group SCR.

UK entities within the Group that fall below the small business threshold have not been audited during the period.

F.5 Audit opinion

Report of the external independent auditors to the Directors of Aviva plc ('the Company') pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

Report on the Audit of the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Opinion

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by the Company as at 31 December 2018:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital management' sections of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2018, ('**the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit**'); and
- Group templates S.02.01.02, S.22.01.22, S.23.01.22 and S.32.01.22 ('**the Templates subject to audit**').

The Narrative Disclosures subject to audit and the Templates subject to audit are collectively referred to as the '**relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report**'.

We are not required to audit, nor have we audited, and as a consequence do not express an opinion on the **Other information** which comprises:

- Information contained within the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report set out above which is, or derives from the Solvency Capital Requirement, as identified in the Appendix to this report;
- The 'Summary', 'Business and performance', 'System of Governance' and 'Risk profile' elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Group templates S.05.01.02, S.05.02.01 and S.25.02.22;
- Information calculated in accordance with the previous regime used in the calculation of the transitional measure on technical provisions, and as a consequence all information relating to the transitional measure on technical provisions as set out in the Appendix to this report;
- The written acknowledgement by management of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('**the Directors' certificate**'); and
- Information which pertains to an undertaking that is not a Solvency II undertaking and has been prepared in accordance with PRA rules other than those implementing the Solvency II Directive or in accordance with an EU instrument other than the Solvency II regulations ('**the sectoral information**') as identified in the Appendix to this report.

To the extent the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report includes amounts that are totals, sub-totals or calculations derived from the Other information, we have relied without verification on the Other information.

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2018 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as supplemented by the supervisory approvals and determinations detailed in section F.4: 'Approvals, determinations and modifications' of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) including ISA (UK) 800 and ISA (UK) 805, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is not appropriate; or
- the Directors have not disclosed in the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and, in common with other companies, it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the Company's business, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

Emphasis of matter – basis of accounting

We draw attention to the 'Valuation for solvency purposes', 'Capital management' and 'Approvals, determinations and modifications' sections of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report, which describe the basis of accounting. The Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared in compliance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations, and therefore in accordance with a special purpose financial reporting framework. The Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is

required to be published, and intended users include but are not limited to the Prudential Regulation Authority. As a result, the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the Other information.

Our opinion on the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report does not cover the Other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any other form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report, our responsibility is to read the Other information and, in doing so, consider whether Other information is materially inconsistent with the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report or a material misstatement of the Other Information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA rules and Solvency II regulations, which have been supplemented by the approvals and determinations made by the PRA under section 138A of FSMA, the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as detailed in section F.4: 'Approvals, determinations and modifications' of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decision making or the judgement of the users taken on the basis of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with External Audit rule 2.1 of the Solvency II firms Sector of the PRA Rulebook and for no other purpose. We do not, in providing this report, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other party save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other matter

The Company has authority to calculate its Group Solvency Capital Requirement using a partial internal model ('the Model') approved by the Prudential Regulation Authority in accordance with the Solvency II Regulations. In forming our opinion (and in accordance with PRA Rules), we are not required to audit the inputs to, design of, operating effectiveness of and outputs from the Model, or whether the Model is being applied in accordance with the Company's application or approval order.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Sectoral information

In our opinion, in accordance with Rule 4.2 of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook, the sectoral information has been properly compiled in accordance with the PRA rules and EU instruments relating to that undertaking from information provided by members of the Group and the relevant insurance group undertaking.

Other information

In accordance with Rule 4.1 (3) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms we are also required to consider whether the Other information is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit of the Company's statutory financial statements. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Marcus Hine.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
London
22 May 2019

Appendix – relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report that are not subject to audit

The relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report that are not subject to audit comprise:

- The following elements of Group template S.02.01.02:
 - Row R0550: Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health) – risk margin
 - Row R0590: Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life) – risk margin
 - Row R0640: Technical provisions – health (similar to life) – risk margin
 - Row R0680: Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked) – risk margin
 - Row R0720: Technical provisions – Index-linked and unit-linked – risk margin
- The following elements of Group template S.22.01.22
 - Column C0030 – Impact of transitional on technical provisions
 - Row R0010 – Technical provisions
 - Row R0090 – Solvency Capital Requirement
- The following elements of Group template S.23.01.22
 - Row R0020: Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level
 - Row R0060: Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level
 - Row R0080: Non-available surplus at group level
 - Row R0100: Non-available preference shares at group level
 - Row R0120: Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level
 - Row R0150: Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level
 - Row R0170: The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level
 - Row R0190: Non-available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority
 - Row R0210: Non-available minority interests at group level
 - Row R0380: Non-available ancillary own funds at group level
 - Rows R0410 to R0440 – Own funds of other financial sectors
 - Row R0680: Group SCR
 - Row R0740: Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds
 - Row R0750: Other non available own funds
- Elements of the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit identified as ‘unaudited’.